

Changing Rules, Laws, and the Flag

Grade Level: 9th-12th **Time:** 60-75 minutes

Learning Objectives

- Students will understand the process of making changes in rules at different levels (school, state government, federal government).
- Students will analyze how President Eisenhower's administration guided the adoption of the 50-star flag.
- Students will evaluate how the U.S. flag would change if a territory became a state.
- Students will practice critical thinking by comparing small-scale changes at school to national-level decisions.
- Students will engage in collaborative activity to apply these ideas.

Key Vocabulary

- Rule vs. Law
- Amendment
- Ratification
- Territory vs. Statehood
- Symbolism

Standards:

- Kansas State History, Government, and Social Studies, 9th-12th grade government: Students will explore the vital role individuals play by being civically engaged in the varying levels of government. Each will analyze their own duty and ability to influence or alter governing bodies, when needed, in accordance with founding principles and documents.
- Kansas State History, Government, and Social Studies, 9th-12th grade government: Students will examine the creation, structure, and processes of the United States federal government and analyze the connections between federal, tribal, state, and local governments.



 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

Lesson Progression

- 1. Facilitate a discussion of the questions on **slide 3**: Have you ever wanted to change a school rule? What rule was it? How did you try (or how would you try) to change it?
- 2. Use **slides 4-6** to illustrates the processes of changing and/or creating rules and laws at the school, state, and federal levels.
- 3. Use **slides 7-9** to discuss the history of changing the U.S. flag during the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration.
- 4. Use **slide 10** to model how to analyze a primary source. This particular primary source outlines the process the Eisenhower administration underwent when changes to the flag were imminent.
- 5. Show students the flag design submissions on **slides 11-12**. These are also primary source documents, and several were created and submitted by students.
- 6. Give instructions for the first student activity. These instructions are also included on slide 13.
 - a. The students will work in pairs or small groups.
 - b. Distribute the 10 primary source documents found on pages 5-26 of this document.
 - c. Each pair or group should work together to read the document and answer the questions found on **slide 13**.
 - d. When groups are finished, the whole class should work together to put the documents in chronological order to demonstrate a timeline of the flag-changing process.
 - e. Using **slide 14,** highlight the connection between changing a school rule and changing a rule at the national level: proposal, review, final approval.
- 7. Use **slide 15** to extend these ideas to the present day: What would happen to the flag if Puerto Rico or another territory became a state?
- 8. Give instructions for the next student activity. These instructions are also included on slide 16.
 - a. Working in pairs, groups, or as individuals, students should design a new U.S. flag that contains 51 stars. As students work, select 12 (or roughly one-third to one half of your class) to be the committee.



- b. Each design should be presented to the committee for consideration.
- c. The committee will vote on their chosen submission and give their recommendation to the "president" (you or another adult).
- d. The "president" will confirm the committee's choice or ask for a resubmission.
- 9. Ask students to participate in discussion using the questions on slide 17.
- 10. Close the lesson by sharing the information on **slide 18** about President Eisenhower's attitudes toward the U.S. flag.

Assessment

- Formative: Participation in discussion, quality of reasoning in group activity.
- **Summative (optional)**: Short reflection paper on the similarities and differences between changing a school rule, a law, and the national flag.

Extension / Homework

- Research another time the U.S. flag was redesigned and explain the historical context.
- Use persuasive or argumentative writing techniques to answer the following prompt: "Should the U.S. adopt a flag design that allows for unlimited state additions without redesign? Why or why not?"

President Eisenhower played a significant role in the flag we see today. He was, in fact, the only U.S. President to serve under three different flags! As our country unites to celebrate the 250th signing of the Declaration of Independence, The Eisenhower Foundation and IKEducation is offering educators the opportunity to receive a free U.S. flag along with many resources to enhance student understanding and appreciation for the symbol of our country.

The following 10 documents are all from the holdings of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, in Abilene, Kansas.

The text on the documents that looks like this was added for the purposes of this lesson and is NOT original to the document.



3611 Lowell Street Northwest Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1953

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

- 1. In compliance with your personal request the following data are submitted showing that the arrangement of the stars in the United States flag has always been a function of the Executive branch of the government.
- 2. The arrangement or position of the stars is not specified in any of the three laws passed on the design of the flag; nor in the codification of the law on the flag enacted by the 80th Congress. This detail has always been left to the Executive branch of the government. (Copies of the laws are attached, Exhibits A, B, C, D.)

Adding 2 Stars in 1912

3. When 2 additional stars were required in 1912 to represent New Mexico and Arizona, the Navy Department wrote the War Department suggesting that a joint board of Army and Navy officers consider and recommend the position of the stars in the field. There are enclosed two photostats which I procured from the National Archives showing the letter from the Joint Board signed by Admiral George Dewey, recommending the position of the stars and the signature of the President approving the recommendation (Exhibit E). I note that the date of the President's approval was filled in by hand when he signed it on the day Arizona was admitted, the arrangement of the stars having been decided upon previously.

The other photostat is the letter from the Secretary to the President to the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the above approval of the President (Exhibit F).

July 14, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Admiral Furlong:

Following the receipt of the very interesting material you sent me, I have given some thought to your suggestions concerning the design of the flag of the United States when the number of States in the Union is increased.

Although some of the urgency has been removed by virtue of the imminent recess of Congress, I believe the Administration should continue to develop an appropriate manner for redesigning the flag. A specific suggestion, in addition to yours, has been made that a committee be appointed, composed of four Members of Congress, three representatives of the Armed Services, and one representative each from the Department of State, the Interior Department, and the Commission of Fine Arts. This would at first glance seem desirable for it would preserve the traditional interest of the Armed Services as well as provide a voice for the many other groups of Americans who are deeply interested.

I greatly appreciate the interest you have taken and particularly your helpfulness in collecting this material.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Admiral William Rea Furlong, USN (Ret.)
3611 Lowell Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

3. O.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JAW 1 5 1059 CERTIXAL FILES

September 5, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

There is need for finally determining the procedure under which the Flag will be modified to contain forty-nine stars. This has been discussed on a preliminary basis with the President earlier this summer, at which time the President was interested in having some sort of a group established to review the matter briefly and advise him appropriately.

There has been no fixed tradition for accomplishing the changes in the past. Admiral Furlong's letter of June 8, 1953, to the President provides an accurate summary of the procedures followed heretofore (Tab A).

An advisory group, when first discussed with the President, might have taken the form of (1) interdepartmental; (2) prominent public citizens; (3) joint -- including Congressional membership. Since then, Congress declined to move in on this and both Speaker Rayburn and Joe Martin have expressed their concurrence in having the President handle this strictly from the Executive Branch.

Defense Department very early made a recommendation to the President based on the traditional military interest and activity in modifications of the Flag. Consequently, a great deal of the basic work has already been accomplished and it would be relatively easy for a more broadly based group to review this work and render advice to the President. This suggests the desirability of forming the group exclusively of Administration officials. Appropriate membership would consist of the top men or at least an Assistant Secretary from the following:

Defense - Murray Snyder representing Secretary McElroy who is already on record.

State - Secretary Herter
Interior - Secretary Seaton
Fine Arts - Mr. Finley
Veterans - Mr. Whittier
GSA - Mr. Floete

DROSS CARD POR STAFF SECRETARY

Copies fled Permanent Files - Flag of the United States

A limited sampling of the staff (including General Persons, Governor Pyle, and General Goodpaster) believes the interdepartmental group would be preferable to a public advisory group for several reasons:

- (1) The nature of the task does not seem sufficiently heavy to warrant calling very prominent people to Washington for the necessary briefing and conferring;
- (2) Much difficulty would attach to setting up any <u>fully</u> representative body because of the great number of patriotic groups and organizations;
- (3) Much time would probably be expended whereas it is desirable to accomplish this in the next two or three months.

However, should it be determined for any reason that this must be a public group rather than a governmental group, I am attaching a list of possible members selected generally for their prominence in public affairs rather than for particular representation of any of the various patriotic groups (Tab B).

Also attached are the designs submitted by Defense. Secretary McElroy recommended the staggered rows of stars rather than the square 7×7 (Tab D).

If a governmental group is decided upon, it might be created by Presidential letter (draft attached at Tab C) to the potential members.

Minnich

Enclosures:

Tab A - Admiral Furlong's letter

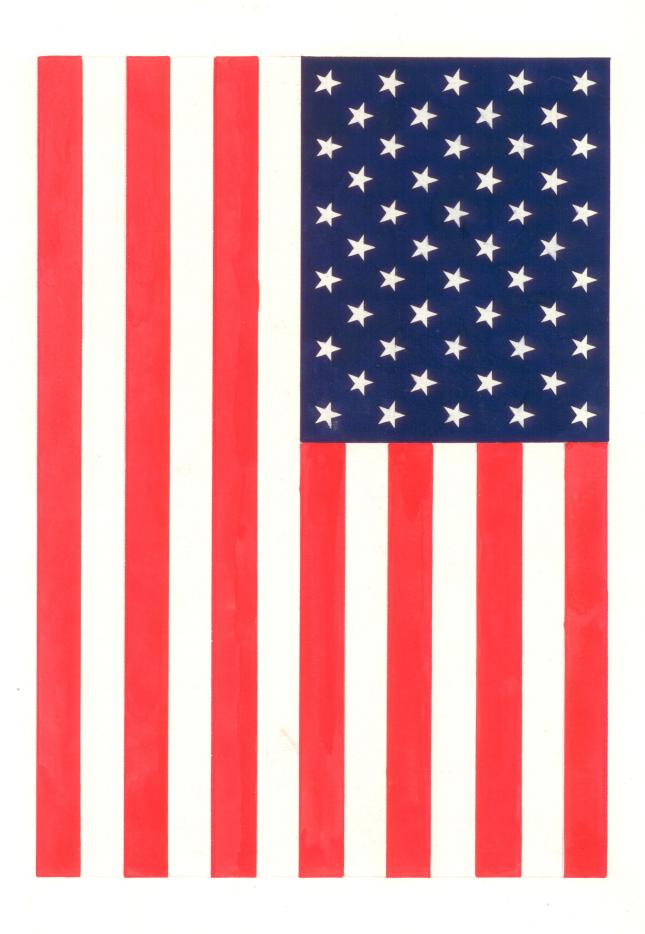
Tab B - Possible members from public

Tab C - Draft Presidential letter

Tab D - Designs submitted by Defense

Possible Membership for Public Advisory Group

General Gruenther
Arthur Schuck - Boy Scouts of America
Harvey Higley
David Finley
Governor Leroy Collins - Chairman of the Governors' Conference this year
Ambassador Luce
Admiral Nimitz
Harold D odds
- President of the League of Women Voters or the Federation of Women's Clubs
- Head of Freedom Foundation or the Editor of the publication "American Heritage"



60

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



SEP 1 5 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE XO - 3

SUBJECT: Flag of the United States, Modification of

With the enactment of Public Law 85-508 (72 Stat. 339), and the succeeding publicity concerning the addition of a state to the union and a star to the Flag of the United States at the time Alaska becomes a state, the Department of the Army has received many inquiries concerning the arrangement of the 49 stars.

Within the past twelve years, suggestions of over seven hundred individuals have been forwarded to The Quartermaster General, Department of the Army. Many were forwarded from The White House, the Executive Departments, and Members of Congress. The suggestions have been acknowledged with a statement that they would be considered should the Department of the Army be requested to prepare designs.

Public Law 85-263, approved 2 September 1957, gave specific statutory authority for the Secretary of the Army to provide heraldic services to the military departments and other government agencies upon request. Heraldic services have been rendered to almost all of the executive departments (particularly in the design and development of departmental seals and flags) and to the legislative and judiciary branches of the government.

In 1949 when there was discussion of Hawaii becoming a state, a comprehensive study of the evolution of the flag design and appropriate arrangement of stars, should another state be admitted to the union, was begun by the Office of The Quartermaster General. Two designs each, of 49 and 50 star flags are inclosed for whatever action you deem appropriate. Although these designs were made prior to receipt of most of the suggested designs, all suggestions have been carefully evaluated. The four inclosed designs are considered the most feasible method of changing the arrangement of the stars. Design A is recommended for adoption for a 49 star flag and Design C for a 50 star flag.

Hugh my milton II. Designs A, B, C & D RECKEIVER OF DELEMANT Acting Secretary of the Army

SEP 16 11 35 AM '50

RECEIVED



IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 16, 1958

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

To assist him in determining the most desirable modification of the United States Flag in connection with the forthcoming admission of the new State of Alaska, the President has asked the Secretaries of State, VOF 147-D Defense and the Treasury and the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts to join informally in recommending to him a proposed new design VOF 102-C3 for the Flag.

In accordance with this request, a preliminary meeting was held this morning in the White House at which the past history of the changes in the Flag was discussed, as were various alternative suggestions for the current modification, submitted by the public as well as appropriate executive agencies. Over 1900 suggestions have been received from interested citizens.

It is anticipated that this informal group will submit a recommendation to the President within the next few weeks, following which he will issue an Executive Order designating the new design of the Flag. This procedure is in accordance with existing law and past precedents. Public Law 279 - 80th Congress provides that the new design shall take effect on the fourth day of July following the admission of a new state to the Union.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT



Cabinet Room, November 19, 1958

Attending: The President, Secretaries McElroy and Anderson, Under Secretary Herter, Mr. David Finley, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Hagerty, group of QMC officers, Major John Eisenhower.

Colonel J. D. Martz, QMC, made a fifteen minute presentation on the design of the flag in past years. This brought out that uniformity of design did not exist up until the 20th century. In the early 19th century President Monroe ordered a uniform design for the military services but civilian flags continued to feature alternative designs.

The presentation also revealed that the stars have been arranged in many different patterns but that the most common patterns were (1) a regular arrangement of stars in horizontal and vertical rows whenever this was arithmetically possible, and (2) arrangement in staggered rows.

Following the presentation, the President indicated his preference for a new design of 7 rows of 7 stars each in a staggered arrangement. He stated that this arrangement was more flexible and would allow greater uniformity and continuity through the years, since the alternative of horizontal and vertical rows could be used only occasionally when the mathematics permitted. He wished to give the general impression throughout the world of the greatest possible uniformity in our flag from now on.

Mr. Finley had a personal preference for the non-staggered design but thought both possibilities were very handsome, and he emphasized as most important the need for maintaining the relative size of the blue field. Mr. Herter stated Secretary Dulles' acceptance of either design so long as there would be 7 rows of 7 stars, staggered or not staggered. Secretary Anderson and Secretary McElroy both liked the staggered arrangement because it would allow a 50th star to be added with a minimum of change. The President indicated that he preferred the staggered arrangement even without taking into consideration the prospect of additional stars in the future, for straight rows horizontally and vertically seemed too stiff.

Conference with the President, 11/19/58 -- page 2

The President inquired as to whether the QMC experts in design and heraldry had any strong opinions and was assured that they did not -- that it was primarily a matter of personal preference.

The President wanted publication of the decision in this matter to take place as soon as possible. Mr. Merriam pointed out that an Executive Order could not be issued until after the President's proclamation of Alaska as a State, which would be sometime after November 25th. Mr. Hagerty suggested that it be announced informally in the very near future, but the President wanted the first announcement to be by Executive Order so as to obviate agitation for reconsideration and revision.

The President directed that announcement of the design should be accompanied by a statement setting forth the procedures and considerations involved in reaching the decision.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In accordance with your request of September 27, 1958, the undersigned have held several formal meetings and had additional informal discussions concerning a new design for the flag. A great many proposals were suggested by the general public, and these have been carefully analyzed by the Committee in conjunction with the appropriate officials of the Executive Branch.

Your Committee first determined that it desired to recommend a flag which would retain the basic features of the present flag as to the number and positioning of the stripes as well as the size and location of the field. It then became apparent that there were two major alternative proposals which might be acceptable. The first would form 49 stars in seven rows of seven stars each with horizontal and vertical alignment. The second arrangement also would have seven rows of seven stars each, but with a staggered arrangement of the rows in a constellation.

Either of these designs would substantially carry out the traditional development of the Flag, and each has merit in both precedent and aesthetic arrangement. On balance, it is the conclusion of the Committee that the staggered arrangement is preferred, and accordingly we so recommend the attached design to you.

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Secretary of State

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of Defense

Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts

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CROSS CARD FOR STAFF SECRETARY

IN GETTYSBURG, PA.
WITH JAMES C. HAGERTY
JANUARY 3, 1959
P. M. -- 3.50 -- E.S.T.



ent expeds to return to Washington

SATURDAY

MR. HAGERTY: The President expects to return to Washington later tomorrow afternoon, by car.

On the meeting on Monday, which is at nine o'clock, the following will be in attendance. In addition to the President, the Vice President -- on the Senate side, Bridges, Dirksen, Fulbright, Green, Haydn, Hickenlooper, Jennings, Johnson, Mansfield, Russell, Saltonsztall and Wiley.

On the House side: Albert, of Oklahoma; Leo Allen, of Illinois; Les Arends, of Illinois; Frances Bolton, of Ohio; Cannon, of Missouri; Carnahan, of Missouri; Chiperfield, of Illinois; Halleck, of Indiana; Martin, of Mass.; McCormack, of Mass.; Morgan, of Penna.; Rayburn, of Texas; Taber, of New York; Vinson, Georgia. That's all I have got.

Q. Is Bolton, what?

0. ???

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, I know Dulles will be there. I don't know who else.

Q. Is Bolton what, foreign?

MR. HAGERTY: I don't know.

Q. About the flag, ---

MR. HAGERTY: I don't expect to see you tomorrow. As a matter of fact. I am going down first thing in the morning.

Q. --- was there any last-minute change in the choice of the design for it?

MR. HAGERTY: No. Who said there was?

Q. I am just asking ---

MR. HAGERTY: It was a decision made by the President.

Q. Was there any other design that he would have preferred?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, there was one he liked equally as well, and that was one with the five and six staggered, but as he said down there today at the ceremony. But there was a flag manufacturer that had been

MR. HAGERTY: I think I am right on this, Larry, I think that the signing of the Proclamation makes Alasks a State legally. Under the Executive Order, the Flag, however, does not become a new Flag with 49 stars -- does not become effective until July fourth.

Q: Mr. Secretary, how will the release of the Flag design be handled? Do you have any idea yet on the mechanics of it?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, we will have black and white photos and color photos, and I wouldn't be surprised if there would be a new Flag in the office or wherever the ceremony will be held.

Q: This color photo of the Flag, do you know what form that will be in, whether a print or transparency or what?

MR. HAGERTY: I will find out that, Bill. Which way do you want it?

Q: We would like it in separation prints -- black and white separation prints for transmission on the wire, but that involves a technical problem.

MR. HAGERTY: Well now, you certainly do not want the government to make the prints for you? (Laughter)

Q: We would be happy to do it if we could get enough time.

MR. HAGERTY: Again, gentlemen, as you know, we have a problem on that. It will not be made public until Noon, on Saturday.

Q: Can you say what time the President will leave here Saturday?

MR. HAGERTY: I don't know yet. But weather permitting, he expects to 'copter down.

Q: Will there be any hold for release on this Flag picture?

MR. HAGERTY: No. When we give it out.

Q: Not until the minute that the Proclamation ---

MR. HAGERTY: That's right, we will give it out at Noon, flat.

Q: Any sound by the President?

MR. HAGERTY: I will have to let you know on that a little later. We haven't got that part quite worked out uet, but I will let you know.

Q: Mr. Secretary, has the President received his usual New Year's greeting from Nikita Khrushchev by Western Union? (Laughter)

MR. HAGERTY: Not to my knowledge, and I am sure that I would know it if it came in, Frank. No, I haven't seen any.

Q: Jim, precisely is it a Statehood declaration -- what are the words -- Statehood Declaration ---

MR. HAGERTY: Statehood Proclamation, and an Executive Order designating a new Flag.

Q: And the Statehood Proclamation follows upon receipt ---

MR. HAGERTY: The Statehood Proclamation is issued upon receipt or certification of the elections, which we now have.

Q: And who certifies ---

MR. HAGERTY: I assume it would be the Acting Governor on that.

Q: How does the White House feel about a group of liberal Republicans selecting John Sherman Cooper to oppose Dirksen for the Senate Leadership ---

MR. HAGERTY: I haven't any comment.

Q: In connection with this scientific report out today, the President last week, again for Sunday release, approved a new Federal Council for Technology. Our education department wants to know whether there is any recommendation for another White House?? or a White House coordinating committee in this report today (??). Now will this council the President ordered established take up where this committee ended? (????)

Q: It could, Yes.

Q: It could?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes.

Q: Do you expect it will?

MR. HAGERTY: Once the Council is established.

Q: You said awhile ago you wouldn't be surprised if there was a new Flag at the ceremony Saturday. Could you make that flatter?

MR. HAGERTY: All right, if you want me to make it a flatter statement, yes, there will be a new Flag at the ceremony on Saturday.

Q: Made by the Army Quartermaster?

MR. HAGERTY: There will be one made up.

Q: Betsy Ross.

Q: Woudln't that be where they would make it?

Q: Call up Betsy.

MR. HAGERTY: We have to guard the story closely. There's a very obvious reason why we do.

Q: Yes.

Q: Jim, any more idea than before on whether the President might visit Alaska next year?

MR. HAGERTY: No, I haven't.

Q: Is there any idea of dramatizing the new Flag, like having it unveiled at a certain time or ---

MR. HAGERTY: Why don't you let us wait for some of that, for some of the ceremony we might want to put on?

Q: That's a good story.

MR. HAGERTY: It will be a better story when it happens.

Q: I won't be there.

MR. HAGERTY: Who?

Q: I won't. (Laughter)

MR. HAGERTY! That's just too bad.

Now tomorrow the photographers are going to get a working shot on the front porch of the President with Mr. Persons and Mr. Moos. You designate a man to represent you, and I will take one man out. That is up to you people, if you want to.

Q: What time is this going to be?

MR, HAGERTY: Be at the front gate at 8:30. I will see you at 10:30 tomorrow morning, but it will depend upon how long this work tomorrow morning goes on.

Q: What has the President been doing since we saw you last?

MR. HAGERTY: It has been a very nice day. He has been out around the farm and in the fields, with David.

Q: Any hunting?

MR. HAGERTY: No.

Q: Riding?

MR. HAGERTY: Riding around and walking around.

Q: Rather muddy out there.

Q: Any rabbit hunting?

MR. HAGERTY: No. Okay?

And let's do one other thing. See you tomorrow at 10:30 if possible, but at the latest at Noon, and then put a lid on.

Q: Fine.

Q: Thank you.

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

10798

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS the State of Alaska has this day been admitted to the Union; and

WHEREAS chapter 1 of title 4 of the United States Code provides that a star shall be added to the union of the flag of the United States upon the admission of a new State into the Union and provides that that addition to the flag shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding the admission of that State; and

WHEREAS the interests of the Government require that orderly and reasonable provision be made for certain features of the flag:

NOW, THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Proportions. National flags and union jacks for all departments and other agencies of the executive branch of the Government (hereinafter referred to as executive agencies) shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag ---- 1

Fly (length) of flag ---- 1.9

Hoist (width) of union --- 0.5385 (7/13)

Fly (length) of union ---- 0.76

Width of each stripe --- 0.0769 (1/13)

Such further proportions as are set forth on the attachment hereto. That attachment is hereby made a part of this order. Section 2. Sizes. (a) Flags manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall be limited to those having hoists as follows:

(1)	 20 feet
(2)	 19 feet
(3)	 14.35 feet
(4)	 12.19 feet
(5)	 10 feet
(6)	 8.94 feet
(7)	 5.14 feet
(8)	 5 feet
(9)	 3.52 feet
(10)	 2.90 feet
11)	 2.37 feet
12)	 1.31 feet

(b) Union jacks manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall be limited to those the hoists of which correspond to the hoists of the unions of flags of sizes herein authorized. The size of the union jack flown with the national flag shall be the same as the size of the union of that national flag.

Section 3. Position of stars. The position of each star of the union of the flag, and of the union jack, shall be as indicated on the attachment hereto.

Section 4. <u>Public inquiries</u>. Interested persons may direct inquiries concerning this order to the Quartermaster General of the Army. Inquiries relating to the procurement of national flags by executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may be directed to the General Services Administration.

Section 5. Applicability; prior flag and jack. (a) All national flags and union jacks manufactured or purchased for the use of executive agencies after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the provisions of sections 1 to 3, inclusive, of this order.

- (b) The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be of the sizes prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces of the United States and the sizes of those colors shall not be subject to the provisions of this order.
- (c) Subject to such limited exceptions as the Secretary of Defense, in respect of the Department of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services, in respect of executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, may approve, all national flags and union jacks now in the possession of executive agencies, or hereafter acquired, under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, by executive agencies, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration for distribution to other executive agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

Section 6. The flag prescribed by this order shall become the official flag under chapter 1 of title 4 of the United States Code as of July 4, 1959.

Section 7. Revocation. Executive Order No. 2390 of May 29, 1916, is hereby revoked.

Section 8. This order shall be published in the Federal Register.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 3, 1959.

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IN GETTYSBURG, PA.
WITH JAMES C. HAGERTY
JANUARY 3, 1959
P. M. -- 3.50 -- E.S.T.



SATURDAY

MR. HAGERTY: The President expects $\!x\!\!/$ to return to Washington later tomorrow afternoon, by car.

On the meeting on Monday, which is at nine o'clock, the following will be in attendance. In addition to the President, the Vice President -- on the Senate side, Bridges, Dirksen, Fulbright, Green, Haydn, Hickenlooper, Jennings, Johnson, Mansfield, Russell, Saltonsztall and Wiley.

On the House side: Albert, of Oklahoma; Leo Allen, of Illinois; Les Arends, of Illinois; Frances Bolton, of Ohio; Cannon, of Missouri; Carnahan, of Missouri; Chiperfield, of Illinois; Halleck, of Indiana; Martin, of Mass.; McCormack, of Mass.; Morgan, of Penna.; Rayburn, of Texas; Taber, of New York; Vinson, Georgia. That's all I have got.

Q. Is Bolton, what?

Q. ???

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, I know Dulles will be there. I don't know who else.

Q. Is Bolton what, foreign?

MR. HAGERTY: I don't know.

Q. About the flag, ---

MR. HAGERTY: I don't expect to see you tomorrow. As a matter of fact, I am going down first thing in the morning.

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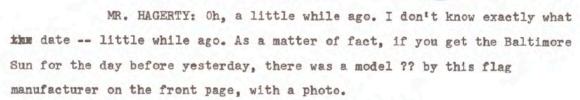
MR. HAGERTY: Yes, there was one he liked equally as well, and that was one with the five and six staggered, but as he said down there today at the ceremony. But there was a flag manufacturer that had been

advertising that design for the last two weeks -- two months in his letterhead, and so on, and so we just, when we found that out, after an investigation, we had to drop that. And then the President went into the one that he picked. But he thought well of the other one, although it there was not any choice as such. But it was under serious consideration until investigation turned up the advertisement by a flag manufacturer.

Q. Did you put this out down there?

MR. HAGERTY: I told some of them that.

Q. When was this discovered?



Q. You mean, saying this is going to be it?

MR. HAGERTY: No, but ---

Q. There were two of them there ---

Q. Was that the picture where there were two displayed, it might be one of these?

Q. Yes.

Q. Of those two that were displayed, was the one that was chosen either one of them?

MR. HAGERTY: No, but it had something to do with the decision, but the indentations in the Flag is what the President liked in the field, rather than the flush. And it was a question of choosing, and he chose the one we announced.

Q. Jim, do you anticipate/having something to say later tonight any possibility of

more than what you said in Washington about the Russian ---

MR. HAGERTY: No, I do not think so, other than the statement the President made and I put out this morning, there would be no other.

Q. Any possibility of church tomorrow?

MR. HAGERTY: I don't know. I haven't heard.

Q. Are there any friends arrived out there?

MR. HAGERTY: No. John and Barbara and the kids, and they will all go back tomorrow.

Q. Will there be any more conferences with anybody with the President before this thing on Monday? I mean, briefings, or latest details of INTERPRESENT international MP -- Berlin, and so on and so forth?

MR. HAGERTY: I don't know what you mean by that, Bill. The President gets reports every day ---

Q. Just be normal then?

MR. HAGERTY: He gets them every day.

Q. He isn't going to do any more -- the set-up on this thing, that is what I am trying to get at.

MR. HAGERTY: That was discussed with the staff and the President this morning.

Q. This mening.

Q. What you told them this morning about the flag, did you say all that in Washington earlier today?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, but I am not so sure who I said it to.

I didn't hold any formal press conference as such. It was after the ceremony broke up and the President himself said that he liked another design equally as well, and he told Mr. Hackwood (??) that, and some of the others, after the ceremony broke up. Then some of the newspaper men came to me, and said do you know any of these other designs, and I said Yes I do. I told them that. That was a sort of catch-as-catch-can in the lobby, but the wire men were there. I don't know whoelse was there. Okay?

END