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Date

10/23/03

2003 SENATE INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND LABOR

SB 2415

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10/23/03
Date

2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

Senate Industry, Business and Labor Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date 02-11-03

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1	xxxx		0
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Lisa VanBerkom</i>			

Minutes: Chairman Mutch opened the hearing on SB 2415. All Senators were present.

SB 2415 relates to the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on certain days.

Testimony in support of SB 2415

Senator Kringstad introduced the bill. He states that this bill would make liquor sales legal on Thanksgiving Day. All other retailers are allowed to sell their goods and services on that day.

A person going to a restaurant on Thanksgiving Day is not allowed to have a glass of wine with their meal. Also there are a lot of people in hotels at this time and cannot have a drink with their meals. It is important to note that Thanksgiving is not a religious holiday. Why exclude people from gathering at a local pub to watch football? It is also another day of generated funds.

Patty Lewis, ND Hospitality Association, also spoke in support of the bill. The Ramada Plaza Suites representative, Gary Grandbois, sent written testimony with Patty. See attached.

Bill Hixson, owner and operator of three sports bars in Bismarck, spoke in favor for the bill.

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10/23/03
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Page 2
Senate Industry, Business and Labor Committee
Bill/Resolution Number 2415
Hearing Date 02-11-03

He stated that Thanksgiving weekend is the busiest shopping weekend of the year and would generate a lot of business in the local bars, restaurants and hotels. It is a good business opportunity. Thanksgiving is a civil holiday. We as bar operators would like the same opportunity as other business owners.

John Sagsveen, owner of Capitol Lanes wanted to state for the record that he was in support of SB 2415. They are open for bowling on this day, but cannot serve alcohol.

Shannon Gangle, Seaven Seas and Doublewood Inn, stated that they are in support of the bill.

He states that his customers want wine with the brunch they have on Thanksgiving and it is a hindrance to his business to not be able to accompany their needs.

Janet Seaworth, ND Beer Wholesalers, spoke in support of the bill. See brochure.

There was no opposing testimony.

Senator Espgaard moved a DO PASS. Senator Krebsbach seconded.

Roll Call Vote: 7 yes. 0 no. 0 absent.

Carrier: Senator Every

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10/23/03
Date

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
03/13/2003

Amendment to: SB 2415

1A. State fiscal effect: Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.

	2001-2003 Biennium		2003-2005 Biennium		2005-2007 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$29,000	\$2,000		
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.

2001-2003 Biennium			2003-2005 Biennium			2005-2007 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2. Narrative: Identify the aspects of the measure which cause fiscal impact and include any comments relevant to your analysis.

SB 2415 with House Amendments allows the selling of alcoholic beverages on an on-sale basis on Thanksgiving Day. We estimate the additional sales tax revenues likely to be generated total \$31,000 for the 2003-05 biennium.

3. State fiscal effect detail: For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:

A. Revenues: Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.

B. Expenditures: Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.

C. Appropriations: Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, of the effect on the biennial appropriation for each agency and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget. Indicate the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations.

Name:	Kathryn L. Strombeck	Agency:	Tax Department
Phone Number:	328-3402	Date Prepared:	03/13/2003

Deanna Hall
Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/30/2003

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 2415

1A. State fiscal effect: *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2001-2003 Biennium		2003-2005 Biennium		2005-2007 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$29,000	\$2,000		
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2001-2003 Biennium			2003-2005 Biennium			2005-2007 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2. Narrative: *Identify the aspects of the measure which cause fiscal impact and include any comments relevant to your analysis.*

SB 2415 allows businesses to sell alcoholic beverages on Thanksgiving Day. We estimate the additional sales tax revenues likely to be generated by SB 2415 total \$31,000 for the 2003-05 biennium.

3. State fiscal effect detail: *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. Revenues: *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

B. Expenditures: *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

C. Appropriations: *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, of the effect on the biennial appropriation for each agency and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget. Indicate the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations.*

Name:	Kathryn L. Strombeck	Agency:	Tax Dept.
Phone Number:	328-3402	Date Prepared:	02/10/2003

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10/23/03
Date

Date: 2-11-03
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

Senate _____ Committee _____

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DO PASS

Motion Made By Espgaard Seconded By Krebsbach

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Sen. Jerry Klein, Vice Chairman	X				
Sen. Karen Krebsbach	X				
Sen. Dave Nething	X				
Sen. Joel Heitkamp	X				
Sen. Mike Every	X				
Sen. Duane Espgaard	X				
Sen. Duane Mutch, Chairman	X				

Total (Yes) 7 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Every

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

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Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
February 11, 2003 11:51 a.m.

Module No: SR-26-2253
Carrier: Every
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2415: Industry, Business and Labor Committee (Sen. Mutch, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2415 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

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Deanna Williams
Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

Date: 3-26-03
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate _____ 2415 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Not Concur

Motion Made By Nothing Seconded By Heitkamp

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Mutch		X			
Klein		X			
Krebsbach		X			
Nothing	X				
Heitkamp	X				
Evans	X				
Espeland	A				

Total (Yes) 3 No 3

Absent 1

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

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Deanna G. H. [Signature]
Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

Date: 3-26-03
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2003 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate 2115 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee**Legislative Council Amendment Number**

Action Taken

Motion Made By

[illegible]**Total (Yes)**

Absent

Floor Assignment

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

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10/23/03
Date

2003 HOUSE INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND LABOR

SB 2415

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Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

House Industry, Business and Labor Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date March 11, 2003

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1	X		710-2040
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Elizabeth R. Finner</i>			

Minutes: Chair Keiser: Opened hearing on SB 2415

Sen. Kringstad: This would make liquor sales on Thanksgiving legal. The offered amendments would keep liquor stores closed at the request of the liquor stores. Thanksgiving is not a religious holiday and they were open in the 1970s.

Patti Lewis (ND Hospitality Assoc.): This is a fairness issue. This would allow those who choose to be open to do so. No one is forced to be open.

Rep. Keiser: Are the malls open? Lewis said they do have that option.

Rep. D. Johnson: Passed out testimony from Eric Boren, who wanted liquor stores kept out.

The amendment would take care of his concerns.

Shannon Gangle (Seven Seas): Conference centers are open on Easter and Thanksgiving, but Thanksgiving always has less people. You can't even serve wine with the meals. The overhead is the same on both holidays, so the costs are too great on Thanksgiving with less clientele.

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10/23/03
Date

Page 2

House Industry, Business and Labor Committee

Bill/Resolution Number 2415

Hearing Date March 11, 2003

Bill Hixson (Sidelines): They are not open on Christmas and Thanksgiving. The days around the holidays are their busiest days. Thanksgiving is a huge football day. People come home for the holidays and they want to go out and see their friends. The competition is not forced to be open. This is a choice.

Janet Seaworth (ND Beer Wholesalers): Supports with written testimony and brochures.

Katie Keiser: Opposed with written testimony.

Rep. Kasper: Do your friends feel the same way? Keiser said most of her friends do not feel they need to go to a bar on Thanksgiving.

Chair Keiser: Closed hearing on SB 2415.

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Date

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

House Industry, Business and Labor Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date March 11, 2003

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1		X	3904-end
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Elizabeth R. Finner</i>			

Minutes: **Chair Kelser:** Opened discussion on SB 2415

Rep. Klein moved to adopt amendment .0101. Second by Rep. Dosch.

Voice Vote: Amendment adopted.

Discussion:

Rep. Klein is opposed.

Rep. Kelser: This is a compromise to allow restaurants and not bars. **Rep. Zaiser** agreed.

Rep. Kasper: Noted that almost every restaurant has a bar in it. All of them would be open anyway.

Rep. Ekstrom: Sees this opening as something typical.

Rep. Thorpe: Katie convinced him. If it is just restaurants, he would support it.

Reps. Ruby & Tieman: Also oppose. Not in the best interests of the people.

Rep. Dosch: Just restaurants won't do anything. Give the bars the choice and give the people the choice.

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Date

Page 2

House Industry, Business and Labor Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SB 2415

Hearing Date March 11, 2003

Rep. Zaiser: Do we define licenses differently? Rep. Keiser said it is based on local ordinance.

Rep. Zaiser: Moved to amend to say establishments licensed as restaurants can be open on

Thanksgiving. 2nd by Thorpe.

Rep. Ekstrom: We could leave this in the hands of local authorities.

Reps. Nottestad and Ekstrom withdrew previous motions for amendments.

Vote on amendment: 6 Yes 7 No 1 Absent and not voting. Amendment failed.

Rep. Kasper moved DNP as amended. **Rep. Klein** seconded.

Vote: 2 Yes 4 No 1 Absent and not voting

Carrier: Thorpe

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10/23/03
Date

30732.0101
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Kringstad
February 25, 2003

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2415

Page 1, line 6, overstrike "Any" and insert immediately thereafter "A" and overstrike "who"

Page 1, line 7, overstrike "dispenses" and insert immediately thereafter "may not dispense",
overstrike "permits" and insert immediately thereafter "permit", and after "on" insert "a"

Page 1, line 11, after "Eve" insert "In addition, a person may not provide off-sale after one
a.m. on Thanksgiving Day. A person that violates this section"

Renumber accordingly

Page No. 1

30732.0101

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10/23/03
Date

Date: 3/11/03
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

House INDUSTRY BUSINESS & LABOR Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken amendment #2

Motion Made By Zaiser Seconded By Thorpe

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Keiser	✓		Boe		
Vice-Chair Severson	✓		Ekstrom		✓
Dosch		✓	Thorpe	✓	
Froseth	✓		Zaiser	✓	
Johnson		✓			
Kasper		✓			
Klein		✓			
Nottestad	✓				
Ruby		✓			
Tieman		✓			

Total (Yes) 6 No 7

Absent 1

Floor Assignment _____

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Date

Date: 3/ /03
Roll Call Vote #: B

2003 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2415

House INDUSTRY BUSINESS & LABOR Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DNP as amended

Motion Made By Kasper Seconded By Klein

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Keiser	✓		Boe		
Vice-Chair Severson	✓		Ekstrom		✓
Dosch		✓	Thorpe	✓	
Froseth	✓		Zaiser	✓	
Johnson		✓			
Kasper	✓				
Klein	✓				
Nottestad		✓			
Ruby	✓				
Tieman	✓				

Total (Yes) 9 No 4

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Thorpe

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

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10/23/03
Date

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
March 11, 2003 4:48 p.m.

Module No: HR-43-4518
Carrier: Thorpe
Insert LC: 30732.0101 Title: .0200

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2415: Industry, Business and Labor Committee (Rep. Kelsor, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO NOT PASS (9 YEAS, 4 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2415 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 6, overstrike "Any" and insert immediately thereafter "A" and overstrike "who"

Page 1, line 7, overstrike "dispenses" and insert immediately thereafter "may not dispense", overstrike "permits" and insert immediately thereafter "permit", and after "on" insert "a"

Page 1, line 11, after "Eve" insert ". In addition, a person may not provide off-sale after one a.m. on Thanksgiving Day. A person that violates this section"

Renumber accordingly

Deanna G. Hall
Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

2003 TESTIMONY

SB 2415

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Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date



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AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE NEWS ARTICLES

The Pilgrims' Real First Thanksgiving

By Pete Skirbunt

Special to the American Forces Press Service

FORT LEE, Va. -- Harvest festivals are as old as civilization itself, but our Thanksgiving is much more than an annual festival. It is a national day of expressing thanks, according to every individual's personal beliefs.

There were many "thanksgivings" in the early days of American colonization, when life and travel were so difficult that people were always giving thanks for safe journeys, favorable weather and good crops. Spanish colonists held such feasts in Texas in the 1500s, as did English colonists in Virginia from the 1600s.

The thanksgiving we commemorate every November, however, was the one held by the Pilgrims of Plymouth, Mass., in 1621. Although it definitely wasn't the "first" thanksgiving in the New World, it holds a special place in American tradition because of its association with the ideals of religious freedom, self-reliance and the mutual friendship of settlers and natives.

The Pilgrims -- a name not actually applied to them until 170 years later -- were 102 people who sailed from England on the ship Mayflower in September 1620. Of these, only 35 were actually seeking religious freedom. They were "Separatists" from the Church of England. The others, called "Strangers," simply wanted to leave England for a variety of reasons and start life over in America.

For 12 years, the Separatists had lived in Holland, where the Dutch tolerated religious differences. But these Englishmen didn't want to desert their heritage, customs or language. They decided to go to America -- to Virginia, specifically. Establishing a colony there would allow them to remain English. If they went elsewhere, to Dutch colonies, for instance, they would have had to renounce their English citizenship.

King James I, eager to be rid of them, gave them permission to establish a colony, so long as they remained loyal and didn't cause him trouble. The Virginia Company of London agreed to let them settle in "Virginia," which at that time extended north to modern New Jersey. Merchants calling themselves "Adventurers" agreed to finance the expedition in return for seven years of shared profits from whatever the

Deanna Hall
Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

colonists were able to produce and send back.

In August 1620, the first Separatists sailed with 67 "Strangers" on the Mayflower and a second ship, the Speedwell. After the Speedwell twice sprang leaks and forced returns to port, everyone crammed aboard the 90-foot-long Mayflower and left the Speedwell behind.

Aboard ship, the voyagers ate bread, biscuits, pudding, cheese, crackers, and dried meats and fruits. Instead of water, they brought barrels of beer -- a standard practice in the days before refrigeration, because beer remained potable longer than water.

The 3,000-mile voyage took 66 days, meaning the ship averaged 2 miles per hour. On the way, one baby was born, and his parents named him "Oceanus." Two people died, and the ship nearly sank in a storm.

They finally arrived, badly off course, at Cape Cod in November. This was a problem. The season and location made planting impossible, and winter hunting would be difficult. Since their agreement with the Adventurers specified they would settle "in Virginia," they ordered the captain to head south. The wind was contrary and the coast was dangerous, however, so they turned back and found safe harbor at Cape Cod.

It was then the Strangers announced that because they hadn't been delivered to Virginia, they weren't bound by the contract and would take orders from no one! In fact, the Separatists feared all their agreements with the company, the Strangers and King James were completely useless. But they knew if there was division, there was little hope in anyone surviving.

Before going ashore, the travelers drew up the "Mayflower Compact." One of the most significant documents in U.S. history, the statement was the first by any settlers that they intended to abide by the will of the majority. The 41 adult males who signed the document agreed they and their families would obey laws set up for the general good. They also set the precedent that only adult males would have a voice in government -- a precedent followed until 1920, exactly 300 years in the future.

In December, a scouting party went ashore, and tradition says they first set foot upon the stone known today as "Plymouth Rock." This may or may not be true, but the rock is so large that they probably at least used it as a landmark when rowing ashore.

The men in this first group ashore feared a possible confrontation with unfriendly Indians, but soon they discovered the local Indians were all dead of smallpox. They took this as divine providence and assumed God had cleared their way by killing off the natives.

They established their colony with little but faith and courage and named it "Plymouth" in honor of their final port of departure. The Mayflower remained offshore, but most of its provisions were needed for its crew's return voyage. Meanwhile, the settlers couldn't plant crops, and they didn't have enough supplies to last until spring. They'd lived in cities while in Holland, so they didn't know how to

fish or hunt. In their first month they caught exactly one fish and shot no game at all. For awhile, it seemed they'd go down in history as the world's most inept hunters and fishermen.

They suffered from cold, starvation and disease, and half of them were dead by spring. The survivors were in danger of suffering the same fate without much delay. But everything changed in the spring, when a lone Indian walked into the settlement and said, in English:

"Welcome, English. I am Samoset. Do you have beer?"

The Pilgrims were astonished. Of all the places in America they could have come ashore, they'd been found by a friendly Indian who somehow spoke their language -- and knew about beer. Once again, they were sure this was a sign of God's personal intervention.

Samoset explained he'd learned English -- and the fact that ships routinely carried beer -- from having had contact with English fishing vessels. Unfortunately, one of the vessels had apparently also brought smallpox, which wiped out some of the local tribes. Samoset had survived.

Soon, he introduced the Pilgrims to other Indians, including Squanto, the only living member of the Patuxet tribe. Squanto spoke even better English than Samoset and said he'd been shanghaied by an English ship and taken to England, where he found work in London as a "living curiosity" and one-man carnival side show. Eventually, other fishermen took him back home so he could show them the best fishing spots. Upon his return, he discovered smallpox had wiped out his tribe during his absence. Later the Wampanoags adopted him.

Now more than ever, the Pilgrims believed God had guided them to this place of friendly, English-speaking natives. According to their view, God let Squanto be kidnapped so he would miss the smallpox epidemic, learn English and arrive at Plymouth just in time to save them.

The Pilgrims also befriended the Wampanoag chieftain, Massasoit, and his personal ambassador, Hobomok. The tribe taught them to catch fish, lobsters and eels; to harvest clams and oysters; to plant corn and other vegetables; to fertilize by placing a small fish into the ground with each seedling; and to trap and hunt game.

The settlers eventually became good enough marksmen to provide fresh game. They also had a good autumn harvest, including 20 acres of corn.

Meanwhile the Mayflower returned to England, and two other ships arrived. The first brought no supplies, but did deliver more men and some mail, including a nasty letter from the Adventurers, complaining that they had sent no marketable products back with the Mayflower. The second brought more settlers and, fortunately, lots of provisions. This was a good reason to celebrate, so in October 1621 the settlement and 91 Indians held a thanksgiving feast.

This meal inspired much of our traditional holiday fare. The food included geese, corn bread, pudding, eels, lobsters, clam stew, oysters, corn, squash, potatoes, yams, cranberries, and pumpkin pies. The Indians contributed five

deer, and the main course was venison. Turkey was a side dish, no doubt because the birds then weren't domesticated, but wild, wily and not easily hunted -- so few would have ended up on the table.

The settlers gave thanks to God and the Indians for helping them survive. The celebration lasted several days, during which there were sports, contests, entertainment and speeches of goodwill. Everyone agreed to make it an annual event, provided there was anything to be thankful for.

They signed a treaty and enjoyed harmony for 50 years. Unfortunately for the Wampanoags, arriving settlers brought European diseases that killed off the tribe by 1671.

Years after the first celebration, Massachusetts began observing Thanksgiving annually. Other Northeast colonies had harvest festivals, and by 1700 the holidays merged throughout New England.

In 1789, George Washington proclaimed a national day of thanks for the successful establishment of the Constitutional government. Ben Franklin, drawing on the tradition of the "Pilgrim Fathers" having eaten turkey, declared domesticated turkey should be the official entree. Franklin also lobbied to have the tough, smart wild turkey named the national symbol, but people didn't buy it -- probably because no one wanted a national bird that was regularly made into a meal.

As the nation grew, the Thanksgiving tradition spread westward from New England. Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a harvest thanksgiving during the Civil War. Many states adopted the practice after the war as a kind of national healing process. In 1941, Congress established the fourth Thursday of the month as the national Thanksgiving holiday.

Thanksgiving's traditional symbols include the cornucopia, the horn of plenty. Recent innovations, including a parade opening the Christmas shopping season and televised football games, now seem as traditional as the meal itself!

Still, Thanksgiving remains a day with religious and patriotic overtones, commemorated with special services by all faiths, with its main emphasis upon the gathering of family and friends. This is the essence of the way it began, and we've successfully preserved it for 378 years.

So, with all the modern distractions going on around you, I hope you can still find time to share with your family at least part of the story about the "first" Thanksgiving at Plymouth, and help them observe, if only for a few minutes, the spirit of the holiday as it was originally intended.

(Pete Skirbunt is the historian of the Defense Commissary Agency, Fort Lee, Va.)

Questions or comments about this article? [Send us an e-mail.](#)

**ADA
Relief**

February 10, 2003

Mr. Bill Hixon

Regards: Thanksgiving Liquor, Beer and Wine

From: Ramada Plaza Suites
Fargo, ND

Dear Bill,

The Ramada Plaza Suites of Fargo as well as other full service hotels strive to meet and exceed guest expectations. Offering a wide variety of amenities and services is a true measure of our hospitality and friendly attitude.

During Thanksgiving more and more families find that hotels provide ideal destinations for the entire family. Grandma doesn't have the big house any longer so the kids and parents use a variety of activities with lots of space provided by hotels.

Occupancy is rising year after year on Thanksgiving week, yet we are unable by State law to provide valued service to our customers. We find ourselves apologizing and turning away guests. Opening our lounge Thanksgiving is a revenue opportunity, and additional income for our servers. We are not FULL SERVICE Thanksgiving day.

We oppose Thanksgiving Day liquor closing.

Respectfully,

Gary Grandbois
Gary Grandbois
Regional Sales
Ramada Plaza Suites

Maybe You Need To Get Out More.



1635 42nd Street SW • Fargo, ND 58103 • 701-277-9000 • www.ramadafargo.com

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Deanna Williams
Operator's Signature

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Milestones

- 1920** A dark day for beer drinkers descends on January 17, as Prohibition goes into effect and the nation's kegs run dry.
- 1923** New York brewer Jacob Ruppert, known as "The Colonel," completes the largest private construction project in the world at that time, when he builds Yankee Stadium. Later, he buys Babe Ruth from the Red Sox.
- 1933** After 13 long, dry years, beer once again begins to flow as Prohibition is repealed on April 7. On that first evening, Americans guzzle nearly 1 million gallons of beer.
- Through a joint development effort, the American Can Co. and Krueger Brewing of Newark, NJ, unveil the first beer can on January 24.
- 1942** War-time shortages of raw materials, particularly metal for bottle caps, spurs the formation of the Small Brewers Committee—later the Brewers' Association of America.
- 1971** Anchor Brewing Co. bottles its beer for the first time. For many, this marks the beginning of the microbrewing movement.
- 1972** Oregon becomes the first state to enact a bottle deposit law.
- 1979** During Jimmy Carter's presidency, homebrewing is legalized in the United States.
- 1981** Only forty-one breweries are operating in the United States.
- 1982** Grant's Yakima Brewing and Malting Co. reintroduces the old configuration of a brewing tavern to the American public. Fans of super premium beer soon begin calling the small restaurant-breweries "brewpubs."
- 1983** US microbrewing establishes a tenuous foothold in the beer market. At the time, the top six American brewers (Anheuser-Busch, Miller, G. Heileman, Stroh, Coors, and Pabst) control 92 percent of the US beer market.
- 1986** For the first time, the number of operating breweries in the United States exceeds those in Germany.
- 2000** Nearly 1,500 breweries are open in the United States.



*Dedicated to the
Best Interests of the
Brewing Industry*

MISSION STATEMENT

1. Protect/improve the Small Brewers' Federal Excise Tax differential
2. Improve small brewers' access to market
3. Directly challenge every neoprohibitionist's efforts
4. Promote and publicize the positive attributes of craft brewing

Brewers' Association of America
501 Washington St., Suite H, Durham, NC 27701
919.530.8140/919.530.8160 fax
president@brewersadvocate.org/www.brewersadvocate.org

A SHORT HISTORY OF BEER IN AMERICA



Brewers'
Association
of America



American Beer

- 1612** Adrian Block opens the New World's first brewery in New Amsterdam. Two years later, the brewhouse serves as the delivery room for the first European born in North America. Though the brewery disappears, the settlement grows to become New York City.
- 1620** The Mayflower lands at Plymouth, partly out of a concern over the dwindling supply of beer.
- 1775** Ethan Allen launches his attack on Fort Ticonderoga after a planning session in the Catamount Tavern on May 10. Enthusiastic American troops capture the fort without firing a shot.
- 1789** George Washington, the country's richest man and one of the best brewers, becomes the first president of the United States.
- 1810** President James Madison seriously considers a proposal to establish a National Brewery in Washington, DC. He asks former president Thomas Jefferson to study the concept.
- 1844** A small Wisconsin brewery is established by Jacob Best. In later years, both Pabst and Miller brewing companies trace their roots to this same humble beginning.
- 1855** German immigrants in Chicago—protesting the city's closure of their beer gardens—react in anger. The two days of violence are called the "Chicago Beer Riots."
- 1860** One of the first "big" brewers, Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College—hits a production level of 30,000 barrels per year.
- 1862** In an attempt to finance the Civil War, the government places an excise tax on beer. Brewers respond by forming the first brewers' association.
- 1871** A barn blaze ignites the Great Chicago Fire on October 8, destroying most of the young city. Schlitz sends in trainloads of free beer to help Chicagoans cope with a fouled water supply; genuine casks Schlitz's beer the title, "the beer made Milwaukee famous."
- 1892** The modern bottle cap is invented. Before this date, most beer was consumed on draft. After the invention of the bottle cap, beer sales would never be the same again.



What they don't reach in school is remarkable. For example, when the first colonists set foot on American soil, beer was there.

It happened in the fall of 1620, when *The Mayflower* was hopelessly lost, having overshoot its landfall.

Anxious, the Pilgrims searched for a safe harbor. William Bradford wrote of the worry in a shipboard letter December 19, 1620: "we could not now each time for further search our victuals being much spent, especially, our beer."

Having beer on board was a judicious choice. Everything on these tiny ships was a high priority item, and the typical hold carried only essentials: an initial supply of food, simple construction tools, farming implements, clothing and beer. Using precious cargo space for beer made sense to them because of what had happened at home.

In Europe, the water supply was fouled in nearly every town by the early 1400s. Sir John Fortescue (1385-1479) observed the common belief of that day: "They drink no water unless it be for devotion."

When they drank instead was beer and, understandably, regained mistrust of water, and love of beer followed them to the New World.

So it was that beer was with them when they arrived, and a brewhouse was always one of the first buildings colonists erected. Naturally, it was a public meeting spot, equaled only by the church.

Later, as trade between villages, cities and colonies increased, a new gathering place emerged—town. This was where friends and neighbors met, talking, news and business. As the focal point of a community, the tavern also served as a temporary courthouse. Later, it became the rallying point for the militia, and when the minutemen assembled

at Lexington on April 18, 1775, Captain Parker established his headquarters in Buckman's tavern. For Americans, beer was as much an inseparable part of life as were religion, land and liberty.

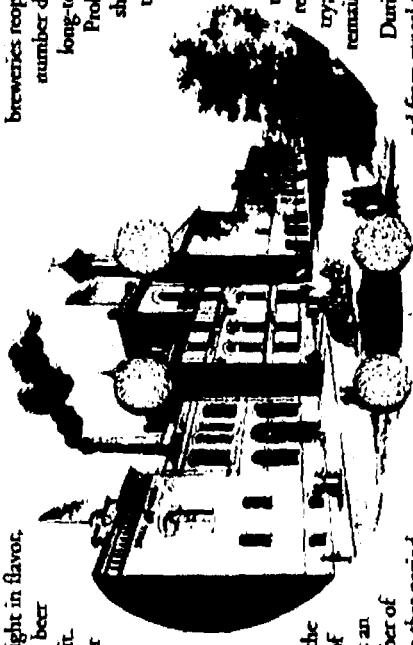
Representatives to the Continental Congress fully understood the importance of beer, and in one of their first acts, passed a resolution that guaranteed each member of the new army the ration of a pint of beer per day.

After the Revolutionary War, the demand for beer grew with the country. Ale brewers like Matthew Vassar made fortunes, and with their new riches emerged another trait of brewers—philanthropy. Vassar, like many of his colleagues, adopted various causes, and to this day Vassar College reaps the fit of the endowment established by its founder.

It looked as though brewing could go on unchanged, forever. Then, in the mid-1840s, brewing was to experience an unexpected change, and it came on the back of another great flood of immigration.

Fleeing political unrest, peoples of the Germanic states landed on US shores and brought with them a newly developed style of beer called "lager." Lager was light in flavor, taste and body, and beer drinkers embraced it. Once again the beer business grew.

By the late 1800s, brewing was in its "golden age." More than 2,000 breweries operated in the United States and the economic impact of beer reached across an ever-growing number of industries. It was in that period that brewers began their continuing support of emerging technologies. Brewers were leaders



in pasteurization, they were among the first to install fully electric plants, and they pioneered mechanical refrigeration.

Beer was there, too, at the birth of the American movement. Over several decades, beer halls the bases from which labor organizers conducted meetings.

Then, in the 1920s beer faced its greatest challenge—Prohibition. Brewers were discouraged, but some weathered the storm by shifting to production of near-beer, ice, candy, and a variety of dairy products. Finally, when repeal came, it provided a silver lining for a country mired in the Great Depression.

Looking for ways to put the country back on its feet, President Franklin D. Roosevelt reasoned that the resumption of brewing would yield immediate results. He was right. Only nine days after assuming office, he asked Congress to amend the Volstead Act to legalize brewing. FDR's request translated into hundreds of thousands of jobs in brewing and related industries, and helped place the country squarely on the path to recovery.

After repeal, only 500 breweries reopened, and that number dwindled as the long-term effects of Prohibition's 13-year shutdown finally took its toll. In the post-war years, the number of breweries dropped again as consolidations and takeovers reshaped the industry; still, beer remained strong as ever.

During the entire period from repeal through the 1950s, sales continued to rise as the style of beer known as "American Standard" emerged. Well before

Prohibition, American brewers began responding to the public's taste for beers that were lighter than the original European lagers. When the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl drove up the cost of some raw materials, brewers sought other grains to augment malted barley. The result, American Standard, was a beer lighter in color, flavor and body than anything brewed before, and the public enthusiastically approved.



For brewers, it was the best of times and the worst of times. As beer forged a new partnership with television and sports, beer sales reached all time highs. But the local brewery was disappearing. Only a half dozen breweries would remain when things took another, unexpected turn.

In the post-war economic boom, more Americans than ever visited Europe, and in their journeys, tasted beers long absent from their own beer shelves. Those visits prompted the rise of the microbrewery. As the new century dawned, nearly 2,000 breweries once again operated in United States, bolstering employment roles, the tax base and the economy.

Four hundred years after its arrival, beer continues as a part of American life. In a way, beer and America grew up together—hand in hand.

Beer writer Gregg Smith is the author of four books, including the Beer Drinkers Bible and Beer in America: He was named Beer Writer of the Year in 1997 by the North American Guild of Beer Writers.

Katie Keiser
SB 2415
3-11-03

Mr. Chairman and members of the Industry, Business, & Labor committee:

My name is Katie Keiser, and I am here today in opposition of SB 2415. Today, there are only two days in which the bars are not open; Christmas and Thanksgiving. At the moment, Thanksgiving is the only holiday we have left that hasn't been completely commercialized. It is the only holiday that revolves solely around families being together, and giving thanks for what we have. For this reason, I don't see why we need yet another day for people to go to bars. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I urge you to vote against SB 2415. Thank you.

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Operator's Signature

10/23/03
Date

Eric Boren
219 6th Street
Devils Lake, ND 58301
701-662-5661

Owner: The Liquor Locker, Devils Lake
The Paddle Wheel Bar and Grill, Devils Lake
Columbia Liquor, Grand Forks

March 11, 2003

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Industry, Business and Labor committee.

Thank you for your time today for me to present my ideas and feelings on SB2415. I believe this bill was written for the restaurant industry and not the alcohol industry. I believe the intention of this bill was for restaurants serving Thanksgiving meals to be allowed to sell an alcoholic beverage with their meals. If this is the intention, I would propose you to amend the bill to read as such.

Proposed Amendment:

The dispensing of alcoholic beverages on Thanksgiving Day is only for those who hold both a restaurant license and an alcohol license and derive more than 50% of their revenues from the food side of their business.

I fully support this amendment as I think it would be good for the restaurants that serve Thanksgiving meals to be able to offer their customers a glass of wine ect. with their meal. With this amendment it will also keep closed the bars and off sales.

If this legislation is targeted at full opening of all alcohol sales, then I strongly oppose its passage. Our employees do not need to work this day in addition to the other 362 days a year we are open. This has always been a day of rest for our industry and should remain as such. It will not be the owners and managers who work this day, but the hourly worker

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who does not have a choice when they want to work. (I do realize it is our choice as owners to open, but competition does dictate what we sometimes must do) This will disrupt a great family day and should not happen. Also, our police departments will need to have additional help on to act on the extra calls they will receive. They especially do not need an extra day when they are already so stressed with lack of manpower.

Thank you for your time today and I urge a do not pass as written or a do pass if it is amended for restaurants only.

Eric Boren

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