

O.F.

102-C

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, Defense and the Treasury and the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts to join informally in recommending to him a proposed new design for the Flag.

10F147-D

10F102-C3

In accordance with ~~his~~ 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.

#####

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).

4. Following this approval by the President, a formal Executive Order was issued on June 24, 1912, and a slight revision to cover small boat flags was issued in Executive Order No. 1637 of October 29, 1912. In this order the President referred to the law of 1818 (Exhibit C) that established the flag. He directed the Navy Department to furnish blue-prints of the arrangement of the stars to other departments. It is important to note that this executive order provided that "All national flags and union jacks now on hand for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable." Upon inquiring recently at the departments I was informed that there are on hand now flags valued as follows:

Navy, the largest user of flags and union jacks, \$1,477,841.70.

Quartermaster General's purchases for Army and Air Force, \$1,257,117.40. This large amount in the hands of the Quartermaster General is due to the extensive purchases during World War II. In addition there are lesser amounts held in stock by Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and the General Services Administration.

How 1 star was added in 1908

5. Oklahoma was admitted on November 16, 1907. In this case the arrangement of the stars was decided without presidential executive order. The Navy Department wrote the War Department suggesting that officers of the Army and Navy meet to recommend a design. The board met and recommended a design which had been submitted by the Navy. The report signed by Admiral Dewey as senior member of the board is attached (Exhibits G & H).

The War and Navy Departments made their flags in accordance with this design' and other departments followed this without Executive Order.

Prior to these last two changes in the flag, the services arranged the stars without executive order or legislation, but followed the general basic law of 1818 (Exhibit C), which required the addition of a star on the 4th of July next succeeding admission of a new State.

Sometimes the Army arranged the correct number of stars to form one great star; and for a considerable period, nearly up to the Mexican War, and on a few flags in that war, they carried in the canton an eagle surrounded by the correct number of stars. They also used the horizontal row arrangement of the stars that was generally used in the Navy. But the arrangement was never prescribed by legislation.

7. On March 11, 1953, a Concurrent Resolution (Exhibit I), was introduced in the House of Representatives, as H. Con. Res. 78 by Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (Ohio), providing for a joint congressional committee to design the flag whenever the 49th state is admitted. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

8. On March 31, 1953, Mr. Price introduced a Bill, H. R. 4359, in the House to provide by law certain duties for the Quartermaster General (Exhibit J). Among other things it gives to the Quartermaster General the design of the National flag. All three of the armed services are so greatly interested sentimentally and patriotically in the flag that they would not surrender willingly this important and pleasant duty to the Quartermaster General.

9. Following former custom when new stars were to be added to the flag, the Secretary of the Navy, on April 16, 1953, wrote to the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force suggesting that the three armed services form a board to recommend the arrangement of the stars in the flag and in the union jack. The Secretary of the Army, I believe, did not favor having a board because of the existence of the Bolton resolution.

10. If I may suggest, a board of Army, Navy, and Air Force officers should consider designs and recommend one or more for the President's approval, as was done in previous cases, in ample time prior to the admission of a new state, and before persons not charged with that duty concern themselves unnecessarily.

11. There are many possible arrangements of 49 stars and of 50 stars. Some are shown on drawings enclosed herewith.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm Rea Furlong". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Wm. Rea Furlong
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy (Ret.)

P.S.

I have often thought of your very deep concern over the course to take in Korea. Although as Commander in Chief of the Military Order of World Wars I immediately wrote to Mr. Truman giving the Order's endorsement of his going promptly to the support of the U. N. in Korea, I later came to the conclusion that for very many reasons, all of which are well known to you, it was time for us to draw out, particularly with reluctant allies. Your letter to Syngman Rhee as quoted in today's press is most heartening.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "WRF". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed initials.

WRF

PTC/LAM/ab

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

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

Checked by Kardes

RECEIVED
MAR - 6 1959
CENTRAL FILES

March 4, 1959

Dear Governor Tawes:

Thank you for your recent letter suggesting the issuance of a proclamation authorizing the new flag to be raised at Fort McHenry at 12:01 A. M. on Saturday, July 4, 1959. I applaud your keen interest in our new flag.

While the Secretary of the Interior has authority under existing laws, Proclamations and Executive Orders to accomplish what you suggest, I have written him and specifically requested that he exercise this authority and raise the new flag over Fort McHenry at 12:01 A. M. on Saturday, July 4, 1959. This will serve to commemorate further the splendid tradition of the Stars and Stripes at Fort McHenry. A copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Interior is enclosed for your information.

I appreciated your writing me.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

x
The Honorable J. Millard Tawes
Governor of Maryland
Annapolis,
Maryland

x 07147-A
x 07147-Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 15 1958

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE yo/= ,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.

4 Incls
Designs A, B, C & D

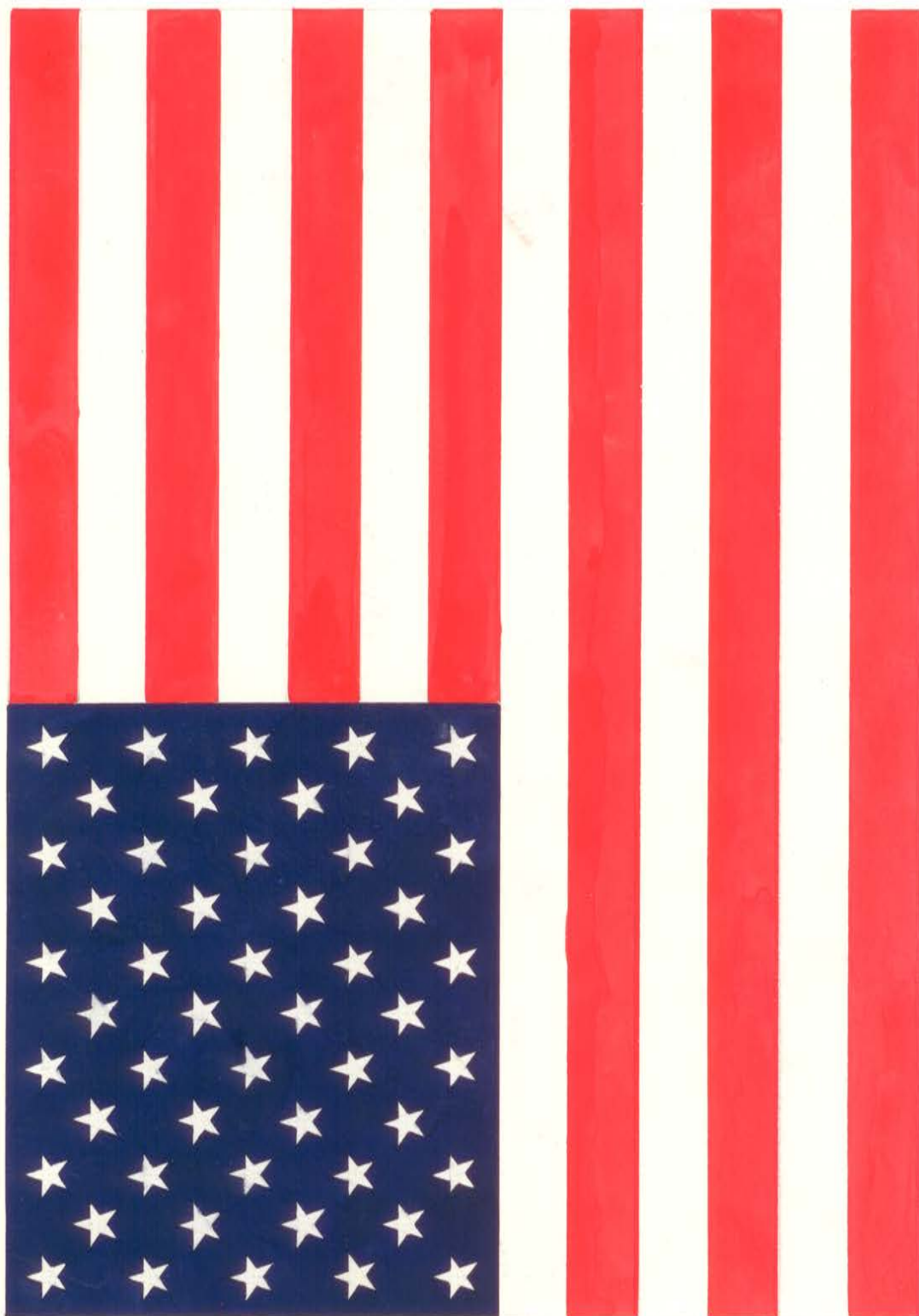
Hugh M. Milton II
Acting Secretary of the Army

SECRETARIA OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE

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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.



LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

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CENTRAL FILES

JUN 28 1960

Dear Mr. President:

As you directed in your letter of April 26, I will personally raise the first official 50-star flag over Fort McHenry on July 4.

Enclosed is the official invitation to attend the ceremonies, which begin at 10:45 p.m., July 3. The 50-star flag will be raised at one minute after midnight. We would, of course, be greatly honored if you should find it possible to attend.

Sincerely,

James A. Trahan
Secretary of the Interior

*Regretted
by phone*

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior
requests the honor of your presence
at the ceremony attending
The First Official Raising of
the 50-Star Flag of
the United States of America
at 10:45 o'clock on the evening of
Sunday, July third, nineteen hundred and sixty
at Fort McHenry
National Monument and Historic Shrine
Baltimore, Maryland

JAMES C. HAGERTY'S
NEWS CONFERENCE
DECEMBER 30, 1958
3:58 P.M., E.S.T.
TUESDAY
GETTYSBURG, PA.

MR. HAGERTY: The President will sign the Alaska Statehood Proclamation, and will issue the Executive Order on the designation of the new Flag at ceremonies in the White House, Saturday at Noon.

He would expect, weather permitting, to 'copter down and then come back for the rest of the week-end. Now whether that would mean return early Monday morning or whether he will go back Sunday night, I just don't know.

Q: Down and back the same day, though?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes.

The President has extended invitations to the following to attend the ceremonies: The Vice President, and the Speaker of the House. As you might know, those are the two constitutional officers of the Congress. The Secretary of the Interior; The Acting Governor of Alaska, Mr. Waino E. Hendrickson; the Chairman of the Alaska Statehood Committee, Mr. Robert B. Atwood; the last Presidentially appointed Governor of Alaska, Michael A. Stepovich; the two Senators-elect from the new State, Ernest Gruening and E. L. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett, as you probably remember, was the Alaskan Delegate at the last Congress; also the Congressman-elect, Mr. Ralph J. Rivers and the Governor-elect Mr. William A. Egan. Those telegrams extending the invitation to these individuals from the President went out today. I am quite sure they have received them by now.

Q: Do you have any preliminary indication of whether they will be down or whether they may be having some ceremonies up there too?

MR. HAGERTY: I would think they would be down.

Q: They may have something going on at Juneau, I don't know. Burn the state house down.

MR. HAGERTY: We haven't received any word from them yet because the telegrams just went out today.

That's all I have this afternoon, unless you have some questions.

Q: Jim, what will this ceremony consist of, these people just go in the President's office or the Cabinet room ---

MR. HAGERTY: We haven't decided quite where we will have it. I would think either the President's office or more probably the Cabinet Room so that we can get more of you people in, and the photographic services, in the Cabinet Room than you can in the President's office.

Q: Will the President have a statement?

MR. HAGERTY: Well, if he did it would be a very short ceremony. I don't expect that it would be any elaborate ceremony at all.

Q: Alaska becomes a State the minute the Proclamation becomes legal ---

- 2 -

MR. HAGERTY: I think I am right on this, Larry, I think that the signing of the Proclamation makes Alaska 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 yet, 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 ---

- 3 -

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: Wouldn'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.



- 4 -

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.

END



IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 3, 1959

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.

more

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. Public inquiries. 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.

more

- 3 -

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.

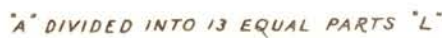
Section 8. This order shall be published in the Federal Register.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 3, 1959.

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STANDARD PROPORTIONS AND SIZES

NEWS CONFERENCE

E

IN GETTYSBURG, PA.

WITH JAMES C. HAGERTY

JANUARY 3, 1959

P. M. -- 3.50 -- E.S.T.

S A T U R D A Y



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, Saltonstall 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; Chipfield, 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.

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

2

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?

MR. HAGERTY: Oh, a little while ago. I don't know exactly what ~~the~~ date -- little while ago. As a matter of fact, if you get the Baltimore Sun for the day before yesterday, there was a model ?? by this flag manufacturer on the front page, with a photo.

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 donot 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 ~~international~~ international ~~and~~ -- Berlin, and so on and so forth?

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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 morning.

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 who else was there. Okay?

END

First Raising

Of The

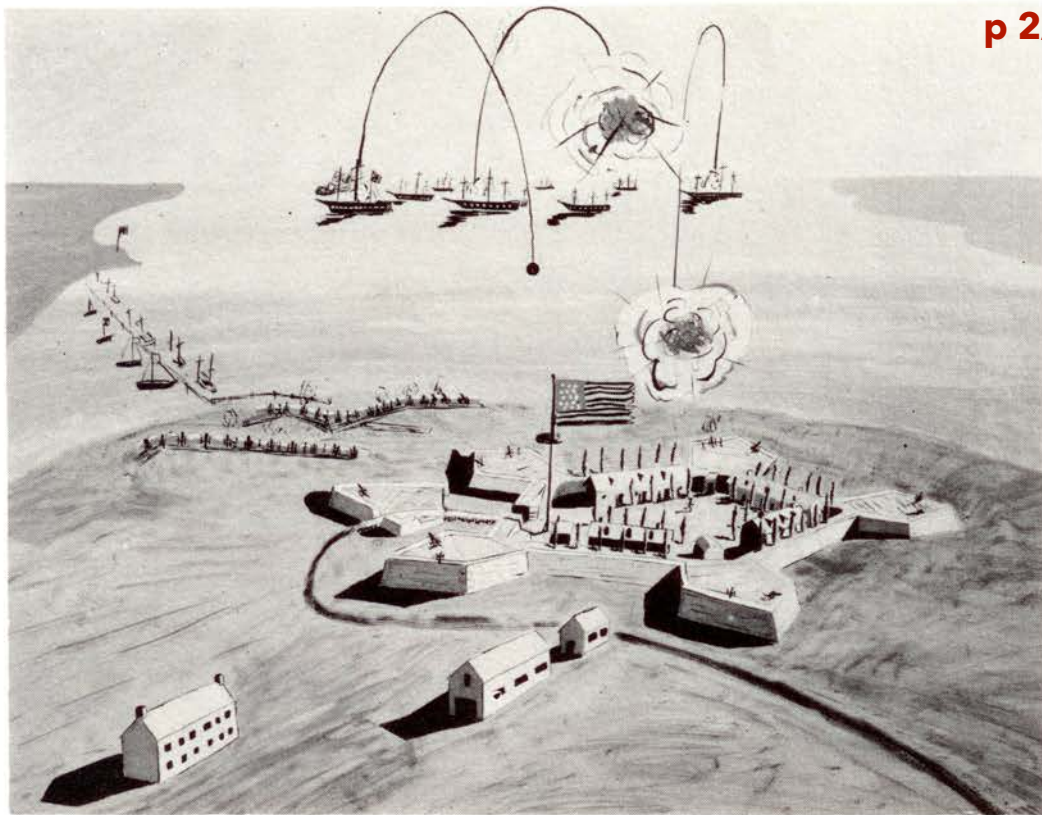
49-Star Flag

July 4, 1959



FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE
BALTIMORE 30, MARYLAND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Artist conception of Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814

FOR FLAG AND COUNTRY

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is unique among the areas administered within the National Park System because of its close identification with the flag of the United States of America.

Here, it was a glimpse of the American flag waving defiantly over the ramparts of this fort at the end of a 25 hour bombardment by a British fleet that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose our national anthem. The significance of this event received national recognition March 3, 1925 when Fort McHenry was set aside by Act of Congress as a "perpetual national memorial shrine as the birthplace of the immortal 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

It is because of Fort McHenry's special meaning in American history and as evidence of regard for the new State of Alaska that Fort McHenry was designated early this year by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as the site first to raise America's 49-star flag at 12:01 a.m. of July 4, 1959. This flag is being raised on a newly constructed replica of the 1814 flagpole from which the flag flew that inspired the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

FIRST OFFICIAL RAISING OF THE 49 - STAR
FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES AT FORT McHENRY
NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

July 4, 1959

Conrad L. Wirth
Director of the National Park Service
Presiding

July 3, 1959—11:00 p.m.

Musical Selections -----The United States Marine Band
Lieutenant Colonel Albert Schoepper, Director, Conducting

Invocation by -----Rev. R. Bruce Poynter, Pastor
North Avenue Methodist Church

Introduction of Distinguished Guests

Greetings by the Honorable J. Milliard Tawes, Governor of Maryland

Reenactment of the Bombardment

By United States Navy Vessels and units of the
United States Army Field Artillery

Address by the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior

Presentation of Colors

Combined Services Color Guard

Benediction by -----Rev. William M. J. Driscoll, S.J.
Director, Jesuit Seminary and Mission Bureau

July 4, 1959—12:01 a.m.

First Official Raising of the 49 - Star United States Flag by
Secretary Seaton at the Direction of the President of the United States

"The Star-Spangled Banner" by the United States Marine Band

Fireworks Display



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



Acknowledgements

Department of Defense
The New York Community Trust

State of Maryland
City of Baltimore

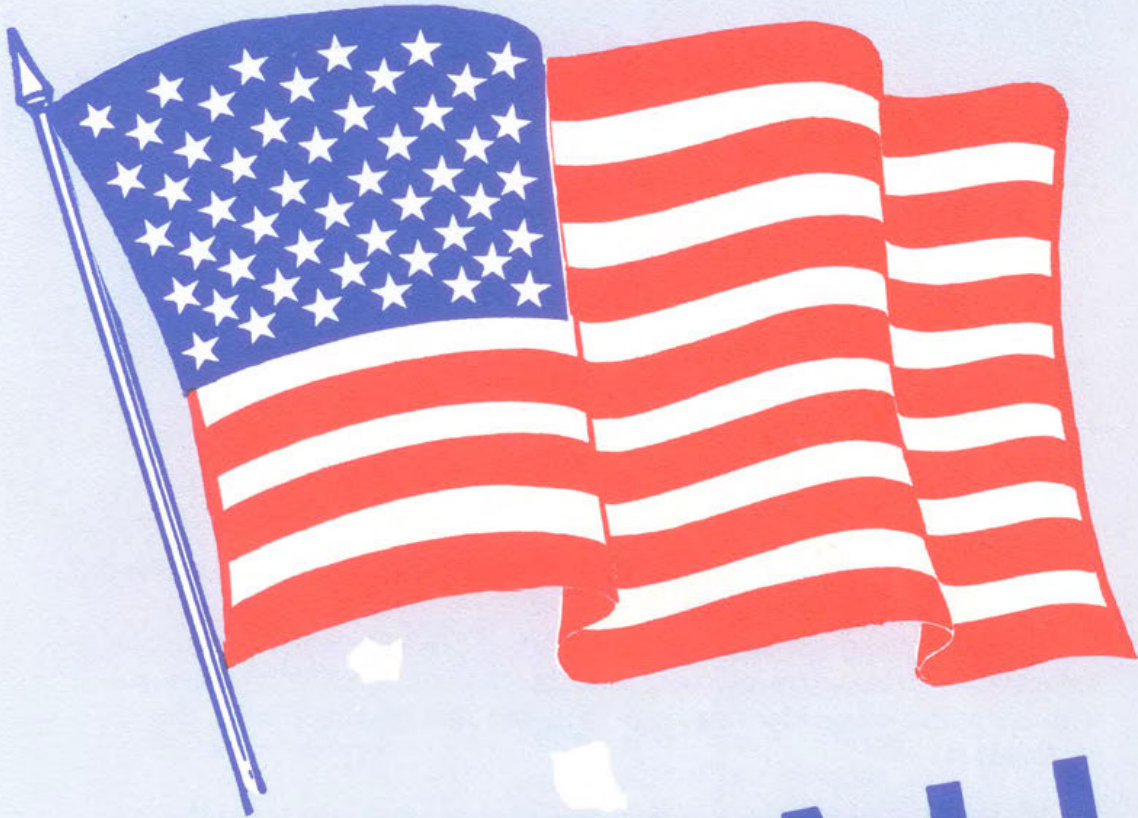
Programs Courtesy of the Evelyn Hill Corporation

First Raising

Of The

50-Star Flag

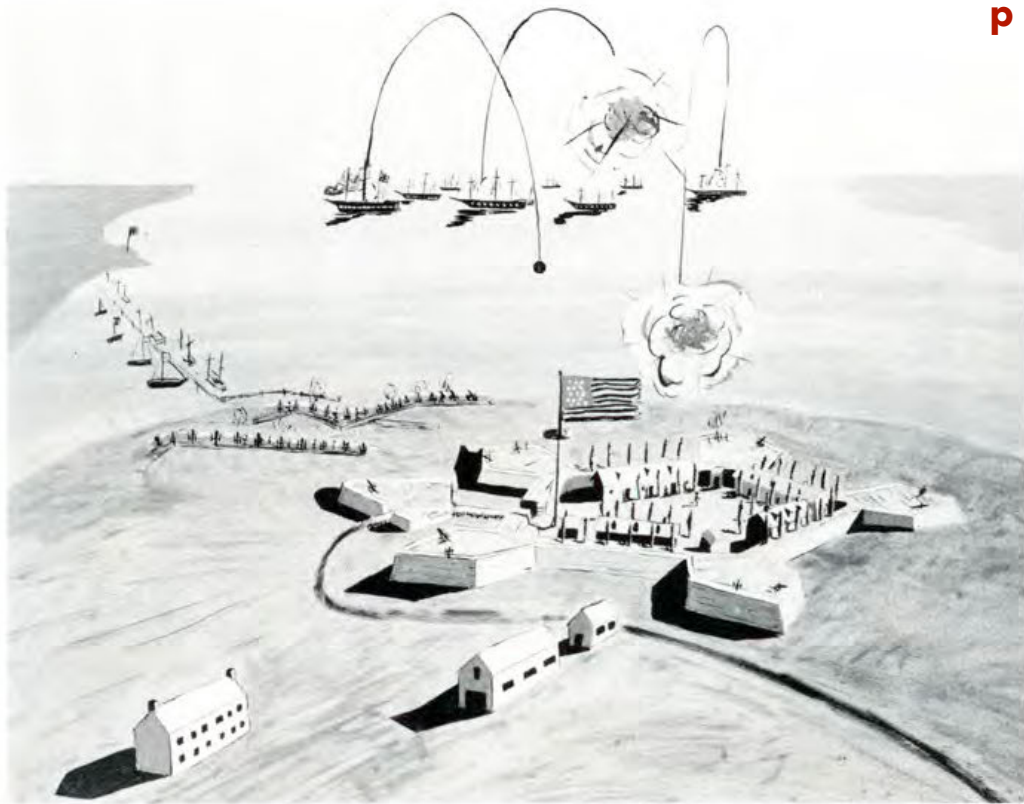
July 4, 1960



HAWAII

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE
BALTIMORE 30, MARYLAND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Artist conception of Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814

FOR FLAG AND COUNTRY

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is unique among the areas administered within the National Park System because of its close identification with the flag of the United States of America.

Here, it was a glimpse of the American flag waving defiantly over the ramparts of this fort at the end of a 25 hour bombardment by a British fleet that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose our national anthem. The significance of this event received national recognition March 3, 1925 when Fort McHenry was set aside by Act of Congress as a "perpetual national memorial shrine as the birthplace of the immortal 'Star-Spangled Banner.' "

It is because of Fort McHenry's special meaning in American history and as evidence of regard for the new State of Hawaii that Fort McHenry was designated this year by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as the site first to raise America's 50-star flag at 12:01 a.m. of July 4, 1960. Just as the first official raising of the 49-star flag took place at Fort McHenry one year ago, the new flag is likewise to be raised on a replica of the 1814 flagstaff from which the flag flew that inspired the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

PROGRAM
JULY 3-4, 1960

10:45 P. M.

Concert by United States Marine Band, LtCol. Albert Schoepper, Director, Capt. James King, Assistant Director, concluding with "The Pledge of Allegiance", MSgt. Wm. Jones, Soloist.

Reenactment of the Bombardment by the United States Navy Vessels and units of the United States Army Field Artillery.

Presentation of Colors to Stand-----Boy Scouts of America

11:15 P. M.

Ronald F. Lee, Regional Director
National Park Service, Chairman

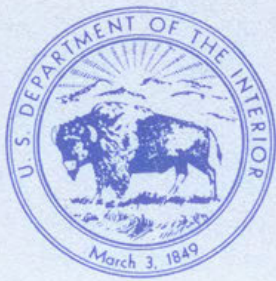
Invocation -----	The Right Reverend Edward Braham Our Lady of Good Counsel Church
Introductions -----	Chairman
Greetings -----	Honorable J. Harold Grady Mayor of Baltimore
Remarks -----	Honorable J. Millard Tawes Governor of Maryland
Address -----	Honorable Fred A. Seaton Secretary of the Interior
Presentation of Colors-----	Combined Services Color Guard
Benediction -----	Reverend William L. Andrews Riverside Baptist Church

12:01 A. M.

FIRST OFFICIAL RAISING OF THE 50-STAR FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES BY SECRETARY SEATON AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" sung by the audience and led by Miss Camille Elias, National Park Service.

Fireworks Display



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



Acknowledgements

Department of Defense

Boy Scouts of America

State of Maryland

City of Baltimore

Programs Courtesy of the Evelyn Hill Corporation



J. MILLARD TAWES
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

12 February 1959

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 13 9 29 AM '59
RECEIVED

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At dawn on July Fourth next, our flag, containing the field of forty-nine stars, may be hoisted legally to its masthead.

During the night of September 12, 1814, Francis Scott Key, a young attorney, watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor. As he stood on the deck of a British Man-of-War, the first light of day revealed the Stars and Stripes flying triumphantly over the Fort. Then it was that he penned the verses which were destined to become our National Anthem.

By Act of Congress, the flag of our great Nation is authorized to fly both day and night at this historic site.

X07101-6
I trust that you will agree with me that it would be most appropriate for you, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, to issue a proclamation authorizing the new flag to be raised into position at Fort McHenry at one minute after twelve on the morning of Saturday, July Fourth, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine.

The issuance of such a proclamation can, I believe, be well justified by the nature of the historical background which I have outlined briefly. I hope most sincerely that this request will be granted.

With kindest personal regards and every good wish, I am

Respectfully yours,

Millard Tawes
Governor

JMT/els

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 21, 1959

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

= 10834

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS the State of Hawaii has this day been admitted into the Union; and

WHEREAS section 2 of title 4 of the United States Code provides as follows: "On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."; and

WHEREAS the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, authorizes the President to prescribe policies and directives governing the procurement and utilization of property by executive agencies; and

WHEREAS the interests of the Government require that orderly and reasonable provision be made for various matters pertaining to the flag and that appropriate regulations governing the procurement and utilization of national flags and union jacks by executive agencies be prescribed:

NOW, THEREFORE, 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, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I. DESIGN OF THE FLAG

Section 1. The flag of the United States shall have thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and a union consisting of white stars on a field of blue.

Section 2. The positions of the stars in the union of the flag and in the union jack shall be as indicated on the attachment to this order, which is hereby made a part of this order.

Section 3. The dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag shall conform to the proportions set forth in the attachment referred to in section 2 of this order.

more

PART II. REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Section 21. The following sizes of flags are authorized for executive agencies:

Size	Dimensions of flag	
	Hoist (width)	Fly (length)
(1)	20.00 ft.	38.00 ft.
(2)	10.00 "	19.00 "
(3)	8.95 "	17.00 "
(4)	7.00 "	11.00 "
(5)	5.00 "	9.30 "
(6)	4.33 "	5.50 "
(7)	3.50 "	6.65 "
(8)	3.00 "	4.00 "
(9)	3.00 "	5.70 "
(10)	2.37 "	4.50 "
(11)	1.32 "	2.50 "

Section 22. Flags manufactured or purchased for the use of executive agencies:

(a) Shall conform to the provisions of Part I of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of section 21, of this order.

(b) Shall conform to the provisions of section 21 of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24 of this order.

Section 23. The exterior dimensions of each union jack manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall equal the respective exterior dimensions of the union of a flag of a size authorized by or pursuant to this order. 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 24. (a) The Secretary of Defense in respect of procurement for the Department of Defense (including military colors) and the Administrator of General Services in respect of procurement for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may, for cause which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, deems sufficient, make necessary minor adjustments in one or more of the dimensions or proportionate dimensions prescribed by this order, or authorize proportions or sizes other than those prescribed by section 3 or section 21 of this order.

(b) So far as practicable, (1) the actions of the Secretary of Defense under the provisions of section 24(a) of this order, as they relate to the various organizational elements of the Department of Defense, shall be coordinated, and (2) the Secretary and the Administrator shall mutually coordinate their actions under that section.

- 3 -

Section 25. 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 by executive agencies under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration for distribution to other agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

PART III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 31. The flag prescribed by Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, shall be the official flag of the United States until July 4, 1960, and on that date the flag prescribed by Part I of this order shall become the official flag of the United States; but this section shall neither derogate from section 24 or section 25 of this order nor preclude the procurement, for executive agencies, of flags provided for by or pursuant to this order at any time after the date of this order.

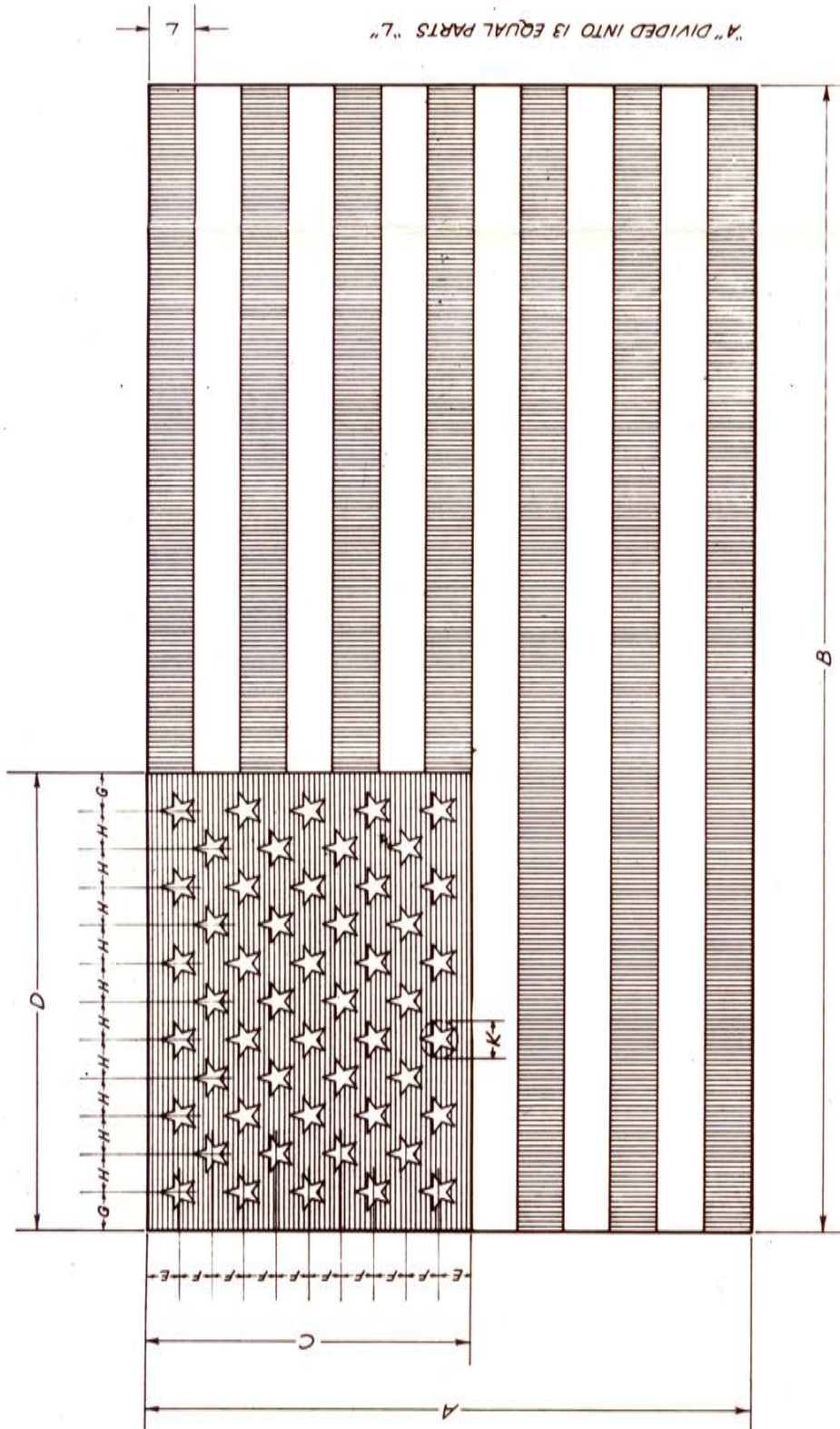
Section 32. As used in this order, the term "executive agencies" means the executive departments and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government, including wholly-owned Government corporations.

Section 33. Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, is hereby revoked.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 21, 1959.



STANDARD PROPORTIONS									
HOIST (WIDTH) OF FLAG	FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG	HOIST (WIDTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION
1.	1.9	53.85($\frac{1}{2}$)	.76	.054	.054	.063	.063	.0616	.0769($\frac{1}{4}$)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L

Checked by Kardes

RECEIVED
MAR - 6 1959
CENTRAL FILES

March 4, 1959

Dear Governor Tawes:

Thank you for your recent letter suggesting the issuance of a proclamation authorizing the new flag to be raised at Fort McHenry at 12:01 A.M. on Saturday, July 4, 1959. I applaud your keen interest in our new flag.

While the Secretary of the Interior has authority under existing laws, Proclamations and Executive Orders to accomplish what you suggest, I have written him and specifically requested that he exercise this authority and raise the new flag over Fort McHenry at 12:01 A.M. on Saturday, July 4, 1959. This will serve to commemorate further the splendid tradition of the Stars and Stripes at Fort McHenry. A copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Interior is enclosed for your information.

I appreciated your writing me.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

X
The Honorable J. Millard Tawes
Governor of Maryland
Annapolis,
Maryland

X 07147-A
X 07147-Maryland

DESIGN OF UNITED STATES FLAG

FEBRUARY 18, 1959.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 75]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 75) providing for the design of the flag of the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law and procedure relating to the design and dimensions of the U.S. flag. This bill is identical to H.R. 13552 (85th Cong.) and similar to H.R. 13522 (85th Cong.), sponsored by the then Delegate and now Senator from Alaska, Mr. Bartlett.

It has three underlying purposes: (1) To eliminate a possible ambiguity in the present law, which expressly provides that there "shall be 48 stars" in the union of the flag; (2) give statutory recognition to the recent action of President Eisenhower in Executive Order 10798, January 3, 1959, proclaiming the design of the new flag reflecting the admission of Alaska, and (3) its provisions are so drawn that it will require no change if and when new States are admitted into the Union.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION

This legislation passed the House on the Consent Calendar in the 2d session of the 85th Congress. It was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but it was then late in the session and that committee took no action in the matter.

The instant bill contains flexible provisions and is so drawn that it will require no change if and when additional States are admitted to the Union. At the same time, it establishes clear standards for the guidance of those who will be charged with the responsibility of providing additional stars as new States are admitted.

CLARIFYING LAW ON U.S. FLAG

It should be noted that the instant legislation does not seek to make new law with regard to all matters affecting the design and dimensions of the U.S. flag. Section 1 of title 4 of the code as it is set out in the bill follows the present language of section 1 of the present law except that it substitutes the flexible provision of providing as many stars in the union of the flag as there are States instead of the present (and in all probability soon to be obsolete) language "the union of the flag shall be 48 stars."

The new subsection (a) to section 2 of title 4 as it is proposed in the bill merely codifies the action of the President in 1912 when the States of New Mexico and Arizona were admitted into the Union. It provides that the President shall cause a plan to be made setting forth the position of the stars in the flag as well as the proportionate dimensions of the component parts of the flag.

The proposed subsection 2(b) of title 4 is identical with the second clause of section 2 of that title as it is presently set out in the law, namely, the addition of each new star to the flag is to take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of a new State.

The proposed subsection 2(c) of title 4 enacts into law present regulations insofar as they relate to service flags. (See Executive orders dated May 29, 1916, October 29, 1912, June 24, 1912, set out later in this report.) It permits flags on hand at the time a new State is admitted into the Union to be continued in use until they become unserviceable.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1 of title 4, United States Code, as it is set out in section 1 of the bill provides that the flag shall have 13 horizontal stripes of equal width, alternate red and white. It further provides that the blue field shall consist of as many white stars as there are States in the Union.

Section 2(a) of title 4 as it is proposed to be amended by the instant bill provides that whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the President shall cause a plan to be made setting forth the positions of the stars in the union of the flag. He shall also cause to be fixed the proportionate dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag.

In addition the section (2(b)) sets the effective date (July 4 next succeeding the admission) for each reconstituted flag.

The section (2(c)) further provides that flags on hand when a new State has been admitted to the Union may be continued in use until unserviceable.

Section 2 of the bill merely amends the chapter analysis of title 4 to reflect the changes made in the titles to sections 1 and 2 of title 4, United States Code.

There follows the report of this committee in the 85th Congress, giving the history and background of this legislation (H. Rept. 2428, 85th Cong.) as well as Executive Order 10798:

[H. Rept. 2428, 85th Cong.]

There is no Federal statute which fixes the proportionate dimensions of the flag, including the size and arrangement of the stars in the union of the flag. The committee was advised that these matters have been regulated by custom. However, a study of past actions on the design of the flag each time a new State was admitted to the Union, discloses no established procedure. For example, in 1912 when Arizona and New Mexico were admitted, a joint board of Army and Navy officers recommended a plan of the union of the flag and thereafter President Taft, by Executive order, approved its action. However, when Oklahoma was admitted in 1907, the arrangement of the stars in the flag was decided without Presidential Executive order. The Navy simply wrote the War Department, suggesting that officers meet to recommend a design. When these Departments approved a design, other agencies adopted it.

Prior to these last two changes in the flag, the military services arranged the stars without Executive order or legislation, but followed, generally, the basic law of 1818 which required the addition of a star on the 4th of July next succeeding the admission of a new State. In 1947, when title 4 of the United States Code was enacted into positive law, the 1818 law (3 Stat. 415) which was reenacted as sections 1791 and 1792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, was repealed (act of July 30, 1947, sec. 2; 61 Stat. 656).

The 1947 act, however, contains a possible ambiguity. Section 1 expressly provides that there "shall be 48 stars" in the union of the flag. Section 2 of that act, though, provides that on the admission of a new State "one star shall be added" to the union of the flag. There is, then, an apparent conflict, one section limiting the number of stars to 48 and another section providing for additional stars on the admission of new States.

While no doubt these sections can be reconciled, it is nonetheless felt that the law should be clarified. Certainly it will be the duty of Congress to amend the law when Alaska is admitted into the Union, in order that the provision providing for 48 States can be changed to 49 States.

Furthermore, there should be a Federal statute setting forth standards to guide those who are given the responsibility for rearranging the component parts of the flag. Today there is no set precedent for them to follow. The instant bill would place this important duty under the direction of the President of the United States.

There is an act authorizing the Army to design flags and other insignia for the military departments only and to advise other agencies on matters of heraldry (Public Law 85-263; 10 U.S.C. 4595). However, this act gives no express authority for the Army to design or rearrange the flag of the United States. (See S. Rept. 1115, 85th Cong.).

VIEWS OF REAR ADM. WM. REA FURLONG, USN (RETIRED)

At the request of the committee Rear Adm. William Rea Furlong U.S. Navy (retired) submitted the following communication. It is from a letter written by him at the time he made a study of the subject in 1953:

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 8, 1953.

1. In compliance with your personal request the following data are submitted showing that the arrangement of the stars in the U.S. 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 TWO STARS IN 1912

3. When two 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 Adm. 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).

4. Following this approval by the President, a formal Executive order was issued on June 24, 1912, and a slight revision to cover small-boat flags was issued in Executive Order No. 1637 of October 29, 1912. In this order the President referred to the law of 1818 (exhibit C) that established the flag. He directed the Navy Department to furnish blueprints of the arrangement of the stars to other departments. It is important to note that this Executive order provided that "All national flags and union jacks now on hand for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable." Upon inquiring recently (1953) at the departments I was informed that there are on hand now flags valued as follows:

Navy, the largest user of flags and union jacks, \$1,477,841.70. Quartermaster General's purchases for Army and Air Force, \$1,257,117.40. This large amount in the hands of the Quartermaster General is due to the extensive purchases during World War II. In addition there are lesser amounts held in stock by Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and the General Services Administration.

HOW ONE STAR WAS ADDED IN 1908

5. Oklahoma was admitted on November 16, 1907. In this case the arrangement of the stars was decided without Presidential Executive order. The Navy Department wrote the War Department suggesting that officers of the Army and Navy meet to recommend a design. The board met and recommended a design which had been submitted by the Navy. The report signed by Admiral Dewey as senior member of the Board is attached.

The War and Navy Departments made their flags in accordance with this design, and other departments followed this without Executive order.

Prior to these last two changes in the flag, the services arranged the stars without Executive order or legislation, but followed the general basic law of 1818 (exhibit C), which required the addition of a star on the 4th of July next succeeding admission of a new State.

Sometimes the Army arranged the correct number of stars to form one great star; and for a considerable time, nearly up to the Mexican War, and on a few flags in that war, they carried in the canton an eagle surrounded by the correct number of stars. They also used the horizontal row arrangement of the stars that was generally used in the Navy. But the arrangement was never prescribed by legislation.

7. On March 11, 1953, a concurrent resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, as House Concurrent Resolution 78, by Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (Ohio), providing for a joint congressional committee to design the flag whenever the 49th State is admitted. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

8. On March 31, 1953, Mr. Price introduced a bill, H.R. 4359, in the House to provide by law certain duties for the Quartermaster General. Among other things it gives to the Quartermaster General the design of the national flag. All three of the armed services are so greatly interested sentimentally and patriotically in the flag that they would not surrender willingly this important and pleasant duty to the Quartermaster General.

9. Following former custom when new stars were to be added to the flag, the Secretary of the Navy, on April 16, 1953, wrote to the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force suggesting that the three armed services form a board to recommend the arrangement of the stars in the flag and in the union jack. The Secretary of the Army, I believe, did not favor having a board because of the existence of the Bolton resolution.

10. If I may suggest, a board of Army, Navy, and Air Force officers should consider designs and recommend one or more for the President's approval, as was done in previous cases, in ample time prior to the admission of a new State, and before persons not charged with that duty concern themselves unnecessarily.

11. There are many possible arrangements of 49 stars and of 50 stars. Some are shown on drawings enclosed herewith.

WM. REA FURLONG,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired).

EXHIBIT A

FIRST STARS AND STRIPES LAW

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

June 14, 1777.

"Resolved, That the Flag of the united states be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

In speeches of the day reference was made to the 13 States as being a new constellation in the galaxy of nations, and in naming the famous ships, *Constitution*, *United States*, *Congress*, *President*, *Independence*, one was called *Constellation*. Stars were often staggered, i.e., some rows offset, to give the appearance of a constellation.

EXHIBIT B

SECOND FLAG LAW PASSED JANUARY 13, 1794, TO PROVIDE FOR VERMONT AND KENTUCKY

"That from and after the first day of May 1795, the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field."

This law prevailed through the War of 1812-14. Note arrangement of stars in the Star-Spangled Banner of Fort McHenry; alternate rows offset "representing a new constellation."

EXHIBIT C

THIRD LAW PASSED APRIL 4, 1818

Disregarding the second law (exhibit B), as new States were added, many flags appeared with an additional stripe as well as a star for each new State, until some flags carried 18 stripes. The incongruity in appearance of flags caused the passage of the third law as follows:

"That from and after the fourth day of July next, the Flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field."

"That on the admission of every State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the Flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding admission."

This is the basic law, the section of which has been followed ever since its enactment. It is quoted in the President's Executive order which added the last two stars to our present flag.

EXHIBIT D

FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

The President,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a letter from the senior member of the Joint Army and Navy Board on the subject of the change in the

position of the stars in the field of the national ensign, due to the admission of New Mexico into the Union, and the anticipated admission of Arizona.

I recommend that the report of the Board be approved.
Very respectfully,

BECKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

EXHIBIT E

JOINT BOARD,
Washington, February 7, 1912.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: The Joint Board, having carefully considered the subject of the change in the position of stars in the field of the national ensign due to the admission of New Mexico into the Union and the anticipated admission of Arizona, has the honor to report as follows:

That the star representing the State of New Mexico be added to the second row of the present constellation, placing each star directly below each star of the first row, and further that the star intended for Arizona be made a part of the fifth row, placing each star directly below each star of the fourth row.

Blueprints of the national ensign embodying these recommendations and showing the position of the stars in the field are transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral of the Navy, Senior Member.

WHITE HOUSE,
February 14, 1912.

Approved:

WM. H. TAFT.

EXHIBIT F

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1912.

Hon. BECKMAN WINTHROP,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

MY DEAR MR. WINTHROP: The President has received your letter of February 10 transmitting a letter from the senior member of the Joint Army and Navy Board on the subject of the change in the position of the stars in the field of the national ensign, due to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union, and has approved the report as recommended by you. Will you please be good enough to advise any of the other executive departments which should be informed of this action.

The report with the President's notation of approval is returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Secretary to the President.

There follows pertinent Executive orders with regard to the flag of the United States.

EXECUTIVE ORDER (PRESIDENT WILSON)

The Executive Order of October 29, 1912, is hereby revoked, and for it is substituted the following:

Whereas, "An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States", approved on the 4th of April 1818, reading as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July then next succeeding such admission."

fails to establish proportions; and

Whereas, investigation shows some sixty-six different sizes of National flags, and of varying proportions, in use in the Executive Departments;

It is hereby ordered that National Flags and Union Jacks for all Departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag	1
Fly (length) of Flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of Union	$\frac{2}{3}$
Fly (length) of Union	.76
Width of each stripe	$\frac{1}{13}$

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Service (Army and Navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the Government Departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1)	20 feet
(2)	19 feet (Standard)
(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

Union Jacks: The size of the Jack shall be the size of the Union of the National Flag with which it is flown.

Position and Size of Stars: The position and size of each star for the Union of the flag shall be as indicated on a plan which will be furnished to the Departments by the Navy Department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blue-prints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.

Order effective: All National Flags and Union Jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unseizable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

President's Flag: The President's flag shall be in accordance with the plan accompanying and forming a part of this order. In case sizes are needed other than the two sizes shown on the plan, they shall be manufactured in the same proportions as those shown.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
29 May 1916.

[No. 2390.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER (PRESIDENT TAFT)

The Executive Order of June 24, 1912, is hereby revoked, and for it is substituted the following:

Whereas, "An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States", approved on the 4th of April, 1818, reading as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in blue field.

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

fails to establish proportions; and

Whereas, investigation shows some sixty-six different sizes of National flags, and of varying proportions, in use in the Executive Departments;

It is hereby ordered that National Flags and Union Jacks for all Departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag	1
Fly (length) of Flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of Union	$\frac{2}{3}$
Fly (length) of Union	.76
Width of each stripe	$\frac{1}{13}$

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Service (Army and Navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for Government Departments will be limited to those with the following hoists.

(1)	20 feet
(2)	19 feet (standard)
(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

Union Jacks: The size of the Jack shall be the size of the Union of the National Flag with which it is flown.

Position and Size of Stars: The position and size of each star for the Union of the flag shall be as indicated on a plan which will be furnished to the Departments by the Navy Department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blueprints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.

Order effective: All National Flags and Union Jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

Boat Flags: In order that the identity of the stars in flags when carried by small boats belonging to the Government may be preserved, the custom holding in the Navy for many years, of thirteen (13) stars for boat flags, is hereby approved.

President's Flag: The color of the field of the President's flag shall be blue.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 1912.

WM H. TAFT.

[No. 1637.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER (PRESIDENT TAFT)

It is hereby ordered that all National Flags and Union Jacks for the Departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag-----	1
Fly (length) of Flag-----	1.9
Hoist (width) of Union-----	7/16
Fly (length) of Union-----	.76
Width of each stripe-----	1/13

(a)—*Exception:* The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Services (Army and Navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for Government Departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1)-----	20 feet
(2)-----	19 feet (Standard)
(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

When in the manufacture of any flag under these specifications the resulting dimensions appear as fractions of an inch, such fraction shall

be taken as the nearer inch. In the event of a fraction of one half inch, the whole inch greater shall be adopted.

Union Jacks: The size of the Jack shall be the size of the Union of the National Flag with which it is flown.

Number of Stars: All National Flags having hoist less than five (5) feet, except colors to be carried by troops, and the corresponding Jacks, shall have only thirteen (13) stars in the Union, in order that the identity of the stars may be plainly distinguishable.

Position and size of Stars: The position and size of each star for Unions of forty-eight (48) and thirteen (13) stars respectively, shall be as indicated on blueprint of a plan which will be furnished to the Departments by the Navy Department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blueprints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.

Order effective: All National Flags and Union Jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after July 4, 1912, shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

The color of the field of the President's Flag shall be blue.

WM H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 24, 1912.

[No. 1556.]

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

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 ($\frac{3}{5}$)
Fly (length) of union---	0.76
Width of each stripe---	0.0769 ($\frac{1}{13}$)

Such further proportions as are set forth on the attachment hereto. That attachment is hereby made a part of this order.

SEC. 2. *Sizes.* (a) Flags manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall be limited to those having hoists as follows:

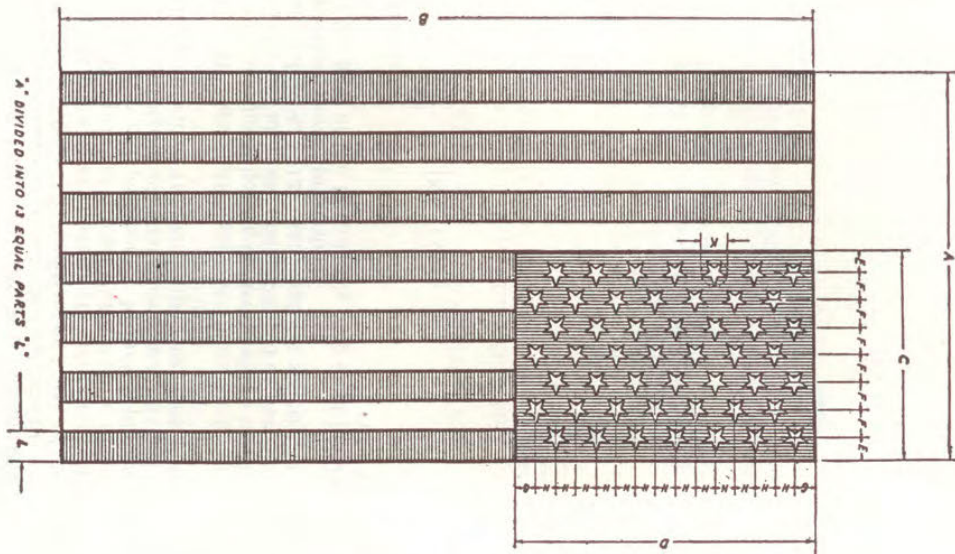
(1)-----	20 feet
(2)-----	19 feet
(3)-----	14.35 feet
(4)-----	12.19 feet
(5)-----	10 feet
(6)-----	8.94 feet
(7)-----	5.14 feet
(8)-----	5 feet
(9)-----	3.52 feet
(10)-----	2.90 feet
(11)-----	2.37 feet
(12)-----	1.31 feet

(b) Union jacks manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall be limited to those the hoists of which correspond to the hoists of 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 4. *Public inquiries.* 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.

STANDARD PROPORTIONS AND SIZES	
HOIST (WIDTH) OF FLAG (LENGTH OF UNION)	1.9
FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG (WIDTH OF UNION)	0.5385 ($\frac{3}{5}$)
HOIST (WIDTH) OF FLAG (LENGTH OF UNION)	0.76
FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG (WIDTH OF UNION)	0.071
FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG (WIDTH OF UNION)	0.054
FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG (WIDTH OF UNION)	0.05
QUARTER OF STAR (WIDTH OF STRIPE)	0.0616
QUARTER OF STAR (WIDTH OF STRIPE)	0.0769 ($\frac{1}{13}$)



SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 8. This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
January 3, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-155; Filed, Jan. 5, 1959; 10:21 a.m.]

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, there is printed below in roman existing law in which no change is proposed, with matter proposed to be stricken out enclosed in black brackets, and new matter proposed to be added shown in italics:

TITLE 4, UNITED STATES CODE

Chapter 1.—THE FLAG

Sec.

1. Flag; [stripes and stars on] *design*

2. Same; additional stars, *dimensions*

* * * * *

§ 1. Flag; [stripes and stars on] *design*

The flag of the United States shall [be] have thirteen horizontal stripes of the same width, alternate red and white, [and the union of the flag shall be forty-eight stars, white in a blue field] with a union consisting of as many white stars on a field of blue as there are States in the Union.

“§ 2. Same; additional stars; *dimensions*

[On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.]

“(a) Whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the President shall cause a plan to be made setting forth the positions of the stars in the union of the flag. He shall also cause to be fixed the proportionate dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag.

“(b) The addition of each new star to the union of the flag shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of a new State.

“(c) All flags of the United States on hand on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of a new State may be continued in use until unserviceable, but all flags manufactured for use after that date should conform to the design and specifications adopted pursuant to this section.”