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76 Box 25 – JGR/Flag, American (3) – Roberts, John G.: Files  
SERIES I: Subject File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1985

Dear Mrs. Morris:

Thank you for your letter of November 7 to the President. That letter was only recently referred to this office for consideration. Please excuse our delay in responding.

In your letter you noted your concern over the treatment of our flag at a private school in your neighborhood, and asked to know how the President thinks our flag should be treated and displayed. I am in no position to comment on the treatment of the flag that you complain of in your letter, since I have no direct knowledge of what was done, and it would be unfair to condemn those involved without having the benefit of their side of the story.

Congress has, however, codified rules on the proper treatment of the flag. I have enclosed a copy of the pertinent provisions for your information. You will notice that you are correct that the flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, unless it is properly illuminated during the hours of darkness. The flag should not be displayed when the weather is inclement, unless it is an all weather flag. In short, the understanding of the rules and regulations concerning the flag expressed in your letter appears to be entirely accurate.

I read with interest and admiration the Bronze Star Medal Citation for your husband that you enclosed with your letter. Please be assured that all of us recognize the debt we owe to those, like your husband, who were willing to risk their lives to safeguard the freedom we all enjoy.

Sincerely,



John G. Roberts  
Associate Counsel to the President

Mrs. Clarence B. Morris  
19553 Cienega Avenue  
Covina, CA 91724

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

*FE004*  
*JK - [Signature]*

- ☐ O - OUTGOING  
☐ H - INTERNAL  
☐ I - INCOMING  
 Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Joni Stevens

☐ MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Flags (defacing)

**ROUTE TO:**

**ACTION**

**DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Cutler</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>85/11/27</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note: <u>CJ</u>				
<u>Crut 18</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>85/12/02</u>		<u>CJ</u>	<u>85/12/12</u>
		Referral Note: <u>CJ</u>				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
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			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				

**ACTION CODES:**

- A - Appropriate Action      I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary  
 C - Comment/Recommendation      R - Direct Reply w/Copy  
 D - Draft Response      S - For Signature  
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet      X - Interim Reply  
 to be used as Enclosure

**DISPOSITION CODES:**

- A - Answered      C - Completed  
 B - Non-Special Referral      S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Mrs. Clarence B. Morris

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.



368868 *in*

WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

Anne,

This letter was forwarded to the Military Office - however, DoD has no jurisdiction over our flag - they only have the booklet about the proper display which won't help this writer. Fred Fielding's Office is the "authority on the flag" - perhaps they would like to answer this letter.

joni stevens x2150

DOD

7 November 1985

Dear Mr. President, -

My husband and I believe anyone living in this great United States of America should show respect to our Flag. My husband fought in World War II, recieved the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. He is classified a Disable Veteran.

*encl.*  
I am writing this letter in regards to a Private School next door to us, that we feel are ~~abusing and defacing our Flag~~. We have seen the owner of this school grab the Flag from its pole, drag it across the parking lot and throw it into the back of a car. We have also seen the Flag put up while it was raining. The Flag is never taken down before dark and most of the time it is left out all night with no lights to make it visible. It is faded from being left out in the rain.

Maybe we are wrong, but we were taught in school how to display and treat the Flag. We were told the Flag was to be put up after sunrise and taken down before sunset, unless there are lights shining to make it visible at night. How will pre-school and children up through six grade learn to respect the Flag of the United States of America if they see adults treating our Flag in this manner?

We have complain to local Officials with no results. We are considered Old Fogies just looking for something to complain about. We would like to know how our President feels our Flag should be treated and displayed.

We realize this letter will never be read by our President, but we are hoping someone there in the White House will respond. If the President also feels we are just old fogies looking for something to complain about, we will turn our heads and walk away, realizing the Flag so many men fought and died for means no more than a dirty rag flying in the breeze.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Clarence B. Morris  
19553 Cienega Ave.  
Corvina, California 91724

HEADQUARTERS 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL



*Award of the Bronze Star Medal  
Citation*

Private First Class CLARENCE B MORRIS 39725800, 333d Infantry, United States Army. For heroic service in connection with military operations against the enemy in Belgium, 14 January 1945. Volunteering to carry a radio to an advance mortar observation post, Private First Class Morris boldly exposed himself to direct fire from an enemy tank to successfully accomplish his mission. By his brave deed, effective fires were quickly placed upon the enemy tank which had forced advancing allied troops to seek shelter. The enemy threat was neutralized and the advance speedily resumed. The courage, initiative and outstanding devotion to duty displayed by Private First Class Morris reflect high credit upon himself and the military service. Entered military service from California.

*A. R. Bolling*  
A. R. BOLLING,

Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF  
56 Stat. 377

H.J.Res. 303

Introduced and referred to the House Committee  
on the Judiciary.....3567

Reported (H.Rept. 77-2047).....attached

Passed House.....3720-3722

Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.....3741

Reported with amendments (S.Rept. 77-1477).....attached

Amended and passed in Senate in lieu of S. 481.....5212

House concurs with Senate amendments.....5244-5345

Examined and signed June 18, 1942

Presented to the President June 19, 1942

Approved June 22, 1942

Companion bill S. 481

Introduced and referred to the Senate Committee  
on the Judiciary.....256

Reported with amendments (S.Rept. 77-1476).....attached

Indefinitely postponed; H.J.Res. 303 passed in lieu

SEC. 3. Section 46 (h) of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(h) The term 'business', as used in this Act, shall include the carrying on or exercising for gain or economic benefit, either direct or indirect, any trade, business, or commercial activity in the District: *Provided, however,* That such term shall not include the procurement of orders for the sale of personal property by means of telephonic communication, written correspondence, or solicitation by salesmen in the District where such orders require acceptance without the District before becoming binding on the purchaser and seller and title to such property passes from the seller to the purchaser without the District; nor the mere submission of bids or the mere acceptance of contracts for the sale of personal property to the United States."

SEC. 4. (a) The amendment made by section 1 of this Act shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1941.

(b) The amendments made by sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall be effective as of January 1, 1942.

SEC. 5. Article III of title V of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, is further amended by adding thereto the following new section:

"SEC. 16. In all cases where the assessor claims that a decedent was domiciled in the District at the time of his death and the taxing authorities of a State or States make a similar claim with respect to their State or States, the assessor may, with the approval of the Commissioners, compromise and settle the taxes imposed by this title."

SEC. 6. The amendment made by the section 5 of this Act shall apply to estates of decedents dying before or after its enactment.

Approved, June 22, 1942.

#### [CHAPTER 434]

##### AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 84 of chapter IX of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended, (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title XI, section 404), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 84. Jurisdiction conferred on any court by section 81 shall not be exercised by such court after June 30, 1946, except in respect of any proceeding initiated by filing a petition under section 83 (a) on or prior to June 30, 1946."

Approved, June 22, 1942.

#### [CHAPTER 435]

##### JOINT RESOLUTION

To codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations

*Ante*, p. 46.

"Business."

*Proviso.*  
Designated transactions not included.

Effective dates of amendments.

Inheritance and estate taxes.  
53 Stat. 1116.  
D. C. Code §§ 47-1616 to 47-1629.  
*Ante*, p. 47.  
Conflicting claims as to domicile.

Estates of decedents.

June 22, 1942  
[H. R. 7066]  
[Public Law 622]

Bankruptcy Act of 1898, amendment.  
50 Stat. 659.

Termination of jurisdiction.  
50 Stat. 654, 655.  
11 U. S. C. §§ 401, 403 (a).

June 22, 1942  
[H. J. Res. 303]  
[Public Law 623]

Flag of the U. S. A.  
Display and use.  
*Post*, p. 1074.

as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

Open-air display.  
Customary time.

SEC. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

Hoisting and lower-  
ing.  
Inclement weather.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

Holidays, etc.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

Public institutions.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

Polling places.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

Schoolhouses.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Position when car-  
ried with other flags.

SEC. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

Parade floats.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

Vehicles, trains, and  
boats.

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

Position with other  
flags; exception.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

Crossed staffs.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

Position when  
grouped.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

Displayed with  
State, city, etc., flags.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

Flags of two or more nations.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

Displayed from projecting staff.

Suspension over sidewalk.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way; that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

Without staff.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

Suspension over middle of street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

On a speaker's platform.  
In a church or public auditorium.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

Unveiling of statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant hauling the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

Half staff.

Crepe streamers.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

Covering a casket.

SEC. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

Disrespect.  
Restrictions on use.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

Distress signal.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

- (c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- Use as drapery, festoon, etc. (d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.
- Bunting. (e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.
- Care of flag. (f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- Marks, insignia, designs, etc. (g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.
- (h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- Use for advertising or novelty purposes. (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.
- Destruction of flag when unfit for display. (j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.
- Salute to flag. SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.
- National anthem. SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given.
- Pledge of allegiance. SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all", be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words "to the flag" and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.
- Alteration of rules, etc., by proclamation. SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

Approved, June 22, 1942.

suant to section 16 of the organic act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, which requires that all laws enacted by the municipal councils in the Virgin Islands shall be reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior and by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1589. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report of a survey of the Trinity River watershed in Texas based on an investigation authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 708); to the Committee on Flood Control, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. House Resolution 162. Resolution authorizing and directing an investigation of the naval defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 2031). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 2406. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2032). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 2226. A bill to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct; without amendment (Rept. No. 2033). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 2356. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant easements in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to the city of Murfreesboro, State of Tennessee, to enable the city to construct and maintain a water-pumping station and pipe line; without amendment (Rept. No. 2034). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6646. A bill to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 2035). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6824. A bill to make temporary disability ratings of World War veterans permanent after 10 years; without amendment (Rept. No. 2036). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6926. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to the State of Missouri for highway purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2037). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2399. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States,

and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2038). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 6927. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2039). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 6948. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 6949. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6950. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 6951. A bill to amend subsections (b) and (d) of section 77 of the Judicial Code so as to transfer the county of Butts from the Macon division of the middle district of Georgia to the Atlanta division of the northern district of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 6952. A bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. D'ALESSANDRO:

H. R. 6953. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 6954. A bill to authorize officers and members of the armed forces to accept certain rewards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 6955. A bill to promote the prosecution of the war by exempting from State, Territorial, and local taxes the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property for use in performing defense contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 6956. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. R. 6957. A bill to make the theft of tires and tubes a Federal offense during any period during which restrictions on the sale or use of tires or tubes are in effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 6958. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the postal service employed in a dual capacity; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 6959. A bill to amend the Selective Service Act of 1940, by addition of section

303 (a) to the Code of the United States of 1941 fixing the time that any citizen of the United States may be considered a subject for service training required by the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6960. A bill for the compensation of property owners in territory to be taken for bombing and target ranges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALE:

H. R. 6961. A bill to incorporate the United Philippine War Veterans as a body corporate of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 6962 (by request). A bill to extend provisions of the act of March 20, 1933, and Veterans Regulations applicable to World War veterans and dependents to veterans and dependents of the present war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6963. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6964. A bill to authorize the assessor of the District of Columbia to compromise inheritance and estate taxes in cases of conflicting claims of domicile; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. J. Res 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. Res. 469. Resolution providing for the payment out of the contingent fund of the House of \$140.75 to William A. Pixley as reimbursement for the value of a camera lost while in the custody of the Capitol Police; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6965. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mark Dobbs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 6966. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Legg and Loetta Trainer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 6967. A bill for the relief of Douglas R. Muther; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 6968. A bill for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Utah:

H. R. 6969. A bill for the relief of Frank Franklin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. R. 6970. A bill for the relief of Carolyn D. Griffin; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

269C. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution presented by Miss Aurora Sylvia and adopted by the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island at their annual convention, February 15, 1942, sincerely endorsing all measures adopted by

# AMEND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INCOME TAX ACT

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In accordance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the changes in existing law are set forth as follows (present law in which there is no change in roman, new matter in italic):

SEC. 2 (b). TAX ON CORPORATIONS.—There is hereby levied for each taxable year upon the taxable income from District of Columbia sources of every corporation, whether domestic or foreign (except those organizations expressly exempt under paragraph (d) of this section), a tax at the rate of 5 per centum thereof: *Provided, however, That income derived from the procurement of orders for the sale of personal property by means of telephonic communication, written correspondence or solicitation by salesmen in the District where such orders require acceptance without the District before becoming binding on the purchaser and title to such property passes from the seller to the purchaser without the District is not from District of Columbia sources: Provided further, That income from the sale of personal property to the United States is not from District of Columbia sources, unless the taxpayer is engaged in business in the District and such property is delivered for use within said District.*

SEC. 46 (g) Any corporation receiving income from District sources or engaging in or carrying on any business in the District without first having obtained a license so to do, and any person engaging in or carrying on any business for or receiving income from District sources on behalf of a corporation not having a license so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$300 for each and every failure, refusal, or violation, and each and every day that such failure, refusal, or violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. All prosecutions under this subsection shall be brought in the police court of the District on information by the corporation counsel or any of his assistants in the name of the District: *Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to mere collection by an agent of income of a corporation not having the license required hereby.*

SEC. 46 (h). The term "business," as used in this Act, shall include the carrying on or exercising for gain or economic benefit, either direct or indirect, any trade, business or commercial activity in the District: *Provided, however, That such term shall not include the procurement of orders for the sale of personal property by means of telephonic communication, written correspondence, or solicitation by salesmen in the District where such orders require acceptance without the District before becoming binding on the purchaser and seller and title to such property passes from the seller to the purchaser without the District; nor the mere submission of bids or the mere acceptance of contracts for the sale of personal property to the United States.*

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT  
2d Session } No. 2047

## DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

APRIL 22, 1942.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

## REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 303]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, after hearings and careful consideration, report the same favorably to the House with the recommendation that the joint resolution do pass.

The purpose of this joint resolution is to provide an authoritative guide to those civilians who desire to use the flag correctly. It is not intended that anything in the resolution should be construed as discouraging the use of pictures of the flag nor of shields suggestive of the flag, nor of trade-marks or characteristic insignia of a business. Such use has been made for years by the National Fire Insurance Co., the Union Pacific Railway Co., and probably others. This resolution does not criticize or condemn such practices. The use of the flag itself is the sole field of the recommendatory code set forth in House Joint Resolution 303. The resolution is not intended to cover the field of the use of respectful and patriotic pictures and suggestion of the flag.

Representatives of the American Legion appeared in support of the resolution and recommended its approval. The resolution carries out the recommendation of various patriotic societies and organizations who, in a national flag conference, arrived at a uniform guide for the proper use and display of the flag.



PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
MEDICAL CORPS  
*To be colonels*

Edward Allen Noyes  
Charles Woodward Riley  
Charles George Sinclair  
Charles George Hutter  
Frederick Henry Petters  
Robert Parvin Williams  
Edwin Brooks Maynard  
Harvard Clayton Moore  
Arden Freer  
Paul Adolph Schule

*To be majors*

Roland Keith Charles, Jr.  
Joseph Julius Hornisher

*To be captains*

Alonzo Allan Townner, Jr.  
Wilbur Dwight Dice  
Ralph Everett Reiner  
Francis Patterson Wells  
William Nelson Donovan  
Norman Clemm Veale

DENTAL CORPS

*To be captains*

Richard Jackmond Burch  
James Perry Williams

CHAPLAIN

*To be major, United States Army*

Frederick Herbert Moehlmann

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF  
THE UNITED STATES

*To be major generals*

Emil Fred Reinhardt  
Ira Thomas Wyche  
Gustav Henry Franke  
Mark Wayne Clark  
Lewis Blaine Hershey

*To be brigadier generals*

Ralph Corbett Smith  
Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin  
William Richard Schmidt  
Jerome Jackson Waters, Jr.  
Augustus Milton Gurney  
Rex Webb Beasley  
Charles Gardiner Helmick  
Russell Gilbert Barkalow  
William Glenn Livesay  
William Archibald Campbell  
William Carey Lee  
Hume Peabody  
Frank O'Driscoll Hunter  
Harold Lee George  
William Eugene Farthing  
Shepler Ward Fitzgerald  
Walter Francis Kraus  
Isaiah Davies  
Philip Edward Brown  
Donald Angus Davison  
Harold Mark McClelland  
John Ernest Dahlquist  
Clayton Lawrence Bissell  
Claire Lee Chennault  
James Harold Doolittle

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, the Reverend James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Saviour of the world, in Thy name we come, believing that Thou wilt surely judge the wrong and establish the right. In a deep and all-inclusive faith we know that neither life, nor death, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height,

nor depth, nor any other creation shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Heavenly Father, grant that this day, with fidelity and courage, we may overcome difficulties and bear valiantly our responsibilities; enable us to catch the strain of the Man of Galilee in disinterested and self-denying service. Teach us, O Lord, that he has not learned the vital lesson of life who fails to conquer fear. In our labors, in our devotion to duty, in the broad outlook upon the needs of our country, may we find the title of our place and honor. Grant that differences and discord may melt into patriotic cooperation and fuse into such purposes which shall give unity and inspire a full-toned citizenship. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 23, 1942, was read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

APRIL 23, 1942.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives.*

Sir: Pursuant to the special authority agreed to today, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate the accompanying messages.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, received by the Clerk of the House, under special authority granted April 23, 1942, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6799. An act to increase the monthly maximum number of flying hours of air pilots, as limited by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, because of the military needs arising out of the present war.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1961. An act to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the district of New Jersey; and

S. 2406. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) entitled "An act making appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6868) entitled "An act making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the

House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 21, 45, 74, and 79 to the foregoing bill; and that it recedes from its amendment numbered 68 to said bill.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on April 24, 1942, examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6736. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6868. An act making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted to him on April 23, 1942, he did on Friday, April 24, 1942, sign the following enrolled bills of the House:

H. R. 6736. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6868. An act making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 15, 1942:

H. R. 5686. An act for the relief of Lewis J. and Mary Black.

On April 20, 1942:

H. R. 6495. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near the village of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

On April 24, 1942:

H. R. 1541. An act for the relief of Jacques Hailpern, Max Hailpern, and Sally Hailpern Zaharia.

### DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 303, to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this resolution? And what is the gentleman's request?

Mr. HOBBS. My request is that this resolution may be taken up for immediate consideration. I have conferred with the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT], and with the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK]. There is no objection from either side.



The vote of the Committee on the Judiciary was unanimous.

This resolution is the codification recommended by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Flag Code Committee, and is in substance, one that has been promulgated for 20 years. The War and Navy Departments have been consulted. It simply codifies and emphasizes existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What does it do?

Mr. HOBBS. Nothing more than to establish for the use of civilians approved rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag, without penalty for violations. This does nothing except to promulgate for the information of the public the correct and proper uses of the flag.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is not new legislation, but simply a codification put out for the information of the general public.

Mr. HOBBS. This is new legislation, giving the official sanction of Congress to existing and widely approved rules for the respectful and patriotic use of the flag.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am delighted to yield to my friend and colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HANCOCK. This bill reconciles certain small differences which exist between rules set up by various patriotic societies interested in the proper display of the flag and proper respect for it.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HANCOCK. It is simply declaratory and is designed to be a guide for the uniform and approved use of the American flag.

Mr. HOBBS. That is all.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Gladly.

Mr. JENSEN. Is there any provision in this resolution which attempts to take the flag off of art calendars, patriotic pictures, and the like?

Mr. HOBBS. Not at all.

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all?

Mr. HOBBS. That is right.

Mr. HANCOCK. It establishes standards for the use of the flag itself and not to representations thereof. These standards are recommended by numerous patriotic organizations. The committee which considered the bill is of the unanimous opinion that there should be an authoritative guide for the display of the American flag, which can best be accomplished by an act of Congress.

Mr. HOBBS. Thank you, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promul-

gated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

(b) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(c) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(d) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(e) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(f) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When

displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way; that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, whether it is displayed in or outside the chancel of a church, or on or in front of a speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant hauling the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads of flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF REGISTRATION FACILITIES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that registration in connection with the selective service is now taking place in the rotunda and will continue until 4:30 this afternoon.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS OF THE WAR EFFORT (H. DOC. NO. 716)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

In certain ways the present world encircling war presents problems which were unimaginable during the first World War.

The theaters of combat today cover vastly greater areas. Many more millions of human beings are involved. The new factors of mechanical power, in the air and on the land and on the sea, have produced radical changes in basic strategy and tactics.

In this new war the nations resisting the Axis Powers face an even greater challenge to their very existence. They fight more powerful, more sinister foes; but their understanding of the magnitude of the task and the very firmness of their determination make victory certain in the long days to come.

In some other ways, however, the circumstances of today parallel those of 1917-18. Now, as in the last war, the common enemy has had all the advantage at the outset. Now, as then, bitter defeats and heavy losses must be endured by those who are defending civilization, before we will be able to establish the vital superiority in men and munitions which will turn the tide.

The United States was far better prepared for actual war on December 7, 1941, than it was on April 6, 1917. For over 2 years, by a succession of congressional acts, we had carried out or initiated safety measures for our own defense in growing volume and importance. There were the revisions of the neutrality laws, the adoption of the selective service law and the lend-lease law, and the

great increases of our Army and Navy and the instruments of war which they needed.

After Pearl Harbor, the American people adopted a national program of war production which would have been called fantastic by most people 2 years before. It has required the shifting of the major part of American industry from the products of peace to the weapons of war.

Inevitably—but with the full approval of the Nation—this enormous program is dislocating industry, labor, agriculture, and finance. It is disrupting, and will continue to disrupt, the normal manner of life of every American and every American family. In this we repeat the pattern of the first World War, although on a vastly greater scale.

During the earlier war there were certain economic factors which produced unnecessary hardships; and these hardships continued long after the signing of the armistice. I use the word "unnecessary" because it is my belief that a very great deal of the suffering which was caused then can be avoided now.

These economic factors relate primarily to an easily understood phrase which affects the lives of all of us—the cost of living. Because rises in the cost of living which came with the last war were not checked in the beginning, people in this country paid more than twice as much for the same things in 1920 as they did in 1914.

The rise in the cost of living during this war has begun to parallel the last. The time has definitely come to stop the spiral. And we can face the fact that there must be a drastic reduction in our standard of living.

While the cost of living, based on the average prices of necessities, has gone up about 15 percent so far since the autumn of 1939, we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 or 90 percent during the next year or two—to hold it to somewhere near the present level.

There are obvious reasons for taking every step necessary to prevent this rise. I emphasize the words "every step" because no single step would be adequate by itself. Action in one direction alone would be offset by inaction in other directions. Only an all-embracing program will suffice.

When the cost of living spirals upward week after week and month after month, people as a whole are bound to become poorer, because the pay envelope will then lag behind rising retail prices. The price paid for carrying on the war by the Government and, therefore, by the people, will increase by many billions if prices go up. Furthermore, there is an old and true saying that that which goes up must always come down—and you and I know the hardships and heartaches we all went through in the bad years after the last war, when Americans were losing their homes and their farms and their savings and were looking in vain for jobs.

We do not intend after this war to present the same disastrous situation to those brave men who today are fighting our battles in all parts of the world. Safeguarding our economy at home is

the very least that our soldiers, sailors, and marines have a right to expect of us civilians in Government, in industry, on the farm, and in all other walks of life.

We must therefore adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living, for this is essential to the fortification of our whole economic structure.

Relying on past and present experience, and leaving out masses of details which relate more to questions of method than to the objective itself, I list for the Congress the following points, which, taken together, may well be called our present national economic policy:

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.

3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.

5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing War Bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and installment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of War Bonds.

I know that you will appreciate that these seven principal points, each and every one of them, will contribute in substantial fashion to the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

It is my best judgment that only two of these points require legislation at the present time, for the very good reason that the Congress has already passed laws with respect to the others which seem adequate to meet the national policy enunciated.

I assure the Congress that if the required objectives are not attained, and if the cost of living should continue to rise substantially, I shall so advise the Congress, and shall ask for any additional legislation which may be necessary.

In the first item legislation is necessary, and the subject is now under consideration in the House of Representa-

A petition, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Miami County, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

**RESOLUTION OF AGGIEVILLE GRANGE NO. 1906, MANHATTAN, KANS.—PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and have printed in the RECORD a resolution recently adopted by Aggieville Grange, No. 1906, of Manhattan, Kans., making some legislative suggestions which I consider timely and worthy.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGGIEVILLE GRANGE, No. 1906,  
Manhattan, Kans.

Since the liquor traffic has succeeded in establishing itself in and near the cantonments of our country to make drinkers of our draftees: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we ask Congress to pass a bill forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors in and near the naval, land, and air forces of the United States of America.

In view of the fact that we are being rationed in sugar and asked to conserve our resources in every possible way that we may make the greatest contributions possible to the winning of the war, which we gladly do: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Congress be asked to restrict the use of all sugar and grain now being used in the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes.

A. R. COGSWELL, Master,  
LOUISE CHANDLER, Secretary.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

S. 2459. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the Postal Service employed in a dual capacity; without amendment (Rept. No. 1276).

By Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2285. A bill to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank of certain officers of the Navy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1277);

S. 2452. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard; with amendments (Rept. No. 1278);

S. 2453. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1279);

S. 2455. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1280);

S. 2456. A bill to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of

honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes," so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1281);

H. R. 6874. A bill to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 1282);

H. R. 6913. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13-18, inclusive, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 1283); and

H. R. 6932. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1284).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 4476. A bill providing for sundry matters affecting the Military Establishment; with amendments (Rept. No. 1285).

**BILLS INTRODUCED**

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 2489. A bill for the relief of C. A. Ragland, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2490. A bill to amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 (Public Law 8, 77th Cong.), as amended by section 10 of the act entitled "An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1941 (Public Law 166, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. BONE, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE):

S. 2491. A bill to amend the patent laws, to prevent suppression of inventions, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

**HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED**

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 6804. An act to amend paragraph 31 of section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916; and

H. R. 6953. An act to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**TAXES—ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN W. HANES**

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of taxes delivered by Hon. John W. Hanes, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in New York on April 17, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**SPIRITUAL STRENGTH OUR GREATEST NEED**

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by 37 citizens of Virginia declaring that spiritual strength is the greatest need in the crisis which now confronts us, which appears in the Appendix.]

**MAINTENANCE OF UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES**

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement of the 20th instant, the question before the Senate at this time is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, the title of which will be stated by the clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2054) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senate very kindly and generously agreed by unanimous consent that this motion be in order this morning. As suggested a week ago, I withheld making the motion on the specific request of the President of the United States. In the meantime, the President has sent a message to Congress, and I understand he will make an address to the country over the radio tonight in which he will develop some aspects and phases of his message in a fuller degree.

I still adhere to the view that Senate bill 2054 is a desirable one, and should be enacted. However, it is not my disposition this morning to press for immediate consideration. As I understand, the bill will remain on the calendar, and my motion can be made at any time when I can obtain recognition. It is not my disposition to make the motion this morning for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator wish to withdraw the motion?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was about to suggest to the Senator that inasmuch as the motion was made the pending question he should withdraw it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not understand the motion was pending; I understood the unanimous-consent agreement was that it would be in order for me to make the motion this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Consideration of the Senator's motion was postponed until today.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not realize that the motion had actually been made. Under those circumstances, of course, I shall have to express my desire to withdraw the motion for the time being.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has a right to withdraw his motion.

Mr. TAFT rose.

Mr. CONNALLY. Before the motion is withdrawn I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me to be vitally necessary that some labor legislation be enacted by the Congress. While I am not particularly strong for consideration of the Connally bill, I think it would be very unfortunate

DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

JUNE 11, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 303]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to codify and emphasize the existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, after careful consideration, report the same favorably to the Senate, with the recommendation that the joint resolution do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 10, add a new subsection designated "(a)", and reading as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

Page 1, lines 10 and 11, making the subsection "(b)" instead of "(a)".

Page 2, line 1, making the subsection "(c)" instead of "(b)".

Page 2, line 3, making the subsection "(d)" instead of "(c)".

Page 2, line 13, after "December 25,"; insert the following:

such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States:

Page 2, line 16, making that subsection "(e)" instead of "(d)".

Page 2, line 19, making that subsection "(f)" instead of "(e)".

Page 2, line 21, making that subsection "(g)" instead of "(f)".

Page 5, line 6 of subsection (k), after the word "auditorium", strike out the word "whether", and insert in lieu thereof "if", and, in the same line strike out the words "or outside".

Page 5, line 7 of subsection (k), after "on", strike out the words "or in front of a", and insert in lieu thereof, "the".

Page 5, line 10 of subsection (k) after the word "flag" at the end of the line, insert the following: "so displayed in the chancel or on the platform".

Page 5, line 12, following the period at the end of line 12 add the following:

But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

Page 7, line 17, section 5, amending section 5, to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Following section 5, add the following new sections (6, 7, and 8):

Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given.

Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart, extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words "to the Flag" and holding this position to the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

The purpose of this joint resolution is to provide an authoritative guide to those civilians who desire to use the flag correctly. It is not intended that anything in the resolution should be construed as discouraging the use of pictures of the flag or of shields suggestive of the flag, or of trade-marks or characteristic insignia of a business. Such use has been made for years by the National Fire Insurance Co., the Union Pacific Railway Co., and probably by others. This resolution does not criticize or condemn such practices. The use of the flag itself is the sole field of the recommendatory code set forth in House Joint Resolution 303. The resolution is not intended to cover the field of the use of respectful and patriotic pictures and suggestions of the flag.

Representatives of the American Legion appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives in support of the resolution and recommended its approval. The resolution carries out the recommendations of various patriotic societies and organizations who, in a national flag conference, arrived at a uniform guide for the proper use and display of the flag.

The amendments reported hereby were approved by this Committee on the Judiciary, on the recommendation of its subcommittee which has been giving the subject matter study and consideration for some time. Certain of the additions were made at the suggestion of the War Department. It was felt that to the list of the days upon which it is suggested the flag be displayed there should be added the phrase "and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States," and, also, that authority should be provided for future alterations and additions whenever the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy should deem it desirable.



have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a telegram from the chamber of commerce, of Winfield, Kans.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WINFIELD, KANS. June 10, 1942.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Our board of directors has instructed me to inform you that they are unanimously against the rationing of gasoline in the Middle West oil-producing States, and respectfully request that you use your influence to prevent such action by our Federal Government.

R. A. Brooks,  
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 2442. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag; with amendments (Rept. No. 1454).

By Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2195. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles E. Salmons; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1458);

H. R. 1349. A bill for the relief of Annie Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 1455).

H. R. 5610. A bill for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger; without amendment (Rept. No. 1456); and

H. R. 6184. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1457).

By Mr. ROSIER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2363. A bill for the relief of Percy Ray Greer, a minor; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1461);

S. 2461. A bill for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1462);

H. R. 6410. A bill for the relief of Alex Gamble; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1460); and

H. R. 6598. A bill for the relief of Leanna M. Stright; without amendment (Rept. No. 1459).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 780. A bill for the relief of Harvey C. Artis; without amendment (Rept. No. 1463);

H. R. 3173. A bill to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Charles O. DeFord; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1467);

H. R. 3402. A bill for the relief of Catherine R. Johnson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1464);

H. R. 6597. A bill for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465); and

H. R. 6676. A bill for the relief of F. A. Holmes, former United States disbursing clerk for the State of Illinois; without amendment (Rept. No. 1466).

By Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 5526. A bill for the relief of James E. Savage; without amendment (Rept. No. 1468);

H. R. 6077. A bill for the relief of Edward P. Reilly; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1470); and

H. R. 6349. A bill for the relief of Jeff Roberts; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2551. A bill for the relief of Vernon Van Zandt; without amendment (Rept. No. 1471);  
H. R. 3352. A bill for the relief of Alice W. Miller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1472); and

H. R. 5938. A bill for the relief of A. H. Larzelere; without amendment (Rept. No. 1473).

By Mr. MCFARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 481. A bill to regulate and codify existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and usage of the flag of the United States of America; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1476); and

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; with amendments (Rept. No. 1477).

By Mr. BURTON:

From the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 2419. A bill for the relief of Chan Tsork-ying; without amendment (Rept. No. 1474); and

H. R. 5870. A bill to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 1475).

From the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 6953. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1480).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2545. A bill to promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the full allotted acreage of cotton as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1478).

By Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2585. A bill to provide that loans on the 1942 crop of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts shall be made at a rate equal to the parity price; without amendment (Rept. No. 1479).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2322. A bill to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects; without amendment (Rept. No. 1487).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1622. A bill to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the Selective Service System; without amendment (Rept. No. 1481);

S. 2316. A bill to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain; without amendment (Rept. No. 1482);

S. 2500. A bill relating to the assessment of tangible personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1486);

S. 2502. A bill relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1483);

H. R. 6386. A bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1484); and

H. R. 6925. A bill to provide additional compensation for Joseph Sharfsin, Esq., for

professional services rendered the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1485).

#### REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred, for examination and recommendation, three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by The Archivist of the United States, which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2587. A bill relating to the computation of retirement pay of personnel of the Light-house Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 2588. A bill for the relief of certain persons who suffered losses as the result of a fire in the State of Minnesota (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN:

S. 2589. A bill relating to the garnishment of salaries or other compensation of civil officers and employees of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHANDLER (for himself and Mr. BARKLEY):

S. 2590. A bill to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2591. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2592. A bill to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the existing war, and for other purposes; and

S. 2593. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the fire which destroyed the Administration Building, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., on January 26, 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. J. Res. 152 (by request). Joint resolution designating the third week of September of each year as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### RELIEF OF VIOLA DALE—RECOMMITTAL OF BILL

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 2186, for the relief of Viola Dale, now on the calendar, be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 3152. An act to suspend restrictions during the present war and for 1 year thereafter upon the service of certain officers of

approve a standard design for a service flag, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to approve a design for a service flag, which flag may be displayed in a window of the place of residence of persons who are members of the immediate family of a person serving in the armed forces of the United States during the current war.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of War is also authorized and directed to approve a design for a service lapel button, which button may be worn by members of the immediate family of a person serving in the armed forces of the United States during the current war.

Sec. 3. Upon the approval by the Secretary of War of the design for such service flag and service lapel button, he shall cause notice thereof, together with a description of the approved flag and button, to be published in the Federal Register. Thereafter any person may apply to the Secretary of War for a license to manufacture and sell the approved service flag, or the approved service lapel button, or both. Any person, firm, or corporation who manufactures any such service flag or service lapel button without having first obtained such a license, or otherwise violates this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and a service lapel button."

#### CODIFICATION OF RULES AND CUSTOMS PERTAINING TO DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

The bill (S. 481) to regulate and codify existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and usage of the flag of the United States of America, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House joint resolution 303, Calendar No. 1515, be substituted for Senate bill 481, and be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the House joint resolution does not provide any penalty for the misuse of the flag, but simply prescribes what shall be the proper use of the flag, and codifies the rules governing the usage of the flag as they have been established by the Navy and the Army and various organizations in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, on page 1, after line 9, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2 (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "Sec. 2. (a)" and insert "(b)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the beginning of line 7 to strike out "b" and insert "c."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the beginning of page 9, to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 19, after the date "December 25" to insert "such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, at the beginning of line 23, to strike "(d)" and insert "(e)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "(e)" and insert "(f)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on the same page, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "(f)" and insert "(g)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 5, paragraph (k), in line 14, after the word "auditorium", to strike out "whether" and insert "if"; in the same line, after the word "in", to strike out "or outside"; and in line 15, after the word "on", to strike out "or in front of a" and insert "the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section and paragraph, on page 5, at the beginning of line 19, to insert "so displayed in the chancel or on the platform."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section and paragraph, on page 5, line 21, after the word "audience", to insert "But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. The salute to the flag in the moving columns should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

And insert:

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform, should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the head-dress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words "to the flag" and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the head-dress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 16, to insert:

SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 481 will be indefinitely postponed.

HARVEY C. ARTIS

The bill (H. R. 789) for the relief of Harvey C. Artis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE R. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 340) for the relief of Catherine R. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. MACK DODD AND HENRY DODD

The bill (H. R. 659) for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd was con-

duty was to capture gun emplacements and a German barracks. Having completed these tasks, in which 16 German soldiers and 1 officer were captured, his section was detailed to attack the main street on the shore end, and Sergeant Herbert distinguished himself in house-to-house fighting to establish contact with another British section.

Previous to the Vaagso attack and to an attack on the Lofoten Isles, Sergeant Herbert won the military medal for carrying a wounded officer and three wounded men back to his platoon during a last stand at Oudenarde. He fought during the retreat from Boulogne, dived from a boat sunk by enemy aircraft, and swam to another boat which was later sunk by aerial torpedoing. He arrived in England on H. M. S. *Crivey*.

Sergeant Herbert has served 7 years in the Army, mostly in China and India. He was recalled from the reserve at the beginning of the war and served in the East Lancashire Regiment. He is 28, was born at Blaina, Monmouthshire. His home is at Largs, Scotland.

#### PILOT OFFICER A. F. TAYLOR, D. F. C.

Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, D. F. C., culminated 22 months of distinguished flying with the raiding parties that leveled Rostock and Luebeck. This is the story of the Rostock raid as Taylor tells it:

"We got to Rostock without any trouble," he said, "and we had a look around for about 5 minutes. There were lots of fires going already.

"I went in to bomb. We were carrying incendiaries.

"There was very little opposition over the target. Nothing happened to us and we set course for home.

"We crossed the Danish coast at 10,000 feet and started losing height again as we flew toward England. The trip seemed pretty well over.

"Over the sea I let the second pilot take over, and I went forward into the bomb aimer's position in the nose of the aircraft to see if I could see any shipping movement down below.

"I'd been lying down there about 4 or 5 minutes when there came a hell of a noise from the back. I got a sort of powerful kick in the pants as some bullets went through my leg and thigh.

"A German fighter came in dead astern this time. With our rear gunner dead from gunfire, we were defenseless against a stern attack except by maneuvering.

"I heard the German firing, so I shoved the stick over. Most of his tracer went whizzing by on the port side as we turned steeply away. I could see it from the cockpit, just a few feet away. I should say he was firing from almost point-blank range.

"He didn't make any further attacks. He probably thought we'd had it or he may have used up all his ammunition.

"Well, we just sort of flew on back. The wound was paining me now and the aircraft was difficult to fly. All the instruments, except the compass and the altimeter, had gone and the hydraulics had been shot away.

"The wireless operator started tapping away on the old set pretty heartily, which was a good show; the navigator kept his head and did some pretty astute navigating, so we managed to get back quite nicely and made a belly landing.

"I climbed out and was taken away in the ambulance."

Born in London, he went out to South Africa with his parents when he was only a few months old. There he was educated at Diocesan College, Capetown, and Capetown University. Coming to England, he went up to Cambridge, where he specialized in history.

#### SGT. D. N. HUNTLEY

Sergeant Huntley distinguished himself as a gunner on a Lancaster bomber in the epic Augsburg flight.

Engaged as a clerk in the Shell Oil Co.'s office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, he was among the first 300 to enlist in the Royal Air Force in Southern Africa. Born in Salisbury in September 1921, he had not quite reached his eighteenth birthday when the war broke out. Sergeant Huntley comes from a fighting family. His father is still with the First Rhodesian Regiment, although his age barred him from going to Egypt with it. A brother is at present serving there with the King's Royal Rifles.

#### FLIGHT SGT. MAXWELL ALEXANDER DICK RIDDELL

Flight Sergeant Riddell hails from Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. At 21 he was a veteran pilot. His earliest ambition was to join the Royal Air Force, and by the time he was 16 he knew every British airplane on sight. When he was 17, at the time of the Munich crisis of 1938, he applied as a boy entrant to the Royal Air Force. He took part in the first leaflet raids which opened the Royal Air Force offensive against the Axis. Since the Royal Air Force began its big-scale attack on Germany's industrial targets young Sergeant Riddell has taken part in raids on all the principal targets in the Reich.

Once or twice, after attacks by night fighters and accurate gunfire from the ground defenses, this young Scot has wondered whether his aircraft would make base. But luck has been with him, and he has escaped the ordeal of bailing out over the sea or enemy-occupied country. More than once his bomber has had to force-land over England, but that has not prevented him from going off on another jaunt over Germany the following night.

When he was only 19 the King pinned the coveted Distinguished Flying Medal on his tunic for gallantry and devotion to duty in his execution of air operations. A few days before he came to the United States he was detailed for the great attack on Rostock. In 3 nights the Baltic port from which Germany sent supplies to the Russian front was battered into a smoldering heap of ashes. Sergeant Riddell took part in two of those raids.

#### SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2241), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order against the bill.

#### DISPLAY AND USE OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, after line 9, insert:

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Sec. 2. (a)" and insert "(b)."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "(b)" and insert "(c)."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

Page 2, line 13, after "25;" insert "such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States;".

Page 2, line 16, strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "(e)" and insert "(f)."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "(f)" and insert "(g)."

Page 5, line 6, strike out "whether" and insert "if."

Page 5, line 6, strike out "or outside."

Page 5, line 7, strike out "or in front of a" and insert "the."

Page 5, line 10, after "flag", insert "so displayed in the chancel or on the platform."

Page 5, line 12, after "audience," insert "But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform."

Page 7, strike out lines 17 to 21, inclusive, and insert:

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand, holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the head-dress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all', be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words 'to the flag' and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the head-dress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Alabama explain the amendments to the House?



Mr. HOBBS. There are a number of amendments. The only amendments of any consequence are those giving the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy the right to declare other days which should be observed by the display of the flag in accordance with the code, and to make such changes in the codification by proclamation as he may deem fit, from time to time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is, the President of the United States?

Mr. HOBBS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And it is a unanimous report on the part of the committee?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. These amendments have the approval of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the other patriotic organizations that appeared before our committee in support of the bill?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I want to take this occasion to compliment the gentleman from Alabama for the splendid work he has done on this very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell me whether it is a proper use of the flag to display it in the way one of the papers did last Sunday, a full page ad with the flag and no commercial matter in the ad except down at the bottom of the page there was a statement, "call at our desk in this store," and so forth, for information with reference to the purchase of bonds and stamps?

Mr. HOBBS. I think that is perfectly permissible under this code, because this measure regulates only the use of the flag itself.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any legislation which prohibits the use of the flag in connection with commercial advertisement?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir. There is a section in this bill which deals with that problem, and in every State of the Union and in the District of Columbia, there is a criminal law against desecration and improper use.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How do they use this flag in a full-page ad? Of course, they do not say anything about merchandise, but down at the bottom they ask the public to call at a certain booth in this particular store to buy stamps.

Mr. HOBBS. I do not know, sir; but this bill is advisory merely, it has no penal provisions.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7232, Rept. No. 2241) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes. Pending that, I desire to have an agreement with the gentleman from New York with respect to time for general debate. I believe that we can dispose of this matter in half an hour.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests for time. I suggest that we go into general debate with 20 minutes on a side.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, pending the motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be confined to 40 minutes, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TABER), debate to be confined to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7232, with Mr. MILLS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Missouri is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York to 20 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is the second deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942, and the last deficiency appropriation bill for this fiscal year. The estimates on which the bill is based, as received from the Bureau of the Budget aggregated \$54,965,499.84. The committee reduced the estimate by \$1,417,400, and submitted the bill to the House in the amount of \$53,548,099.84. The largest item in the bill and practically the bulk of the bill is for the Post Office Department. There has been such an unprecedented and unpredictable increase in the volume of mail since the declaration of war that it has become necessary to provide additional funds for that Department. It is interesting to note in that connection that the increased cost of operating the Post Office Department has been accompanied by an increase in the estimated revenues. As a matter of fact, the increase in the revenues of the Department has exceeded the increased cost of operating the Department, resulting in a profit to the Government. The revenues for the fiscal year 1942 were originally estimated at \$795,000,000, and the expenditures at \$346,000,000, but due

to the increase in the volume of business by the Department, the revenues are now estimated at \$860,000,000, an increase of \$65,000,000 over the original estimate, and the expenditures, which are now estimated at \$878,000,000, show an increase of only \$32,000,000.

Mr. BOEHNE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BOEHNE. Have the revenues from the second-class mail matter been reduced any?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The material difference is in the first-class mail. While, of course, there is some fluctuation in all classes of mail, the original estimates and the present requirements for other classes, including second-class, run approximately the same and there is not enough variation to show any marked effect.

The second largest item in the bill is made up of refunds and drawbacks from customs. They involve matters over which Congress has no control. When these claims are adjudicated and it is found that there has been an actual overpayment of customs duties, we have no choice but to refund the amounts of the overpayments. These items account for approximately \$3,000,000 of the funds carried in this bill.

The fourth item is for the District of Columbia, and is for minor deficiencies, all of which are payable out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The last item is for various agencies of the Federal Government, covering a wide field, and in small amounts, but all are actual created deficiencies which were fully justified before the committee and in which approval is largely a matter of routine.

Unless there is some question, I will yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TABER).

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes. This bill carries a total of \$53,548,099.84, all of it, with the exception of a very few small items, comparatively small, for incurred deficiencies and audited claims and judgments; \$38,688,000 is for the Post Office Department, \$3,000,000 is for refunds and drawbacks in customs. The two items that are involved here that are for new money are about \$800,000 for the F. B. I. and about \$8,000,000 for the guayule rubber plant in California. In connection with these estimates, the committee has been exceedingly careful in going over every item that has been presented to it. The committee has eliminated everything except those things that absolutely have to be done. This guayule project which I have referred to, I have grave doubts about. I doubt whether or not it will yield rubber enough to justify the expenditures that we are making upon it. On the other hand, our rubber situation is so critical that it is absolutely impossible for us at this time to turn down anything that might produce any substantial quantity of rubber, and for that reason we have included about \$8,000,000

ful consideration. As you know, I am an ex-service man myself and have attended meetings and associated with ex-service men all over our State, and I believe that I understand their different trends of thought.

In my opinion, the sympathies of a vast majority of the American people and of our Government are now, and almost since the very beginning of the present conflict have been, on the side of Great Britain and against the Axis Powers. This attitude of ours has been no secret, but has been manifest from the aid and help which we have already rendered Great Britain. Whether it be for this reason or because we, too, are a free democracy, there does exist an inimical and hostile attitude toward us on the part of the Axis Powers, as evidenced by statements of axis leaders and editorials in many authoritative axis newspapers threatening us with reprisals both military and economic, in the event they prevail in the present conflict.

I believe, therefore, and I made this statement many times in both my primary and general election campaigns, that it is absolutely necessary that our Government immediately do two things for its own protection. First, I favor the speedy completion of our national-defense program, so that those nations believing in might, and might only, will recognize and respect our strength, and we will be safe from aggression. Second, I favor prompt and adequate aid to Great Britain, although I am opposed to sending men overseas to engage in this conflict. In advocating aid to Britain, it is my thought that if she wins, we will be saved from any possibility that the Axis Powers can make good their threats; while if the Axis Powers prevail and then attempt to carry out their threats, we shall have the advantage of whatever Great Britain may have accomplished in exhausting the manpower and resources of the axis.

To those who fear that "aid to Britain" will immediately involve us in war, I give it as my honest opinion that it will not result in a declaration of war against us by any of the Axis Powers. Germany has not forgotten that the entry of the United States into the last World War was determinative of its outcome, and certainly she would not be so rash as to again cause both the manpower and resources of our great Nation to be thrown into the fight against her.

As to the extent of our aid to Britain and the methods of giving it, neither my own ideas nor those of any other one Senator or Representative will be adopted in their entirety, but I believe that a majority of both Houses will provide the means to carry into effect the recommendations of the President.

I fully realize that this is the most serious question confronting the American people today, and assure you that I have given, and will continue to give it my most careful consideration. I believe that each and every Member of Congress will give the President's proposal the same sincere study and consideration and that, when finally passed by Congress, the bill will embody the true wishes of the American people.

Thanking you again for your views, I remain,

Yours truly,

ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,  
United States Senator.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,  
Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the following nominations:

Dr. Leonard George Rowntree, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief of the Medical

Division of Selective Service, under the provisions of law;

J. Van B. Metts, to be State director of Selective Service for the State of North Carolina, under the provisions of law; and

Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, to be State director of Selective Service for the State of North Dakota, under the provisions of law.

Mr. SHEPPARD also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the nomination of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hughes Lewis, Michigan National Guard, to be brigadier general, National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of law.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of First Lt. Robert Charles Hunter, Medical Corps Reserve, to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for appointment to temporary rank in the Air Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 476. A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of maximum age in employment directly and indirectly under the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 477. A bill for the relief of Michael Giannetti; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 478. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the construction and maintenance of overhanging walks on the highway bridge, route No. 36, at Highlands, N. J., for public use; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 479. A bill to prevent discrimination in employment against physically handicapped persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 480. A bill to provide for transmitting in the United States mails free of postage certain materials for use by or for certain blind persons; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

S. 481. A bill to regulate and codify existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and usage of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

S. 482. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the northern district of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 483. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, so as to give protection to certain mortgagors who are required to render military or naval service during any national emergency; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BILBO:

S. 484. A bill for the relief of Joseph P. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 485. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the Choctaw Indians of the State

of Mississippi; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(Mr. BILBO introduced Senate bill 486, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 487. A bill amending the act of June 22, 1936, to authorize construction of cut-offs at, and in the vicinity of, the Liberty Bend of the Missouri River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 488. A bill to provide for the appointment of a public defender in each United States district court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 489. A bill to aid in the establishment and administration of State health insurance plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 490. A bill to authorize the establishment of an additional coinage mint of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 491. A bill for the relief of Meier Langermann, his wife Friederike, and son Joseph; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 492. A bill for the relief of Josefa M. Grandal; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. RUSSELL).

S. 493. A bill for the relief of Frank P. Walden and Viola Harp; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 494. A bill for the relief of Rodney Eugene Hoover;

S. 495. A bill for the relief of Joseph Pollock; and

S. 496. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Philpot, Sandra G. Philpot, and Mrs. R. L. Keckler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUFFEY:

S. 497. A bill for the relief of George S. Wolbert, receiver of the Neafie and Levy Ship & Engine Building Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 498. A bill for the relief of George H. Crow; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BALL:

S. 499. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 500. A bill for the relief of Freddie Sanders; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 501. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Gordon Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 502. A bill granting a pension to Ella Elizabeth Dale; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

S. 503. A bill for the relief of Joe Shepard; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 504. A bill for the relief of Earl J. Thomas; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 505. A bill making provision for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories and possessions or the District of Columbia, for military leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States; and

S. 506. A bill to require the issuance by the General Accounting Office of a quarterly certificate of settlement of money accounts to United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 507. A bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the State of Montana for inclusion in the Fort Peck Game Range, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

2 and 3 in which the annual rate of pay is \$2,300 and \$2,500, respectively. Thereafter, if his services are deemed meritorious, he may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, be promoted successively to grades 4 and 5. The salary rate for grade 4 is \$2,700 a year and that for grade 5 is \$3,000 a year. There is a limitation in existing law, however, which permits only 50 percent of the entire force of immigrant inspectors to be classified in grades 4 and 5 and thus to receive more than \$2,500 per annum. As a result of this limitation many immigrant inspectors who have been in the Service a number of years, and who have rendered loyal and efficient service, are receiving a salary of only \$2,500 a year, while many others who are doing the same work and who have no greater responsibility receive salaries of \$2,700 and \$3,000 per annum. Moreover, this limitation is harmful to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for in some instances valuable men, unable to secure promotion within the Service, resign in order to secure more lucrative positions.

Accordingly, I recommend legislation which would unshackle this important group of Government employees by striking out the above-mentioned 50 percent limitation on promotions to grades 4 and 5.

This result may be achieved by amending the second paragraph of section 24 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (U. S. Code, title 8, sec. 109) by omitting the phrase "not to exceed 50 per centum of the force", inserting the word "and" in its place, and striking out the clause "Provided further, That promotion above grade 3 shall be at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization:".

A proposed bill to effectuate this purpose is enclosed herewith.

I am informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this legislation for the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE,  
*Acting Attorney General.*

The following memorandum was submitted by Hon. C. E. Waller, Budget officer:

If H. R. 5870, to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act with respect to immigrant-inspector promotions, is enacted to become effective on or before January 1, 1942, it will enable the Service to promote 149 inspectors from grade 3 to grade 4, in addition to promotions otherwise possible under the present law. The cost of these promotions on an annual basis would be \$29,800, and for the balance of the current fiscal year, \$14,800.

During the fiscal year 1943, it would be possible to promote 58 immigrant inspectors from grade 3 to grade 4, which would increase the annual salary obligation to the extent of \$11,000. Moreover, the effect of increasing the number of immigrant inspectors in grade 4 naturally affects the number who would eventually become eligible for promotion from grade 4 to grade 5. During the fiscal year 1943, this would involve 149 additional employees at an annual salary cost of \$44,700. However, since the number of immigrant inspectors who would benefit under the said bill would become eligible for promotion on varying dates, the actual cost involved for the fiscal year 1943 as to promotions from grade 3 to 4 would be \$5,125, and from grade 4 to grade 5, \$22,200.

To summarize: The cost for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 is as follows:

Estimated cost fiscal year 1942: 149 from grade 3, at \$2,500, to grade 4, at \$2,700.....	\$14,800
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Estimated cost fiscal year 1943:	
58 from grade 3, at \$2,500, to grade 4, at \$2,700.....	5,125
149 from grade 4, at \$2,700, to grade 5, at \$3,000.....	22,200

Total cost, fiscal year 1943.....	27,325
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The foregoing is based on a present authorized force of 1,391 immigrant inspectors.

C. E. WALLER, *Budget Officer.*

Your committee, after carefully considering the facts and evidence presented, recommend that the bill be favorably reported to the Senate, and that the bill H. R. 5870, do pass.

## DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JUNE 11, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

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

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 481]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 481) to codify and regulate existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and usage of the flag of the United States of America, after careful consideration, report the same favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee has also had under consideration a similar joint resolution of the House, House Joint Resolution 303, which it is reporting to the Senate today favorably with amendments. The language of the substitute amendment to Senate bill 481 corresponds to the language of the House Joint Resolution 303, as proposed to be amended by the committee, and reference is here made to the report accompanying that bill, namely Senate Report No. 1477.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF  
56 Stat. 1074

H.J.Res. 359

Introduced and referred to the House Committee  
on the Judiciary.....9003

Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 77-2654).....attached

Amended and passed House.....9122

Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.....9196

Reported with amendments (S.Rept. 77-1848).....attached

Considered, amended and passed Senate.....9557-9558

House concurs in Senate amendment.....9660

Examined, signed, and presented to the President December 16, 1942

Approved December 22, 1942

Technical personnel  
for duty outside U. S.

SEC. 6. During the present war and for six months thereafter, the President is authorized to provide for the appointment or enrollment in the Medical Department of the Army of technical and professional, female personnel in categories required for duty outside the continental United States. Such personnel shall be distributed, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, in relative ranks and grades corresponding to the commissioned and enlisted grades of the Regular Army; and the Secretary shall have complete authority to define the qualifications for all of the grades in which such personnel are distributed. Such personnel shall receive pay and money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters and mileage and other travel allowances, as now or hereafter provided by law for military personnel of comparable grade, without dependents. Persons so appointed and their dependents shall be entitled to the same allowances and the same rights, privileges, benefits, and gratuities as members of the Army Nurse Corps and their dependents. Persons so enrolled and their dependents shall be entitled to the same allowances and the same rights, privileges, benefits, and gratuities as enlisted men of the Regular Army and their dependents.

Navy Nurse Corps.  
Rank, pay, and al-  
lowances.  
*Ante*, p. 646.

SEC. 7. That hereafter, during the present war and for six months thereafter, the superintendent and all other members of the Navy Nurse Corps shall have relative rank and be entitled to receive the same pay, and money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, and mileage and other travel allowances as are authorized by this Act for corresponding grades and relative ranks in the Army Nurse Corps. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to use appropriations available to the Naval Establishment to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Funds available.

Approved, December 22, 1942.

#### [CHAPTER 806]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

December 22, 1942  
[H. J. Res. 359]  
[Public Law 829]

To amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America".

Flag of the U. S. A.  
Display and use.  
*Ante*, p. 377.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

Open-air display.  
Customary time.

SEC. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

Hoisting and lower-  
ing.  
Inclement weather.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.  
(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

Holidays, etc.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's

Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

SEC. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

Public institutions.

Polling places.

Schoolhouses.

Position when carried with other flags.

Parade floats.

Vehicles, trains, and boats.

Position with other flags; exception.

Crossed staffs.

Position when grouped.

Displayed with State, city, etc., flags.

Flags of two or more nations.

Displayed from projecting staff.

Suspension over sidewalk.

Without staff.

- Suspension over middle of street. (j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.
- On a speaker's platform. In a church or public auditorium. (k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.
- Unveiling a statue or monument. (l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.
- Half staff. (m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.
- Crepe streamers. (n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.
- Covering a casket. SEC. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.
- Disrespect. Restrictions on use. (a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.
- Distress signal. (b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.
- Use as drapery, festoon, etc. (c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- Bunting. (d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.
- Care of flag. (e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.
- Marks, insignia, designs, etc. (f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- Use for advertising or novelty purposes. (g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.
- (h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed

for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Destruction when  
unfit for display.

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Salute to flag.

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

When national an-  
them is played.

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all", be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

Pledge of allegiance.

SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

Alteration of rules,  
etc., by proclamation.

- Approved, December 22, 1942.

#### [CHAPTER 810]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending seasons greetings to our armed forces.

December 23, 1942  
[H. J. Res. 371]  
[Public Law 830]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Congress of the United States, on behalf of the American people, and with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude, does hereby convey to the members of our armed forces and auxiliary services, and those of our Allies on land, on sea, and in the air, its best wishes and greetings of the season to them and to their families and its fervent hope and prayer for a speedy and complete victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

Season's greetings to  
armed forces.

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States does hereby respectfully request that the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, transmit these greetings through the proper and official channels to the armies throughout the world.

Approved, December 23, 1942.



# REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6179. A bill for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2633). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7357. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bulah Flori; with amendment (Rept. No. 2634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico: H. R. 7790. A bill to authorize a per capita payment of \$10 to the members of the Santa Clara Pueblo of New Mexico from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COLE: H. R. 7791. A bill relating to the naming of naval vessels; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON: H. R. 7792. A bill to accord free entry to bona fide gifts from members of the armed forces of the United States on duty abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULMER: H. R. 7793. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to farm acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARTLEY: H. R. 7794. A bill permitting the naturalization of certain persons not citizens whose sons or daughters have served with the land or naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia: H. R. 7795. A bill to increase by 1 year the period within which certain oyster growers may file claims against the United States in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOUSTON: H. R. 7796. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the district of Kansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEEFE: H. R. 7797. A bill to amend the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MANASCO: H. R. 7798. A bill to set aside certain provisions of orders and regulations requiring the registration and inspection of tires and tubes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MURDOCK: H. R. 7799. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to those desiring to engage in producing minerals of value to the United States in time of war; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 7800. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, and for other purposes," as amended, by authorizing loans for mineral development purposes in time of war; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEAGALL: H. R. 7801. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes,

bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: H. R. 7802. A bill to suspend the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission under section 14 (a) and section 14 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act to issue rules relating to the solicitation of proxies, consents, and authorizations during the period of the war emergency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: H. R. 7803. A bill extending the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to American war correspondents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOBBS: H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST: H. J. Res. 360. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the method of ratification of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN: H. Res. 573. Resolution granting a gratuity to the father of Wilson R. Langston; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: H. Res. 574. Resolution requesting the Secretary of Labor to furnish the House of Representatives the number of representatives of the Department who are engaged in investigating, arbitrating, or settling labor disputes; to the Committee on Labor.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLMER: H. R. 7804. A bill for the relief of E. F. Hathorn and E. D. Hathorn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD: H. R. 7805. A bill for the relief of Sallie Grossenbacher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia: H. R. 7806. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. R. Dixon; to the Committee on Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3439. By Mr. BURGIN: Petition of Rev. A. Odell Leonard and members of the Christian Endeavor of the Second Evangelical and Reformed Church of Lexington, N. C., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3440. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Petition of the Ladies' Aid of Willow Creek Lutheran Church, Del. Rapids, S. Dak., presented by Rev. Ole M. Odland, requesting that the sale of intoxicating liquor in camps and schools where men and women are trained for armed service be prohibited; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3441. Also, petition of Henry E. Shrader and others of Kennebec, S. Dak., to prohibit intoxicating drinks, including beer, in and around Army camps and naval stations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3442. Also, petition of Mrs. A. B. Huglin and others of Spearfish, S. Dak., to prohibit intoxicating liquor in and around Army

camps and naval stations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3443. Also, petition of the Women's Society of the Methodist Church of Egan, S. Dak., to prohibit the sale of all liquors in and near Army camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3444. Also, letter of Rev. Walter S. Van. of Colman, S. Dak., urging that liquor be prohibited in and about Army camps, especially in view of drafting 18- and 19-year-olds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3445. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of Nan-nie Van Winkle and other residents of Bladensburg, Knox County, Ohio, urging the enactment of Senate bill 860, for the protection of our armed forces from all forms of vice; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3446. By Mr. MILLER: Petition of Jane R. Lohman, president, Service Mothers Club, Trucksville, Pa., and signed by 31 members and friends, urging the passage of Senate bill 860, for the protection of our Army and Navy against insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3447. Also, petition of Louise M. Hartman and signed by 26 citizens of Wyoming, Pa., Twelfth Congressional District, favoring the passage of Senate bill 860, the so-called Shepard bill, prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic beverages to soldiers in uniform anywhere in the United States or its possessions and to establish zones around Army camps in which vice and sale of intoxicating beverages shall be prohibited; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3448. Also, petition of Fred Schultz, of Plymouth, Pa., and signed by 16 sundry citizens of Luzerne County, Pa., urging the passage of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, including beer, to soldiers in the Army camps, to soldiers in uniform anywhere in the United States or its possessions, and to establish zones around Army camps, in which vice and the sale of intoxicating beverages shall be prohibited; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3449. Also, petition of Harry E. Edwards, of Shickshinny, Pa., and 19 sundry citizens of Luzerne County, Pa., urging passage of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages to soldiers in uniform anywhere in the United States or its possessions and to establish zones around Army camps in which vice and the sale of intoxicating beverages shall be prohibited; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3450. By Mr. REES of Kansas: Petition signed by Mrs. Henry Mugler and 107 other citizens of Riley County, Kans., opposing the use and sale of liquor in and around our training camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3451. Also, petition signed by Frank Colyer, R. C. Scott, and other citizens of Council Grove, Kans., protesting against the use and sale of liquor in and around our training camps and other vices around these camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3452. Also, petition signed by Mrs. S. A. Vanscoik and 70 other representative women of Marlon County, Kans., protesting against the sale of liquor and immoral conditions in and around our training camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3453. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Beloit Real Estate Board, Beloit, Wis., protesting against the unjust discrimination of the rights of property owners in the provisions of the national rent law; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3454. By Mr. WHEAT: Petition of members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Camargo Methodist-Episcopal Church, Camargo, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3455. Also, petition of sundry members of the congregation of the United Brethren Church of Argenta, Ill., urging passage of the bill prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquor

H. R. 3235. An act for the relief of Kurt G. Stern;

H. R. 3478. An act for the relief of Glenn A. Pike;

H. R. 5059. An act to grant the status of quota immigrants to Mr. William B. Fawcner and his wife, Mrs. Ida Fawcner;

H. R. 5177. An act for the relief of Irving Cowen;

H. R. 5578. An act to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases;

H. R. 5651. An act for the relief of the Home Insurance Co. and the American Insurance Co.;

H. R. 6013. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer certain land to the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 6078. An act for the relief of Katherine S. Arthur;

H. R. 6141. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. M. W. Hull;

H. R. 6176. An act for the relief of Shirley Jones;

H. R. 6330. An act for the relief of Charles S. Smith;

H. R. 6388. An act for the relief of William S. Chapman, Clyde Gilbert, Paul Scherbel, and Frank Childs;

H. R. 6751. An act for the relief of J. C. Baker;

H. R. 6817. An act for the relief of Lloyd A. Emick;

H. R. 6893. An act for the relief of N. C. Lloyd;

H. R. 6907. An act for the relief of Mrs. P. R. Yager;

H. R. 6970. An act for the relief of Carolyn D. Griffin;

H. R. 6990. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6933. An act for the relief of the estate of Marlin Croft, deceased;

H. R. 7177. An act for the relief of Earl Carbaugh;

H. R. 7330. An act to provide for granting to the State of New Mexico the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in New Mexico;

H. R. 7408. An act to amend the act of October 9, 1940, entitled "An act to restrict or regulate the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7556. An act authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7577. An act to amend the act approved July 24, 1941 (54 U. S. C., Supp. I, 350f), so as to adjust the pay status of enlisted personnel appointed to commissioned rank for temporary service, and for other purposes.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 658. An act authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy of sons of soldiers, sailors, and marines who were killed in action or have died of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted in active service, during the World War;

S. 2723. An act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; and

S. 2740. An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.), under

its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, November 27, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, December 3, 1942, at 10 a. m. on H. R. 7744, to provide that employees of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine shall be restored to their positions upon the termination of such service.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1998. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the national service director, order of the Purple Heart, transmitting the minutes of the tenth national convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, held at Newburgh, N. Y., August 6 to 8, inclusive (H. Doc. No. 387), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2645. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2646. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2647. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2648. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2649. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2650. Report on the disposition of record by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7738. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit; without amendment (Rept. No. 2651). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Interim report pursuant to House Resolution 281 (77th Cong., 1st sess.); without amendment (Rept. No. 2652). Referred to the Com-

mittee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Interim report pursuant to House Resolution 281 (77th Cong., 1st sess.); without amendment (Rept. No. 2653). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2654). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAMSAY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6358. A bill relating to the status of certain natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands; with amendment (Rept. No. 2656). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 7550. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the allied countries during the Second World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 2657). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7185. A bill for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox; with amendment (Rept. No. 2644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESENSEKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. S. 1099. An act for the relief of Leslie Charteris (Les'ie Charles Bowyer Yin) and Patricia Ann Charteris; without amendment (Rept. No. 2655). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7691) authorizing the President to present a Congressional Medal of Honor to Pvt. Leo Joseph Lopacinski; and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 7810. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McINTYRE:

H. R. 7811. A bill to grant to certain non-Indians owning land in the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., the right to renew certain leases and permits held or formerly held by them with respect to ceded lands in such reservation, and to provide for the appraisal of lands purchased or to be purchased in said reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCANLON:

H. R. 7812. A bill granting free postage to members of the Women's Army Auxiliary

## AMENDING THE FLAG CODE

NOVEMBER 24, 1942.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 359]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," having considered the same, report the joint resolution favorably to the House with amendments, with the recommendation that, as amended, the joint resolution do pass.

The committee amendments are as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 7 and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

3. In section 5 strike out the words "right-hand" where they first appear and insert in lieu thereof the word "military".

Page 2, at the end of the joint resolution, insert the following new paragraph:

7. In section 2 (d) strike out "Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November;" and insert in lieu thereof "Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday of November;".

On June 22, 1942, Public Law 623 was approved. Its purpose was to provide an authoritative guide to those civilians who desire to use the flag correctly.

The present resolution would amend that law in six particulars. The first committee amendment is merely clerical and the second one corrects an erroneous reference in the law to Thanksgiving Day. Prior to the approval of Public Law 623 the fourth Thursday of November in each year after the year 1941 was designated as Thanksgiving Day and made a legal public holiday. Public Law 623 refers incorrectly to Thanksgiving Day as the last Thursday in November.

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII, existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman:

[PUBLIC LAW 623]

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 3. \* \* \*

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way; that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant [handling] lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstuffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the [right-hand] military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand, holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention [merely stand at attention]. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, [the salute to the flag should be given] all present should face the flag and salute.

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all", be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart [; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words "to the flag" and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side]. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

NOTE.—By committee amendment the following change is made in section 2 (d) of Public 623:

## SEC. 2. \* \* \*

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; [Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November;] Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday of November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2d Session } No. 2655

LESLIE CHARTERIS (LESLIE CHARLES BOWYER YIN)  
AND PATRICIA ANN CHARTERIS

NOVEMBER 24, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. LESINSKI, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 1099]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1099) for the relief of Leslie Charteris (Leslie Charles Bowyer Yin) and Patricia Ann Charteris, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill provides that in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Leslie Charteris (Leslie Charles Bowyer Yin), the husband of a citizen of the United States, and his daughter, Patricia Ann Charteris, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on September 8, 1939, the date the said Leslie Charteris and Patricia Ann Charteris were last admitted to the United States for temporary residence.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

A House bill, H. R. 4562, identical to S. 1099, passed the House on October 6, 1941. The Senate bill passed that body on July 10, 1941. In order to expedite passage of the bill, the committee have deemed it advisable to report to the House S. 1099.

The alien Leslie Charteris is 34 years of age, a British subject, whose father was Chinese and whose mother was an Englishwoman. The daughter of Mr. Charteris is 9 years of age, born in England, and her mother was of the English and Russian races.

At a hearing on the identical House bill there appeared the author of that bill, Congressman Kramer. He presented the facts to the

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar pending bill (S. 1666) to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing reports and information to governmental agencies.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill S. 1666 and substitute therefor the provisions of H. R. 7756, as amended, which has just been passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the proceedings by which the bill H. R. 7756 was passed are vacated, and the bill laid on the table.

There was no objection.

#### DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," with a committee amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMASON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Nebraska tell us what changes are made by this legislation?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The changes are in the nature of perfecting amendments to the existing law.

One amendment is with respect to the manner of displaying the flag when it is not flown from a staff. It is pointed out that it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or outdoors, or so suspended that it will fall free, as though the flag were staffed. Another amendment has to do with the manner of saluting the flag.

Most of the others are changes as to wording. For instance, the word "lowering" is substituted for "hauling."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Who requested this legislation?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. As the gentleman will remember, this original legislation was introduced by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] and was sponsored by a large number of patriotic organizations, including the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled

American Veterans, for the purpose of codifying the rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And have those same organizations approved the changes?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The same organizations which sponsored the bill are now urging these changes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And this is a unanimous report from your committee?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It is a unanimous report from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, but I do call attention to the fact—as I suggested in committee—that we should be paying more attention to the flag and not wasting time at this hour in writing rules and regulations as to how we are to hang the flag and how we are to salute it and what will happen to us if we do not act as directed.

This flag legislation has been before the Congress as long as I have been a Member. The Judiciary Committee had a bill for years and years. These patriotic organizations as a rule endorse any flag bill offered. For instance, take the Jenks bill. I think most of the Members are familiar with it. The committee held extensive hearings and when we finally analyzed it it provided among other things that there must be displayed from the highest point of every building owned or occupied by the Government between sunrise and sunset of each day the American flag. That would, for instance, put a flag on top of the emblem on top of the dome of the Capitol. It would put a flag on every latrine in every military camp in the country, on the highest point of every building throughout the country where post offices were located—that is, fourth-class post offices. There would have to be somebody to haul it up and haul it down. I notice we are changing the words to "lower" and "raise." The flag means much to all of our people. Too much attention should not be given to the technical manner of expressing our affection and respect for our national emblem. We want substance and not regulated form.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am in substantial agreement with much of what the gentleman from Michigan has said. However, I cannot agree that the patriotic organizations which endorsed the original Hobbs bill and the amendments in this bill as a rule endorse any flag bill offered. The gentleman refers to the Jenks bill. Of course, the Jenks bill is an entirely different type of bill and did not have the approval of the Committee on the Judiciary nor did it have the approval of the same patriotic organizations which have approved this measure. A discussion of the Jenks bill is not at all pertinent at this time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. These minor changes and amendments make it easier to display the American flag, do they not?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Certainly. The minor amendments are simply perfecting amendments.

Further responding to the gentleman from Michigan I would say that some of the remarks he has just made might have been pertinent at the time the committee considered the original Hobbs bill, which was passed; but I do not recall that the gentleman made any such remarks at that time. This, however, is a bill designed to perfect the Hobbs bill, and has the approval of the same group of organizations which approved the Hobbs bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is there any penalty or is it made a violation if you do not hang the flag exactly as prescribed?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. There is no penalty in this bill and there is no penalty in the law which this bill purposes to amend.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:*

1. Change the first sentence of section 3 (i) so that it shall read as follows:

"When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed."

2. In section 3 (m) strike out the word "hauling" and insert in lieu thereof the word "lowering."

3. In section 5 strike out the words "right hand" and insert in lieu thereof the word "military."

4. In section 5, after the words "men without hats", strike out the words "merely stand at attention" and insert in lieu thereof "should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention."

5. In section 6 strike out the word "the salute to the flag should be given" and insert in lieu thereof "all present should face the flag and salute."

6. In section 7, after the word "heart", change the semicolon into a period and strike out the words "extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words 'to the flag' and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, strike out all of lines 7 and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"3. In section 5 strike out the words 'right hand' where it first appears and insert in lieu thereof the word 'military'."

Page 2, line 23, add a new section as follows:

"7. In section 2 (d) strike out 'Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November;' and insert in lieu thereof 'Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday of November'."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McNARY. In view of the very lucid statement of the able Senator, I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7568) to discharge more effectively the obligations of the United States under certain treaties relating to the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs, by providing for domestic control of the production and distribution of the opium poppy and its products, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER** The clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

**THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK.** The first amendment was, on page 6, line 11, to strike out the period and add a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or renew any license or licenses under the provisions of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 3, to strike out the word "require" and to insert "will not be met by importation or licensed production."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, lines 15 and 16, to strike out "or knowingly violates any regulation made, prescribed, and published hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 7568 was read the third time and passed.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on November 25, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 658. An act authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy of sons of soldiers, sailors, and marines who were killed in action or have died of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted in active service, during the World War;

S. 2723. An act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; and

S. 2740. An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2909. A bill to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of lode or placer mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war; for the relief of owners of gold mines required to suspend operations by reason of restrictions arising from the war effort; and for the suspension of assessment work on lode and placer claims for the duration of the war because of the shortage of manpower and materials; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 2910. A bill for the relief of substitutes in the Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. AUSTIN (for Mr. BARBOUR):

S. 2911. A bill to authorize and empower officers, agents, special agents, or duly accredited representatives of the Counter-Intelligence Corps or Military Intelligence Division of the Army of the United States to administer oaths in certain cases; and

S. 2912. A bill to confer the power of arrest without warrant upon officers, agents, special agents, or duly accredited representatives of the Counter-Intelligence Corps or Military Intelligence Division of the Army of the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. MEAD):

S. 2913. A bill to provide wartime compensation for employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CONNALLY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 321), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That Resolution No. 172, agreed to October 9, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

#### INFORMATION RELATIVE TO EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SALARIES OF \$3,000 OR OVER IN CERTAIN AGENCIES

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 322), which was ordered to lie on the table:

*Resolved*, That the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Rubber Administrator, and the Office of Petroleum Coordinator are requested to transmit to the Secretary of the Senate, at the beginning of the Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, the following information:

The names of all persons in said bureaus who draw a salary of \$3,000 per annum or over, stating the title assigned to each of said individuals; also salaries of each;

Age of said person, in said positions;

Education of said persons, in said positions;

Business or professional affiliation during the 5 years immediately preceding employment in said bureau; and

Date of employment of said persons.

#### THE BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "The Battle Against Disease," delivered by the Vice President on the occasion of the dedication of the Chicago Intensive Treatment Center at Chicago, Ill., on November 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S VICTORY SPEECH

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address

delivered by the Hon. Winston Churchill, on Sunday, November 29, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WAGE STABILIZATION PROGRAM

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a joint radio address delivered November 25, 1942, by William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board and L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, Department of Labor, describing the operation of the wage-stabilization program, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ARTICLE ON ARMY SERVICE BY PRIVATE MACON REED

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Inside, Looking Out," by Private Macon Reed, published in This Week magazine of November 29, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### INDIANS AS SOLDIERS—ARTICLE BY JACK DURANT

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Indian Called Best Soldier in the Army," written by Jack Durant and published in the Washington Star of November 29, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—ANTI-POLL-TAX BILL—EDITORIALS FROM HOPE (ARK.) STAR

[Mr. SPENCER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two editorials published in the Hope (Ark.) Star, one dealing with the number of civilian Government employees, and the other with the anti-poll-tax bill, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter from D. P. Cameron, on behalf of the Merchants Co. of Hattiesburg, Miss., relating to the effect of rationing regulations on small business, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### INSURANCE AND THE FEDERAL INVESTIGATION—ARTICLE

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article on the subject Insurance and the Federal Investigation, written by Milton W. Harrison and published in the Savings Bank Journal for November 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### INFAMOUS PRELUDE TO PEARL HARBOR—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a portion of an article by Arthur Krock on the subject Infamous Prelude to Pearl Harbor, published in the November 8, 1942, issue of the New York Times Magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### TO WASHINGTON: AN E FOR INEFFICIENCY—ARTICLE BY JERRY KLUTTZ

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "To Washington: An E for Inefficiency," written by Jerry Kluttz and published in the November 1942 issue of the Reader's Digest, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PURCHASE OF FIGHTER PLANE BY THE LOYALTY COMMITTEE

[Mr. AUSTIN, on behalf of Mr. BARBOUR, asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a recital of the presentation by the Loyalty Committee of a check for \$48,500 for the purchase of a fighter plane to be named *Loyalty*, which appears in the Appendix.]



CODIFYING EXISTING RULES AND CUSTOMS PERTAIN-  
ING TO THE DISPLAY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED  
STATES

DECEMBER 15 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 30), 1942.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 359]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359), to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommend that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENTS

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstuffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

"(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

"(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

"(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December

25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

"(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

"(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

"(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every school-house.

"Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

"(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

"(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

"(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

"(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

"(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

"(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

"(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

"(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

"(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

"(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

"(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

"(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

"(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

"(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

"Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

"(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

"(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

"(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

"(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

"(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

"(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

"(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

"(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

"(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

"(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

Amend the title so as to read:

Joint resolution to amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."



Teachers in the junior and senior high schools enjoy similar features at correspondingly higher rates. By virtue of provisions under the Teacher's Salary Act salary grades are established in higher levels which make it possible for a teacher meeting the requirements to attain a still greater compensation.

On the other hand, no such automatic provision exists for administrative employees to receive periodic increases. Even the liberalized provisions of the Mead-Ramspeck Act require the attainment of an appropriate efficiency rating and manifest a satisfactory working attitude plus the stipulated period of service before being eligible to obtain a within-grade increase. This act referred to did abolish a very serious barrier to such increases when the so-called "average salary rate of the grade" prohibition was removed thereby.

As a further evidence of the beneficial provisions now applicable to members of the uniformed forces, the following instances are cited for your information.

Policemen and firemen are entitled to the same annual-leave benefits as the administrative employees, but are entitled to unlimited sick leave which is restricted with respect to the latter.

The uniformed forces receive complete medical service for which no charge is made.

This group also is furnished with uniforms and supplemental equipment and further enjoys an annual allotment for replacements to worn and damaged uniforms.

Recognition has been accorded the hazardous nature of the calling by permitting supplemental increments or bonuses such as the following: \$120 per annum for motorcycle policemen, \$240 per annum for precinct detectives, and \$600 per annum for detective sergeants, the latter two items are in addition to the salary received as a private. In the Fire Department, a provision which makes possible the payment of an additional \$60 per annum to privates and sergeants exists. In brief, this situation permits the administrative officers of the Fire Department to select 10 percent of the privates and sergeants, respectively, who have rendered outstandingly efficient service during the year for this financial recognition. Such selection is made from the men highest on the promotion lists, and serves as an added incentive for excellent service.

At the present time a deduction of 3½ percent only is withheld from the salaries of members of the uniformed force, but they are permitted to retire on one-half pay. Administrative employees now by law will be required to increase their contribution to the retirement fund from 3½ percent to 5 percent of their salaries and the annuity computed on the basis of service with the rate established over a 5-year period of the highest earning capacity.

In addition to the foregoing, the widows and children of police and firemen are granted a pension of \$50 per month for the widows and \$10 per month for each child until the child reaches the age of 16. No such benefit inures to the families of administrative employees whether killed in line of duty or not.

The foregoing statements are intended to convey the thought that a more liberal policy with respect to salary and other employment features has been applied to school teachers and members of the uniformed forces of the District service than has been the case with respect to the administrative employees. This situation becomes immediately apparent when we examine the average salaries of these groups. The school teachers average approximately \$2,300 per annum, the uniformed force approximately \$2,350 per annum, while the administrative group only average approximately \$1,800 per annum. It is perhaps

significant that the uniformed group represents the highest paid group of employees in the District service.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER L. FOWLER,  
Budget Officer, District of Columbia.

Grade	Classification Act		Watch Act		Brookhart Act		Mead-Ramspeck Act
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Prof.-1	1,880	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	\$100 steps.
2	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	Do.
3	3,000	3,600	3,200	3,700	3,200	3,800	Do.
4	3,600	4,200	3,800	4,400	3,800	4,400	\$200 steps.
5	4,200	4,800	4,400	5,000	4,400	5,000	Do.
6	4,800	5,400	5,000	5,600	5,000	5,600	Do.
7	5,400	6,000	5,600	6,200	5,600	6,200	\$250 steps.
8	6,000	6,600	6,200	6,800	6,200	6,800	Do.
SP-1	6,600	7,200	6,800	7,400	6,800	7,400	\$60 steps.
2	7,200	7,800	7,400	8,000	7,400	8,000	Do.
3	7,800	8,400	8,000	8,600	8,000	8,600	Do.
4	8,400	9,000	8,600	9,200	8,600	9,200	Do.
5	9,000	9,600	9,200	9,800	9,200	9,800	\$100 steps.
6	9,600	10,200	9,800	10,400	9,800	10,400	Do.
7	10,200	10,800	10,400	11,000	10,400	11,000	Do.
8	10,800	11,400	11,000	11,600	11,000	11,600	\$60 steps.
CAF-1	11,400	12,000	11,600	12,200	11,600	12,200	Do.
2	12,000	12,600	12,200	12,800	12,200	12,800	Do.
3	12,600	13,200	12,800	13,400	12,800	13,400	Do.
4	13,200	13,800	13,400	14,000	13,400	14,000	\$100 steps.
5	13,800	14,400	14,000	14,600	14,000	14,600	Do.
6	14,400	15,000	14,600	15,200	14,600	15,200	Do.
7	15,000	15,600	15,200	15,800	15,200	15,800	Do.
8	15,600	16,200	15,800	16,400	15,800	16,400	\$200 steps.
9	16,200	16,800	16,400	17,000	16,400	17,000	Do.
10	16,800	17,400	17,000	17,600	17,000	17,600	Do.
CU-1	17,400	18,000	17,600	18,200	17,600	18,200	\$250 steps.
2	18,000	18,600	18,200	18,800	18,200	18,800	Do.
3	18,600	19,200	18,800	19,400	18,800	19,400	\$60 steps.
4	19,200	19,800	19,400	20,000	19,400	20,000	Do.
5	19,800	20,400	20,000	20,600	20,000	20,600	Do.
6	20,400	21,000	20,600	21,200	20,600	21,200	Do.
7	21,000	21,600	21,200	21,800	21,200	21,800	\$60 and \$100 steps.
8	21,600	22,200	21,800	22,400	21,800	22,400	\$100 steps.
9	22,200	22,800	22,400	23,000	22,400	23,000	Do.
10	22,800	23,400	23,000	23,600	23,000	23,600	Do.

The Mead-Ramspeck Act provided no increased salary rates, but did abolish the \$500 salary steps previously existing in the higher bracket grades.

Mr. President, let me say now that I think the letter sets forth the gravamen of the complaint laid against the bill by the Commissioners. To that letter the Committee on the District of Columbia made reply by its unanimous statement that the members of the Police Department of the District of Columbia had received no pay increase of any kind since 1930, and that the increase involved in the bill was so small and so insignificant, being at most only \$300 a year—that it was justified on the basis of a normal and natural increase in pay for very responsible public officials.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I merely wish to inquire as to the teachers in the District of Columbia. I understand that neither the pending bill nor the pay resolution agreed to earlier in the day by the Senate provides for increasing their pay. Does the Senator from Nevada expect to make some provision for them either now or early in the next session?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I fully intend to try to make provision for the teachers in the District of Columbia at the next session. If provision for increasing their pay—

justified as it would be—were to be added to the provisions already contained in the pending bill, the bill would be lost before it possibly could get through, because of the concurrent resolution which we agreed to earlier today.

The measure is a meritorious one. It is in keeping with the necessity of the times; the need for it is brought on by the unusual conditions of today. I hope the bill will have no opposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill H. R. 6386 was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RULES FOR DISPLAY AND USE OF FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McFARLAND. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, with amendments, House Joint Resolution No. 359 and I submit a report (No. 1848) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on June 22, 1942, Public Law No. 623 was approved by the President. Its purpose was to provide an authoritative guide to civilians who desire to use the flag correctly. The pending joint resolution, as amended, would amend the law in a number of particulars, and carries out changes suggested by the House Committee on the Judiciary. After the resolution passed the House it came to the Senate and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In the interest of clarity, the numerous amendments contained in the House bill have been annotated by striking out all after the enacting clause and dovetailing into the text of Public Law No. 623 the amendments as passed by the House, so that this resolution, when approved by the President and printed as a law on the subject of the code of the flag of the United States, will be printed in one pamphlet.

Mr. President, this is done in order that the law may be printed and distributed for the benefit of those who desire all the information. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I understand the Senator is asking for immediate consideration of the joint resolution, with amendments; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct. Let me say to the Senator from Oregon that the only amendment which is proposed is in the wording of the bill. It sets forth the whole law as amended;

and that is done merely in order that it may be printed as an entirety. No changes at all would be made in the law by following the process requested.

Mr. McNARY. No change is made in the substance of the act; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. The substance of the act is changed to conform with House Joint Resolution No. 359.

Mr. McNARY. Would it require House action?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would require House action; yes.

Mr. McNARY. How is the Senator going to get that?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would require very simple House action. The Senate amendment does not make any change in the substance of the law. The amendment relates only to the matter which is set forth.

Mr. McNARY. That is what I desired to understand. No change or modification is now proposed in the act; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.  
Mr. McNARY. Under that statement, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

"(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

"(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

"(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United

States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

"(e) The flag should be displayed daily weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

"(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

"(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

"Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

"(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (1).

"(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

"(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

"(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

"(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

"(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

"(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

"(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

"(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

"(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

"(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so

displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

"(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

"(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By 'half-staff' is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

"(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

"Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

"(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

"(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

"(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

"(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

"(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

"(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

"(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

"(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

"(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

"(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding

it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled 'Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.'"

#### PREVENTION OF PRACTICES LEADING TO DENTAL DISORDERS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1830, House bill 6730.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders, and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement regarding the bill. If I correctly identify the bill, it is one to which I objected at the last call of the calendar. I did so at the request of an

absent Senator. At this time I understand that if the Senator at whose request I formerly objected were now present the objection would be withdrawn; so I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with an amendment, on page 2, line 15, after the word "dentistry," to strike out the comma and the words "or any matter advertising or soliciting orders for any denture so constructed or so to be constructed."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ANDREWS subsequently said: Mr. President, a few minutes ago the Senate passed House bill 6730 dealing with the subject of dentistry. I should like to have the statement I now make inserted in the RECORD following the passage of the bill, in order that the RECORD may show the basic reason why the bill was thought to be necessary under all the circumstances.

I read from the report of the committee:

The Committee on Interstate Commerce to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommended that the same be adopted.

Under existing law, the public policy of every State which has enacted health statutes described in the bill can be violated without remedy. Even where two or more States are side by side and all have passed such laws, a violator living in one State escapes the penalty of his deeds in the neighboring State. This bill proposes to stop such transactions by making it a Federal offense to do in interstate transactions what is prohibited in intrastate transactions. This bill does not change the rights or regulate the acts of any citizen which are confined to his own State. It does not impose a new Federal policy on any State.

Its aims is to prevent frustration or evasion of State public health laws.

#### PURCHASE OF STEVENS HOTEL BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter I have written to the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, in which I asked for information with regard to the purchase by the

War Department of the Stevens Hotel at an announced price of \$6,000,000.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECEMBER 15, 1942.

The Honorable HENRY L. STIMSON,  
The Secretary of War.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My attention has been called to the fact that the War Department has purchased the Stevens Hotel in Chicago at a cost of \$6,000,000.

For years this hotel has been in financial difficulty, and the president of the hotel corporation has announced that the purchase price of \$6,000,000 is regarded as being very satisfactory by the security holders.

What concerns me, however, is the disposition of property such as this after the war. Can it be the purpose of the War Department, or the Government itself, to engage in the hotel business?

My observation has been that the Federal Government has never operated successfully, from a financial standpoint, a single activity of this character. In the program of resettlement projects, vast losses have occurred, and even now the loss in the operation of these projects above the income is \$1,600,000 annually. The same condition will result after the war if the Government undertakes to operate hotels and similar activities.

It is difficult, and indeed it is rare, for the Government to sell land and other property it purchases.

It seems to me it would be far better to pay a rental for such properties, and you already have the power to commandeer properties of this nature on a rental basis rather than making direct purchase. In view of the loss in expenses, if operated, and the difficulties of disposing of such property after the war, it certainly appears to me that renting would be preferable.

We all recognize the need of subordinating every single activity to the needs of the Army and Navy at this time, but I do think that no step other than absolutely essential should be taken by the Government which will place the Government in private business after the conclusion of the war, or force liquidation on a very large scale of such properties.

I would thank you very much to give me an itemized statement of all purchases made by the War Department of hotels and buildings of similar character, giving the cost to the Government, the appraised value, and all other details.

Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

#### NEW PARITY PRICE BASE—ARTICLE FROM THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks the leading editorial, entitled "New Parity Price Base," appearing in The Dallas Morning News of December 6, 1942.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NEW PARITY PRICE BASE

Widespread dissatisfaction over recent inadequate efforts of the Government to improve the farm situation doubtless motivated Thursday's action by the House of Representatives, directing the Department of Agriculture to set up new parity bases which will include the farmer's labor costs. Though the latter provision has the unalterable opposition of the President, the House action is logical in the light of steadily rising farm wages, accelerated by the decree a few days ago lifting the ceiling much above what farmers can afford to pay without compensating returns for what they sell. That there was not a

Mr. RIZLEY. But it would apply to our secretaries?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It applies only up to \$2,900.

Mr. RIZLEY. But it applies to the secretaries and clerks in our offices.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. RIZLEY. It does include postal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; it does include postal employees.

Mr. RIZLEY. Can the gentleman tell me approximately the number of employees who will be affected by this legislation?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It affects all the employees of the Government, it affects 2½ million people in one way or another.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman means that this bill provides an increase for approximately 2½ million Government employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I would not say that, because some are going to take a decrease. Some have been getting overtime pay on salaries of seven, eight, and nine thousand dollars. We are going to cut that out.

Mr. RIZLEY. Can the gentleman tell me approximately the number of employees who will receive overtime pay under this legislation if we pass it today?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman means who have not received it heretofore?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes, who have not heretofore received it, but who will be affected and will in the future receive overtime pay.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Fifty-two percent of the employees have been receiving overtime pay up to November 30. This brings the other 42 percent under the same provision, with the exception that those like rural letter carriers and certain other employees, including employees in the offices of Members and in the Capitol generally—except those under the Classification Act—who do not work on a weekly or hourly basis will get a 10-percent increase in their pay up to \$2,900. Just how many of that 42 percent are going to get the 10-percent increase and how many are going to get overtime, I cannot tell the gentleman.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am sure the able chairman of the committee can tell me the approximate amount in dollars and cents this legislation will cost the Government.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not believe I have those figures with me. I should say it would cost somewhere around \$250,000,000 on an annual basis. This bill, however, is for a 4 months' period only.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. In connection with the pay increase for postal employees, does this bill provide 10-percent payment on overtime for those employees who are now receiving compensatory time? There are certain groups of postal employees who work overtime but on a compensatory-time basis, rather than a monetary payment. Would this bill apply to that group?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is my understanding that Saturday half holidays

are suspended and that they get overtime pay instead of compensatory time.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Are the custodial employees of the post offices included in this bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. On an overtime basis of 10 percent?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think on an overtime basis, because they work on a weekly or hourly basis.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. The spirit of this thing is that those employees who work overtime and are given compensatory time will now be given overtime, or 10 percent, instead of compensatory time off.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is right.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. It includes all field employees as well as those in Washington?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. HARNES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNES. What effect does this bill have on an employee whose salary is \$5,000 or more?

Mr. RAMSPECK. He does not get any increase.

Mr. HARNES. The employee who gets \$2,900 a year receives a 10-percent increase if he is not on the overtime basis?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. HARNES. Suppose he gets \$3,000?

Mr. RAMSPECK. He will get an increase on the first \$2,900.

Mr. HARNES. Suppose he gets \$3,900?

Mr. RAMSPECK. He will get an increase on the first \$2,900.

Mr. HARNES. But if he receives \$5,000 he does not get any increase at all?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is right.

Mr. HARNES. He does not even get an increase on the first \$2,900?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. This is merely a stop-gap and the legislation will expire in April 1943?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman and the Civil Service Committee anticipate legislation when the new Congress convenes?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. This is perhaps the last time I will ask this question. The gentleman says it is going to cost \$250,000,000 annually to put this into effect?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. RICH. I have asked practically every chairman of every committee in the House of Representatives the question, noting the fact that on December 11 the national debt was \$105,563,000,000 and that in February, or by February, Secretary Morgenthau states that they

are going to ask to raise the national debt to \$200,000,000,000. I am going to ask the gentleman this question, Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think that is a very pertinent question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has served a good purpose by constantly repeating that question. I do not think I am as well qualified to answer it as the gentleman is himself. I am quite sure he knows better where we are going to get it, if we are going to get it, than I do.

Mr. RICH. If I were going to get it, I would get it, first, by trying to save on Government expenses. Next year, if there is anything I may say to the Congress, I would say that it might be well worth while trying your best to economize. That is the only way you are ever going to do it.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is good advice.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]?

There was no objection.

#### DISPLAY AND USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. HOEBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 359, to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," with Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled 'Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America,' be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

"(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

"(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.



"(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

"(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

"(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

"(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

"Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

"(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

"(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

"(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

"(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

"(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

"(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

"(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

"(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

"(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

"(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

"(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

"(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

"(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

"(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

"Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

"(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

"(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

"(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

"(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

"(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

"(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

"(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

"(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

"(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform.

Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

"(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed all present should face the flag and salute.

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this involves no change in the law itself?

Mr. HOBBS. No change whatever. It simply puts the original act in its amended form, as the Public Printer desires it and as the Joint Committee on Printing must have it for printing under the rule. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Ansel Wold for calling this necessity to my attention, and to the Senate committee and the Senate for making the bill comply therewith.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has there been an explanation made of this bill before?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir; when it passed the House. The only thing in the world this does is to make two substantive amendments and several clerical amendments that correct verbiage or other mistakes. For instance, instead of using the term "hauling" the flag down, we substitute the word "lowering," and so on. This is a nonpenal act. These amendments were fully explained at the time the bill passed the House, and there has been no substantial change whatsoever in the bill as amended in the Senate. It was simply amended by setting

out the law at length with the amendments incorporated therein, rather than the way we did it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, special and standing Committees of the House authorized to make investigations may file their reports with the Speaker not later than noon, January 3, 1943, for printing as public documents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, for 5 calendar days after the adjournment sine die, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 194. An act for the relief of the Upham Telephone & Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak.;

H. R. 1646. An act for the relief of George Gels, and the administrator of the estate of Joseph Glaser, deceased;

H. R. 2894. An act for the relief of Mrs. William Butak, Dorothy Clyde, Mrs. Albert Westcott, Mrs. Albert Meyer, Florence Johnson, Marie Grill, Mrs. Leo Maloney, Marian McDonald, Mrs. Edward Beier, Mrs. E. L. Bly, Mrs. Lucien Miller, Lois Kehni, Reka Berg, Mrs. Ollis Klicker, Wilma Vogler, and Mary Chisholm;

H. R. 2970. An act for the relief of Hiram Colwell;

H. R. 2973. An act for the relief of George O. Hanford;

H. R. 4029. An act for the relief of Catherine Barrett;

H. R. 4741. An act for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.;

H. R. 4898. An act for the relief of Bothilda Stender;

H. R. 4918. An act for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll;

H. R. 5154. An act for the relief of the estate of Elmer White;

H. R. 5157. An act to reimburse F. E. Wester for labor and material used in the emergency construction of buildings and utilities at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Escanaba;

H. R. 5175. An act for the relief of Edward Workman;

H. R. 5274. An act for the relief of Michael Leo Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 5409. An act for the relief of Gwendolyn Anne Olhava and Anthony L. Olhava;

H. R. 5486. An act to provide for means of egress for buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5649. An act for the relief of Alice Comas, Robert Comas, and Frances Williams;

H. R. 5812. An act for the relief of William E. Averitt;

H. R. 6095. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. H. L. Smith, deceased;

H. R. 6285. An act for the relief of Clarence A. Houser and his wife, Mrs. Jewel Houser;

H. R. 6366. An act for the relief of Alex Lawson;

H. R. 6370. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun);

H. R. 6489. An act for the relief of I. Arthur Kramer;

H. R. 6510. An act for the relief of L. H. Miller;

H. R. 6520. An act for the relief of Jane A. Thornton;

H. R. 6569. An act for the relief of William M. Miller;

H. R. 6653. An act for the relief of William R. Ivey;

H. R. 6677. An act for the relief of Ronald Leroy Chen;

H. R. 6895. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esther Mann;

H. R. 6749. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Schakett;

H. R. 6771. An act for the relief of Lillian J. Delavergne and Myrla Delavergne;

H. R. 6780. An act for the relief of J. M. Jesse;

H. R. 6839. A act relating to the appointment and retirement in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6863. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Dowd;

H. R. 6873. An act for the relief of Maude Leach;

H. R. 6923. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ada F. Ogle;

H. R. 6924. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gordon;

H. R. 7012. An act for the relief of Litchfield Bros., Aurora, N. C.;

H. R. 7035. An act for the relief of Mr. Garland Gailey, of Baldwin, Ga., and Mrs. Clara Mae Gailey, of Baldwin, Ga.;

H. R. 7167. An act for the relief of Elmore Lee Lane;

H. R. 7168. An act for the relief of Grover C. Wedgwood;

H. R. 7185. An act for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox;

H. R. 7247. An act for the relief of Silas Frankel;

H. R. 7288. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers;

H. R. 7316. An act for the relief of Dr. J. M. Scott and Mrs. J. M. Scott;

H. R. 7333. An act for the relief of Arkansas Gazette, Hope Star, the Hope Journal, Arkansas Democrat Co.;

H. R. 7357. An act for the relief of Madeleine Flori;

H. R. 7518. An act for the relief of Bernice Pyke, Arthur P. Fenton, Carl E. Moore, and Clifford W. Pollock;

H. R. 7522. An act to amend the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, so as to authorize the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as and for day nurseries and nursery schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7587. An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Ruth Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber;

H. R. 7633. An act to increase the pay and allowances of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7649. An act for the relief of Ralph B. Randall, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Visalia, Calif.;

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania;

H. R. 7651. An act for the relief of William F. Perkins, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Pinal County, Ariz.;

H. R. 7652. An act for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand, grant supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Bakersfield, Calif.;

H. R. 7653. An act for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky;

H. R. 7705. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 7781. An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for contiguity pay and allowances of certain missing persons; and

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942.

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico; and

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker; I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 16, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF  
67 Stat. 142

S. 694

Introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.....	604
Reported with amendments (S.Rept. 83-258).....	attached
Objected to.....	5296
Amended and passed Senate.....	5799
Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.....	5936
Committee discharged; amended; passed House.....	6434
Senate concurs with House amendment.....	7280
Examined, signed, and presented to the President June 26, 1953	
Approved July 9, 1953	



bursement of public agencies for the cost of rehabilitating or repairing public airports damaged by Federal agencies, shall remain available until expended.

Approved July 8, 1953.

LYLE SNADER—CLERK AND SERGEANT AT  
ARMS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHAPTER 182—PUBLIC LAW 106

[H. J. Res. 292]

Joint Resolution authorizing Lyle O. Snader temporarily to serve concurrently as Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:*

Lyle O. Snader, of the State of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, to serve concurrently as Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives until another person is chosen by the House of Representatives to be and duly qualifies as Sergeant at Arms; and while the said Lyle O. Snader is so serving the compensation received by him as Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be in full discharge for any services rendered by him to the House of Representatives during such period of concurrent service.

Approved July 9, 1953.

FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR  
OTHER NATIONS—DISPLAY

*See Legislative History, p. 1850*

CHAPTER 183—PUBLIC LAW 107

[S. 694]

An Act to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:*

Section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U.S.C., sec. 175 (c)),<sup>7</sup> is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: *Provided, That* nothing in this section shall

7. 36 U.S.C.A. § 175(c).

make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations."

Approved July 9, 1953.

## COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS— ESTABLISHMENT

*See Legislative History, p. 1852*

### CHAPTER 184—PUBLIC LAW 108

[S. 106]

An Act for the establishment of a Commission on Governmental Operations.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:*

#### DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the departments, bureaus, agencies, boards, commissions, offices, independent establishments, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government by—

- (1) recommending methods and procedures for reducing expenditures to the lowest amount consistent with the efficient performance of essential services, activities, and functions;
- (2) eliminating duplication and overlapping of services, activities, and functions;
- (3) consolidating services, activities, and functions of a similar nature;
- (4) abolishing services, activities, and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government;
- (5) eliminating nonessential services, functions, and activities which are competitive with private enterprise;
- (6) defining responsibilities of officials; and
- (7) relocating agencies now responsible directly to the President in departments or other agencies.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Sec. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in section 1 of this Act, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as

from the various committees of the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Committee on Rules and Administration would be willing to make available to all Senators desiring it such evidence, or such justifications, as were made or presented by those asking for the various amounts involved.

Mr. JENNER. The committee did not have made a transcript or a record of the hearings, but I, or any other member of the committee, will be glad to give the Senator all the information that is available. All members of the committee were present on each occasion, with the exception of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], who was absent yesterday.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am particularly anxious to ascertain the justification for the so-called McCarthy resolution, which I understand has been reported this morning.

Mr. JENNER. Yes; it has been reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. That calls for an expenditure of about \$200,000, does it not?

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that another resolution has been reported calling for \$150,000, for the purpose of enabling the Committee on the Judiciary to continue its investigation of communism.

Mr. JENNER. That is correct. It has been reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand further that the resolution provides for an investigation of communism in schools and colleges, and of other aspects of communism.

Mr. JENNER. It does not cover those phases. It does continue the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was any presentation or specific indication made as to the subjects that would be investigated by, for example, the permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of the Government Operations Committee of which the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is chairman?

Mr. JENNER. Yes. The Senator from Wisconsin and the chief clerk of his committee appeared before the Committee on Rules and Administration and presented their entire program. At that time several Senators asked questions concerning the program, and the resolution was unanimously reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is there any evidence in the form of a written record?

Mr. JENNER. No. The committee did not have a transcript made. It has not been customary to have transcripts made of such proceedings.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Senator from Indiana recalls my conversation with him on this subject some time ago.

Mr. JENNER. I do.

Mr. ELLENDER. I told the Senator that I thought it would be a good idea to have a record made of such hearings, so that all Senators could be informed, when the resolutions came to the floor, as to why the various requests were being made and why they were being approved.

Mr. JENNER. I do not recall the Senator from Louisiana asking that a record be made. I recall the Senator from Louisiana saying that he would look upon such requests with a very jaundiced eye.

Mr. ELLENDER. I said I would like to see something specific in justification of the requests.

Mr. JENNER. I have been a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration as long as I have been a Member of the Senate. I have served under the chairmanship of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is now on the floor.

There has never been a record made of the hearings. We request Senators to come before the committee with their recommendations for their respective budgets—how much is to be spent for personnel, telegraphic expense, traveling expense, and so forth.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does not the committee also require information as to what subjects will be investigated?

Mr. JENNER. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can Senators obtain for their own information a résumé of what was stated and the reasons assigned for the various amounts requested? Can the Senator provide that?

Mr. JENNER. As I have said, there is no stenographic record, but I shall be glad to go over these requests with the Senator from Louisiana. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is present, as are other members of the committee. I am sure that all of us would be glad to give the Senator the benefit of all the information we have.

Mr. ELLENDER. If possible, I should like to have such information before the resolutions are taken up tomorrow. It may well be that I shall have no objection, but I should like to have the information, so that the resolutions may be presented to the Senate in an orderly way. I just want to have all the information on hand, so that the Senate may make a considered and well-founded decision. I want to be sure that each of these expenditures is needed.

Mr. JENNER. I shall be glad to give the Senator all the information in my possession.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. MARTIN):

S. 689. A bill to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HOEV, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, and Mr. POTTER):

S. 690. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 8 years but not in excess of 25 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HOEV, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 691. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the decentralization of certain Government personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. IVES (for himself, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LANGER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. PASTORE, and Mr. MORSE):

S. 692. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 693. A bill to provide for the naturalization of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States after June 24, 1950; and

S. 694. A bill to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 695. A bill to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., and for other purposes; and

S. 696. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to permit Mrs. Maggie Snowie to occupy and reside on Maggie Fraction Lode Claim; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. NEELY):

S. 697. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. CASE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 698. A bill for the relief of Aba Szejnbejm, Mrs. Dvora Szejnbejm, Shlomo Szejnbejm, and Daniel Szejnbejm;

S. 699. A bill for the relief of Anthony Zahareas;

S. 700. A bill for the relief of Rabbi Joseph Weisz and his family; and

S. 701. A bill for the relief of Michael Cosmo Zullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 702. A bill for the relief of Maarten Van Der Toorn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

### FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR OTHER NATIONS—DISPLAY

*For text of Act see p. 174*

Senate Report No. 258, May 12, 1953 [To accompany S. 694]

No House Report was submitted with this legislation.

#### Senate Report No. 258

THE Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to make it an offense against the United States to display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal to, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, but not to interfere with the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations or at any place at which any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations is in progress.

#### STATEMENT

An identical bill, S. 2039, was reported favorably by the committee and passed the Senate in the 82d Congress.

From the earliest periods in the history of the human race, banners, standards, and ensigns have been adopted as symbols of the power and history of the peoples who bore them. It is not then remarkable that the American people, acting through the legislative branch of the Government, early in their history, prescribed a flag as a symbol of the existence and sovereignty of the Nation. It would have been even extraordinary if the Government had started this Nation upon its marvelous career without giving it a flag to be recognized as the emblem of the American Republic. For that flag every true American has not simply an appreciation but a deep affection. No American, nor any foreign-born person who enjoys the privileges of American citizenship, should ever look upon it without taking pride in the fact that he lives under this free Government. Hence, it has often occurred that insults to a flag have been the cause of war; and indignities cast upon it, in the presence of those who revere it, have often been resented and sometimes punished on the spot. It may be said, then, that the very heart of an individual American

## FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

is no greater than the United States flag for many hearts have been sacrificed in order to preserve the freedom which that flag represents.

It would appear, therefore, that Federal laws would or should have been enacted long since making it an offense against the United States for anyone to show disrespect, or to fail to show proper respect, toward the United States flag anywhere within the jurisdiction of this Government, but that has not been done. It now has become a sad necessity to take positive action to protect and uphold the dignity and honor of our flag.

It is the opinion of many that there are some so-called internationalists in this country who are overzealous in their efforts to completely subordinate the sovereignty of our Nation to an organization composed of many nations, some of which are notoriously subservient to another nation. Every individual American owes, and most, at one time or another, have sworn, allegiance to the United States flag. It can safely be said that not one of those individuals intended to owe, or swear allegiance to any other flag or group of flags. Anyone, especially one endowed with certain authority conferred upon him by the people of this Nation, who attempts to transfer, by proxy, the allegiance of those individuals, has betrayed his public trust and is no longer worthy of the confidence that should go with an official position in our Government.

Each of our 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have enacted varying laws prohibiting the misuse or desecration of the State or Territory and United States flag. However, no State has enacted any law approaching the results intended by this proposed legislation, nor has the Congress. But, no one should hasten to criticize the States for their inaction in this regard—the loyalty and devotion of their citizens has probably maintained such action unwarranted in the past. When, by its legislation, the State encourages a feeling of patriotism toward the Nation, it necessarily encourages a like feeling toward the State. One who loves the Union will love the State in which he resides, and love of both the Nation and the State will diminish in proportion as respect for the flag is weakened.

To every true American the United States flag is the symbol of the Nation's power, the emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. It is not extravagant to say that to all lovers of the country it signifies government resting on the consent of the governed; liberty regulated by law; the protection of the weak against the strong; security against the exercise of arbitrary power; and absolute safety for free institutions against foreign aggression.

The committee is supported beyond question in its opinion that the Congress has power under the Constitution to act in this regard.

In view of the nationwide expressions of great interest based upon pure patriotism, and the sincere feelings of this committee in that same regard, with respect to passage of this bill, the committee recommends favorable consideration.

Maria Neglia and Angelo Naglia shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Maria Neglia and Angelo Neglia."

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill go over. I should like to make it quite clear that I ask that the bill go over, by request, because I favor the bill wholeheartedly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### STEFANOS A. SPILIOS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Stefanos A. Spilios, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 4, after the name "Spilios" to insert "also known as Stephen A. Harrison", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Stefanos A. Spilios, also known as Stephen A. Harrison, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Stefanos A. Spilios, also known as Stephen A. Harrison."

#### THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1349) to amend title 28, United States Code, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill, please?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, under the case of Williams against United States, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress created the Court of Claims under the power granted by article I of the Constitution. The fact that the Court of Claims is not a constitutional court raises many complications. Every case filed in the Court of Claims is a case wherein the United States is a party defendant. There appears no doubt that the Court of Claims could, therefore, have been created under article III.

The committee is of the opinion that Congress intended the Court of Claims to have been so created, and that this bill will accomplish that end. The change contemplated would permit the assignment by the Chief Justice of the United States of circuit and district judges to serve as judges of the Court of Claims, when called upon to do so. Of course, at the present time they cannot do so.

This measure would bring about what is believed to be the original intent of Congress when the Court of Claims was created.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### INCREASE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL SALARIES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1663) to increase the salaries of Members of Congress, judges of the United States courts, and United States attorneys, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEFFEL in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, this bill is obviously a controversial measure, and one which deserves more extended consideration. I therefore ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

#### TIBOR KALMAN JALSOVICZKY

The bill (H. R. 746) for the relief of Tibor Kalman Jalsoviczky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DR. SUZANNE VAN AMERONGEN

The bill (H. R. 880) for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DR. MORAD MALEK-ASLANI

The bill (H. R. 974) for the relief of Dr. Morad Malek-Aslani was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ANNA BOSCO LOMONACO

The bill (H. R. 3042) for the relief of Anna Bosco Lomonaco was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3480) to amend section 509 of title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 3 years the period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder whether we might have an explanation of this bill for the Record. It is a very important bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think this is a measure which probably should not be passed on the Consent Calendar, and I therefore suggest that it go over.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am glad to have the recommendation of the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST FUNDS HELD BY SHOSHONE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 444) to amend the act of May 19, 1947, so as to increase the percentage of certain trust funds held by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, which is to be distributed per capita to individual members of such tribes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, for the reason that when the committee considered this particular bill it was under the erroneous impression that there was a favorable report from the Department of the Interior. There was a report from the Department of the Interior which carried certain recommendations. I think further attention should be given to the bill, and I ask that it go over for that reason.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

#### PATENT IN FEE TO LOUIS W. MILLIKEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 714) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Louis W. Milliken.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think there is an amendment which was proposed. It should be acted upon at this time.



Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is somewhat jealous of its prerogatives, and there was some question as to why this bill was not referred to that committee. I think we would have approved it, and we do approve it. I assure the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that my only reason for making this statement is that I feel it my duty to protect and preserve the prerogatives of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the Armed Services Committee would not have wanted to take jurisdiction of this bill had it known there was any question about it. The bill was referred to our committee. Representatives of the Post Office Department testified in favor of it. It was not our purpose in any way to take anything away from the distinguished Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Tennessee has been much concerned, as have other Members of the Senate, I believe, over the tendency to assign more and more servicemen to duties and functions which could properly be performed by civilians. I inquire of the chairman of the Armed Services Committee whether the passage of the pending bill would in any way increase the number of men drafted for necessary military service, but subsequently assigned only to postal functions which could be performed by civilians.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer is a clear and emphatic "No."

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator think the passage of the pending bill would tend in that direction?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding, and it was the information of the committee that it would not make any change whatever in the procedures which are now being followed, and that it would not in any way make draftees or other servicemen mail clerks, when they were drafted for military service.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield further to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. To what extent are servicemen assigned to postal duties within the United States?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am informed that a very limited number are so assigned within the United States. The pending bill would apply principally to units at the front, where servicemen in uniform are employed in post-office work.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, with the assurance of the distinguished chairman of the committee, I shall interpose no objection to passage of the pending bill. However, I respectfully wish to call to the attention of the chairman and the other members of the committee the glaring fact that hundreds of thousands of men drafted for military service are now performing functions which could

be performed quite as well, and in many cases perhaps better, by civilians.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That has been a constant question in the minds of members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Last year we questioned at length some of the uses that were being made of Marines. I remember that, as one example. But the best information we have is that the pending bill is primarily aimed at conditions at the front, and that it will not mean taking men into the services and assigning them merely to post-office duties. It is a bill which, if passed, will give the Army and the Air Force a little greater opportunity and more ease in handling their mail.

Mr. GORE. Then, Mr. President, I shall join the Senator in supporting the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Tennessee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 2357) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PRINTING OF UNITED STATES WALL MAPS FOR USE OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, which is Calendar Order No. 315.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) authorizing the printing of United States wall maps for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "a United States wall map," and insert "the official United States wall map, published by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior", so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 30,015 copies of the official United States wall map, published by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, size 5 feet by 7 feet, of which 99 copies, mounted and backed, and 7,425 copies, not mounted or backed, shall be for the use of the Senate; and 441 copies, mounted and backed, and 22,050, not mounted or backed, shall be for the use of the House of Representatives.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by way of explanation of the concurrent resolution, I may say that, prior to World War II, it was customary every 4 or 5 years to print large wall maps of the United States, which Senators and Representa-

tives could distribute. That practice was discontinued during the war, because there were no new editions of the maps. The Department of the Interior is now preparing a new edition of the map of the United States.

The alert Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] heard about it and suggested that the Congress take advantage of this new printing. Therefore, the preparation of these maps is not an original job being done for the Congress, but it is proposed that when the maps are impressed, we take advantage of that fact and have additional copies printed. There would be made available one mounted wall map for each Senator and Representative. In addition, it would be possible for each Senator to have in the document room 50 of these maps, which could be distributed to schools or elsewhere in his State. Seventy-five copies would be made available for each Member of the House.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

#### PROHIBITION OF DISPLAY OF FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR OTHER NATIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 694, which is Calendar Order No. 256.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 2, after "United States," to insert a period, and in line 11, after the word "prominence" to strike out "of" and insert "or," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) the analysis of chapter 1 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"4. Display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the United States."

(b) Such chapter is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 4. Display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the United States.

"(a) No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: *Provided*, That



nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations or at any place at which any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations is in progress.

"(b) Whoever knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 89, calendar No. 314.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 89) to study juvenile delinquency in the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, and subsequently from the Committee on Rules and Administration with additional amendments. The amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary were, on page 2, after line 4, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoenas or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and, within the amount appropriated therefor, to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the committee or subcommittee shall not be in excess of 40 cents per hundred words. Subpoenas shall be issued by the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman.

A majority of the members of the committee, or duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number to be fixed by the committee, or by such subcommittee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.

In line 25, to change the section number from "2" to "3", and on page 3, line 4, to change the section number from "3" to "4."

The amendments were agreed to.

The additional amendments of the Committee on Rules and Administration were, on page 2, line 3, after the word "violating", to insert "Federal"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "then", to strike out "March 1" and insert "January 31", and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$44,000", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study of juvenile

delinquency in the United States. In the conduct of such investigation special attention shall be given to (1) determining the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors, (2) the adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 18 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws, (3) sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts, and (4) the extent to which juveniles are violating Federal laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

SEC. 2. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoenas or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and, within the amount appropriated therefor, to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the committee of subcommittee shall not be in excess of 40 cents per hundred words. Subpoenas shall be issued by the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman.

A majority of the members of the committee, or duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number to be fixed by the committee, or by such subcommittee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.

SEC. 3. The Committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest date practicable but not later than January 31, 1954.

SEC. 4. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$44,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The additional amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I shall gladly explain this resolution. It authorizes a study of juvenile delinquency, its causes and contributing factors, throughout the country by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. The purpose of the study is to suggest in a report to be submitted to the Senate not later than January 31, 1954, such legislation as may be found to be appropriate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Could the Senator inform us as to whether any such investigation has been conducted in the past?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is none pending at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was any such investigation ever made in the past by this body?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator tell us what will be the scope of the investigation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will be primarily to furnish leadership in this field

so as to stimulate some activity in the States. In my own State of New Jersey, for example, since the introduction of this resolution, the agency having jurisdiction of this subject has offered to the Senate the services of one of the best criminologists in the country to aid in the investigation. I think we can save a portion of the committee-approved appropriation because of the voluntary aid we shall receive from the States and from the Department of Justice and other agencies of the Federal Government. I look for cooperation all along the line.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it the Senator's view that the appointing of a subcommittee to investigate the subject will cause the States to follow suit and to assist in the project?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I feel very definitely that that is the case, Mr. President. I also feel that we have the responsibility of taking some leadership in this field.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it the purpose of the proposed subcommittee to hold hearings, or simply to gather statistics?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. To hold some hearings; a limited number of hearings. Of course, the subcommittee has not as yet been created. I cannot tell what the subcommittee may do; but, assuming that I may be honored with membership on the subcommittee, I certainly would want to hold hearings. The initial hearings would be attended by appropriate representatives of the Department of Justice and appropriate representatives of the States whose participation may be desired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would the Senator not say that the investigation would deal primarily with the gathering of statistics?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, Mr. President. Statistics will be an important factor, but I think we shall receive some very informative material which will enable us to develop a program at the national level which will aid the States in developing their own individual programs.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield further?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I notice on page 4 of the report that a proposed budget was made up. Is that on a yearly basis?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. It runs from the time of the adoption of the resolution to January 31, 1954. The Committee on Rules and Administration amended the original resolution which provided for an appropriation of \$50,000. The amount was reduced to \$44,000.

Mr. President, it is my hope that if I may have the privilege of serving on the subcommittee, we shall not use all of the \$44,000, because I think we shall receive aid from agencies of the States and from agencies of the Federal Government, which will make unnecessary the employment of all the contemplated personnel.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I will say to my distinguished friend from New Jersey that I shall be the most surprised man in the United States if such

called tomorrow. I want to make it perfectly clear that I am not encouraged to believe that the plan will be rejected but I also want to make it perfectly clear that HAROLD COOLEY is opposed to the plan.

Mr. DINGELL. And so is Mrs. Dingell's boy, Johnny.

Mr. COOLEY. I hope that my colleagues will familiarize themselves again with the law, will look at the plan, and if they conclude that they are going to abdicate and turn over to this man Benson all of the great powers that he contemplates using, then I do not believe we can complain, when next we go to the public, about how he may have used these powers. If he is against this farm program, let him come in through the front door. If he wants to do away with any part of the program, let him walk in the front door and not in the back door. Let him disclose his intentions and not ride in on a Trojan horse.

I do not think those Members from farm districts will cast a more important vote during this session of Congress than the vote on this reorganization plan. As almost conclusive evidence that the Department of Agriculture is operating economically and efficiently, I need only to suggest to you that for 5 months the great man, Mr. Benson, has not proposed to Congress a single, specific change. For 5 months he has searched every agency and department, and he tells us here in the good month of June, "I do not know what needs to be done." How many months will he have to stay there to find one thing wrong? I challenge him to point out one thing that is wrong and to propose a single specific change.

If any lawyer in this House can read the Reorganization Act and read this proposed plan and come to the conclusion that it is even remotely contemplated by the act, then he has a different understanding than I have of the act.

I have made this little talk to the end that it may not be hereafter said that I did not express my views as strongly as I have it in my power to express them in opposition to this pending measure, and to express the hope that every Member of this House will study this monstrous proposition which bears the misnomer of a "plan."

I am not going to be embarrassed by the fact that plans of other kinds for other departments have been adopted on other occasions. I am frank to confess I know but very little about the organization framework of the Department of Commerce or the Department of Justice, other than as is generally known by a lawyer, but I am supposed to know something about the Department of Agriculture and I take pride in the fact that I do know something about it.

This one thought and I am through: Less than a year ago, just before Congress adjourned and just before we went to our party conventions, I had Mr. Brannan, the then Secretary of Agriculture, his Budget Director, and his Director of Personnel, meet in our committee room, and I had them bring charts showing all of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture and the budget for each agency and each commission and each

bureau. After a long, extended hearing, and after the committee had propounded question after question, I turned to the Republicans on that committee and said, "Gentlemen, do any of you have any suggestions that you can make to the Secretary and his associates as to how he can improve the Department of Agriculture, how he can make it more efficient, how he can achieve more in economy?" There was not a single suggestion made.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. That was, of course, after you had turned the Secretary of Agriculture inside out?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, after we had gone into every agency and bureau in his Department, and he had achieved all the economy at that time, apparently, the other party thought he could achieve. I am not saying the Department of Agriculture is perfect. If it can be improved, I, of course, want it improved. But I want to know something about the proposed improvement before I give the Secretary the instrument to tear it to pieces.

I thank those of you who have listened to me so patiently. I hope when the vote comes here tomorrow we will have time to discuss the matter further, but unfortunately under the rules the debate will be limited to a very short time.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BURDICK in three instances.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALE and to include an article from the New Leader entitled "Half Way to Moscow Is Suicide."

Mr. MACEROWICZ in two instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPENCE and to include an article from the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. EVINS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McMILLAN and to include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it will cost \$273.

Mr. BAILEY and to include an article on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument of the famous Confederate general, Stonewall Jackson, at the place of his birth at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a resolution from the Polish American Citizens League of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FORD and to include a speech by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roger M. Kyes.

Mr. McVEY and to include an article by David Lawrence.

Mr. HOSMER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. COON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FARRINGTON and to include with his remarks the official list of the men who lost their lives in the sinking of the *Arizona* in Pearl Harbor on December 7,

1941, notwithstanding the fact that it will cost \$927.

Mr. BERRY and to include a memorial sermon by Rev. Philip Gordon Scott, of Westmoreland Congregational Church, in Washington.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH (at the request of Mr. KEARNS) and to include a letter from Senator SALTONSTALL.

Mr. FOGARTY (at the request of Mr. EBERHARTER) and to include a dispatch from the New York Times of June 2, 1953, with relation to the greetings extended by the Archbishop of Ireland to the new Queen of England.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HUNTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOW and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in three instances and to include extraneous matter, in one instance notwithstanding the cost is estimated to be \$364.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROONEY in two instances and to include therewith extraneous matter.

Mr. BROWNSON and to include a newspaper column from today's Washington News.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. POWELL) in two instances.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. POWELL).

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. MCCORMACK and to include an article.

Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. SCHENCK) and to include an editorial.

#### SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 694. An act to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of United States wall maps for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Lecompte, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1561. An act authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to the State of Tennessee; and

H. R. 2327. An act to authorize the Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes.

tornado. He suggests further that, after a tornado has occurred, surveys should be made of the area to determine the winds and atmospheric pressure drops. A standard questionnaire to be used for personal interviews as well as substantiating photographs for further analysis of the storm would be very helpful.

It is evident that a more complete knowledge of the small-scale disturbances attending tornadoes is needed for the understanding of the nature and causes of this phenomena. Until more knowledge on this subject is obtained, tornado forecasting and tracking will continue to be uncertain. Until that time arrives, and to assist in present studies, it seems desirable to make maximum use of radar.

Many of you who were in the armed services during the war will recall that during 1942 and 1943 the meteorological services were faced with a very serious situation with regard to locating and tracking tropical hurricanes in the western Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. Under wartime conditions all of our merchant ships had been placed in convoys and the usual weather reports from coastal areas and islands were slowed down appreciably by security since all weather reports had to be coded. You will remember that the Weather Bureau, Air Force, and Navy, operating through the Joint Meteorological Committee, an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, accepted a plan proposed by the Navy (since coastal areas were under the direct responsibility of the sea frontiers, including strict compliance with regulations on radio silence, it was expected that the Navy must offer some solution to the problems of obtaining weather reports for the Weather Bureau). This plan involved three courses of action. First, it was believed that patrol aircraft out on combat reconnaissance flights could furnish valuable weather reports, especially if a member of the crew were a qualified weather observer. Second, it was thought that the new, then superseded, device known as radar could be used to give valuable information on frontal conditions and hurricanes, especially if placed in combat patrol aircraft. It was hoped that airborne radar equipment might first detect the storm and then as the hurricane approached the coast it could be located and tracked by large shore-based early warning radar equipment. The third method of locating and tracking hurricanes was with the use of microseisms, a method first proposed by Father Macelwane, director of the Institute of Technology of St. Louis University. All three methods of locating and tracking hurricanes worked out with varying degrees of success, but the combined results together with a closely knit joint hurricane weather central at Miami, Fla., resulted in remarkably accurate forecasts and warnings of these destructive storms. It is well known by now, that this organization under the leadership of the Weather Bureau has practically eliminated the loss of life and has drastically reduced property damage as a result of the timely and accurate warnings now issued each year when hurricanes are present.

It is my opinion, in the absence of more complete knowledge of tornadoes, which we must admit at this time that a network of radar stations should be established, first in the areas where tornadoes have highest frequency and possibly later over other areas of the United States.

I am aware of the present experimental Weather Bureau radar storm detection network which has recently been established in the Midwest and other areas. But we must remember that this is World War II equipment which has been overhauled and modified to give maximum performance within

the capabilities of radar of 1943 vintage. It may have severe limitations. There have been many revolutionary improvements in radar during the past 10 years and present-day radar equipment can furnish vital information of severe storm conditions not possible with World War II equipment.

The radar warning network should include the following equipment of the latest type:

- A. Radar storm detection equipment—CPS-9 or equivalent.
- B. Radar cloud base and top recorders.
- C. Mobile weather trucks equipped with suitable type radar.
- D. Two or three aircraft with APS-42 radar or equivalent.
- E. A weather central in continuous communication with each of the stations by radar or television relay, facsimile, teletype, radio, or telephone as necessary to provide instant relay of information throughout the network.

At least six of the present stations in the Weather Bureau experimental radar network should be provided with the latest radar storm detection equipment outlined above. When severe storm conditions are imminent the radar would be manned continuously.

Each of these stations should have radar cloud base and top recorders to obtain a continuous record of all cloud formations and cloud layers passing over each station. It is capable of recording all clouds up to 60,000 feet.

The mobile weather trucks should have, in addition to complete equipment for surface and upper air observations, suitable radar with a range of 50 to 100 miles. They would be stationed at the weather central or suitable location where they could be readily dispatched to tornado areas.

Reconnaissance aircraft would be used for aerial reconnaissance of severe fronts and thunderstorms that show evidence of producing tornadoes.

The cost of this additional equipment as a pilot project would probably amount to more than \$1 million, but the annual economic benefits and the saving of lives would amount to many times this value.

In order to implement the above plan, it would be my view that a joint committee of representatives from the Armed Services, Weather Bureau, and industry be formed to make a study and technical evaluation of such a program. The chairman of committee should be the Weather Bureau representative.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FLAG DISPLAY

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the analysis to chapter 1 of title 4, United States Code,

is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"4. Display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the United States.

(b) Such chapter is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 4. Display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the United States.

"(a) No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations or at any place at which any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations is in progress.

"(b) Whoever knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America,' approved June 22, 1942, as amended, (36 U. S. C., sec. 175 (c)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will there be no explanation of the bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can move to strike out the last word.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I do that, Mr. Speaker, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary a few questions. I assumed there would be some explanation of the provisions of this bill. As a matter of fact, I had an amendment prepared to offer to the bill.

As I understand it, this provides for the flag of the United States to take second place at United Nations headquarters. Is that correct?

Mr. REED of Illinois. The proviso to the amendment is:

That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

That is the only place.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, it has been flown in a place of prominence and honor above that of the United States flag; is that correct?

Mr. REED of Illinois. No. It is the same.

Mr. GROSS. Well, it has been.

Mr. REED of Illinois. At the United Nations headquarters, but that is the only place.

Mr. GROSS. And why? Why should not all flags, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, at the United Nations be flown at least on a basis of equality?

Mr. REED of Illinois. They are at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. This indicates that the United Nations emblem—

Mr. REED of Illinois. No. This says that the flag of the United States—let me read it again.

Mr. GROSS—

That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor—

So that the United Nations flag has been flown in a position superior to that of the United States, and will continue to be flown in a position superior to that of the flag of the United States.

Mr. REED of Illinois. No. I think the gentleman has not read it as carefully as he might. It reads:

The practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. I find no doubletalk in this language at all:

That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor.

I emphasized the word "superior" with reference to the United Nations flag.

Certainly the flag of the United States is flown in a position of equality with flags of all other countries, but inferior to the flag of the United Nations at United Nations headquarters.

Mr. REED of Illinois. What the gentleman does is to stop and treat the comma as a period after the word "honor." He does not go on and read the rest of the sentence. He must read the sentence altogether: "in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor."

Mr. GROSS. Let me get this clear. The flag of the United States is flown on an equality with the United Nations flag at United Nations headquarters?

Mr. REED of Illinois. That is correct. And with the flags of all other nations that are members of the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. And then you say: "or at any place at which any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations is in progress."

Mr. REED of Illinois. No. That has been taken out of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. That has been taken out of the bill under the amendment which you have offered just now and which was adopted by the committee only this morning?

Mr. REED of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. So I have the complete assurance of the gentleman that the flag of the United States is not flown in an inferior position at United Nations headquarters?

Mr. REED of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Either to the United Nations flag or the flag of any other nation?

Mr. REED of Illinois. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Does this provide for equal display at military establishments?

Mr. REED of Illinois. Let me read from the report by the Secretary of State:

As regards the display of the United Nations flag, the United Nations has declared that the United Nations flag, when displayed with member-nation flags should be displayed at the same height with such other flags, and all should be approximately the same size.

Thus the proposed bill would involve substantially the same problem for the display of the United Nations flag as for the flags of foreign countries.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman use the word "should" or "shall"?

Mr. REED of Illinois. The bill does not say "should." It says "shall."

Mr. GROSS. What about the flying of the American flag at American-controlled military installations abroad? Does our flag ever take an inferior position at military installations abroad?

Mr. REED of Illinois. No; I am told that it does not.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad you struck out the provision "at any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations" because I never want the day to come when any kind of meeting of the United Nations is held in the State of Iowa and the flag of the United States ever takes an inferior place to the spider web banner of the United Nations.

Mr. REED of Illinois. That was stricken out in the committee today, and this bill was recommended to the House by the unanimous vote of the committee.

Mr. GROSS. I want this record to show that I insist the flag of the United States be flown in superior position to that of any flag of a foreign government or that of the United Nations anywhere in the United States, its Territories or Possessions, or anywhere in connection with United States military facilities or

personnel, including the combat area of Korea.

As far as I am concerned, United Nations headquarters is in the State of New York and therefore on the soil of the United States of America.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I am quite interested in this bill, and I want to compliment the Judiciary Committee for reporting it out.

I believe I can say without much fear of contradiction that the first phraseology of the text of this bill was introduced by myself in the 81st Congress. Hearings were held at that time by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, but no action was taken. Since that time I have heard from people all over the United States about the necessity of defining the position of the United States flag in relation to the United Nations flag.

This was brought to the attention of the public rather forcibly in a situation that developed in the civil center of the city of Los Angeles a few years ago, where the United Nations flag was run up on the flagpole in front of the city hall above the United States flag. This almost caused physical combat—well, it did cause physical combat and a considerable disturbance in the community.

Since that time agitation has been persistent to provide something in the flag code that would put the United States flag in a position at least equal to that of the United Nations flag at the headquarters of the United Nations, but certainly superior to that of any other national or international flag in any other place in the United States.

So I repeat the context of this bill, that no person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence and honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof; and providing that it shall not make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

I am convinced that the force and intention of my original bill is included in this bill.

The bill before us came over from the Senate as Senate bill 694. The number is retained, but everything after the enacting clause is stricken out, and the text of the bill which was before the Judiciary Committee, which I introduced, has been substantially reproduced and substituted for it.

The thousands of people who are interested in this, and certainly the flag of the United States is an emblem of patriotism in this country, will be inspired with this legislation, in my opinion; and it is time that we take action to inspire the patriotism of the people of the United States, to remove the thought from their mind that we are

submitting fully and without contradiction to the United Nations. The sovereignty of these United States must be preserved if the dignity of the country is to be preserved, and that sovereignty is symbolized by the flag of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I think the committee will agree and the gentleman from California will agree that the great majority of the people of this country are attached to the flag of the United States. What we want to do here is to preserve the honor and integrity of this flag of ours.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is correct, and that is what I think this bill does. I am very happy to know that the committee has taken it up and that it is before the House for action.

We Americans should wake up to the fact that we must look out for the interests of our Nation and our people while we pour our resources to save the rest of the world and risk the loss of our own freedoms and our own system of free enterprise. We can in the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation, and with the honest desire to follow the Christian principle of helping our neighbors, do what we can to help them to raise their standards of living and strengthen their defenses against the common enemy.

But we cannot look out for the interests of all the rest of the world at the expense of our own Nation and our own people. We cannot risk economic collapse and the loss of our own freedom. We cannot adopt a policy of America last while no other nation in the world has evidenced any willingness to relinquish its own self-interests in behalf of the United States.

The proud Stars and Stripes which was adopted as our national flag on June 14, 1777, has become a symbol of liberty and freedom throughout the world. And our flag is the only flag in the world that is never dipped to any individual, not even to the President.

Americans have loved and respected our flag since it first unfurled in the breeze. It has moved westward across the Nation with our pioneers. It has accompanied our troops into battle on land and on sea. It is far more to a loyal American than bits of bunting stitched into a design, it is a hallowed emblem of the spirit of America.

I have long recognized the need for a revival of honest American patriotism in our land as the best answer to those enemies of democracy who would spread the insidious lies of communism. And I believe one of the best ways we can foster a resurgence of American spirit throughout the United States is through greater display of Old Glory and assurance that no other flag shall usurp the place of honor which should be accorded in this Nation to our own flag.

I strongly urge that this bill be passed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the Italian elections have ended with DeGasperi's government in power by a shade. Only 50,000 votes, out of about 25,000,000 it is estimated, separated it from a two-thirds majority in the Chamber of Deputies which would have assured, literally, stable government for 5 more years.

The lesson is clear. Italy's top officials and agencies have not overstressed the danger of communism and neofascism, both of which have gained at the expense of the center parties which have devoted themselves in the interest of Italy to cooperation with the United States and the free world. As we come up to consideration of the Mutual Security Program and other measures dealing with foreign policy, let us be clear first that it is United States aid and United States friendship which have helped mightily in keeping Italy from conditions which could, after the war, have brought about the heavy representation of communism in her government.

Second, that if Italy had gone in that direction the defection of Yugoslavia from subservience to Moscow would probably not have occurred; yet this is one of the greatest blows the Communist bloc has suffered since the war.

Third, that Italy overpopulated, without basic economic resources, having eight times the present population density of the United States and less than one-third the territory available for cultivation, depends vitally upon foreign trade, foreign-capital investment, and the widest possible emigration opportunities.

Let us not forget when we consider bills to aid the President's foreign policy activities this uncomfortably close call for freedom in Italy—at a time when the ruthless opponents of free institutions in that country were able to exploit to the full uncertainties as to our country's future policy in helping free Europe toward military, economic, and political integration.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Monday and Wednesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, and also to revise and extend those remarks and to include certain extraneous matter.

#### CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### THE AIR FORCE BUDGET

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to be a Member of this great body for 18 years. During this entire period I have served on what is now known as the Committee on Armed Services, which has primary jurisdiction over all legislative matters pertaining to our national defense.

I would hesitate to approximate the tens of hundreds of hours I have listened to expert testimony from the Nation's military great—the many hundreds of legislative measures that I and other committee members have studied, year in and year out, relating to large and small problems of our Nation's defense.

I mention this not in order to qualify myself as a military expert. I make no such pretense. I mention it simply to indicate my very special interest in national defense matters, as well as many years of concentrated labor on national defense problems. The record will show my determination, shared by the entire Armed Services Committee, that we have a sound, well-balanced national defense. We are determined that we shall have the kind of defense that will give our people the maximum possible security at the lowest possible cost.

During these past few weeks we have heard much about the proposed \$5 billion cut in the Truman Air Force budget. I am frank to say that some of the statements I have seen in the Congressional Record and in the public press decrying this proposed reduction have "sailed into the wild blue yonder." They evidence either little or no understanding of the basis for the reduction or are an intentional distortion of the facts.

One of our colleagues has even gone so far "into the wild blue yonder" as to demand the resignation of Secretary of Defense Wilson. The demand is as ridiculous as the representations made in support of it.

Of course, those of us who have had the good fortune to serve for a number of years in the Congress have become adjusted to one of the great wonders of this Capitol City. Just as the birds, the bees, and the flowers emerge each spring from their winter's sleep, in Washington the Air Force budget also bursts forth, each spring, in full flower.

It is perennial, Mr. Speaker, rooted in more than military reality. It is also rooted in politics, in emotionalism, in service rivalry, and in the evangelism of the Air Force cult which says annually that any independent analysis of the Air Force budget will voodoo the Nation.

This Air Force drive for a larger budget is an annual event. It used to be accompanied by air shows, remarkable high speed or long-distance flights and suddenly discovered enemy threats to our Nation. It offers excitement and



(1) for the larger home units for larger families will be unable to qualify under the FNMA rules, even though they are eligible for FHA insurance, and (2) in view of the recent practice of FHA in refusing to grant commitments to insure or certificates of eligibility until financing is secured, the June 29, 1953, deadline as now in the bill would cut off these projects before they could possibly secure the necessary action from FHA.

Let me explain these two points that would be remedied by this amendment in just a little more detail:

1. With respect to the first part of the amendment, it would carry out the policy of section 213 of the National Housing Act to encourage larger homes for larger families. A number of the applications now pending with FHA for cooperative housing projects involve homes with 6 or more rooms and 3 or more bedrooms. Under the terms of section 213, the amount of mortgage permitted on a veterans' project involving 6 rooms with 3 bedrooms, is \$11,400 and on a nonveterans' project, \$10,800. For each additional room, an allowance is made of \$1,900 in the case of veterans' projects and \$1,800 in the case of nonveterans' projects. Under the terms of the present law applicable to the Federal National Mortgage Association, mortgages cannot be purchased where the loan exceeds \$10,000 per family residence. The purpose of this amendment is to make it possible for FNMA to use part of the remaining available funds under Public Law 243 to purchase the mortgages on the larger size family units where the amount of mortgage is necessarily higher than \$10,000 by reason of the larger number of rooms provided to meet the needs of larger families.

2. With respect to the second part of the amendment, to allow purchase of mortgages where the statements of eligibility are issued prior to September 30, 1953, instead of June 29, 1953, this provision is necessary in order to give this amendment some practical effect. For over a year, the FHA rule has been that it will not issue either a statement of eligibility or commitment unless the cooperative has a commitment for its financing. If it has such commitment, it would not need to sell the mortgage to FNMA. However, there are a number of cooperative projects pending where the cooperative has not been able to get a commitment on permanent financing, but under present FHA rules, these cooperatives cannot get a statement of eligibility or commitment. Consequently, in order to give section 12 any practical effect, it is necessary to allow a period of 3 months so that FHA can issue statements of eligibility to such cooperatives which have not been able to obtain financing commitments. This would make section 12 workable as it would make FNMA funds available to such cooperatives who have been unable to get financing from other sources. The second change, involving a later date, is applicable to projects regardless of the number of rooms.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2103) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. The bill which

the Senate has just passed contained a number of very difficult, technical problems, and I want to say that we all admired the skill and fairness with which the distinguished Senator from Indiana ironed out the difficulties and disagreements and produced a bill which, while it is not major in its nature, removes a number of impediments to the development of our housing programs. We on the minority side want to pay tribute to him for his excellent work.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by the able Senator from Illinois regarding the very fine and distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

#### PROHIBITION OF DISPLAY OF FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR OTHER NATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U. S. C., sec. 175 (c)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have some questions which I should like to ask of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN].

Would this bill require that the American flag be flown at a higher elevation or be of a larger size than any foreign or international flag?

Mr. MARTIN. No. Senate bill 694 would not require that the American flag be flown higher or be of a larger size. It simply requires that no foreign flag shall be flown in a position of equal or superior prominence or honor to the American flag.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The existing law, the act of June 22, 1942, title 36 of the United States Code, section 175 (c), specifies that "international usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace." Would this bill be in conflict with that section?

Mr. MARTIN. No. This bill adds a section to that act which reinforces the provisions of that act by requiring that the American flag be given the customary place of prominence and honor when flown with foreign or international flags on United States soil.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Would this bill require that the American flag be flown in the place of prominence and honor at the United Nations Headquarters?

Mr. MARTIN. This bill has a specific proviso which authorizes "the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor at the headquarters of the United Nations." This is because of the special agreement we have with the United Nations under the Headquarters Agreement.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an additional statement I have prepared relative to what is known as the flag bill, and also an article entitled "Reverence for Flag Is Held a Part of Good Citizenship," written by David Lawrence, and published in the New York Herald Tribune of recent date.

There being no objection, the statement and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARTIN REGARDING FLAG DAY AND THE PASSAGE OF THE FLAG BILL, S. 694

On June 14 we celebrated one of our most cherished national anniversaries—Flag Day.

It was on June 14, 1776 years ago that the Continental Congress accepted the original Stars and Stripes as the official symbol of the newly-born Republic.

Over the past weekend, editorials, radio programs, and speeches have resounded in practically every town and hamlet in the country—giving honor to our beloved flag, whose colors grow brighter with the passage of the years.

I thank God, Mr. President, that the pledge of allegiance to the flag is still a morning ceremony in every schoolroom throughout the land. It is in itself a prayer because of the close tie between our national emblem, and the hopes and aspirations of our people.

Embodied in those Stars and Stripes is not just brilliant color, or the silk or bunting of which it is made, but an integral part of every American, living or dead, who has fought the good fight to uphold our national honor, at home and abroad.

It personifies to us so many events and so many emotions that they can seldom be expressed, adequately.

It means home, honor, love, faith, courage, sacrifice.

It means Valley Forge and Yorktown.

It means Manila Bay and San Juan Hill.

It means Gettysburg, St. Mihiel and the Argonne, the Battle of the Bulge, and the beaches of Anzio, Wake Island, Corregidor, and Mount Suribachi, and Heartbreak Ridge in Korea.

Whether we see it flying from the top of the Capitol Building, on the mast of a ship at sea, or draped sedately beside our altars, a love of country wells up within us at the sight of it and a sense of unity and purpose pervades our hearts.

In commemorating Flag Day, Mr. President, I would like to take note of the pas-

sage of legislation in both the Senate and the House in recent days.

This legislation has been made necessary by repeated attempts to lower the flag of the United States—to diffuse its stars and stripes—and replace it with the blue-and-white flag of the United Nations.

I refer to S. 694, introduced by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, which passed the Senate on June 1 and was acted upon in the House of Representatives on June 11.

S. 694 is good Flag Day material, Mr. President.

It provides that no flag shall be flown in a position equal to or superior to the flag of the United States anywhere in the United States, its Territories, or possessions. If the flag of the United States is displayed in conjunction with the flags of other nations, our flag shall be given the superior position of honor. This does not necessarily mean that the flag of the United States must be larger in size or flown at a greater height on all occasions.

One exception is made. It shall not be unlawful for the flag of the United Nations to be flown in a superior position at one location only—the headquarters of the United Nations—with all other flags being equal.

Some of my colleagues may remember that it was not too long ago, in the first flush of the United Nations organization, that American schoolchildren were urged to make copies of the United Nations flag, and housewives were urged to sew United Nations flags, as part of a U. N. propaganda scheme.

It was only a few days ago that I listened to a radio program put out by the United Nations Organization in New York, which was undoubtedly intended as indirect propaganda against congressional action on the flag bill. It began with a great buildup of the United Nations flag. Then the narrator, who is Chief Security Officer of the United Nations, was asked this question:

"Mr. Begley, in no way does the United Nations flag detract from national allegiance or anything of that sort?"

And Mr. Begley answered:

"On the contrary, I think that it has never really been raised except by some misinformed people. As an American, I certainly see no reason to bring up the subject."

I am glad to be classed with those whom Mr. Begley calls "misinformed." I have rendered years of service in the fight to defend and protect the flag of the United States, and I think there is good reason to bring up the subject now.

And the Congress has by its action indicated that it feels that the American position should be made clear. I do not believe that any of us particularly appreciate American tax dollars being spent for propaganda against legislation pending in the Congress of the United States.

Arguments came up at the outbreak of the war in Korea as to whether our men should move into battle under a world banner.

This was seriously considered—although there is no such thing as a United Nations police force—no such thing as a United Nations authority to order men into battle—and our sacrifice in Korea has been guided by the impulses which have made our Nation a refuge for the oppressed—and our flag the symbol of freedom wherever it is raised.

There is not much doubt about the source of such ideas, because the same influence made itself felt when the senior Senator from Pennsylvania first introduced the flag bill in the 82d Congress—and opposition has continued to make itself felt in the 83d Congress, though I am glad to say with less success.

The original flag bill was introduced on August 22, 1951. It was favorably reported upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee

and passed by the Senate on October 19, 1951, on a calendar call.

After passage of the bill on that date, and before completion of the calendar call, the former junior Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Benton moved for reconsideration of the Senate vote. The senior Senator from Pennsylvania was not on the floor when the motion to reconsider was made.

As a result, the original bill, S. 2039, was tabled and action upon it delayed from October 19, 1951, until April 16, 1952, at which date it was too late in the session to get action in the House.

The former Senator Benton's reason for his tabling motion was that he had received a memorandum from the State Department opposing the bill, and he wanted members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider what the State Department had to say.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania has never seen this memorandum—and it was never, so far as I know, presented to the proper committee. Former Senator Benton's objection to S. 2039 was removed on April 16, 1952—with the comment that the reasons he believed were an impediment to the bill had been removed.

The real reason for removing the objection was that the organization of the Daughters of American Revolution, the American Legion and other patriotic organizations in the State of Connecticut had persuaded the former junior Senator from Connecticut to see the light of day.

These same vague objections began to make themselves evident when the senior Senator from Pennsylvania reintroduced the flag bill in the 83d Congress.

Letters were received by some of my colleagues from the Division of International Conferences in the State Department, to the effect that the bill would cause complications in international conferences, where the flags of all nations are placed equally. It was suggested to the Division of International Conferences that it had the privilege of testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, if the State Department wished to express its doubts about the legislation.

When the second bill, S. 694, was again reported favorably to the Senate, and was reached on the calendar call of May 21, 1953—another objection was lodged against it. Again, some request from the State Department was made through a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

This time, I might say the objection was found to be as vague as in the previous year—and was removed. With the cooperation of the acting majority leader, S. 694 was brought up and passed by the Senate, without a dissenting vote, on June 1.

I have recounted these details only to demonstrate to what extent we have followed the will-o'-the-wisp of international cooperation—without regard to the hazards to our national life and honor that lie in wait at every turn. In the glow of our own generosity and eagerness, we permit the truths of our national vigor and sovereignty to become obscured.

It took 2 years in the United States Senate to get through a bill which merely states that we shall have the right to display our own country's flag in a superior position in our own land and on our own possessions.

It was necessary to reaffirm that the Stars and Stripes is our national flag—and may not be superseded by any conglomeration of other flags—or the flag of any political organization.

On June 2, the day after the passage of the flag bill in the Senate, the Washington Post carried an editorial referring to the bill as a piece of chauvinism—inferred that the stated purpose of the bill, "to protect and uphold the dignity and honor of the flag," was old-fashioned and provincial.

To my way of thinking, editorial comments of this sort by the Washington Post do not warrant the dignity of a reply.

In refreshing contrast is an article by David Lawrence, in his syndicated column, *Today* in Washington, which appeared on June 4 in a number of newspapers throughout the country.

Mr. Lawrence states in part:

"What so many cynics of these times overlook is that fighting spirit is itself closely related to national spirit and that decadence in the military forces sets in and the morale of a people begins to deteriorate when the symbols of national pride no longer stir the hearts of the citizens."

Our strength lies in national spirit—in faith in the American way of life. Whether we join with other nations for our own security, or for the protection of others less strong than ourselves, we must not permit our national institutions and our national sovereignty to be undermined by an ideology of universalism.

#### TODAY IN WASHINGTON

(By David Lawrence)

#### REVERENCE FOR FLAG IS HELD A PART OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON, June 3.—All the world and a goodly section of the American press recognized in the British coronation ceremony this week a deep-seated, patriotic devotion on the part of the British people to their ancient tradition. No voices were raised here to disparage the celebration as a piece of chauvinism or excessive pride in the symbols of a nation.

Yet this week when the Senate passed and sent to the House for action a bill which would forbid the display of the United Nations flag in a position superior or equal to the flag of the United States, one important newspaper hereabouts called it a piece of chauvinism and wondered whether the dignity and honor of the American flag came from such manifestations or from the valor of men who carried that flag on the field of battle.

This is a misconception which seems to have become widespread in certain circles in recent years in America—that it is somehow overly patriotic to show reverence for the American flag and that the United Nations is some kind of superstate to which the American people and, indeed, their troops must pay an allegiance higher than that given to the United States itself.

#### NO WORLD GOVERNMENT

It crops out in many ways. Lately some American employees of the U. N., with the support of some legal opinions by U. N. doctrinaires, have taken the position that once these employees become a part of the U. N., they are no longer responsible to any national jurisdiction as citizens.

There seems to have grown up an idea, too, that the United Nations is a world government instead of a union of sovereign governments. In the Senate a proposal by Senator BRICKER to amend the Federal Constitution has developed a controversy as to whether agreements of a legislative character made under the treaty by which the United States entered the U. N. will supersede the laws of the United States. At one time the present Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in a public address expressed apprehension concerning this possibility.

Many of the misunderstandings concerning the true role of the U. N. arise from an overselling of the U. N. as an instrument that supposedly enforces peace. There are people in America who think of the U. N. as a governmental structure that is over and above individual governments. But their fanaticism blindly overlooks the realistic fact that today one set of members of the U. N. is arming against another set and also



that the U. N. has declared Red China an aggressor and another member of the U. N.—Soviet Russia—publicly admits sending munitions of war to help the aggressor in Korea.

The spirit of a nation, indeed the morale of its fighting army, is directly related to the reverence and devotion given to a national symbol—its flag. School children are taught in the American schools to pledge allegiance to the flag. American troops pay tribute to the flag by their daily salute at sundown. The Nation's anthem is dedicated to a star-spangled banner.

What so many cynics of these times overlook is that fighting spirit is itself closely related to national spirit and that decadence in the military forces sets in and the morale of a people begins to deteriorate when the symbols of national pride no longer stir the hearts of the citizens. Just a year ago this correspondent, when in Europe, chatted one day with a high British military officer associated with NATO, and the latter expressed privately his belief that a European defense army with a single uniform would never be as soul-stirring as national divisions wearing distinctive uniforms and insignia.

#### TRADITION HARD TO BREAK

It is, of course, true that the theme of Germany's song, Deutschland Uber Alles, came under Hitler to typify an abuse of nationalism—a menace to the peace of other countries. But it will be noted that recently, when it came to choosing a national anthem, all political parties in West Germany insisted on legalizing that same song under which German troops had been called to battle before. Tradition is hard to break, if indeed it is wise to attempt for any reason to break the spirit of a people's patriotism.

The placing of the U. N. flag above the American flag, it might be contended, would be a harmless courtesy, but in the present atmosphere—where the tendency is to exalt a strange kind of internationalism which definitely seeks to disparage all national feelings as isolationism or mistaken nationalism—it is not amiss to strengthen rather than weaken faith in the symbols of the United States and especially in its flag.

The Communists, to be sure, have an international ideology. Some of the French Communists say they are for communism above all else and above even allegiance to the French flag. A union of free nations, whether it be in the U. N. or a military alliance like NATO, will be stronger when each component member has a truly national spirit than if regard for a nation's flag is insidiously undermined by an ideology of universalism.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, for the purpose of acting on the nomination under the heading of "New Report."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAPEHART in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and withdrawing the nomination of Tom Lyon, of Utah, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Lee Mohrmann Thurston, of Michigan, to be United States Commissioner of Education.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF NOMINATIONS FROM COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably seven nominations of general rank in the Army and flag rank in the Navy, and ask that they be placed on the Executive Calendar.

Also, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably 174 nominations in the grades of lieutenant junior grade and ensign in the Navy, 988 nominations in the grade of colonel and below in the Marine Corps, and 194 nominations in the grade of major and below in the Air Force.

In order to save the expense of printing this large list of names on the Executive Calendar, and inasmuch as they have already appeared once in the Record, I request that they lie on the Vice President's desk for inspection by any Senator, prior to their confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The nominations ordered to be placed on the calendar are as follows:

Lt. Gen. Earle Everam Partridge, 33A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, to be Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, United States Air Force, with rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of section 504 and 515, Officer Personnel Act of 1947;

Lt. Gen. Leon William Johnson, 88A (major general, Regular Air Force), to be senior Air Force member, Military Staff Committee, United Nations, with the rank of lieutenant general, and as lieutenant general in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947;

Brig. Gen. Alvin Roubal Lueddecke, 1486A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, for appointment as temporary major general in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of section 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947;

Adm. William Morrow Rechteler, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as commander in chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe;

Vice Adm. Felix B. Stump, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as commander in chief, Pacific, and commander in chief, United States Pacific Fleet;

Rear Adm. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander; and

Rear Adm. Apollo Soucek, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy for a term of 4 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees the nomination under the heading "New Reports" will be stated.

#### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George F. Jameson to be collector of customs in customs collection district No. 29, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nomination.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT AND SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944, RELATING TO INTEREST RATES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate consider S. 1993, calendar No. 390.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1993) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, with respect to maximum interest rates, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have discussed this matter with both the chairman of the committee and also with the ranking minority member of the committee and the acting minority leader.

Senate bill 1993, which was introduced by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], is another bill relating to the National Housing Act. I understand it ties in with legislation which has just been passed and with other legislation having a June 30 expiration date. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct. The bill before the Senate is really supplemental of the bill just passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Was the bill reported unanimously by the committee?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question about the bill before it is passed. Does the bill provide for the issuance of bonds?

Mr. SPARKMAN. No, it does not provide for the issuance of bonds. The bill continues beyond June 30 certain housing programs that would have expired. The bill also gives authority to the Director of Loans in the Veterans' Administration and also to the Administrator of FHA loans to lower the rate of interest if conditions ever reach the point where they should be lowered.