

Central Registry (505-5-2-1-2) World Calendar - endorsements by organizations (3 files)

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4							1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4							1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* * W
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4							1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4							1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* W

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

* * The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years only.



The Association was very active in connection with the League of Nations study of calendar reform and one result was that fourteen nations accepted the World Calendar in preference to all other plans.

The Association has secured endorsements of many national and international organization and has co-operated or collaborated with various organizations including the Washington Naval Observatory, the Bureau of Standards and other agencies of the U. S. Government. It has served as a centre of information on projects of calendar reform, and publishes many items including a quarterly Journal of Calendar Reform.
Further Information on the World Calendar Association, Inc.

On the basis of the above statement, the Council NGO Committee decided that this was a national organization.

The World Calendar Association, Inc., has now submitted a proposed Charter which, it feels, meets the requirements necessary for an organization to be international. The relevant articles of this Charter read as follows:

"The purposes of this Association are:

1.

2.

3. To continue the national autonomy of existing national organizations and groups on administrative questions, but to weld them into a more integrated world-wide organization so that its international headquarters may speak with unquestionable authority, and hence more effectively, on behalf of this proposed revision of the calendar.

4. To give each national Affiliate a vote at an annual election for the officers of the Association, and by a three-fourths majority decision elect the officers at the international headquarters for the following year and thereby bring the government of the Association into conformity with democratic principles and procedures and give the affiliates a clear part of the responsibility for the program and its conduct.

/5."

/The Charter

5."

The Charter goes into effect when signed by three Members of the present World's Advisory Committee. Amendments may be made by a three-fourths majority vote at the annual meeting.

A letter of 1 May 1947 states that the Spanish affiliate has been dropped and that no invitation will be extended to it to accept this Charter.

The Members of the Committee will also be interested in document E/291 of 28 February 1947 which is the "Draft Resolution on the appointment of an ad-hoc Committee to study THE WORLD CALENDAR", presented by the representative of Peru and in the Decision of the Economic and Social Council on Calendar Reform which is as follows:

WORLD CALENDAR

Resolution of 24 March 1947

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

RESOLVES to adjourn to its next session the consideration of the proposal presented by the Representative of Peru for a World Calendar,

INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to prepare whatever material is readily available for the consideration by the Council, at its next session, on the subject of the revision of the Calendar, and,

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to communicate to the Member Governments of the United Nations the proposed resolution of the Representative of Peru.

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR—

UNITED NATIONS
U. S. CONGRESS

FIRST QUARTER

1947

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																						
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4							1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																						
APRIL							MAY							JUNE								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
27	28	29	30					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						
THIRD QUARTER																						
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4	5					1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
27	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30					
FOURTH QUARTER																						
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4	5						1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
26	27	28	29	30	31			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31				
This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.																						

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

Each Year Different

This calendar is always different from year to year. Holidays fall on different days of the week.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays. Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never-ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																					
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																					
APRIL							MAY							JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
* ** W																					
THIRD QUARTER																					
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER							R
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W				S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FOURTH QUARTER																					
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
* ** W																					
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.																					
** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.																					

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.
 ** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

Each Year the Same

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year perpetually. Holidays are fixed and always fall on the same day of the week.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January; and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holiday precedes Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, W or 31 December and W or 31 June, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.

dedicated to the preservation of world peace. At the end of each year on this Universal Peace Day, let all the people of the world lay down their tools and close their shops and offices for the universal purpose of conducting simultaneous programs around the world to assure themselves and their neighbors that permanent peace is possible and to promote the habits of thought and the codes of national and international conduct which lead to enduring peace.

DECEMBER 31 EACH YEAR TO BE UNIVERSAL PEACE DAY

Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 1945, I introduced House Resolution 215 for the purpose of bringing about the establishment of an International Educational and Cultural Organization to help promote the methods and mechanics of peace. Out of that resolution, which was given approval by both Houses of Congress, has developed the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, now generally referred to as UNESCO. In the preamble to the constitution of UNESCO are found these significant words:

Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.

Mr. Speaker, the Universal Peace Day which is proposed for the last calendar day of each year would find the combined forces of UNESCO in every land setting up study programs and patriotic meetings dedicated to international good will. Publicity programs would be conducted in every land to stress the futility of war and the value of peace. Ministers of the gospel of every creed and faith would conduct religious ceremonies dedicated to peace. For the first time in human history a day would be set aside wherein all the people of this universe would simultaneously and sincerely be dedicating their thoughts, their efforts, and their prayers to the outlawry of war and the preservation of peace.

Universal Peace Day could do much and go far toward constructing the defenses of peace in the minds and hearts of all mankind. I realize, of course, the current Congress cannot and will not adopt the legislation I have today introduced. Time is far too short for that. My purpose in introducing it is fundamentally to provide time for its study and discussion between now and the next Congress. Let Americans generally explore its advantages. If there are disadvantages or undesirable features about the proposal, let them be reported. Then at some future time public Congressional hearings can be held to determine from the evidence what course to follow. If the disadvantages are few or nonexistent, perhaps the next Congress will then take steps to approve this move toward a world calendar and to the establishment of a day of universal thanksgiving and dedicated effort in the cause of permanent peace.

PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE DAY

By the Honorable Karl E. Mundt

On Monday, 15 July, 1946, Congressman Karl Mundt had published in the Congressional Record (pages A4380 and A4381) a reprint of a two-column editorial which had been published in the New York News and the Washington Times-Herald on Sunday, 7 July, 1946, and himself proposed that the World Holiday under The World Calendar be designated Universal Peace Day.

MR. SPEAKER, this afternoon I introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the establishment of a World Calendar. My discussion in explanation of this proposal will be found near the end of the recorded floor debates in the House section of today's *Congressional Record*.

Under leave granted me by the House, I am inserting herewith a recent editorial from the *Washington Times-Herald* which discusses the proposed calendar incorporated in the legislation I have today introduced. I commend it to your attention.

If this World Calendar is eventually adopted, I propose that the final day of each year—the three hundred and sixty-fifth day—be set aside as a world holiday to be known as Universal Peace Day and dedicated in every country of the world to the important task of building in the hearts and minds and souls of all mankind the precepts of thought and the habits of action which will lead to permanent peace and universal equity.

The editorial follows:

NEEDED: A SCIENTIFIC CALENDAR

We present in this space today, as worth anybody's careful examination, a picture of a truly scientific calendar.

The Gregorian calendar, by which most of the world goes, is only partially scientific. It is really an improved Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was worked out by Roman scientists in the time of Julius Caesar (100-44 B. C.), and the Gregorian improvement on the Julian was sponsored by Pope Gregory XIII (1572-85).*

* EDITOR'S NOTE: Born 1502.

Insofar as the Gregorian calendar tries to follow the monthly progressions of the moon and the yearly cycle of the earth around the sun, it is a scientific calendar.

But it is all messed up with months varying from 28 to 31 days in length, leap-year complications and month dates whose weekday names change from year to year.

The Gregorian's basic handicap is the fact that the figure 365—the number of days in a normal year—is not evenly divisible.

It is proposed by The World Calendar Association that the United States lead the way in adopting The World Calendar.

As you can readily see, this calendar would involve no queer or radical departures from the Gregorian. The months would keep their present names; so would the days; weeks would still be seven days long; there would be leap years, so that the gals would lose no traditional rights in the matter of proposing to the guys.

The calendar year, however, would be limited to 364 days, instead of 365 or 366. This limitation would permit the splitting of the year into four quarters, each containing the same number of days—91. The first month of each quarter would have 31 days, the other two 30 each.

In ordinary years, the extra day—called the Year-End World Holiday, or XYZ-day, or anything else the majority of people might want to call it—would come between December 30 and January 1. In leap years, there would be two of these extra-day holidays, one at year's end and one at the end of June.

With this calendar, the year would always begin on a Sunday, and each day of the week would come on the same date of the month every year. Christmas, for instance, would always fall on a Monday, July 4 on a Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day on a Sunday, Memorial Day on a Thursday, and so on.

The advantages of this systemized calendar over the present mixed-up one seem pretty obvious to us. They are much the same as the advantages we would enjoy if we would adopt the simple and scientific metric system.

Employers, wage earners, salaried employees, banks, and insurance companies would benefit especially from having quarter-years of exactly equal lengths and months varying only from 30 to 31 days.

A further twist, and for our money a most pleasant one, is suggested by the backers of this revised calendar. It has to do with holidays and the idea is to celebrate each holiday on the Monday nearest its actual date. . . .

The World Calendar looks good to us; legislation aimed at United States adoption of it is in the works; here's luck to said legislation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Verbatim from the Congressional Directory

CONGRESSMAN KARL E. MUNDT

KARL E. MUNDT, Republican, of Madison, S. Dak.; born in Humboldt, S. Dak., June 3, 1900, the only son of F. J. and Rose E. Mundt, pioneer hardware merchants of that community; educated in the public schools of Humboldt, Pierre, and Madison, in South Dakota; A.B. from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1923; A.M. from Columbia University, New York City, 1927; successively a school teacher and school superintendent in Bryant, S. Dak.; college speech and social science teacher in Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S. Dak.; farm operator and real estate and insurance business; appointed to South Dakota Game and Fish Commission (bipartisan) in 1931 for a six-year term; one-time national vice president Izaak Walton League; member of Delta Sigma Rho, Pi Kappa Delta, and Tau Kappa Alpha (honorary societies); cofounder, and holder of membership certificate No. 1, of National Forensic League, of which he is now national president; editor of the *Rostrum*; associate editor, the *Speaker*; former editorial writer, *Outdoor America*, author of articles in *Successful Farming*, *The Christian Advocate*, *The Country Gentleman*, *Nations Schools*, *Fairplay* (London), and others; past governor, Minnesota-Dakotas District of Kiwanis International; member National Press Club and the University Club, Washington, D. C.; married in 1924; elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress by a vote of 111,693 to 95,315 for his Democratic opponent; reelected to the Seventy-seventh Congress by a vote of 134,923 to 91,874 for his Democratic opponent; reelected to Seventy-eighth Congress with 60.5 per cent of all votes cast; reelected to the Seventy-ninth Congress with 63.9 per cent of all votes cast.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN KEE

JOHN KEE, Democrat, of Bluefield, W. Va., was born at Glenville, Gilmer County, W. Va., August 22, 1874, the son of Jasper N. and Louisa Campbell Kee; educated at Glenville State Normal School and at the law school of the West Virginia University; lawyer; assistant counsel of the Virginian Railway 1902-10; in professional practice at Bluefield, 1910-16; special legal work in Mexico, 1916-18; engaged since in practice of profession in Bluefield; member of the State Senate, 1923-27; married; one son, James Kee, and one daughter, Frances Kee; nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in May, 1932, and elected to the Seventy-third Congress at the ensuing general election; renominated and reelected to each succeeding Congress, including the Seventy-ninth; member of the Christ Episcopal Church, Bluefield; honorary member, Veterans of Foreign Wars; member of Knights of Pythias; Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity and life member Moose and Elks; member the Kiwanis Club; member of Committee on Foreign Affairs.



ONE WORLD CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD

VOL. XVII

FIRST QUARTER, 1947

NO. 1

WITH a resolution for adoption of The World Calendar before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in a plenary meeting of the fourth session, and reintroduction of a bill in the 80th Congress of the United States, these practical and necessary steps have been successfully taken. The postwar world has taken up the subject as soon as possible.

At Lake Success preliminary studies are under way. Constructive measures have been initiated. Further action at the next Council meeting in July is indicated.

At Washington the bipartisan preliminary action last summer in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States Congress produced a virtual referendum. Government agencies have been alerted. Opinion has been formulated and expressed itself, and substantial support has become manifest. Hearings by the Committee on Foreign Affairs are expected during the present session.

The press of the United States has widely publicized the movement. With singular unanimity editorial comment has been favorable throughout the world.

Many governments are reliably reported to be considering similar legislation. A public bill is being discussed in Canada.

The World Calendar is now in the realm of practical politics and international statesmanship. Calendar revision in the near future has indubitably become a real possibility. No matter how you look at it, the prospects for adoption on 1 January, 1950, appear to be excellent.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

January, February, March
1947

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947

No. 18

House of Representatives

MR. JOHN KEE. Mr. Speaker, last July 15, Hon. Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, introduced House Resolution 7041 in the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress. This bill followed his speech clearly setting forth the defects of the present Gregorian calendar and emphasizing the benefits that would be derived by adoption of The World Calendar.

Time and standards of time are not partisan. They are universal and belong to everyone. Agreement was reached by interested Members of both parties that a Democrat and Republican should join in bringing this subject to the attention of the Congress.

Under the rules of the House a bill may not be introduced jointly. Such action, however, is permitted in the other body, and Senators James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, and H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, accordingly joined in Senate Resolution 318. The day after the speech by Mr. Mundt, under a prior understanding with him, I addressed the House, fully subscribing to the views he had expressed and undertaking to set forth some additional considerations. I urged that "our Government should assume a position of leadership in this improvement," and that "the action we take here will not only be beneficial to this Nation but will be influential internationally and helpful to humanity."

There was no expectation that the bills would be passed by the last Congress. In introducing a companion bill in the Senate, the Honorable James E. Murray expressed the sentiments of all proponents of such action. He said the action was "in order to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the Members of this body. Of course, this measure cannot be considered during this session. It is to be hoped, however, that during the recess the Members . . . will study the proposal and will be prepared to consider it during the next session of Congress."

The introduction of this proposed legislation has served several additional purposes. The newspapers of this Nation publicized it both in their news columns and editorially. Press comment was extraordinarily favorable and the public response, as measured by letters to editors and to those of us involved in introducing the legislation, showed a widespread interest and favorable attitude. The result of this informal referendum to public opinion justifies, nay compels, us to reintroduce the legislation and press for its enactment. Many important organizations, business, professional, social, and others, have expressed approval, and some have passed resolutions of endorsement. Government bureaus have been induced to study the matter. The governments of many other nations have renewed their consideration of the desirability of adopting The World Calendar. As a result we are informed that similar bills may be introduced in their legislatures as government bills in the case of several nations. Also, a resolution is coming before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations proposing that it recommend to the General Assembly that The World Calendar be adopted by the nations of the world, effective on January 1, 1950.

It is my privilege in this Congress to reintroduce the bill for the adoption of The World Calendar. I am advised that my colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Mundt], will also address you on the subject.

A slight change has been made in the bill as originally drawn and offered. A phrase has now been incorporated showing that the four quarters of the year approximate the four seasons of the year. This is not a change in the proposed calendar but in our exposition and analysis. I need not stress that the seasons of the year are Nature's divisions. Inevitably, they result in dividing many of the activities of human life into approximately four seasonal periods.

The World Calendar divides the year into four equal quarters of 91 days each. In our present Gregorian calendar there are 90 days, and 91 days in leap years, 91 days, 92 days and 92 days in each quarter. This inequality is complicating and causes many complex, difficult and practically impossible adjustments for statistical and other purposes. In The World Calendar each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months, 13 weeks or 91 days. Each quarter is identical with the others. The first month of each quarter has 31 days, followed by two months of 30 days, and each month has 26 weekdays plus Sundays.

The Gregorian calendar has 181 days—and 182 days in leap years—in the first half year and 184 days in the second half of the year. Balance is obviously destroyed. The inequality of these two divisions of the year results in innumerable disadvantages and causes many difficulties. In The

World Calendar each half year begins on Sunday and ends Saturday, and both halves of the year have exactly 182 days. The half years are synchronized with the months.

By a shift of only a few days, eight in all, one being the World Holiday at the end of the year and the other the Leap-Year Day, The World Calendar provides an ordered and reliable time-table for the year. It retains the familiar 12 months of the year. Five months correspond to the comparable days of the Gregorian calendar, namely, January, September, October, November, and December. The dates during the six months between September 1 and February 28 would remain exactly as they are at present.

In short, The World Calendar, a civil calendar, offers a maximum of equalization with a minimum of adjustment. Similarly this affects customs and traditions, and historical dates, scientific calculations and chronological usage as little as possible consistent with calendar stabilization.

Briefly summarizing the major benefits that will be achieved by adoption of The World Calendar, let me state them as follows:

First. It will fix the year in perpetuity in accordance with the scientific length of the year and retain the 12 months made familiar by the Gregorian calendar.

Second. It will retain and equalize the half years and make them comparable.

Third. It will reapportion the number of days in the months more equally.

Fourth. It will retain and equalize the quarters of the year.

Fifth. It will provide a uniform grouping of the months in a pattern and sequence of days in each quarter of the year.

Sixth. It will provide 13 complete weeks within each quarter and group these weeks uniformly.

Seventh. It will establish an equal working month of 26 business days -- 13 Sundays for all the months, and will reduce the inequality between 3 months from a maximum of 3 days to 1 day.

Eighth. It will fix holidays so they will always fall on the same day and date.

Ninth. It will enable each year, half year, and quarter to begin on Sunday, which is retained as the first day of the week, and to end on Saturday, which is retained as the last day of the week.

Tenth. It will for the first time in history give man a Year-End World Holiday set apart from all other days and appropriately dedicated to world peace and friendship, and also a midyear World Holiday every four years, in leap years.

Almost the only standard used in the modern world which changes each year is the present calendar. Under the present Gregorian calendar, a revision of the 2,000-year-old calendar of Julius Caesar, each year varies. Each year starts on a different day of the week, and there are in all 14 calendar patterns and 28 types of months. Holidays grasshop throughout the week. Months vary in length without a consistent pattern. The quarter years are not equal.

Is it not desirable that all the peoples of the world start the year at one and the same time? Is it not preferable that people use the same timetable in their lives? With the speed of communication and transportation, is it not necessary that a single standard of time be used so that we can synchronize plans, harmonize thought, expedite timing, and act in unison?

In the past, calendars have been promulgated by emperors, kings, and high church officials, with the advice of men of science. Today secular power in democracies is vested in congresses and parliaments, and the executive branches of governments. In this Nation the responsibility and duty of revising the civil calendar devolves upon Congress. Let us discharge this obligation in a manner worthy of the representatives of the people of this important and powerful Nation.

PARLIAMENT AT LONDON

The Official Report of the Parliamentary Debates (Vol. 145 No. 37) for Thursday, 27 February, 1947, recorded a discussion in the Parliament at London, England, of The World Calendar, with special reference to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Lord Merth, earnestly pleaded for full support by the United Kingdom.

Speaking for the Government the Postmaster General (The Earl of Listowel) complimented him on making "a weighty case for a reform of the calendar which we now enjoy, or, as some say, which we now endure because we are unwitting slaves of habit." After some discussion he offered assurances that "if this question should be raised for discussion at the United Nations the British delegation would give it their most serious consideration."

United States
of America

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947

No. 18

House of Representatives

MR. R. KARL E. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, time rules us all. The most powerful and the weakest are equally impotent to stay time. Mighty as is this Nation it cannot add or subtract one second, or a fraction of a second. Time is the master of man and matter.

Each of us exists in relation to time. Einstein rendered a great service to mankind in emphasizing that physicists must consider time and space as indivisible. Philosophers now recognize that all of us exist only in relation to space-time. Nothing is more fundamental or universal than time.

Granting these premises, it is nevertheless true that our measurements and standards of time are determinative of much of our practical lives. Those are man-made creations. In our modern world we are increasingly preoccupied with time and our apparatus and technique for estimating its velocity. Today we figure distance largely in time. We say that New York is 18 hours by air from San Francisco, or 20 hours from London by air. We say that New York is 4 hours from Washington by train or that it is 8 hours by automobile. We measure our radio communication around the world in seconds and our telephone by minutes. Our actuaries talk about life-expectancy statistics in terms of years. Bankers discuss interest in terms of time accumulation. Only recently the Army and Navy of this Government changed their standards for planes on a basis of a uniform time-standard. Many of the disputes of labor are solely based upon working hours. Among our mechanical gadgets none are more in demand than those saving time. Saving time amounts to a preoccupation, if not an obsession. In every way Americans are an intensely time-conscious people, and this is one reason for our rapid progress. A great early American, Benjamin Franklin, once said: "Do not waste time because this is the stuff of which life is made."

Many persons still alive remember when every town in the world had its own time, which was based upon meridian time. Only comparatively recently have time zones been adopted. In 1872, an American, Charles Ferdinand Dowd, and in 1878, a Scottish Canadian, Sanford Fleming, proposed plans for dividing the earth by means of 24 meridians, each 15 degrees of longitude apart, and reckoning from Greenwich. Each such zone represented an hour of difference in clock time. Great Britain passed a statute in 1880 that all her clocks should use Greenwich time. Many other nations followed and similarly set their clocks at the time obtaining in their national capitals, but in relation to Greenwich time.

In 1883, Canada and the United States agreed upon the use of standard time zones. This was done primarily by the railroads of both these nations. With the increasing speed and volume of traffic on the railroads across the continent, it became necessary to have established time zones. Gradually the system was accepted and put into use by the public at large. Yet, until March, 1918, did the Congress of the United States direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish these various time zones, and thus belatedly accepted what had then long become established by commercial and popular fiat and usage.

Greenwich time, the zones of Standard Time, and the International Date Line aroused some opposition when first proposed. There were those reluctant to adopt a new innovation, and they were supported by public inertia. Some religious opposition was recorded.

In considering calendar revision we do well to recall these facts because they are practically identical today with the few instances in which opposition has occurred. It is also very desirable for us to remember that though it be but recently that these changes were made, they have now been so generally accepted, and all opposition and protest have been silenced by universal acceptance, that we recall the previous incidents only with difficulty and amazement.

Standard Time has achieved uniformity and stability in setting time all around the world. It has proved an enduring benefit contrived by human ingenuity.

We still have other time problems. For one thing we have variations in the exact period of a day, and our astronomers and scientists have been evolving the mechanisms for stabilizing this period of time. The modern astronomer has determined two mathematical formulas with astonishingly exact chronometrical certainty. One is that the earth rotates around its axis with almost precise regularity in close to 24 hours a day. The other is that in its direction relative to distant stars the earth is constant whatever its position in its orbit around the sun. Man has

also devised the chronometer, clock and watch, with the day divided into two periods of 12 hours, with 60 minutes in each hour, and each minute with 60 seconds, and further corrected through astronomical reckonings each day. The comparatively new Arlington radio time signal is familiar to us all.

Our only major time standard in general use which today needs major revision is the calendar. The uninitiated tend to think of the calendar as unchanging and unchanged. Actually, like all contrivances of civilization, the calendar has evolved, and our calendar of today is the product of much trial and error.

The Egyptians used a calendar which had as its inspiration the seasonal Nile floods and then the discovery of an astronomical phenomenon, leading to an estimate of the sun year. This calendar goes back to about 4236 B.C. In 45 B.C. Julius Caesar had conquered Egypt, yet Caesar needed for guidance to Sosigenes, a Greek astronomer living in Alexandria, and upon his advice produced a calendar which ever since has been called the Julian calendar. It established the solar year as $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, divided it into 12 months, and provided for a leap-year day. In A.D. 321 the Emperor Constantine introduced the seven-day week. The B.C. and A.D. system of chronology was added in A.D. 532, and not fully adopted until approximately a thousand years later.

In 1582, only a very short period of the past as measured by history, Pope Gregory XIII found that the calendar was causing the true dates to advance slowly so that ultimately, if unchanged counter-clockwise, Christmas would have come in mid-summer. Pope Gregory consulted scientists, notably the German mathematician Clavius, and dropping ten days to make the adjustment then necessary, promulgated the calendar which bears his name and is used in most nations today. The Gregorian calendar did not meet with immediate acceptance, despite its unquestionable improvement. England and the British Empire did not adopt it until 1752. This is the reason that George Washington, whose birthday we celebrate and venerate on February 22, was born on February 11, under the Julian calendar, and continued to celebrate that date as his real birthday. Japan adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1873, China in 1912, the Soviet Union in 1918, and Turkey in 1927. Calendar change is not new.

On July 15, 1946, it was my privilege to introduce as a bipartisan measure House Resolution 7041. The gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. John Kee, endorsed it from the other side of the aisle, and I am happy to reverse the procedure in this session and support the similar bill he has just reintroduced. I am happy to reciprocate this courtesy. May I call attention to our comments as recorded in the *Congressional Record* of July 15 and 16, 1946?

This was an unusual bill in more than one respect. Probably there has never before been a bill introduced in the Congress which in its terms of reference went back to the year 4236 B.C. and which surveyed the intervening centuries. There are technical aspects of this subject which we hoped to clarify. I strongly urge a careful reading of the entire resolution as now offered. I also urge all citizens, groups, and organizations to make known to Congress their attitudes and wishes on calendar reform.

The world needs stability. We have been living in a period of experimentation and change. There comes a point when mere stability may be a virtue. I say this notwithstanding the fact that I originally introduced in Congress this bill for calendar change. Paradoxically, only by revision may calendar stability be achieved.

The subject has been studied intensively for more than 100 years. The League of Nations spent 14 years considering over 500 calendar proposals and in the end only one proposal seemed to it worth while, and it was the adoption of The World Calendar. Fourteen nations approved and now stand ready to adopt it.

The Christmas and New Year's holidays of 1946-47 are still vivid in memory. You will recall that they happened to fall this year on Wednesday. In other words, they came in the middle of the work-week. The results were unsatisfactory to everyone. Business generally was completely disrupted for two weeks, and the individual also was dissatisfied. Under The World Calendar we would have had two three-day holidays always on the same days and dates.

Our social order is highly complex and interdependent. Time-tables must be uniform and stable for all people because they affect all. The World Calendar is perpetual. It has equal quarters, equal working periods and fixed holidays.

Those of my colleagues who have considered the subject in the interim since I introduced House Resolution 7041 for adoption of The World Calendar, I trust agree that we should not delay. Those who have found an opportunity to study it I urge to give consideration to this very basic problem and this admirable solution so readily available to us. Public hearings should make clear to us all the advantages of the proposed calendar and also reveal the reasons, if any, why its adoption would be unwise or undesirable.

A few weeks after I introduced House Resolution 7041 in the Seventy-ninth Congress, Senator James E. Murray, of Montana, Democrat, and Senator H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, Republican, introduced a companion bill in the Senate. May I point out that this was the first time in the history of this country that a bill for calendar reform had been

presented on the floor of both the Senate and the House and the first time that any calendar bill had ever been presented in this Congress which has had bipartisan support. Time belongs to no party.

Were one compelled to use a single word to describe the United States, none would be more appropriate than progressive. To this continent have come many of the depressed and oppressed, of nearly all the nations of the Old World. The early settlers came to a virgin wilderness; later immigrants found here a primitive country; and even the latest arrivals have felt themselves to be in a young society still in the throes of birth and growth whose future is ahead. All have come to our shores with high hopes and in the expectation of finding a richer and better future for themselves, their children and their children's children. In a comparatively short time a great Nation has been created and developed.

Much is still to be done. Many of the aspirations of man have still been fully realized. A few years ago, within a decade or two, there was an all too prevalent attitude abroad in this land that the period of exploration, pioneering, and adventure was ended. Now we know this people and this Nation are still but on the threshold of a richer and nobler future. Whatever the faults here we know ours is the highest general level ever attained. Practically every individual would welcome an opportunity to come and stay here. The contrast between the public welfare in the United States and any other country in the world must make us all grateful to the Providence which finds us in this country.

Many factors contributed to make the United States what it is. Courage was one. Work was another. Daring was still another. These led people to leave the familiar and dare the unknown, to uproot themselves and transplant their lives, to seek to fashion their own lives and their new world in the image of their hearts' desire. They have consciously and consistently sought improvement.

New standards of living, new mechanisms to realize their aspirations, ways of organization have all played a part in producing this Nation. We have been willing to discard old mechanisms in the most mechanized nation of the world. We have raised productivity by substituting new and improved machinery for unparalleled mass production. We have dared to insist upon better and more useful standards.

The time has come for us to lead the way in adopting a modern calendar for the modern world. The United States has a great opportunity to bring into actual operation The World Calendar as proposed in my House Resolution 7041 of the Seventy-ninth Congress and Congressman Kee's resolution which he has introduced today.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1345

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1947

Mr. KEE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of the year, and fixing holidays.

Whereas the calendar now in general use in the United States and most of the other nations of the world has long been the subject of study by many of the brilliant minds of the world, including experts on time measurements and standards, and as a result of protracted and exhaustive study general agreement has been reached that all nations need an improved and perpetual calendar; and

Whereas public and private opinion in the United States and the nations of the world have been impressively registered, and now demand governmental action to revise the calendar in such a way that retaining astronomical accuracy it will be mathematically and otherwise scientifically correct, unchanging, and holidays will be fixed so they will no longer jump through different days of the week. The familiar twelve months will be divided into equal quarters approximating the four seasons, and equal half-years, with three months, thirteen weeks, or ninety-one days to each quarter-year, together with equal Sundays and weekdays, and each year, quarter, and week beginning on a Sunday and ending Saturday, with the following three

hundred and sixty-fifth day (Year-End Day) that completes the year as a world holiday and the three hundred and sixty-sixth day (Leap-Year Day) in leap years as a midyear world holiday; and

Whereas calendars have been changed through the ages as man's knowledge has increased and his practical needs have been altered by new conditions. The Egyptians adopted a calendar based upon their estimates of the earth's relation to the sun and the cycle of their seasons. Our present calendar is derived directly from their calendar of 4236 before Christ, as distinguished from the Hebrew moon-sun calendar and the Mohammedan moon calendar. In 45 before Christ, Julius Caesar revised the calendar of the Roman Empire, incorporating therein a twelve-month year and an extra day each fourth year upon the recommendation of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. In anno Domini 321 the Emperor Constantine again revised the calendar by introducing the seven-day week. The before Christ and anno Domini system of chronology was not added to time reckoning until anno Domini 532 and not fully adopted until nearly a thousand years later. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII adjusted prior calculations by dropping ten days that year. This entailed a loss of two Fridays, two Saturdays, and two Sundays, and one Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, or one week and three days of that year, and was for the purpose of bringing the calendar back into step with the seasons and to set up a new leap-year rule. This calendar was not adopted by England and the then American colonies until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. Man has changed his calendar as he has progressed. Despite the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge since the Middle Ages, the vast changes in the life of the modern world requiring comparable calendar changes and widespread dissatisfaction with it, the Gregorian calendar is now in general use by most nations; and

Whereas every calendar has been initiated and adopted first by one nation or by one ecclesiastical authority, and when others have accepted it they have done so one at a time. In the light of past experience one of the world's powerful nations must pioneer the way, by itself adopting The World Calendar. This does not preclude international action; and

Whereas the Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations studied calendar revision from 1923 to 1937 inclusive, and as a result of such studies and a referendum to all governments found agreement in principle on the desirability and necessity of calendar

revision, and fourteen nations, including China, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Greece, and Norway, officially approved adoption of the proposed World Calendar. With the war ended, the United Nations established and functioning, and The World Calendar on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, an opportunity again exists to carry to a successful conclusion the work so well begun at Geneva; and

Whereas since 1930 The World Calendar Association of the city and State of New York has devoted itself to the study of the calendar, also serving as a liaison and central clearing house for similarly engaged calendar committees in thirty-two other nations. The Italian priest, Marco Mastrofino, in 1834, conceived the use of the one or two extra days as a means of stabilizing the calendar, and this is the basis of The World Calendar. This Association actively participated with League of Nations in its deliberations and the resulting study of problem by the governments of the League's member-nations. Many of the world's distinguished astronomers, industrialists, educators, mathematicians, and other leaders have collaborated in the Association's research and ratified its findings. Members of its advisory committees are eminent in many fields. The *World Almanac* of 1946 aptly describes this institution as "the world center of calendar authority." The Association recommends to the United States Government the adoption of The World Calendar as the irreducible minimum of change consistent with the maximum of benefit. Not the product of any one mind or one nation, a civil calendar, which leaves the question of changes of religious holidays to the churches interested in them, and National, State, or local holidays to the authorities of the jurisdictions involved, The World Calendar is the solution offered by many of the world's best minds as expressed to and interpreted by this disinterested and altruistic organization, an association of individuals, most of whom are private citizens and who of their volition and in the tradition of this Nation and democracy have aided in blazing the trail. The problem now has reached the legislative stage; and

Whereas the United States is the world's leading mass-production country and this is largely the result of the creation and application of improved standards. This Nation's rapid progress, unparalleled productivity, and high level of living have been made possible by willingness to discard obsolescent standards and utilize new and improved standards. A new calendar as a time standard is long overdue; and

Whereas transportation companies, communications, advertising, public and private statisticians, accountants and economists, manufacturers, labor, financial institutions, and heads of educational, scientific, social and fraternal organizations, in this Nation and nations throughout the world, have recorded themselves as favoring calendar revision, and specifically as favoring adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas it is the consensus of expert opinion that Sunday, January 1, 1950, is the ideal date for adoption of The World Calendar, inasmuch as on that date both the Gregorian and The World Calendars coincide in starting the new year on Sunday, with the result that if the transition is then made it will be in an orderly manner without confusion and permit ample time for the substitution of The World Calendar at the start of the year. Also, this permits the second half of the century to function under The World Calendar. Not until 1956 will the calendars similarly coincide, so enabling legislation should be concluded by the end of the present calendar year to become effective January 1, 1950. This will leave two full years for preparation and if this reasonable period of time is available for adjustments the difficulties of preceding centuries attendant upon adoption of the new calendar will not be repeated; and

Whereas the United States is a member state of the United Nations, the Pan American Union, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and other international agencies, and has commensurate responsibilities; and

Whereas the United States should be prepared to assume a position of leadership in the much-needed improvement of the calendar, and by its own action set an example for other governments. The power and influence of the United States, especially considering the prior endorsements of fourteen other nations, might well be a decisive factor in adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas The World Calendar should be adopted because it will facilitate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the many other operations in which time is of the essence; it will facilitate train, ship, and plane operating schedules and time-tables, and the coordination of communications; it will be a very great convenience by having the dates of anniversaries and holidays fall on the same day each year; and will facilitate the operation of those whose business is especially affected thereby, all to the

benefit of commerce and industry, educational, social, and fraternal organizations, scientific bodies, and others, including each of us individually; and

Whereas The World Calendar should be adopted because under the aegis of the League of Nations, fourteen nations officially approved it. Appropriate agencies of this Government have long studied and approve it. With new international organizations being created to deal constructively with measures seeking world improvement, and public sentiment the world over favoring creative efforts to improve world standards, present conditions are propitious for adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas after study and due deliberation on the merits of The World Calendar as against the calendar at present in use, this Congress should recognize that the calendar is the Nation's and indeed the world's standard of time, the measure of every act, and the timetable of our very lives. Being fixed, more orderly and better balanced and equalized than the present calendar, adoption of the revision offered by The World Calendar will not only adjust the calendar to the requirements of our modern world but may well be reflected in greater social and individual stability, better organization of life, and more harmonious relationships: Now, therefore,

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That on and after January 1, 1950, The World Calendar
4 hereinafter set out in words and figures shall be the official
5 calendar of the United States of America and all the Terri-
6 tories subject to its jurisdiction.

7 That the President is hereby authorized and directed to
8 take appropriate administrative action within a reasonable
9 time prior to January 1, 1950, to facilitate the change by

10 the Government and by the public in accordance with this
11 Act.

12 That the President is authorized and requested to urge
13 at the earliest possible date upon the governments of the
14 nations of the world at appropriate conferences that may be
15 held and/or sessions of the United Nations and/or other
16 international bodies, that The World Calendar be adopted,
17 effective January 1, 1950.

1 The World Calendar plan is as follows:

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER											
JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER											
APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
THIRD QUARTER											
JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER											
OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30

*The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.
***The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

2 The four hundred centurial leap-year rule of the
3 Gregorian Reform is retained.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TAKES UP THE WORLD CALENDAR

By Westy Egmont

THE Economic and Social Council of the United Nations ended its fourth session on 29 March, 1947, at Lake Success. The next meeting will convene in July, 1947.

In concluding the last meeting, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of India, President of the Council, emphasized that the meetings to date have been largely organizational. The Council has of necessity been largely occupied with creating procedure, establishing commissions and committees, and working out relationships with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The members have been formulating techniques and instrumentalities for collective action.

The scope of the general area to be undertaken by this organization, consideration of specific action and the priorities of various subjects and successive steps, and a survey of ultimate substantive objectives have occupied the Council. Economic, social, educational, cultural and scientific subjects have been tentatively considered. A Secretariat has been organized. Relationships between the members have been established. At the next meeting the Council will be in a position to undertake to act constructively on some substantive problems and seek to attain some concrete achievements.

It was gratifying to its proponents that The World Calendar was the agenda of the fourth session. The Peruvian Delegation, under the leadership of the Honorable Dr. Alberto Arca Parro, introduced a draft resolution for calendar revision.

During the period between the opening of the conference and the plenary session at which The World Calendar was formally presented, many private and informal discussions were held. They indicated that an overwhelming majority of the members favor adoption, effective 1 January, 1950. Literally no members expressed opposition on the merits.

Those who heard the proceedings of the Council, either by radio or

personal attendance, could not fail to be impressed. Not a single criticism of The World Calendar per se was registered. At least several delegates were prepared to speak in favor of the resolution, and later stated that they had only refrained from doing so because the favorable tenor of the discussion showed satisfactory action would be taken.

The head of the Delegation of China, His Excellency, Dr. P. C. Chang, immediately spoke in support of the resolution and unequivocally registered China's support.

Among other things he said: "The Gregorian calendar was not even considered by China in 1582 when it was first promulgated. In 1912, China adopted it. By that time certain defects of the Gregorian calendar had become clear. It lacked a certain degree of stability, order and permanence. The matter has been studied recently, especially during the last half-century and particularly the last 30 years, by experts all over the world. An improved calendar is surely desirable for the world as a whole."

The Honorable Finn Moe representing Norway stated that he seconded the motion of Peru.

"I have no intention of discussing the proposed World Calendar," he said, "but I wish to make a few remarks. . . . This is not a new question. . . . All of the preparatory work has been done; the merits of the new calendar have been fairly discussed, and quite a series of governments have already accepted The World Calendar."

The resolution thus was brought before the Council by delegates representing nations of the Americas, Europe and Asia.

The final action was to instruct the Secretariat to compile the information available, and prepare a report as soon as possible.

The United Nations has made a start in providing the world with the perpetual World Calendar, fixing holidays, establishing an orderly sequence of the month each quarter, and balancing and regularizing the time periods within the year.

An opportunity exists for the United Nations to stabilize the timetable of the years for all the nations of the world so they may start and end each year together and use a common schedule. Impinging on every person in the world, The World Calendar constitutes a public relations vehicle which the United Nations will find a valuable instrumentality in creating awareness of its existence. By improving the calendar everyone will recognize a personal benefit resulting from United Nations' action.

The entirely new and unprecedented World Holiday of The World Calendar will draw favorable attention to the United Nations. This day

for celebrating peace and friendship between the peoples of the earth offers many ways to inaugurate and carry out some of the cultural and educational purposes of the United Nations. Here is an extraordinary opportunity to stimulate public imagination in regard to the significance of this new international organization. The World Holiday would afford the occasion for people in every land to participate personally and on the same date in this holiday. The Secretary General of the United Nations has repeatedly affirmed the desirability of greater public enthusiasm and support for U. N.

A year earlier the first meeting of the United Nations began beside the still waters of Jerome Park Reservoir at Hunter College. A wounded sailor in the audience was then reported to have said: "Well, we've got it started; let's hope it works."

Actually, that meeting was but a part of the beginning of the story. The organizing of an undertaking of such magnitude is nothing short of a herculean. Its complexity almost staggers imagination. In that year the United Nations' major organs and subdivisions have held 1,870 meetings, have published 4,500 separate documents, have received 55,000 pounds of letters and packages every month, and sent out 25,000 pounds. A year ago the Secretariat numbered 235; now it numbers 2,800.

When we reflect upon the many years it required to establish the United States as a nation, or when we consider how long it takes to build an effective organization even in a local neighborhood for some limited purpose, we cannot be surprised that this world-wide organization, embracing every conceivable aspect of human life, involving men, women and children throughout the world, needs much time and requires great effort to fashion its foundations.

At this point the United Nations has but acquired the physical land on which to build its permanent headquarters and has drawn plans on paper of the structures it proposes to build. Similarly, it has but begun to establish the political, juridical, and social and economic organization through which the peoples of the world hope it may remake the world in the image of their needs and their dreams.

His Excellency Fernand van Langenhove of Belgium expressed the view of many when he said of the United Nations: "An experiment which is still at its beginning."

The future?

Mankind's future is as though seen through an opaque glass if the future of the United Nations is other than bright.

A NEW AFFILIATE

The South African (S. A.) National Anti-Waste and Conservation Organisation is now an affiliate of this Association, and Dr. J. H. Dobson a member of the World Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association.

THE South African (S. A.) National Anti-Waste and Conservation Organisation was set up by the South African Government to deal with the exigencies of the war years. Its achievements and successes have led to its continuance on a broader scale with half of required supporting funds contributed by the Government.

This organization has included The World Calendar "on the list of subjects to press upon public opinion in South Africa." This is obviously far more than an endorsement.

At a meeting of the Central Control Committee, held on 6 December, 1946, a resolution was unanimously passed whereby "on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was resolved that the National Anti-Waste and Conservation Organisation . . . become the representative in South Africa of The World Calendar Association."

Dr. J. H. Dobson is the Honorary Chairman of the South African Organisation. The Joint Presidents are the Right Honorable Jan H. Hofmeyr, P.C., M.P., representing the Government and the Union Education Department, and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, representing Gold Mining, Diamonds, Copper, Coal and other industrial activities and public companies.

Dr. J. H. Dobson has become a member of the World Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association.

A Special Committee is being appointed "to deal adequately with the publicity and propaganda required to assure adoption of The World Calendar."

PROGRESS IN CANADA

THE Canadian Congress of Labour embodied in their presentation to the Dominion Government a resolution which reads as follows: "The Congress recommends that the Government endorse the adoption of a perpetual World Calendar as proposed by the World Calendar Association, incorporated. This is the simplest of all calendar reforms, and has been approved by fourteen nations, as well as by the International Labour Organization. The Government is requested to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons, providing for the adoption of the World Calendar, effective January 1, 1950, and to co-operate in this respect with other governments which take similar action."

PANELS AT NEW YORK

Plans based on
a survey of
past and future
operations are
aided by a per-
petual calendar



Statistical
comparisons
are facilita-
ted because
days and dates
agree



Payrolls and
audits coordinate
at end of every
quarter-year
and are equal
to one another



MUSEUM EXHIBIT



Holidays,
birthdays,
anniversaries
always fall on
day and date
of occurrence



Budgeting
is easy be-
cause payroll
and interest
periods are
regular



Vacations, school
programs and
sports events
recur exactly
on same days
and dates

EXHIBIT AT THE
OF SCIENCE A

WHAT Day is it?

PRESENT CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1950						
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1951						
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1952						
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1953						
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1954						
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it	un	on	ue	ed	hu	ri	it

PUSH BUTTON

THE WORLD

EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT

AT HOME



CALENDARS HAVE BEEN USED ABOUT 9000 YEARS

PREHISTORIC CALENDAR

EGYPTIAN CALENDAR

B.C.

4236 B.C.

THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR H

THE WORLD CALENDAR
INTERNATIONAL
630 FIFTH AVENUE

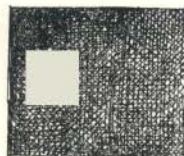
THREE holidays may be followed through the years, by pressing the button which lights the day. A glance reveals the erratic course under the present calendar. Holidays always fall on the same day under The World Calendar.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY

CALENDAR



AT WORK



THE WORLD CALENDAR

Twelve Months - Equal Quarters

Each year
begins on
Sunday

Each month
has 26
week-days

Each quarter
begins on
Sunday

Each quarter
ends on
Saturday

Each quarter
has
13 weeks

Each quarter
has 91 days

Each Dec. W
is a World
Holiday

FIRST QUARTER																											
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
APRIL							MAY							JUNE													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

PERPETUAL - EVERY YEAR THE SAME

PERPETUAL - EVERY YEAR THE SAME

JULIAN CALENDAR

45 B.C.

GREGORIAN

1582 A.D.

THE WORLD
CALENDAR

BEEN IN USE LESS THAN 400 YEARS

R ASSOCIATION, INC.
IAL BUILDING
NEW YORK 20

THE chart on the bottom of the Exhibit shows the relative periods that various calendars were historically in use. Now mankind has the opportunity to adopt a perpetual calendar.

REAL ESTATE AND THE WORLD CALENDAR

By *Wade H. Poston*

This licensed realtor and expert bank-loan appraiser, rental proprietor, member of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Taxpayers' Association and President of the Cranford (N. J.) Real Estate Board here shows some effects of the calendar upon the real estate business.

VISIT the office of your local real estate broker. Glance at the wall decorations. Almost invariably, you will see two, three, or four calendars. Glance at the desk tops. More calendars! Real estate men definitely have the calendar on their minds.

Gasoline is sold by gallons, potatoes by pecks, sugar by pounds. Real estate is sold by front feet, acres and *time*.

From his position as a dealer in one of the three classic essentials—food, clothing, and shelter—the real estate broker has a peculiarly vivid insight into the effect of the calendar on America's 40,000,000 homes.

If a home or a business property is leased, the lease is written for a specified term of months or years. The date on which the lease begins is mentioned, and the date on which it ends. A total yearly rent is specified, and the monthly or quarterly dates on which the rental installments shall be paid are detailed. The entire document is dated when made and dated when notarized.

No less important is the role of the calendar in those cases in which a tenant occupies a building on a month-to-month basis, without a lease. This situation frequently occurs in connection with residential properties. In the absence of a written lease, the calendar rights and obligations of both landlord and tenant are prescribed by law in the various states, particularly with regard to the termination date of month-to-month tenancy. The New Jersey law is typical. Month-to-month tenancies may be terminated only by one full month's notice. The notice must be given on or before the rental due date, to become effective on the day preceding the next rental due date.*

Here the law strives for equality, but fails to find it because of the inequalities of the calendar. The tenant who receives his notice to move

*During the present housing emergency, the Office of Price Administration has temporarily set up longer notification periods, which take precedence over the State law.

on 1 February has three days less in which to seek a new home than the tenant who receives his notice on 1 March; and conversely, when a notice is given in the other direction, the landlord has three days less in which to find a new occupant for his property—an interval of some significance in normal times when tenants are scarcer than houses.

Nor are rentals the only reason that the real estate man has the calendar constantly before his eyes. Selling puts an almost equal emphasis on the time factor.

Whenever a property is sold, income and expenses are carefully apportioned on the date of the closing of title, that is, the date on which the deed actually changes hands in accordance with the preliminary agreements made in the contract of sale. Recently, an investor in a nearby community bought a building containing a single large store leased to a retail grocery market at a rental of \$200 per month. The title was closed on 4 March. The March rent had already been paid. How much of this rent was the seller entitled to keep? How much should be given to the buyer?

The seller arrived at my office with his expectations neatly computed in advance. It was very simple. His ownership of the property extended through the first four days in March. March had 31 days. The rent for the month of March was \$200. Therefore, his fair share of the March rent was $4/31$ of \$200, or \$25.81.

The buyer listened attentively, then unfolded a paper and read his calculations. Did not the lease specify that the property was rented for \$2,400 a year, payable in equal monthly installments of \$200? Yes, that was the usual way leases were drawn. The lease had begun on 1 January. There were 31 days in January, 28 in February, and four in March up until the date of closing—a total of 63 days elapsed from the 365-day term of the lease. Therefore, the seller's proper share of the annual rent would be $63/365$ of \$2,400—or \$414.25. Allowing \$200 of this amount for the January rent, and \$200 for February, the remainder for the four days in March would come to \$14.25, instead of \$25.81. A difference of \$11.56!

Now, as an actual matter of practice, does anyone balk at a difference of \$11.56 when closing a sale for \$15,000? The answer is no. But the matter must be explained. One of the other of the alternatives must be agreed upon. Someone must back down; the smoothness of the title closing is disturbed. The broker, always jittery when an important deal is closing, (despite an outward appearance of calm), suffers further wear and tear on his nerves. Time is lost. And the present, awkward, unbalanced calendar, whose vagaries befuddle all attempts to set up appor-

tionment rules that will be both simple and fair, has scored another victory against business efficiency.

The seller's method, having the approval of custom, finally prevailed in this instance. However, a few minutes of reflection will show that the buyer's method, although mathematically more complicated, would have provided the only entirely fair solution.

Both seller and buyer were surprised to learn that a ten-dollar bill, and more, was the monetary difference between the two methods, arising from the fact that the seller's method disregards the differences in the lengths of the months. Our present calendar is indeed a smooth thief. It collects its hidden tolls, without anyone being the wiser.

Those real estate men who take too lightly the importance of the calendar in title closings would benefit by an inspection of the "Customs in Respect to Title Closings" adopted by the New York Real Estate Board and used as a model in many other communities. Of the ten rulings listed, eight refer to the date of apportionment and the method of calendar computation to be used. Rent is apportioned on the basis of the days in the particular month in which the title is closed, but interest, taxes, water rates, and insurance are apportioned by the 360-day method, each month representing $1/12$ of the annual charge, and each day $1/30$ of the monthly charge.

Such "customs" are attempts to tailor the calendar into something workable and simple. With no unfavorable reflection upon their necessity and ingenuity, they may also be looked upon as admissions that the present calendar is too unwieldy for up-to-date streamlined real estate procedures. Furthermore, they are proof that simplicity in the calendar is sufficiently important to be worth spot cash. In the business world, whenever simplified calendar calculations take the place of more accurate, though more complicated, methods, someone gains and the other party loses.

Sales and rentals constitute the bulk of business for most real estate offices, but the battle with the calendar also goes forward on other, minor fronts. Again and again the eyes of the real estate broker turn thoughtfully to the calendar on the wall.

If a mortgage is placed, the term of the loan and the dates for payment of interest and amortization are explicitly set forth.

If a property is appraised, the appraiser must consider the term of any effective leasehold in order to establish a fair appraisal value.

If the real estate agent manages property for others, he must render a monthly or quarterly account of income and disbursements.

If the title to a property is searched in the course of a sale, the report of the search must be scanned to make sure that a continuous chain of dated transactions has been uncovered.

The above examples illustrate the time-factor in only the so-called external activities of a real estate office, involving face-to-face contact with prospects and customers. In a healthy office, the internal activities—accounting, advertising, scheduling and planning—are only slightly secondary. Here gathering of statistics is important. No business depends more on the effective interpretation of long-term trends, nor is any business more subject to seasonal fluctuation and weekly peaks. In most communities, there is a strong spring and fall rental and sale season, broken by relatively quiet periods during the summer vacation season and the winter holidays. In resort cities, the opposite situation may exist. Nearly everywhere, prospective buyers do most of their “looking” over the week-ends. Prospective renters are especially numerous immediately after the first of the month. For all these factors, statistical records of past years show accurately when the greatest business may be expected. The expenditure of the advertising budget and the arrangement of salesmen’s vacations, as well as the division of their work between active field selling and sales planning at the desk, may be more intelligently planned. Even under our present, fluctuating calendar, the future business strategy of the real estate office is most adequately handled when charted from past records. But how much more valuable these records would be if the unpredictable influence of shifting weekdays and wandering holidays could be eliminated.

No, let no one dispute the real estate man’s interest in the calendar, nor wonder at his eagerness for an end to finger-counting methods of calendar calculation. In common with all other business men, he asks: What can be done about it?

If the year obligingly followed our interest computing plan and actually did have 360 days and twelve 30-day months, that would be ideal for real estate and all other businesses. Unfortunately, the business world is not the only controlling factor. Any changes in the calendar must take into consideration the fact that the actual sun-year contains $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. If we arbitrarily clipped our calendar to 360 days, the seasons would start to change their positions, at the alarming rate of almost a week per year; and in the course of about a quarter of a century, January would arrive during Fourth-of-July weather!

But there is nothing in the skies that orders us to have a 28-day month in February, or to have a straggly procession of short and long months arranged without design or pattern. We can at least give ourselves a much more orderly and sensible calendar than the one now in use. The changes required are trifling. No havoc would be wreaked in the smooth flow of dates. All leases, contracts, and other business documents could proceed practically without change.

The real estate man seeks three prime calendar attributes. First of all, the lengths of the months should be made as equal as possible. Exact inequality is forbidden us, because there is no way in which twelve months may be evenly divided into 365 days. However, if we make four of the months 31 days long, and the remaining eight months 30 days long, we will have a total of 364 days. The 365th day may be readily added to the year by a convenient method to be discussed later.

Secondly, these months of 31 and 30 days should be arranged in an orderly, symmetrical pattern. A little experimentation will quickly show that the best method is to have the first month of every quarter-year long, and the remaining two short. By using this pattern, the four quarter-years are made equal—each is 91 days long. Under the present haphazard arrangement of the months, the lengths of the quarter-years (as determined by each period of three full months) vary from 90 to 92 days!

The new equality achieved by the quarter-years under the revised calendar would make this now neglected unit of time of special value to the real estate. It has long been felt, particularly in the case of long-term industrial and commercial leases, that monthly rental installments are unnecessarily frequent, serving only to generate extra bookkeeping and paperwork. In most cases, quarterly payments would be welcomed by both parties to such leases. The stimulus to general adoption of the quarterly payment plan would be provided by the equal-quarter years of the new calendar.

Also, the lengths of the half-years would be made equal, each 182 days. Under the present calendar the last six months of the year total three more days than the first six months. Score: 184 to 181.

The third desirability in the real estate man's ideal calendar is that every year must be the same. The absurdity of having weekdays fall on different dates every year is perhaps the most troublesome of all the faults of our present calendar. If it is necessary to name a future date in a real estate document, such as setting the title closing in a contract of sale, someone must leaf through the calendar to determine whether or not the proposed date falls on a Sunday or a holiday. If the date happens to fall within the next calendar year, someone must hunt up the almanac.

Now, there is both a simple reason for the above difficulty and a simple solution. We often think of the year as containing exactly 52 weeks. Actually, this is not the case. Our present calendar year of 365 days contains $52\frac{1}{7}$ weeks and $52\frac{2}{7}$ weeks in leap year. Hence, every year ends by jutting over one or two days beyond the allotted span of 52 weeks. This year, 1947, began on a Wednesday; 1948 will begin on a Thursday, and 1949 (because of leap-year day in the preceding year) will begin on a

Saturday. To look at it in another way, the year holds a steady pace, while the weeks run "fast." Trying to organize one's business by this calendar is like trying to catch trains with a badly geared watch, in which the long hand circles 65 minutes in an hour while the short hand runs on time.

To see how this situation may be cured, let us pick out an ordinary year, such as 1950, which starts on a Sunday. And now, let us page through the 1950 calendar to about mid-December . . . 15 December falls on a Friday, 20 December a Wednesday, 25 December on a Monday, 30 December a Saturday. If only 31 December could be skipped! Then 1 January, 1951, like the preceding year, would also fall on a Sunday; and 1950 and 1951—and all years thereafter, provided the same method were followed—would be exactly alike, with weekdays and month-dates forever linked together.

Skip 31 December! Is it possible? Well, let's see, we already do something like that in leap year, when we add an extra day to February to catch up to true sun time. Suppose in this case we merely add an extra day at the end of the final week in the year. Then, 30 December, 1950, would continue to fall on a Saturday; 31 December would fall on the extra day, and 1 January, 1951, on a Sunday. And there we have it!

As a further refinement, 31 December should be a holiday named, say, Year-End Day, in order to maintain the 31-30-30 quarter-year pattern during the final quarter of the year in our new calendar, and to emphasize the distinctive character of the day—not a day of any month nor of any week, but a day of the year.

Year-End Day would serve a further purpose beyond taking up the annoying slack which now exists between weeks and years. Previously, we have pointed out that the desirable equal-quarter calendar of four 31-day and eight 30-day months makes up a total of 364 days. Year-End Day would provide the one extra day required to round out the full year. Our ideal business calendar is now complete!

The above changes are not mere idle speculation. They have already been worked out in detail in *The World Calendar*, a new and businesslike method of measuring time proposed for world-wide adoption on 1 January, 1950. This modern calendar provides for all three of our specified desirabilities: months made more equal in length; months symmetrically arranged, with corollary exact equality of the quarter-years and half-years; and dates and weekdays joined permanently together, with every year the same.

The changes required from the old calendar may be summed up in a breath. February has gained two days (a reform long overdue!); April,

formerly 30 days long, has gained one day; and March, May, August, and December, formerly each 31 days long, have each been shortened by one day. The other months remain exactly the same. Leap-Year Day is handled the same way as Year-End Day, by intercalating an extra day. However, we will no longer give this extra day to February, which in the new calendar has already been increased to the respectable length of 30 days. Instead, it may be inserted at the logical mid-year point, between 30 June and 1 July of every fourth year. Like Year-End Day, it will owe allegiance to no week nor month, but be truly and appropriately a holiday of the year.

With the adoption of The World Calendar, the majority of the date difficulties of real estate offices will come to an end. With more equal months arranged in a repeating pattern, new equity will be achieved in leases and month-to-month tenancies. Larger rentals will shift to the new equal quarterly basis, with consequent economies in accounting procedure, particularly in those offices which specialize in property management. Because all years will be alike, accurate, uncomplicated and permanent tabulations can be figured, once and for all, to determine the just apportionment of income and expenses when property is sold. The computation of interest on mortgages, insurance, taxes, water rates, and the host of other figures that go into the sale and rental of real estate will be made easy. To determine the weekday on which any future date will fall will become as simple as twelve times twelve, and as effortlessly remembered. The internal machinery of the real estate office will acquire new smoothness based on statistics free from calendar errors. Customers and prospects will be more adequately informed on their own financial status, reflecting the efficient operation of household budgets under The World Calendar pattern of more nearly equal months and identical years. In fact, the number of income-earning days in a single month will always be exactly the same, that is, 26 days. Budgeteers will be able to plan ahead for their home more accurately than ever before.

I would like to call the attention of my fellow real estate men to the final aspect of the new World Calendar. An inspiring proposal has been made in connection with the two new stabilizing days devised by this calendar, which we have called Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day. The suggestion is that these days be set aside as universal holidays, dedicated to permanent peace, on which men of all nations, races, and creeds will renew their pledges for the security and happiness of homes throughout the world. On this note, transcending considerations of business, we may indeed join our voices to call for the speedy adoption of The World Calendar.

A NEW CALENDAR

By A. J. Vincent, Associate Editor of The Notre Damean

The students of that distinguished Catholic institution in the United States, the Notre Dame Seminary, publish a quarterly "with ecclesiastical approbation." This article appears in the issue dated January 1947.

AS old as the counting of time, and therefore as old as the history of civilized man, is the problem of the calendar. As long ago as the beginning of recorded history in Egypt, men realized that there was a cycle in the seasons of the earth which depended on what they thought was the rotation of the sun around the earth. It did not take long to conceive the idea of counting the number of days in the complete cycle, and making that number of days the standard of time measurement. The earlier attempts, however, made an effort to keep up not only with the sun, but also with the phases of the moon. Thus, we have the Jews of ancient times using a luni-solar calendar which they adopted from the Sumerians of the Tigris-Euphrates region. Since their month consisted in the time that the moon took to pass through its phases, it contained only about twenty-nine and a half days, and the year, accordingly, lasted only about 354 days. But since the cycle of seasons depending on the sun consumed some 365 days, the lunar year was short by about 11 days. To meet this deficiency, an extra month was inserted every third year.* An adaptation of this system is still in use today as the Jewish religious calendar.

The early Roman calendar was similar to the Jewish one, except that the Romans had no definite rules concerning the extra months. By the time Julius Caesar came to power, the carelessness in the matter had resulted in the ridiculous situation of the calendar's being a whole season wrong.

When the calendar indicated the beginning of spring, the weather indicated the beginning of winter. Caesar, eager to do something about the situation, called the astronomer Sosigenes from Alexandria, and with his help devised what was known as the Julian calendar. In the new system, the moon was ignored, and the year divided into twelve months of almost equal length, making 365 days in the year. Realizing that the year really consisted of about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, he added an extra day to the month of February every fourth year. After a few shiftings of days from one month to

* EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jewish calendar is based on a 19-year cycle with seven intercalations.

another, the calendar finally assumed the form which we still use. But there was one serious error in it. The year is actually about 11 minutes shorter than the $365\frac{1}{4}$ days which Caesar and Sosigenes had calculated. The error amounted to almost one day every 128 years, and by the year 1600, it was nearly two weeks wrong.

Because the spring equinox determined the date of Easter, Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, decided to bring the calendar date for the equinox back to the actual solar date. He called together a special commission, and after a thorough study of the question, they decided upon two important changes.

GREGORIAN REFORM

The first change was to correct the ten-day error, by decreeing that the ten days following 4 October in 1582 should be dropped, and that 4 October of that year should be followed by 15 October. This caused all sorts of confusion, particularly among some of the more simple folk, who thought their entire lives were being shortened by almost two weeks, and also in the Protestant and Schismatic countries, which would have nothing to do with the Popish plottings against the laws of nature. In fact, England did not adopt the change until 1752, and Russia not until 1918. Turkey kept the Julian calendar until 1927, and it is still used in the Greek Orthodox Church.

The second change which Pope Gregory introduced was his famous leap-year rule. This rule is as follows: Every year whose number is divisible by 4 is a leap year. Century years are not leap years unless divisible by 400. This calculation was so exact that it averages an error of only 26 seconds per year, and it will take the calendar some 3,300 years to accumulate a single extra day!

THE PROBLEM

But the Pope left the Julian calendar otherwise unchanged. And ever since his time, mathematicians and astronomers have been trying to reformat the internal structure of the 365-day year. The problem is to divide the 365 days into a number of equal months. Under the present system we have 52 weeks and one day over, arranged into seven months of 31 days, four months of 30 days, and one month of 28 days (in leap years, 29 days). In this arrangement, the two halves of the year are of unequal length, and even the quarters within the same half are not the same. Moreover, because of the one day more than 52 weeks, the first day of the year constantly changes from one day of the week to the next, and if we include the leap years, we find that there are 14 different patterns for the ar-

rangement of the days in the year, and that these patterns follow each other in a complicated cycle that takes 400 years to complete itself!

Obviously, the crux of the whole question is the extra day, or, in leap years, the two extra days. Auguste Comte suggested a sort of 13-month arrangement as a possible solution almost a century ago, but the plan was too impractical to be seriously considered. The first practical suggestion came from an Italian priest, the Abbé Mastrofini, in 1834. His plan was to insert an extra day between the last day of December and the first of January. In leap years, a second extra day would be added. This suggestion has been put into a very practical form in *The World Calendar*. According to this proposal, the year is divided into four quarters of three months each (keeping the same names of the months that we now use), with 31 days in the first month of each quarter and 30 days in each of the other two. The four quarters are alike in every respect, and the first of the year always falls on Sunday. Changing to such a calendar would bring estimable advantages to Industry, Labor, Transportation, Communications, Finance, Law, Educational Programs, Merchandising, Government and World Relations.

CALENDAR AND CHURCH

But the question always comes up: What about the Church and the Liturgical Year with its feast days? A glance at the more important statements from ecclesiastical authorities will give us a fairly clear notion of the mind of the Church in the matter. To begin with, the whole idea came originally from the Italian priest, Abbé Mastrofini. Then, in 1896, M. Foerster, Director of the Observatory of Berlin, tried to work out a plan for fixing Easter on one particular Sunday once and for all. He received a rather encouraging note about the plan from Cardinal Rampolla, Vatican Secretary of State at the time. In 1898, *Ephemerides Liturgicae* published a series of articles favoring the reform, and a rather powerful movement arose in the Balkans, but like its predecessor under Foerster, the movement died in its infancy.

A little known, but nonetheless important development, important because it came from those whose concern with the Liturgical calendar is so patent, occurred in 1907. In that year, the superiors of all the Benedictine Congregations met in Rome under the presidency of Dom Guépin of Solesmes. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed reform of the monastic breviary. While the sessions were in progress, the question came up of calendar reform, and a unanimous vote was given for the reform both of the calendar and of the date for the celebration of Easter.

When the Congress of Boston met in 1912, the question was finally pre-

sented to the Vatican, and the matter of actually instituting a universal and invariable calendar with a fixed date for Easter was referred to the Pope for ultimate decision and decisive action. Pius X declined to take the initiative, stating that the reform of the civil calendar belonged rather to the civil authorities; the Holy Father, however, approved the principles of the reform, and assured the world that the Church was ready to adapt its religious year to the new calendar if and when it should be introduced. And it is reliably reported that Pius XI once said to the late Cardinal Baudrillart of the Catholic Institute of Paris, that he was inclined to admit the need for fixing the date of Easter and that it might be done to great advantage.

To supplement these evidences from authority that the Church has no objection to the new calendar, in fact, even encourages it, Dom Cabrol published an article in 1911 giving the reasons why we should be justified in disregarding the moon in our determination of Easter, and fixing it on a definite day for every year. The eminent French authority on the liturgy, Abbé Chauve-Bertrand, has taken up the work of Dom Cabrol and the Benedictines, and adds the proposal to begin the year with the winter solstice, concluding with the question: "What Julius Caesar dared not do (nor later, Gregory XIII) why cannot we accomplish today?"

PRACTICAL PROPOSALS

In recent years the movement has become more active and organized, and has put forth a number of highly practical ideas. Foremost among the proponents of the change is The World Calendar Association, Inc., with headquarters in New York. This organization has correspondents in all parts of the world, and has done more than any other for bringing about the desired reform. The Association publishes a quarterly *Journal of Calendar Reform* which presents the last word on current angles of the question. It is this Association which has promoted the plan to change from the Gregorian to the new calendar on 1 January, 1950. For in that year, 1 January of the Gregorian calendar and 1 January of the new calendar both fall on the same day of the week, Sunday. No one who considers the advantages of the change can long entertain any serious objections to this plan, since the only really noticeable change as far as everyday life is concerned would be to make all the quarters alike, and the moving of leap-year day from the end of February to the end of June.

The most recent and probably the most important development toward the reform was the introduction of a bill into the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress on 15 July, 1946. This bill has for its purpose "to improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of

the year, and fixing holidays." Action on the bill was not expected until the next Congress should convene, but the prospects for the change are promising. It is significant that the bill was introduced under bipartisan auspices. The calendar which it proposes is the one known as The World Calendar, the one proposed by The World Calendar Association. It has the endorsement of business men, astronomers, ecclesiastics, and almost all other professional groups.

THE EXTRA DAY

The only aspect of the change that might give rise to some difference of opinion is the question of what to do with the extra day at the end of the year. The World Calendar Association would make it an international holiday, while a more specific suggestion was made by Congressman Karl E. Mundt, who in an address to the House of Representatives last July proposed "that the final day of each year . . . be set aside as a world holiday to be known as Universal Peace Day and dedicated in every country of the world to the important task of building in the hearts and minds and souls of all mankind the precepts of thought and the habits of action which will lead to permanent peace and universal equity." The idea is commendable, but a better plan might be to allow the Church to designate a religious festival for the Year-End Day, and carry out our civic celebrations accordingly. When it is a question of "building in the hearts and minds and souls of all mankind precepts of thought and habits of action," the question is no longer primarily civil, but religious.

If the proposed legislation becomes law, it will naturally affect only the United States. But, in a world which has learned to look to America for military strength and material progress, such a change would no doubt serve as an incentive for similar action in other countries. After centuries of arguing and agitating, the needed reform at last seems to be nearing actuality. It will apparently be the honor of the United States to make the decisive step.

ENDORSEMENTS

THE American Association of Scientific Workers on 22 February, 1947, adopted a resolution approving The World Calendar. Word has come from "down under" that the Wellington Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand has taken similar action.

STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

This compilation of excerpts from the statements by government officials lists their position at the time of their pronouncement.

JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas.

I shall be glad to cooperate.

W. T. BAWDEN,
Assistant Commissioner of
the United States Office of
Education.

Simplification of the calendar is greatly needed in the educational field.

HENRY W. BEARCE,
United States Bureau of
Standards.

The most satisfactory arrangement is to have each quarter of the year contain one 31-day month followed by two months of 30 days each.

L. P. BETHEA,
Assistant Secretary, Board of
Governors, Federal Reserve
System.

We hope for further progress in the movement.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR,
Chairman, State Board of
Public Welfare, North Carolina.

Keep up the good work.

ERNEST R. BRYAN,
Chief, Division of Information,
National Archives.

Your calendar plan has much to commend it.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
U. S. Senator, Ohio.

I feel very favorable to the suggestion.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
U. S. Senator, Kansas.

I am favorable to this proposal.

LYMAN CARRIER,
Chief Agronomist, Soil Erosion
Service.

I am entirely in favor of your plan.

FRANK COUZENS,
U. S. Senator, Michigan.

I will be very glad to approach the matter sympathetically.

WILBUR L. CROSS,
Governor of Connecticut.

I approve of an international convention to take action.

COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.,
Congressman, Virginia.

The suggestion meets with my approval.

- FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Chairman, National
Resources Planning Board.
- I hope you succeed.
- ANTHONY J. DIAMOND,
Congressional Delegate,
Alaska.
- I am in favor of the calendar reform suggested.
- D. J. DRISCOLL,
Congressman, Pennsylvania.
- I have been interested for a long time.
- MATTHEW A. DUNN,
Congressman, Pennsylvania.
- I can see no reason why anyone would hesitate to support such a progressive move.
- JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Federal Coordinator of
Transportation.
- For the railroad industry reform of the calendar would have marked advantages.
- ANDREW EDMISTON,
Congressman, West Virginia.
- I shall be very glad to do what I can to cooperate.
- L. ELLSBERG,
Commander, U.S.N.R.
- The World Calendar offers the best solution.
- JOSEPH B. ELY,
Governor of Massachusetts.
- Both suggestions seem sensible.
- JOHN H. FAHEY,
Chairman, Federal Home
Loan Bank Board.
- I am glad to see that progress is being made.
- ROBERT FECHNER,
Director of Emergency Con-
servation Work.
- The United States could well assume the responsibility for international action.
- PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, U.S.A., Ad-
ministrator, Federal Works
Agency.
- I have felt for a long time that the present calendar is a pretty awkward instrument.
- P. L. GASSAWAY,
Congressman, Oklahoma.
- I will very gladly support a measure to that effect.
- PH F. GATES,
Governor of Indiana. Mem-
ber Governors' Advisory
Committee of The World
Calendar Association.
- I can see where this proposed plan contains much merit . . . I will consent for you to consider me on your Governors' Advisory Committee.
- GUY GILLETTE, III,
Congressman, Iowa.
- Calling of an international convention strikes me as a good method of approach.
- E. E. GOOD,
Judge, Nebraska Supreme
Court.
- Calendar reform is greatly needed for business of all kinds, especially for courts. . . .

- FINLY H. GRAY,
Congressman, Indiana. I am greatly interested in the principle of the stabilized calendar.
- PAUL R. GREEVER,
Congressman, Wyoming. It looks very reasonable to me.
- W. R. GREGG,
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. I am keenly interested in this subject.
- ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,
Congressman, New York. I shall do all I can to promote its adoption.
- JOSE GUIASOLA,
Admiral, Chief of Staff of the Argentine Navy. May I recommend to the people of the United States that they study The World Calendar and accelerate the world-wide movement for its adoption.
- FREDERICK HALE,
U. S. Senator, Maine. The World Calendar undoubtedly has many advantages.
- J. F. HELLWEG,
Commodore, U.S.N. (Ret.), Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory. My advice . . . devote our energies to the only proposal which meets all the requirements of the situation with a minimum of upheaval and a maximum of benefits.
- CLYDE LaVERNE HERRING,
Governor of Iowa. I shall favor any plan whereby the aims indicated may be carried out.
- F. F. HILL,
Governor, Farm Credit Administration. We are interested in any constructive steps taken in this direction.
- FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator, Veterans Administration. It would doubtless accomplish much toward simplifying operations.
- R. P. HOBSON,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.) The purpose of your calendar is as deep as the life of humanity.
- JOHN B. HOLLISTER,
Congressman, Ohio. I am heartily in favor of calendar reform.
- HENRY HORNER,
Governor of Illinois. Calendar reform is now ripe for action.
- E. M. HOUSE,
Colonel. I hope you may be successful.
- HAMILTON F. KEAN,
U. S. Senator, New Jersey. I am in favor of your plan . . . will do anything to help you.
- JEFFERSON R. KEEN,
General, U.S.A. (Ret.) I will always have a good word to say about The World Calendar.

ISADOR LUBIN,
United States Commissioner
of Labor Statistics.

I am fully in accord with the resolution.

PAUL V. McNUTT,
Governor of Indiana.

I am heartily in favor of the proposed World Calendar.

JAMES R. MEAD,
U. S. Senator, New York.

A universal plan initiated at an international convention should prove effective.

SCHUYLER MERRITT,
Congressman, Connecticut.

I hope the reform may be accomplished.

WILLIAM A. MOFFETT,
Rear Admiral, Chief of the
Bureau of Aeronautics of the
United States Navy.

A revised calendar is inevitable. . . . The movement is making slow but steady progress toward acceptance.

A. HARRY MOORE,
Governor of New Jersey.

The initiative for this calendar reform may very properly come from the United States.

THUR E. MORGAN,
Chairman, T.V.A.

I am in favor of international action on calendar revision.

WILLIAM FELLOWS
MORGAN

I heartily approve the calendar reform.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY,
Governor of Oklahoma.

I agree with you on this proposition.

THOMAS O'MALLEY,
Congressman, Wisconsin.

The United States could be the prime mover in this.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
Governor of Rhode Island.
Member Governors' Advisory
Committee of The World
Calendar Association.

I shall be happy to serve as a member of your Committee.

E. B. PATTON,
Director, Division of Statistics,
Department of Labor,
New York.

I am heartily in favor of The World Calendar.

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

I am heartily in favor of this project.

JAMES P. POPE,
U. S. Senator, Idaho.

I will be glad to cooperate in any way possible.

HERBERT H. RAPP,
Assistant Chief, United States
Bureau of Efficiency.

The perpetual feature of the new calendar will be a tremendous boon to every business that makes comparisons with previous records.

DAVID AIKEN REED,
U. S. Senator, Pennsylvania.

The suggestion would meet with my entire approval.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
Governor of Maryland.

The subject naturally interests me.

L. S. ROWE,
Director General, Pan American Union.

I am personally strongly in favor of calendar reform.

LEONARD W. SCHULTZ,
Congressman, Illinois.

I will be happy to support it.

BYRON N. SCOTT,
Congressman, California.

There is every reason for revision and practically no reasons for objecting.

ALEJANDRO SERANI,
Chilean Minister of Labor.

This Ministry finds such a project very advantageous.

DAVID SHOLTZ,
Governor of Florida.

Will be pleased to do what I can in this connection.

C. DAVID STELLING,
Honorary Secretary, Parliamentary Committee on Calendar Reform, London.

Once the new calendar has been instituted, shall wonder why we were so long in bringing about so simple and advantageous a change.

ELBERT DUNCAN THOMAS,
U. S. Senator, Utah.

I favor calendar reform and am not opposed to our country taking the lead.

W. H. THOMPSON,
U. S. Senator, Nebraska.

I favor a change in the calendar.

WILLIAM M. TUCK,
Governor of Virginia. Member Governors' Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association.

I shall be glad to do anything I can to assist you in your undertaking.

F. B. UPHAM,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

I am indeed happy to learn of the progress being made.

C. B. VINCENT,
Consul General, Haiti.

The World Calendar will remove annoying friction.

JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
Congressman, New York.

... It appeals to me at first flush rather strongly.

MABEL WALKER
WILLEBRANDT

I am very much in sympathy with the movement.

RANSOME J. WILLIAMS,
Governor of South Carolina. Member Governors' Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association.

It will be a pleasure for me to accept and I will be glad to cooperate in any way possible.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

New Year—New Calendar?

Lincoln (Ill.) Courier

2 January, 1947

THE beginning of a new year means that each of us, whether we be a government, corporation or individual, must use a new calendar. The world has today finally attained a standard clock and comparatively recently adopted standard time, the international date-line and fixed time zones.

Almost the only standard used in the world which changes each year is the calendar. Under the present Gregorian calendar, a revision of the calendar devised by Julius Caesar 2,000 years ago, each year differs.

year starts on a different day of the . . . Holidays jump like grasshoppers all over the week. Months vary in length without a consistent pattern. The quarter-year is not stable. Is it beyond man's ingenuity to devise a perpetual, stable, fixed calendar?

Such a calendar has been in the making. Over a hundred years ago, in 1834, a priest suggested that the calendar be fashioned on the basis of 364 days, and that the 365th day, and a leap-year day, be treated as extra days. This principle has been adopted by calendar reformers ever since. The League of Nations studied hundreds of calendar plans and finally discarded them in favor of the 12-month equal-quarter World Calendar.

In the closing days of the last session of the Congress of the United States bills were introduced under bipartisan auspices in both the House and Senate for adoption of The World Calendar, 1 January, 1950. This date was suggested to allow the time necessary to prepare for the change; and on that date both the present calendar and The World Calendar begin the year on Sunday, and thus the transition would be hardly perceptible.

The World Calendar has also been placed before the United Nations as a desirable change in the interest of commerce, industry, education, science and all other activities of men in all nations, and for the benefit of international life.

How desirable it is that all the peoples of the world start the year at the same time! Is it not obviously preferable that people use one time-table for their lives? With the speed of communications and transportation, is it not absolutely necessary that a single standard of time regulate the lives of everyone on earth if we are to synchronize plans, harmonize thought and act in unison?

The United States has long been a pioneer and leader of the world in establishing and improving standards for production. Too long has improvement of the time-table of our lives been deferred. It is to be hoped that Congress will act favorably in regard to The World Calendar when legislation is reintroduced during the session which convenes 3 January.

The World Calendar has been officially approved by Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay. Many other nations are ready to do so. Quite possibly all will do so. The immediate task for full presentation of the subject, its study and an opportunity to register the decision of the nations of the world is the responsibility of the United Nations.

Let us hope that our archaic and obsolete calendar, promulgated in 1582, will be replaced in 1950 by The World Calendar.

Calendar Reformer

London (Eng.) Evening News

February, 1947

VISIT to this country, a fortnight ago, of elderly, grey-haired Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, seems to be bearing fruit. She flew from New York to convert Britain to a 364-day calendar plus an extra day.

Now I hear that Lord Merthyr is to urge the Government in the House of Lords today to support — at next September's U N O session—the adoption of a reformed calendar.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Congress Makes New History

By FRITZ FALKENBERG

From Current-Argus, Carlsbad, N. M., 10 November, 1946

FOR the first time in the history of the United States the Congress has officially considered the subject of Time with relation to the passing of the days and years and into the centuries ahead.

Congress, since its birth, has considered Time in other regards, such as setting the hands of the clock back and wasting it, but the 79th Congress actually has a House Resolution in the hopper having to deal with the acceptance of The World Calendar already endorsed by many nations and by hundreds of scientific, business, education, labor, fraternal groups and chambers of commerce as well as independent clubs.

New Calendar For Business

By DR. ROY K. MARSHALL

Science Editor

From "Days of Our Years," Philadelphia Bulletin, Pa., 28 January, 1947

IF you're a businessman, you have probably looked through the 1947 calendar to see how the holidays and week-ends fall. It's important to you, if your margin of profit is small and your net profit depends on steady volume, to see just how you must plan your advertising for the year, to circumvent the vagaries of the calendar.

The attitude of many toward the calendar is that it's a poor thing, but our own. It could become a more useful framework for our activities and only lethargy will prevent this desirable end.

Calendars Are Snappy

By JOHN F. SEMBOWER

From News, Ironton, Ohio, 27 December, 1946

DON'T take that new 1947 calendar too much for granted. Ask almost any astronomer, and he will tell you that when you junk the old calendar and hang a

bright new model in its place, you really will be throwing away a mighty fine time-piece and putting another one in its place.

He would probably also assure you that the recorder of our days, weeks, months and years is more wonderful than the finest watch that we use to measure seconds, minutes and hours. But instead of setting it right now and then, as you do with a watch, we replace it altogether every 12 months to keep it up-to-date.

Far from taking the calendar as a matter of course, as most people seem to, the astronomers have been quarreling since the beginning of time over how it should be set up.

The calendars that will clutter the cans in a few days, as well as their replacements, are known officially as Gregorian calendars.

The modern calendar is so accurate that it will take 3,000 years for an error of a single day to accumulate, but such exactness is a comparatively recent development and still does not satisfy some of the experts, like those at the famous Adler Planetarium in Chicago, where calendar research continually goes on.

Some of the stargazers, pointing out that no major changes have been made for a long time in the calendar we use, argue that already we are in a rut so far as the calendar is concerned. They point out that it is a time-honored custom to modernize the calendar, and that it should be done whenever a better idea comes along.

England and the American Colonies, for instance, adopted a calendar reform a couple of centuries ago that dropped 11 days out of existence. They had to do it because the old calendar's clutch was slipping and the seasons were getting out of kilter.

Although winter was stopped from working gradually around toward summer on the calendar, historians have had a headache ever since over those lost days. They point out that when George Washington was born the calendar on the wall read

11 February, not the 22 February we celebrate.

At the bottom of all the trouble over the calendar is the fact that it is purely man-made, and man has no control over the movements of the universe which he tries to time.

The World Calendar

From The National Catholic Almanac, 1947, Holy Name College, Washington, D. C.

THE year is composed, roughly, of 365½ days. In our Gregorian calendar, the extra quarter of a day is set aside until every fourth year, which then counts 366 days instead of 365 and becomes a "leap year."

Neither 365 nor 366 is exactly divisible by 7, the number of days in a week. Hence, successive years begin on different days and have different patterns. To remedy this, various "reforms" have been suggested.

One general class of such suggestions would give each year 364 days, and instead of counting the extra day (two days in leap years) in the ordinary line-up of weekdays, the extra day (or days) would be sequestered, so to speak, and given a name of its own. Every year would then consist of 52 full weeks, plus one or two "extra" or "stabilizing" days—the World Holidays. This arrangement would make every year begin on the same day, and give every day of each month the same date in successive years.

There have been two principal varieties of this proposal. One would give the year months of 28 days each—a total again of 364. This plan has been traced back to an article in *Scot's Magazine* for July, 1745, by a "Mr. Urban of Maryland." Its origin is more popularly attributed to Auguste Comte, who published an article on it in 1849. The 13-month plan makes demands that are altogether too radical. It would lose all approximate correspondence with comparable dates in our present calendar, would introduce a new month, would be based on an indivisible unit of calculation (13), would offend the superstitious,

etc. Today the 13-month calendar is hardly mentioned, since it was definitely rejected by the League of Nations authorities entrusted with the study of calendar reform proposals. The same is true of intercalary week or month schemes.

The other plan of 12 months with its "extra" or "stabilizing" days was first proposed in its essential features by a Catholic priest, Marco Mastrofini, who published a work on it in Rome in 1834. The World Calendar is an improvement on this plan, having equalized the quarter-years. Now widely recognized as a calendar authority, The World Calendar Association is located at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City; President, Miss Elisabeth Achelis. The World Calendar produces symmetry by giving each quarter of the year three months with respectively 31, 30 and 30 days. Every year begins on Sunday, as does also every quarter. The second month in each quarter begins on Wednesday, the third on Friday. The basic number 12, handily divisible by 2, 3, 4, and 6, is thus kept in a logical arrangement. In many cases, dates in the new calendar, when paralleled with the old, are the same: there is never a difference of more than two days. The added day in ordinary years, called Year-End Day, follows 30 December. The second additional day of leap years, called Leap-Year Day, follows 30 June. Both days would be World Holidays. Fourteen nations and many organizations have approved The World Calendar.

Easter could be fixed in The World Calendar for Sunday, 8 April. While Easter stabilization has economic and social aspects, it is predominantly a religious question and one that must be dealt with by religious authorities. The rearranging of the calendar need not, therefore, of necessity imply the fixing of movable ecclesiastical feasts.

Many religious authorities, including Catholic priests and scholars, find no basic difficulty in the idea of one or two stabilizing days. The Vatican has declared that there are no dogmatic objections to calendar reform. This statement seems to cover both fixation of movable feasts and use of the World Holidays.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

I have read it (The World Calendar) with interest, and I hope your scheme will receive full consideration from the Economic and Social Council when it meets.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom Delegate to the United Nations.

In looking at the *Journal* for the third quarter of 1946, I am very much interested to note the tremendous progress made in advancing The World Calendar for consideration by the resolutions introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress; also the splendid presentation by Congressman Mundt. . . . It sums up the advantages better than any previous statement and in a very concise way.—Charles K. Robinson, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Heartiest congratulations on your success. I found the Third Quarter number of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* most inspiring.—Dr. David G. Stead, Watsons Bay, N.S.W., Australia.

I think there is much to commend the type of calendar that you and your colleagues are proposing. I certainly hope that some time in the not too distant future such a change will be forthcoming. I am quite sure that once adopted we would all find it a welcome and helpful change from the present variable calendar which we now use.—William Plummer, Jr., Pres., Hires Turner Glass Co., Philadelphia.

The problems of administering educational institutions will be greatly simplified by the adoption of The World Calendar.—W. J. McConnell, Pres., North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Tex.

It's the most sensible thing that could be done in a long time.—Joseph Sylvanovich, Exeter, Pa.

Reading about your new World Calendar in our *Los Angeles Times*, I can see where your new streamlined calendar will accomplish much if the House passes the bill, and that everyone using the new calendar will enjoy the simplicity of it.—Mark Andrews, No. Hollywood, Cal.

I congratulate you on progress being made. I am completely in accord.—Prof. Carleton A. Wheeler, Peterborough, N. H.

As Professor of Astronomy, Canon Law and Liturgy, I am very interested in the reform of the present calendar. — Rev. Clarence J. d'Entremont, Gros Pin, Quebec.

I have been your member for many years. I am convinced and remain convinced that The World Calendar is a great forward step in the interest of the whole world and must be taken at an early date. The more I think of it, the more convinced I become, and I would much rather have United Nations than individual nations do it.—R. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in the Union of So. Africa, Amraoti (Berar) India.

I have been reading the *Journal of Calendar Reform* as it has arrived at the house and I certainly want to congratulate you on the last issue. You are doing a grand job and you must feel proud that acceptance of a World Calendar can't be too far away.—Dr. E. H. van Delden, Director of Industrial Relations, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, O.

Your plan of calendar reform should be endorsed by every legitimate organization and every rational individual believing in constant social progress because it is scientific in arrangement and structure, and far superior to our present hit-or-miss Gregorian calendar of confusion. I wish to be identified as a supporter of your World Calendar reform.—Headley E. Bailey, York, N. Y.

The move for calendar reform interests me very much, and I certainly favor your proposal. I want to do what I can to help the movement along.—George S. Steele, Attorney at Law, Rockingham, N. C.

We cherish great hope that concerted efforts of the United Nations will speedily realize universal adoption of this worldwide calendar.—Chiang Fu-tung, Dir., National Central Library, Nanking, China.

ENDORSEMENTS

Nations

Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay

Organizations

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire
Association of British Chambers of Commerce
New York State Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
Coffeyville, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
Galveston Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce
National Chamber of Trade (English)
Board of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau, Portland, Ore.
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh
—ville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce
—aster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce
—umberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce
Chillicothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce
Hagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce
Chicago Association of Commerce
Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce
Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
Olean, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce
Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia
English Chambers of Commerce: Bradford, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Dewsbury, Gloucester, Plymouth, Winchester, Ipswich, Stroud, Woolwich, Luton, Mansfield, Reading, Londonderry, Hitchin, Chester, North Wales

SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commission 32
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mexico City
—ican Philosophical Society
—merican Association for the Advancement of Science
Mathematical Association of America
South Carolina Academy of Science
East Bay Astronomical Assn., Oakland, Cal.
Barcelona Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spain
Committee for Maritime Meteorology
Faculty of the School of Industrial Engineers of Barcelona, Spain
Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress, Valparaiso

Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Directors, New York City
Academy of Science of St. Louis
Astronomical Society of Decatur, Ill.
Astronomical Society of Spain and America
American Psychological Association
Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick
Engineering Profession in British Columbia
Australian Branch of the Institute of Physics
Detroit Astronomical Society
National Institute of Planning and Social Reform of the Republic of Cuba
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada: Centres at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal
Science Society of China

LABOR

American States Members of International Labor Organization
Labor Conference, Santiago, Chile, 1936

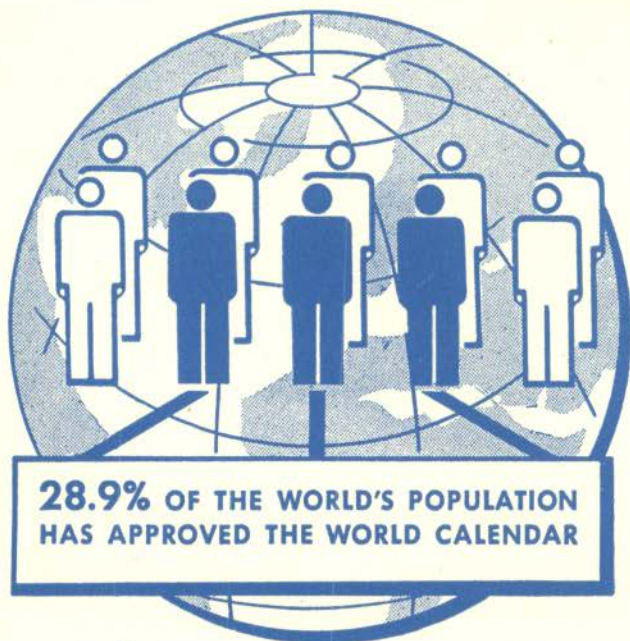
EDUCATION

World Federation of Education Associations
National Education Association
National Council of Geography Teachers
Agricultural History Society, Washington, D. C.
National Theatre Conference

BUSINESS

Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc.
International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs
American Institute of Accountants
American Industrial Bankers Association
Canadian Retail Federation
California Drycleaner's Association
Milwaukee Society of Accountants
Pennsylvania Retailers Association, Lancaster
Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County, Chester, Pa.
Railway Mail Association, Kansas City Branch, Mo.
Mexican Hotel Association
Industrial Association of Austria
Quality Bakers of America Cooperative: Office Managers and Accountants

A Partial List



After reading, kindly file, catalog or pass along to others.

UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

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CABLE AND WIRELESS SECTION

Services généraux et des Conférences
Section télégraphique et télégraphique sans fil

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

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2 INFO IND. fo.
SUBJ. IND.

FROM - DE NEW YORK (N. Y.)
SENT - ENVOYE LE 24 MAR 47 1325 EST
RECD - RECU LE 24 MAR 47 1447 EST

(FOLLOWING CABLE NOT INCLUDED IN DAILY CABLE BOOKS.)


TRYGVE LIE

WE HOPE THAT YOU AND THE SECRETARIAT WILL DO ALL IN YOUR
POWER TO FACILITATE ADOPTION OF THE PERUVIAN RESOLUTION REGARDING
THE WORLD CALENDAR. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE COOPERATION WILL BE
DEEPLY APPRECIATED

WEST EMONT THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION INC

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NOVEMBER							
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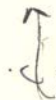
SUNDAY

23

NOV. 1947

June

29-5-47



- (1) Draft resolution of the Revision Rule -
gation to Ecocon -
- (2) Draft Chron. list
- (3) 33 country

MONDAY

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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24

NOV. 1947

DECEMBER						
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APPOINTMENTS

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

12 M. _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

Draft Resolution

on the appointment of an ad-hoc Committee to study THE WORLD

CALENDAR.

Presented by the Representative of Peru.

WHEREAS the revision of the Gregorian Calendar has been for long the subject of study and research on the part of experts, institutions and international organizations, and several nations have in principle expressed already their willingness to adopt a new one;

WHEREAS it is widely recognized that the present calendar is unsatisfactory for the economic, social, educational, scientific and other activities of man; that there exists a general desire to bring about its revision, and that the new calendar should have twelve months and equal quarters, be perpetually the same, with a stable pattern of quarter-years, months, weeks, days and fixed holydays;

WHEREAS the World Calendar Association of New York has devoted itself to the study of the calendar, preparing the adequate plans for the adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR on January 1st 1950 as the most appropriate date for the transition from the Gregorian Calendar to the new one;

WHEREAS the acceptance of THE WORLD CALENDAR per force requires a basic international understanding, prior to the passing of the respective national legislative resolutions; and

WHEREAS this basic international understanding can better be reached through a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly of the United Nations, according to article 62 of the Charter;

NOW, THEREFORE
BE IT RESOLVED,

1. THAT the Economic and Social Council appoints an ad-hoc Committee of five members to study and pass judgment on the adoption of a new calendar on January 1st 1950, as it is drafted by the World Calendar Association, and which is attached herein; and
2. THAT should the aforesaid ad-hoc Committee consider the adoption of this calendar both feasible and advantageous, it will also compose the pertinent draft resolution which would be forwarded by the Council to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

Presented by the Representative of Peru.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																							
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																							
APRIL								MAY								JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	**W
THIRD QUARTER																							
JULY								AUGUST								SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
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29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FOURTH QUARTER																							
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	*W

*The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

**The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

NAME IND.	✓
SUBJ. IND.	

505-5-2-1-1
Dept. of Social Affairs
Studies & Research

21 August 1947

Howard Caswell Smith
14 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Assistant Secretary General in charge of Social Affairs to acknowledge your letter of 12 June 1947, and to thank you for the interesting document attached. Mr. Laugier is very grateful to you for the interest you show in our activities.

As the Economic and Social Council had many emergency problems to deal with, it was decided at the Fifth Session to withdraw the calendar reform item from the agenda.

Thanking you again for your interest, I am

Very sincerely yours,

16
Dr. Te Lou Tchang

I hope you like this little
man; he is so very clever

Miss Elisabeth Achelis

President
The World Calendar Association

International Building
630 Fifth Avenue
New York

KEY TO UNITED NATIONS DIAGRAM

48 REF. NO. 702-7-1
NAME IND. 42/
SUBJ. IND. _____
JUN 17 1947
E

SECRETARY GENERAL: (Chief administrative officer of United Nations)

At present Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway. Nominated by Security Council; elected by General Assembly. Serves five-year term and is eligible for re-election once only. (10 years in all)

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT: ("Civil Service" of United Nations)

Works under Secretary General. There are around 2,000 on U.N. payroll today. 17 1947

SECURITY COUNCIL: ("Executive Agency" of United Nations)

Five permanent members: The United States, The Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, France,
plus

Six non-permanent members elected by two-thirds vote of General Assembly for two year terms. At present time: Australia '48, Brazil '48, Poland '48, Belgium '49, Columbia '49, Syria '49.

Senator Warren Austin of Vermont is U. S. Permanent Councilman.

DUTIES of the Security Council:

It is entrusted with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Motions are carried by 7 out of 11 votes. In matters of "procedure" those "for" may be any 7 members of the Council; in matters of "principle" the 7 votes "for" must contain all the BIG FIVE plus 2 of the non-permanent Council members. Thus, by not voting or voting against a measure, any of the BIG FIVE can block a motion. This is the much discussed "veto" power.

The Security Council sits permanently in New York.

"Right Ear": Atomic Energy Commission, composed of 11 members of Security Council plus Canada (12 nations in all). Seeks to abolish use of Atom Bomb in warfare.

"Left Ear": Military Staff Committee made up of Chiefs of Staff of BIG FIVE defense forces. Someday will have charge of International Armed Forces of the United Nations, when a method of raising such forces is agreed upon by the Security Council. (This will be the Police Force of the U.N.)

Both "ears" report to the Security Council.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DEPT.
17 1947
REG-311
No 2026

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: (Rudimentary "Legislative Agency" of the United Nations, but its "laws" are now only recommendations. This is important difference between U. N. and a real World Government)

DUTIES of General Assembly:

- A.- It elects: (1)- The 6 non-permanent members of the Security Council
 - (2)- The 18 members of the Economic & Social Council
 - (3)- The non-trusteeship holding members of the Trusteeship Council
 - (4)- The 15 members of International Court of Justice
- B.- It appoints the Secretary General on the nomination of the Security Council.
- C.- It studies, discusses, and recommends settlements in disputes between nations not being handled by the Security Council, and recommends policies in various fields of cooperation among nations. Also discusses principles for regulation of armaments.
- D.- It initiates studies in political, economic, cultural, and health fields.
- E.- It must approve: (1)- All trusteeeship agreements for non-strategic areas.
 - (2)- The United Nations Budget
- F.- It hears reports from the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Commission.
- G.- Serves primarily as a sounding board for the expression of viewpoint by all nations large and small.
 - It began with 51 members out of the approximately 71 eligible sovereign states of the world and now has 55 members.
 - Each member state has one vote in the General Assembly, but may have as many as 5 delegates in that body.
 - Decisions on important questions in the General Assembly require a two-thirds vote, other questions a simple majority.
 - The Assembly meets in New York once a year but special sessions may be called: (1)- By the Security Council
 - (2)- By request of a majority of states in the General Assembly.