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ROLAND READ ASSOCIATES

811 SOUTH BROADWAY • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21231 • (301) 522-4000

DATE

MESSAGE

REPLY

rn

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell Special Assistant to the President Office of Public Liasion Old Executive Building, Room 191 White House, Washington, D.C. 20500 Att: Mrs. Shortly

DATE

April 21, 1982

Per our phone conversation of today I'm enclosing a copy of the original letter to Morton C. Blackwell of March 24, 1982 requesting that The President of the United States lead the nation in The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag on Flag Day, June 14, 4 p.m. (EDT).

Attached to the original letter was the enclosed material.

Thank you for your help. Please advise at your earliest on this matter.

Wahr Kur

RR:rg

cc: Lou Koerber

SIGNED

BY

tem # N-N73U © Wheeler Group Inc.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENDER:

ELLOW COPY. 2. SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES INTACT.

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Mr. Morton C. Blackwall Special Assistant to the President Office of Public Liasion Old Executive Building, Room 191 White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I'm writing to you to ask your help in arranging nationwide television, radio, and press coverage of the President leading Americans in The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag on National Flag Day, June 14, at 4 P.M. (EDT) from Fort McHenry, National Monument and Hestoric Shrine or the White House.

The concept of having all 230-million American citizens participating in a nationwide "Pause for the Pledge" to our flag, has caught the imagination of numerous national organizations and corporations since its inception two-years ago.

Not only would this media-event have the backing of a large number of patriotic societies, but the simple statement of faith has universal appeal. It would serve as a symbol of national unity for all to see both home and abroad.

I'm enclosing some material from the National Flag Day Committee chairman, Mr. Louis V. Koerber, who has retained me to assist him and the committee in expanding citizen participation in this annual "Pause for the Pledge" on Flag Day.

Please advise me of the necessary steps to accomplish this request for the President's help, and also to incorporate the "Pause for the Pledge" concept in the Presidential proclamations which are issued each year for the observance of Flag Day, and the designation of Flag Week.

On behalf of the Committee let me extend our thanks for your consider ation. If there are any questions, or I can be of any assistance please contact me.

> Very truly yours, ROLAND READ ASSOCIATES

Roland Read, President

(102) 456 Hera

RR:mrq

cc: Hugh Benet, Jr., President of The Star Spangle Banner Flag House Louis V. Koerber, Chairman of National Flag Day Committee Kathy Christiansen Not you you

ROLAND READ ASSOCIATES

Public Relations Counseling 811 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231

PRSA Accredited

(301) 522-4000

March 24, 1982

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ROLAND READ ASSOCIATES

Roland Read, President

RR:mrg

cc: Hugh Benet, Jr., President of The Star Spangled Banner Flag House Louis V. Koerber, Chairman of National Flag Day Committee Kathy Christiansen Mr. Morton C. Blackwell Special Assistant to the President Office of Public Liasion Old Executive Building, Room 191 White House Washington, D.C. 20500

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bland Read! President

RR:mrg

cc: Hugh Benet, Jr., President of The Star Spangle Banner Flag House Louis V. Koerber, Chairman of National Flag Day Committee Kathy Christiansen

Thulu for your hely!



The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE: Americans all across the country would stop for a moment at 4:00 p.m. EDT, June 14, to say simultaneously the 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The effect of this simple ceremony would be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

> National Flag Day—June 14, 1981 Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Sponsored by The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House 844 East Pratt Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Participants in the Program

Mr. J. Sydney King, Mr. King joined-WBAL in 1949, becoming Program Director and later Community Service Director. He pioneered free public television service, served as president of the United Way and founded the National Broadcasting Association for Community Affairs.

Parade of Flags. Hyman Goldstein. coordinator. members of American Legion, Amvets, Catholic War Veterans. Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of World War I with cooperation of Maryland Veterans Commission, John H. Eaton, Executive Director.

The U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, the Silent Drill Team and the Marine Corps Color Guard from the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., "The Oldest Post of the Corps," combine in the Battle Color Ceremony. The U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, the 65 man "Commandant's Own," performs a drill and concert known as "concert in motion." The Silent Drill Team performs, without verbal commands, an impressive 10 minute drill routine with M-1 rifles. The Color Guard presents the National Color and also the Marine Corps Battle Color bearing 47 streamers commemorating the military campaigns in which Marines have participated.

Captain George W. Evans, Jr. earned his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia. After Vietnam, Capt. Evans served at Camp Lejeune and the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. He is currently Chaplain of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Miss Juin Crosse, Superintendent of Fort McHenry and Hampton Mansion, has had assignments in several states during her 15 year career with the National Park Service, most recently, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Arizona.

Mr. Hugh Benet, Jr., retired Vice President, Blue Cross. has served on the Board of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House since 1964 and is its current President. He is a Fellow of the Company of Military Historians and is a retired Lieutenant Commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve.

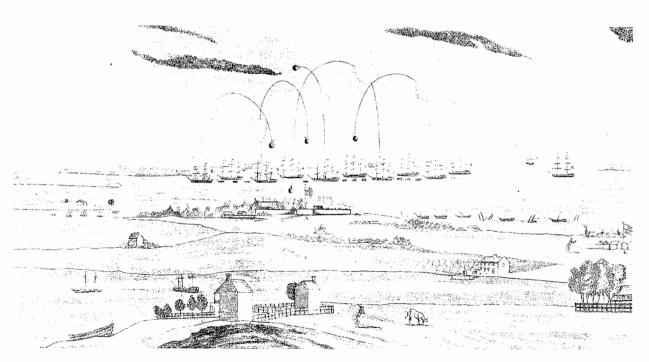
Mr. Herbert E. Witz, lawyer, president of the Roland Park Country School Board of Trustees, president of the Ensign C. Markland Kelly Jr. Foundation, immediate past president of The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House.

Mr. LeRoy Haslup, of Monkton, Md. Employed at Koppers Co. Inc. as Data Processing Technical Support Analyst. Associated with the Data Processing Management Association, Past Commander of the Kelly Post #174 of the American Legion, participates as a member of the Faith Presbyterian Church Choir.

Mayor William Donald Schaefer in three terms as Mayor has given Baltimore dynamic leadership, restored its spirit and encouraged neighborhood pride. The full support of his office has added immeasurably to the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG program.

Major General D'Wayne Gray, Director of Operations, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, holds numerous decorations and has spent a 29 year career in the Corps. Gen. Gray saw active duty in Korea and two tours of duty in Vietnam. A scholar as well as a military man, Gen. Gray's area of special interest is East Asian and Pacific Affairs. He is a Director of the U.S. Naval Institute.

Mr. Louis V. Koerber, Vice President of The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House and graduate of McDonogh School and the Johns Hopkins University, is president of Budeke's Paints Inc., a 113-year old Baltimore firm.



A view of the bombardment of Fort McHenry published by John Bower in 1817. Peale Museum, Hambleton Collection

PROGRAM

NATIONAL FLAG DAY • JUNE 14, 1981 • 3 PM

FT. McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

GREETINGS Mr. J. Sydney King, MASTER OF CEREMONIES

PARADE OF FLAGS Color Guard of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Robert L.

Seay, Captain of the Color Guard. Historic American Flags and 50 State Flags

in order of entry into Union

CONCERT The United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps under the direction of Captain

Truman W. Crawford, Drum Major: Michael L. Patri, Color Sergeant: Michael J.

Watkins

INVOCATION Captain George W. Evans, Jr., CHC, USN, Chaplain of the United States

Marine Corps

WELCOME Miss Juin Crosse, Superintendent of Ft. McHenry National Monument and

Historic Shrine

Mr. Hugh Benet, Jr., President of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House

Association

Mr. Herbert E. Witz, Chairman, National Flag Week

RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Mr. J. Sydney King

REMARKS BY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. G. LeRoy Haslup, JOINED BY AUDIENCE

RAISING OF STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE/ NATIONWIDE PAUSE FOR THE The Honorable William Donald Schaefer, Mayor of Baltimore, representing the

Mayors of all American Cities

PLEDGE TO THE FLAG 4 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time

"AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" Mr. G. LeRoy Haslup

INTRODUCTION OF GUEST OF HONOR Mr. J. Sydney King

FLAG DAY MESSAGE Major General D'Wayne Gray, Director of Operations, Headquarters, Marine

Corps, Washington, D.C.

MARINE CORPS BATTLE United States Marine Drum & Bugle Corps and Silent Drill Team

COLOR CEREMONY Captain: Truman W. Crawford, USMC, Narrator. Drill Team under the direction of

First Lieutenant Bruce M. Barnes, USMC

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE Mr. Louis V. Koerber, Volunteer Coordinator, National Flag Day, Vice President

of The Flag House

BENEDICTION Captain George W. Evans, Jr., USN







Intermission

6:30-7:30

CONCERT Dixie Gentlemen, under the direction of Mr. Harry Apgar and arranged by Musi-

cians Assoc. of Metropolitan Baltimore

8:00-9:30

CONCERT Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, under direction of

Capt. David W. Rackley

9:30

GRAND FINALE Fireworks Display (Courtesy of The Hecht Company)

A FLAG FOR ALL GENERATIONS 1777-1981

MARY PICKERSGILL AND THE MAKING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812, that Francis Scott Key saw in the "dawn's early light," the flag that inspired the poem that lifts the nation to its feet with the first bars of the National Anthem. Mary made the flag in the old Flag House, still standing in Baltimore City.

Mary, the flagmaker, was born in the year of independence, 1776. Her mother, Rebecca Flower, had made the first unofficial flag of the U.S.A., Great Union, for George Washington.

In 1807, Mary and her mother, both widows, with little Caroline, moved into the corner row house on Albemarle Street.

Mary founded and was the first president of the "Humane Impartial Society for Widows and Orphans of the Old Defenders," later the Home for Aged Men and Women, which has shifted its site from town to county and bears her name as "Pickersgill Inc." She lived fifty years beside the harbor and was laid to rest in 1857 near the entrance of Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.

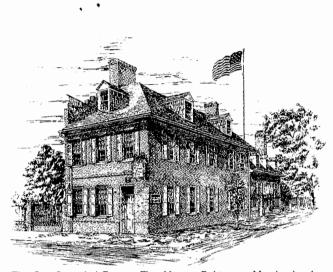
A drawing in her last decade shows her in plain cap and lace bertha. An artist's conception today paints a piquant brunette with merry dark eyes, petite enough to fit comfortably into the little brick house.



Artist's conception of Mary Pickersgill, 36 years of age, at the time she made the Star-Spangled Banner.

The story of the Star-Spangled Banner made by Mary Pickersgill in The Flag House in 1813 is factual not legend. The flag is on display at the Smithsonian Institution, and The Flag House, where it was made, still stands at Pratt and Albemarle Streets in Baltimore City.

The account of the making of this flag is told in the socalled "Bible" of United States flags, *The Origin and History of the American Flag*, by Rear Admiral Geo. Henry Preble, USN Retired, published in 1917, pages 732-733.



The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, Baltimore, Maryland, where Mary Pickersgill sewed the huge flag immortalized in our national anthem.

Its history rests firmly on two documents: Caroline Pickersgill Purdy's letter printed in Preble's *History* and Mary Pickersgill's original receipt. The story began with a statement of Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry, in July 1813 to the Commander of Baltimore defenses, General Samuel Smith. "We, sir, are ready at Fort McHenry to defend Baltimore against invading by the enemy. That is to say, we are ready except that we have no suitable ensign to display over the Star Fort, and it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance." This was no ordinary flag. It was a special order for a definite purpose, a symbol of defiance in the new world.

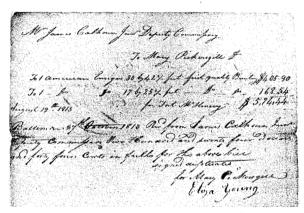
In 1876 Caroline Pickersgill Purdy wrote a letter to her girlhood friend Georgiana Armistead Appleton, daughter of the Fort McHenry Commandant, in which she recounted the details of the making of the flag. Caroline tells why Mary was selected as the flag maker. "It was made by my mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, and I assisted her. My grandmother, Rebecca Young, made the first flag of the Revolution under General Washington's directions, and for this reason my mother was selected by Commodore Barney and General Stricker [family connections] to make this star-spangled banner, being an exceedingly patriotic woman."

This garrison flag was thirty feet hoist by forty-two feet fly. Preble states, "It had fifteen five-pointed stars, each two feet from point to point, and arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each horizontal line. It had fifteen instead of thirteen stripes, each near two feet wide." Proportions were left to the skill of the maker.

In her letter Caroline continues: "The flag, I think, contained four hundred yards of bunting, and my mother worked many nights until twelve o'clock to complete it in a given time." Wool bunting was usually imported from England in bolts eighteen inches wide. These stripes, however, were two feet wide, six inches added by a French fell.

"The flag being so large, Mary obtained permission from the proprietor of 'Claggett's Brewery', which was in our neighborhood, to spread it out in their malt-house, and I remember seeing my mother down on the floor placing the stars."

No doubt was cast on Preble's accuracy, but in March 1938, Mary Pickersgill's *original receipt* came to light, written in her fine script and "Signed in duplicate for Mary Pickersgill—Eliza Young." It had been owned by a collector who preferred to keep his identity secret.



Mary's receipt from George Armistead, Commandant, Fort McHenry

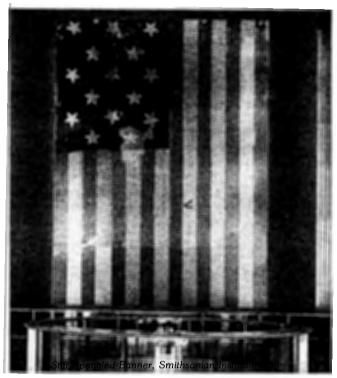
The reverse side of the receipt is signed "G. Armistead Major" and specifies "Fortification Voucher No. 10. Mary Pickersgill for flags." (The second flag listed in this receipt is believed to have been a storm flag.) The receipt gives the price paid to Mary-\$405.90-a goodly sum, and the flag dimensions. In the words of Mr. Arthur Sewell, first curator of the Flag House, "The flag was delivered to Fort McHenry on August 19, 1813... Until the recovery of the receipt, the flag was supposed to have been made in 1814, barely in time to reach Fort McHenry before the bombardment on September 13 and 14. There was, however, just as much reason to expect an enemy attack on Baltimore in 1813, since the British Fleet had been marauding the shores of the Chesapeake all during that summer and had boasted that they would spend the winter in Baltimore."

Mr. Eben Appleton presented the flag to the Smithsonian Institution and "its former Secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, frequently declared they regarded it as 'the most priceless relic' in their collection." The Star-Spangled Banner, superbly mounted and lighted, hangs in glory in the Museum of History and Technology."

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

The Star-Spangled Banner, the national anthem of the United States, has been heard in nearly every land. Its author, Francis Scott Key, was a prominent figure of his time, an orator and idealist. In the words of John Randolph of Roanoke, he spent his whole life "endeavoring to do good for his fellowmen."

Key was born in 1779 at a manor house, *Terra Rubra*, a product of the rivers and redlands of Frederick County, Maryland. Once President George Washington came there to thank Squire Key who had led a contingent of riflemen with Lafayette at Yorktown.



Francis attended St. John's College in Annapolis and returned to Frederick to practice law. After he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the Keys moved to Georgetown so that Francis could practice law with his uncle, Philip Barton Key. Key had simple tastes, walked daily to his downtown office and took his keenest pleasure in the intelligent conversation of thinking men. He was largely responsible for starting public schools in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Long before any agitation he freed his slaves.

Key, a pacifist at heart, had no wish for war with England. After debating for fifteen days, in 1812, President Madison and the Congress signed the War Act. As a patriot Key became lieutenant and Quartermaster in a field company just before Washington was attacked and burned in 1814.

The incident which led to Key's celebrated poem began at this time, September 1814, for friends importuned the persuasive Key to intervene in the unjust capture of Dr. William Beanes, physician of Upper Marlboro, who had caused the arrest of an unruly band of British soldiers. In retaliation Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent a detach-

ment who broke into Dr. Beanes' house, dragged him from bed and threw him in irons on board ship. It was an outrage, but his release could not be secured and Cockburn threatened to hang him from the yardarm.

The capital was in utter confusion, but the President gave his sanction to this mission of mercy. Under a flag of truce Key boarded an American sloop with Colonel John S. Skinner and approached the British fleet somewhere in the Chesapeake. Key was coldly received, but with documents describing the Doctor's care of wounded British soldiers, his plea for Dr. Beanes was granted. But the hour had struck for the attack on Baltimore from the sea. Powerless to give warning, the three Americans were detained to watch the bombardment of Fort McHenry within enemy lines: a strange paradox.

Over the Fort flew a tremendous flag. Key watched the enemy rockets and bombs burst in the air. Doctor Beanes retired, but Key kept his vigil. He felt the spray and the movement of the swells. The night grew still. In the morning light Key saw the great flag over the Star Fort. On the back of an envelope be began to write the words of the "star-spangled banner." The author of the national anthem proved himself worthy of its immortality.



Francis Scott Key

FORT McHENRY: CITADEL OF FREEDOM

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, by reason of its contribution to American history, occupies a pre-eminent position among the shrines and monuments of our country. It was the successful defense of this Fort against a 25-hour British naval bombardment in September 1814 that inspired a young American patriot to write the words which were eventually adopted as our national anthem.

As early as the Revolutionary War, the tip of the narrow peninsula on which Fort McHenry rests was considered a strategic place to defend Baltimore. In 1776, Fort Whetstone was built on the present site of Fort McHenry to protect the entrance to Baltimore harbor. Construction of the masonry Fort now in existence was

begun in 1798 and was named to honor the Secretary of War, James McHenry, a resident of Baltimore.

In August 1814, the British burned the Capitol, the White House and other buildings in Washington. Their next target was Baltimore. Under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Smith, a local politician and veteran of the Revolution, Baltimore defenses were erected, arms and equipment gathered, and citizen soldiers trained. Smith's forces were made up mostly of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia militia, some regular units, and sailors. The key to the defense was Fort McHenry, garrisoned by a thousand men.



The British intended to take the city by a joint land and naval attack. Early on September 12, their troops began moving ashore at North Point, 12 miles from Baltimore. About 5 miles inland, they met the first resistance by American forces. A shot brought down General Ross, the British commander, and his death robbed his army of much of its effectiveness. Pushing on toward the city, the British encountered the main American line. Here the outnumbered Americans fought well, but a British flanking movement forced them to withdraw. At dawn on the 13th the battle resumed. As the British marched toward the city, the war ships of their fleet moved to within 2 miles of Fort McHenry and opened fire. The bombardment lasted 25 hours. It was later estimated that some 1.800 bombs, rockets and shells were fired at the Fort and about 400 landed inside. Four defenders at the Fort were killed and 24 more were wounded.

The Fort must fall before the ships could penetrate the harbor and join forces with their land troops. About midnight the British launched a flanking attack up the other channel of the river hoping to take the Fort from the rear. This sortie failed. Stymied by the tenacious defense of the Fort, the fleet could not support the army. The British hopes of capturing Baltimore collapsed. The bombships continued the bombardment until 7 a.m. on the 14th, then withdrew down the river to pick up the withdrawing army. The city was saved!

The Battle of Baltimore would be remembered only as one of the few American victories of consequence in the War of 1812 had not Francis Scott Key, a 34 year old lawyer-poet, so effectively dramatized the bombardment, the flag, and much of the feeling of the day in verse. "I saw the flag of my country waving over a city...I witnessed the preparation for its assaults, and I saw the array of its enemies as they advanced to the attack. I heard the sound of battle; the noise of the conflict fell upon my

listening ear, and told me that 'the brave and the free' had met the invaders. Through the clouds of the war the stars of the banner still shone in my view...My heart spoke; and 'Does not such a country and such defenders of their country deserve a song?' "

Key jotted down notes aboard the ship and finished the poem that night after he returned to Baltimore. The next morning, it was printed as a handbill. Years passed and it gradually increased in popularity. In 1931 Congress designated "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

The ship on which Key drafted his first words, the hotel where he later revised the poem, and the shop that printed it as a handbill have all disappeared. But, Fort McHenry still stands as a reminder of the men and events that gave the country a classic expression of American patriotism and significance to the American flag as the symbol of a developing national unity. —Paul E. Plamann



"Dawn's Early Light." The Peale Museum

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM 1931-1981

Fifty years ago, on March 3, 1931, President Herbert Hoover took pen in hand and signed his name to Public Law 823 of the 71st Congress, thereby officially designating a national anthem for the United States. Actually the birth of what was to become our national song had taken place 117 years earlier—in Baltimore—here on these grounds and nearby. The events surrounding Francis Scott Key's writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" to commemorate the American victory after the 1814 British bombardment of Fort McHenry have already been related.

Mr. Key's poem was set to a well-known English tune. Printed as a handbill immediately after the battle, the song, evoking powerful emotions of courage and patriotism, became very popular with the people of Baltimore. Within months of its birth, the song appeared in newspapers, magazines, and books.

It was not until the start of the Civil War that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became foremost among our national songs. During the war, both Northern and Southern forces rallied to the song. During this war, and others that would follow, branches of the military service used it as an "unofficial" national anthem during their ceremonies.

With America's entrance into World War I the song

became so widely accepted that a drive was begun in Congress to make it our nation's official anthem. It was during this war period that it was adopted as the official National anthem of the Armed Forces.

The battle to win Congressional approval, however, was not an easy one. There were many other contenders for the honor, including "America the Beautiful" and "Yankee Doodle."

There were many individuals and groups associated with the movement to have "The Star-Spangled Banner" made our country's anthem. But paramount among the leaders in this cause were Maryland Congressman J. Charles Linthicum and Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway of Baltimore whose perseverance was finally realized on that day, fifty years ago, when President Hoover put his signature of approval to Public Law 823. —Paul E. Plamann

FLAG DAY

The Flag of the United States is the universal symbol of our country. It provides instant expression of joy or sorrow, raised aloft or lowered to halfstaff. Flag Day, June 14, 1777, the Second Continental Congress authorized a new flag symbolizing a new nation: "Resolved that the Flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the únion be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The Stars and Stripes have changed twenty-six times. The *second* flag, the Star-Spangled Banner, created by the Second Flag Act of 1794 had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. An 1818 mandate for the twenty star flag restored the thirteen stripes and added a star for each state. President Taft prescribed dimensions and proportions of fly to hoist and field to fly in 1912. The Attorney General rendered an opinion in 1926 that early flag patterns "appear to have been regulated originally by custom."

In 1942 the 77th Congress enacted a code of flag laws, a highly unusual piece of legislation. With a possessive air, Americans speak of Our Flag. It is folded in its own cockade shape. Queens we have not, presidents come and go with a degree of regularity, but the Flag transmits a sense of permanence with its own mystique.

The history of fifty stars welded into one badge of honor cannot be spun swiftly. The story is that of a country so free it allows freedom. In the first sea trials of the nuclear submarine, the USS Francis Scott Key, Admiral Rickover said: "Key caught the mystique the flag has for us, who are a nation not by consanguity, not by a long common history but by devotion to the concept of liberty under law."

Flag Day recognizes this flag appeal. No expression of the reawakening of patriotism appears more obvious than the return to the act of hanging out a flag—the desire to stand and be counted in the Pledge to the Flag.

Flag Day—June 14—is a day of reverence for Old Glory. Our hearts are cheered to see her flying in lonely corners of this world, a symbol which bridges all generations and so perfectly reminds us of our one nation under God. The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House invites America to share in this happy celebration of history and heritage.

Expression of Gratitude

This second PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE is especially significant because it occurs in the 50th anniversary year of the adoption of The Star-Spangled Banner as our National Anthem. Its success is due to the enthusiastic cooperation and teamwork of thousands of people and organizations across our nation.

The National Flag Day Committee sincerely hopes that all supporters know how much their assistance is appreciated. Limitation of space precludes more detailed recognition. Appreciation to those shown and to those known only to themselves is limitless.

ABC—Baltimore Metro Chapter AFL-CÎO Aberdeen Proving Grounds Ordnance Center and School Able Temporaries Alex Brown and Sons American Airlines American Gas Association American Historic and Cultural Society American Insurance Association American Legion American Petroleum Institute **Amvets** Armed Forces Radio Mrs. Mildred M. Ayres Baltimore Air Coil Co. Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. Baltimore Magazine Baltimore Rotary Foundation Barton Duer and Koch Paper Co. Benjamin Moore and Co., New Jersey Bethlehem Steel Corp. Budeke's Paints, Inc. Building Congress and Exchange Catholic War Veterans

Calvert School

Mr. James Cannon Churches of Baltimore Community Associations of Baltimore Crown Central Petroleum Co. Delta Airlines Directorate of The Flag House Disabled American Veterans Eastern Airlines Edison Electric Institute Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower Electric Motor Repair Co. Jacob and Annita France Foundation, Inc. French-Bray Printing Co. Fuller-O'Brien Paint Co., California Gerding Printing Co. Mr. John R. German Greater Baltimore Board of Realtors Greater Baltimore Committee Hecht's Highland Resources, Inc., Texas Hochschilds Honorable Harry Hughes and State of Maryland Independent Can Co. International Business Machines Jewish War Veterans Johns Hopkins University

C. Markland Kelly Foundation Kiwanis Clubs Knights Templar Mr. Glenn H. Lahman M. P. Industries, Inc. Major League Baseball Maryland Association of Boards of Education Maryland Association of Realtors Maryland Casualty Co. Maryland Congressional Delegation Maryland Port Authority Maryland Veterans Commission Mass Transit Authority Mr. Walter L. Marshall Media Organizations-Local Media Organizations—National Mid-Atlantic Coca Cola Bottling Co. Mary Ellen Michel Memorial Fund McCormick and Co., Inc. National Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc. National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues National Association of Realtors

National Guard Association

National Society of Life Underwriters Chief of Naval Operations Optimist Clubs Pitney Bowes Co. Postmaster Bloomberg Postmaster General Bolger, Washington, D.C Phillips Petroleum Co. Printing Industry of Maryland Mr. R. Keith Rawlinson Retail Merchants The Retired Officers Association Rotary Clubs Honorable William Donald Schaefer and City of Baltimore Casper G. Sippel, Inc. Sons of The American Revolution Texaco, Inc. U.S. Olympic Field Hockey Association United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. U.S.F. Constellation Crew Veterans of Foreign Wars Veterans of World War I Voice of America Western Electric Co. Anonymous by Request

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association expresses sincere appreciation to the Secretary of Defense and to the officers and men of the United States Marine Corps for their splendid participation in this patriotic program.

The National Flag Day Committee acknowledges with gratitude the superb cooperation of Ft. McHenry, National Monument and Historic Shrine, Miss Juin Crosse, Superintendent.

Special appreciation is also extended to Crown Central Petroleum Co. and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. for major support, as well as to Westinghouse Broadcasting Corp. for broadcasting the PLEDGE ceremony live nationally on television and radio by satellite. Floodlights for the Flag House flagstaff were provided by the Mary Ellen Michel Memorial Fund.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY COMMITTEE

Mr. Herbert E. Witz, Chairman

Mr. Louis V. Koerber, Coordinator Mr. Hugh Benet, Jr.

Mr. Warren E. Bielenberg Mr. Warren M. Bloomberg Mr. John H. Ensor

Mrs. Fayne K. Farrer Mrs. Linda F. Jordan Mr. J. Sidney King Mrs. Turner Moore Mrs. Marion P. Sinwell Lt. Col. John S. Walker

FLAG HOUSE STAFF

Mrs. Walter W. Pearthree, Acting Director

Miss Jane Woltereck, Curator

844 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD. 21202 (301) 837-1793

97TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 187

To recognize the Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance as part of National Flag Day activities.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 15 (legislative day, APRIL 13), 1982

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself and Mr. SARBANES) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To recognize the Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance as part of National Flag Day activities.

- Whereas by Act of the Congress of the United States, dated June 14, 1777, the first official flag of the United States was adopted; and
- Whereas, by Act of the Congress dated August 3, 1949, June 14 of each year was designated "National Flag Day", and the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association in Baltimore, Maryland, has been the official sponsor, since 1952, of National Flag Day for the United States; and
- Whereas, on June 14, 1980, the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association developed a national campaign to encourage all Americans to Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance as part of National Flag Day ceremonies; and

- Whereas this concept has caught the imagination of Americans everywhere and has received wide citizen support and recognition; and
- Whereas the Pause for the Pledge will be part of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House's Flag Day observations: Now, therefore, be it
 - 1 Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
 - 2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 - 3 That the Congress of the United States recognizes the Pause
 - 4 for the Pledge as part of National Flag Day and encourages
 - 5 that it be part of National Flag Day ceremonies throughout
 - 6 the Nation and urges that all Americans participate in Na-
 - 7 tional Flag Day by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance at 4
 - 8 o'clock post meridiem eastern daylight time on June 14.
 - 9 Sec. 2. The Congress shall transmit a copy of this reso-
- 10 lution to the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore,
- 11 Maryland.



Congressional Record

of America

proceedings and debates of the 97^{th} congress, second session

Vol. 128

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1982

No. 41

Senate

and Mr. Sarbanes):

Senate Joint Resolution 187. Joint resolution to recognize the pause for after the 1949 congressional action the "Pledge of Allegiance" as part of have traditionally centered around the National Flag Day activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President. years ago a group of volunteers from the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore launched a national campaign to make the "Pledge of Allegiance" part of National Flag Day. Since then, the concept, "Pause for the Pledge," has caught on and has received national recognition. Last year's ceremony, held at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, was broadcast nationwide via satellite.

The "Pause for the Pledge" is supported by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Association of Realtors, major league baseball, and the U.S. Postal Service. The sponsors estimate that millions of Americans learned of the idea through the media and government, business, and service organizations.

The dedicated volunteers of the "Pause for the Pledge" are working to spread the word to all Americans. Their task is complicated but their idea is wonderfully simple. They see the saying the 31 words of the "Pledge of Allegiance" as a reaffirmation of our national spirit. Their efforts and those Americans everywhere who have participated deserve recognition.

The joint resolution I send to the desk today calls on Congress to recognize the "Pause for the Pledge" as an official part of National Flag Day and to encourage Americans to recite the "Pledge of Allegiance" at Flag Day ceremonies.

By Mr. MATHIAS (for himself officially designated June 14 as National Flag Day.

> Flag Day observations before and "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" written by James B. Upham and Francis Bellamy in 1892. Other ceremonies have included flag-raising ceremonies, the singing of the national anthem, and parades.

> Since 1952. the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association in Baltimore has been the official sponsor of Flag Week. Its headquarters is the house where Mary Young Pickersgill sewed the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem. The association makes recommendations for Flag Week events and encourages communities to hold special observations on June 14.

> This joint resolution will also be introduced in the other body by Representative Barbara Mikulski. Conthis gressional passage of resolution would officially recognize the "Pause for the Pledge" as part of National Flag Day and pay tribute to the patriotic efforts of the Flag House volunteers.

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The dedicated volunteers of the "Pause for the Pledge" are working to spread the word to all Americans. Their task is complicated but their idea is wonderfully simple. They see the saying the 31 words of the "Pledge of Allegiance" as a reaffirmation of our national spirit. Their efforts and those Americans everywhere who have participated deserve recognition.

The joint resolution I send to the desk today calls on Congress to recognize the "Pause for the Pledge" as an official part of National Flag Day and to encourage Americans to recite the "Pledge of Allegiance" at Flag Day ceremonies.

The Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, adopted an official banner by spelling out broad specifications for a national flag. After many years of local flag ceremonies, Congress in 1949

Harner Flag House Association in Rattimore has been the official sponsor of Flag Week. Its headquarters is the house where Mary Young Pickersgill sewed the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem. The association makes recommendations for Flag Week events and encourages communities to hold special observations on June 14.

This joint resolution will also be introduced in the other body by Representative Barbara Mikulski. Congressional passage of this joint resolution would officially recognize the "Pause for the Pledge" as part of National Flag Day and pay tribute to the patriotic efforts of the Flag House volunteers.

National Flag Day Committee

418 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231 301-563-FLAG

> SUGGESTED NATIONAL MESSAGE FOR ENVELOPE ENCLOSURES AND MEDIA OF ALL KINDS

PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

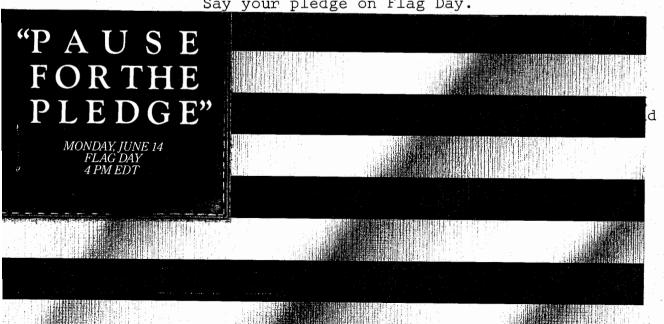
National Flag Day, June 14, 4 p.m. (EDT)

Pause, Americans, wherever you are, on June 14, Flag Day, to reaffirm love and support for your country by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Join your fellow Americans everywhere in this dedication of faith by this PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE to the freedom, liberty and democracy this flag represents.

The President of the United States has been invited to lead this nationwide PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 4 p.m. (EDT). This simple ceremony will be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

To commemorate National Flag Day, Americans can also plan their own local celebrations wherever they are: on picnics...at ball parks...at senior centers...on playgrounds...at work...everywhere, knowing they will join together for a National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Fly your flag during Flag Week. Say your pledge on Flag Day.





THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 1793

SUGGESTED NATIONAL MESSAGE FOR ENVELOPE ENCLOSURES AND MEDIA OF ALL KINDS

PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance

NATIONAL FLAG DAY, JUNE 14th. 4 P.M. E.D.T.

Pause, Americans, wherever you are, on June 14, Flag Day, to reaffirm love and support for your country by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Join your fellow Americans everywhere in this dedication of faith by this PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE to the freedom, liberty, and democracy this Flag represents.

The President of the United States has been invited to lead this nationwide PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 4 P.M. E.D.T. This patriotic ceremony will be a stimulating experience of unity at home and a symbol of solidarity abroad.

ON NATIONAL FLAG DAY, Americans can also plan their own local celebrations wherever they are on picnics...at ball parks...at senior centers...on playgrounds...at work...everywhere! Knowing they will join together for a National Pledge of Allegiance.

Fly your flag during Flag Week. Say your Pledge on Flag Day.

> Message from the National Flag Day Committee of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

ause with Crown Central Petroleum Corporation on Sunday, June 14, Flag Day, to reaffirm your love and support for our country by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Join your fellow Americans in a dedication of faith by this "Pause For The Pledge" to the freedom, liberty and democracy our Flag represents.

This nationwide pledge will take place at 4 P.M. (eastern daylight time). It promises to be a most memorable patriotic ceremony, both as a show of unity at home

and a symbol of solidarity abroad.

Throughout the day, why not also plan your own personal celebration at picnics, ball parks, beaches...wherever the spirit moves you!

"PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE"...SUNDAY, JUNE 14, FLAG DAY.
Proudly supported by your good neighbors at Crown.



"PAUSE FORTHE PLEDGE"

SUNDAY, JUNE 14 FLAG DAY 4 PM EDT



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 1793

Summary of Flag Day, June 14, 1981

The second annual PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE program

The Concept

An annual simultaneous saying of the Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag by all 226 million Americans everywhere, led by the President of the United States. The effect of this simple ceremony would be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

The Event

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, Maryland sponsored the second national PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance ceremony at historic Fort McHenry at 4 P.M. E.D.T. (See program attached) Millions of Americans joined in the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE ceremony as it was carried live nationwide by Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. satellite. The United States Marine Corps performed their Battle Color Ceremony with their Drum and Bugle Corps and Silent Drill Team.

The Method

The intensive campaign was conducted with a minimal budget by the National Flag Day Committee and supported by hundreds of friends, volunteers and organizations as they learned of the concept.

The Need

Continued efforts are needed to broaden the base of support so that the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE can become a regular part of National Flag Day.

Funds are also needed to assist in these efforts. Tax deductible contributions should be sent to: The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House/National Flag Day Committee, 844 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

Specific Results Known

The 1981 results as shown below far exceed those achieved in the initial, brief 1980 effort. Flag Day is recognized as the connecting link between two other patriotic days — Memorial Day and Independence Day. The concept of this simple, united act of dedication by Americans everywhere caught the imagination of the people and press across the nation.

National Media Coverage

Satellite broadcast of Pledge ceremony by Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., available to all stations at no charge.

Voice of America broadcast to thirty-eight foreign countries.

(over)

Armed Forces Radio broadcast to Americans around the world.

Associated Press and United Press news articles.

70 Stations of Baltimore Oriole Radio Network Brooks Robinson repeated Pledge messages June 1-14, New York to Alabama (Crown Central Petroleum, sponsor).

Larry King Talk Show interview on June 9.

Other Talk Shows Interviews Schenectady, New York, Minneapolis, Minn. on June 11 and 12.

21 Day Salute to Honor America media pamphlet told of Pledge Program.

The American Legion Magazine May issue sent to 2.6 million members.

The American Legion Auxilary's Magazine May/June issue sent to 1 million members.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Magazine June issue, front cover and feature story, sent to 1.9 million members.

The Retired Officer Magazine June issue article.

National Guard Magazine June issue article.

Knight Templar Magazine June issue article.

Daily Press Newport News, Va. Fullpage story and pictures.

Honolulu Hawaii Advertiser picture and story.

Political Support

President Reagan was unable to take part "this year," but expressed interest in program.

Maryland Congressional Delegation Senator Mathias and Representative Mikulski organized efforts to have all members join together to invite the President to lead the Pledge at Fort McHenry. They also introduced Joint Resolutions SJR 81 and HJR 256 on behalf of Delegation to recognize the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE as part of National Flag Day. Senator Sarbanes and Representative Mikulski attended ceremonies at Fort McHenry.

Governor Hughes wrote letters to Governors of all states and territories asking them to support the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE. Almost all Governors responded positively and issued Proclamations. Governor Camacho of the Mariana Islands, near the International DateLine claimed to "be the first to participate in Flag Day - 1981."

Mayor Schaefer Led the Nation in the Pledge live by satellite. Wrote letters to Mayors of 84 major cities asking them to support the ceremony. Gave his full personal support and that of all appropriate offices of Baltimore City. Arranged to have flags of other states fly over Fort McHenry on Flag Day. Most Mayors issued Proclamations and responded positively.

Postmaster General of United States Mr. Bolger authorized use of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE mail cancellation messages in 51 cities in 37 states between May 1 and June 14 in this and future years. (Over 100 million pieces of mail show message per day).

Major Business and Organization Support

Crown Central Petroleum Co. (Henry A. Rosenberg, Chairman) Major donation to finance Post Office cancellation program. Wrote personal letters to Chief Executive Officers of American Petroleum Institute members requesting their full support. Favorable replies from many, such as Phillips, Mobile, Exxon and Amoco. Every Crown station flew several American Flags from May 30 until July 4. Enclosed Pledge message in all credit card statements mailed:

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. (Jack Moseley, Chairman)
Made major donation to insure sufficient funds for national program.
Requested national support from American Insurance Association and Insurance Information Institute (trade associations of 150 major insurance companies).

National Association of REALTORS (700,000 members) selected PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE as national project for their "Make America Better" theme of Patriotism. REALTORS of 1790 local boards participated by working with local industry, organizations and elected officials. They estimate they reached over 50 million Americans. Ocean City, Maryland received the top award in the nation for many innovative PLEDGE projects on Flag Day.

Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. made a donation of support and placed a PLEDGE message in 835,000 statements to customers. They featured Flag Day in company magazine.

Edison Electric Institute and American Gas Association (trade associates of 550 utility companies across the nation) asked all member companies to put envelope enclosure messages in their May Cycle billing which reached 90% of all users in America.

Associated Builders and Contractors (trade association of 16,000 construction firms across the nation) supported national effort. Front page story was in monthly bulletin.

Major Leaque Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn again requested all owners to schedule special Flag Day ceremonies. (Player strike prevented execution this year).

National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (154 teams) requested to have similar programs. President John Johnson requested all owners to schedule special Pledge ceremonies.

United States Field Hockey Association endorsed program and promoted through their 207,000 members across the nation.

C. Markland Kelly Foundation provided necessary funds for Post Office master die hub.

American Legion, Amvets, Catholic War Veterans, D.A.V., Jewish War Veterans, Joint Veterans Commission, and V.F.W. joined in support through their large memberships.

Rotary, Kiwanis and Optimists Clubs supported program in many parts of the nation.

Greater Baltimore Committee contacted over 1000 member firms requesting their support of Pledge/Flag Day program.

Benjamin Moore & Co. Montvale, New Jersey, made a donation and actively supported programs through their 13 plants across the nation.

The Hecht Company and Baltimore Magazine joined together to sponsor a fireworks display as "grand finale" to Flag Day Ceremonies at Fort McHenry, promoted Flag Day prior to June 14.

Printing Industries of Maryland and America officially endorsed program and promoted nationally.

Maryland Casualty Company made donation and notified its 200 offices across the country.

<u>Pitney Bowes Company</u> actively sold postage meter messages at all local offices nationally. (\$19.00 each). Many are in use across the nation.

The O'Brien Corporation South San Francisco, California actively supported program through their many plants across the nation.

Billy Graham Greater Baltimore Crusade included PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE and a special Flag Day ceremony at the June 14 service attended by over 32,000 people.

Postmaster of Baltimore special cancellation booth at Fort McHenry and much other support.

I.B.M. Corporations Baltimore Office mounted 100 ft. by 60 ft. replica of the Star-Spangled Banner on its building overlooking the Inner Harbor during Flag Week.

National Association of Accountants Article in June Newsletter.

National Association of Parliamentarians Kansas City, Mo. article in Quarterly Pamphlet.



The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE: Americans all across the country would stop for a moment at 4:00 p.m. EDT, June 14, to say simultaneously the 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The effect of this simple ceremony would be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."



Message from the National Flag Day Committee of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

National Flag Day Committee

418 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231 301-563-FLAG

CONCEPT PAPER:

PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE Ceremony NATIONAL FLAG DAY, June 14 A NATIONAL DAY OF PATRIOTISM

The concept of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE on Flag Day:

Americans all across the country would pause for a moment on June 14 at 4 p.m. (EDT) to say simultaneously the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The effect of this simple ceremony each year would be a stimulating experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

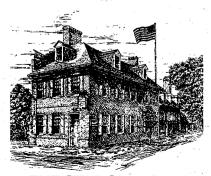
The idea of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE originated in 1980 at The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, Maryland. During the past two years, the concept has swept across the country in a grassroots movement supported by a broad spectrum of individuals, organizations and businesses. Appropriate local ceremonies of many kinds have been held in conjunction with the national PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE.

The Continental Congress adopted a National Flag on June 14, 1777, but it was not until 1949 that Congress officially designated June 14 as National Flag Day. Since 1952, The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House has been its official sponsor.

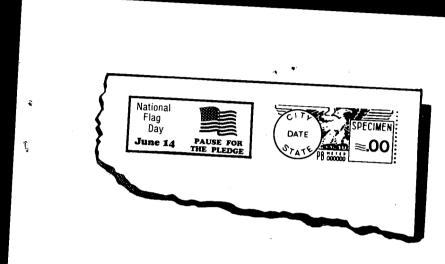
The Flag House was the home of Mary Pickersgill who made the Star-Spangled Banner, the huge 42 ft. by 30 ft. flag which flew over Ft. McHenry during the war of 1812, and was immortalized by Francis Scott Key in our National Anthem.

President Reagan is considering our invitation to lead Americans in the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE over television and radio at 4 p.m. (EDT) on Flag Day.

Attached is a list of support for National Flag Day PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE to date. By relying on national and local organizations to keep the momentum going, the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE movement is responding to the needs of Americans everywhere to reaffirm their patriotism and love for country on an annual basis.



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 1793 National Historic Landmark



Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ actual size

PROPOSAL: The National Flag Day Committee of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, Maryland requests your organization to participate in the national observance of Flag Day, June 14, by helping to Support and Promote a nationwide "PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance" by all Americans scheduled for 4 p.m. (EDT).

PROGRAM: President Reagan is considering an invitation to lead the American people in the simultaneous Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Appropriate local ceremonies of many kinds will be held across the country in conjunction with the national PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE on June 14.

BACKGROUND: The Continental Congress adopted a National Flag on June 14, 1777, but it was not until 1949 that Congress officially designated June 14 as National Flag Day. Since 1952, its official sponsor has been The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, home of Mary Pickersgill who made the huge 42 ft. by 30 ft. Flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the war of 1812, and was immortalized by Francis Scott Key in our National Anthem. The idea of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE originated in 1980 at The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House. During the past two years, the concept has swept across the Nation in a grassroots movement supported by a broad spectrum of individuals, organizations and businesses.

PROBLEM: An event of this nature, non-profit and non-political, can be successful only with the help of leading citizens, large corporations and the mass media. Through these individuals and organizations, Americans everywhere can be alerted to the program and asked to participate.

SPECIFIC REQUESTS: The National Flag Day Committee requests your organization to:

- 1. Publicly endorse the program by writing to President Reagan and The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House.
- 2. Notify all members through regular national and local publications of the program early enough to allow them to "spread the word" with their employees, families, friends, service clubs to ring their church bells just before 4 p.m. (EDT) and to PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE. Only the imagination limits the kinds of local observances that can be held across our country.
- 3. Encourage all newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations to publicize the program through public service announcements, talk shows, letters to the editor, prior to Flag Day and event itself.
- 4. Enclose Flag Day messages in regular outgoing mail at NO EXTRA POSTAGE COST. Purchase PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE postage meter messages from local Pitney Bowes offices.
- 5. Encourage tax exempt contributions to The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House/National Flag Day Committee, 844 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

National Flag Day Committee

418 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231 301-563-FLAG

May 4, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell Special Assistant to the President Office of Public Liasion Old Executive Building, Room 191 White House Washington, D.C. 20500

> Re: PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE Flag Day - 1982

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

This letter is written in follow-up of my telephone conversation with Mrs. Maiselle Shortley of your office. It is our hope that we may define clearly the total efforts being made to have President Reagan lead all Americans in a "new beginning" of patriotism by focusing proper attention on Flag Day, June 14th.

Flag Day - 1982 marks the third annual PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE. The packet of information attached describes the concept and the broad spectrum of support received last year. All of this was accomplished by a small group of volunteers from The Flag House on a miminal budget. Grassroots America proved that they want an easy way to express their patriotism each year. This PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE concept transcends all barriers that may seem to exist in our country.

Because of the President's trip to Europe in early June, we respectfully make the following requests:

1. Scheduling Office

As Mr. Newell's office has stated that the President is unable to accept our invitation to Baltimore, we request the President to lead the Pledge from The White House at 4 P.M. E.D.T. on Flag Day. (The Pledge portion of the 1981 Ceremony was carried live by satellite from 3:59 to 4:01).

We request the President tape an appropriate Flag Day message to the American people before he leaves for Europe?



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 1793

National Historic Landmark

2. Congress

We have been working with the offices of Senate Majority Leader Baker, Senator Mathias and Congresswoman Mikulski of Maryland. Joint Resolutions SJR 187 and HJR 468 have been introduced to make the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE a regular part of National Flag Day. (See attached)

Executive Branch

We request the President to include the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE in his Flag Day Proclamation.

We request the President to consider writing an article on "What Flag Day Means to Me", similar to one he wrote last year about July Fourth, for publication in 1983, if 1982 schedule is too tight.

We request the Vice President to lead all Americans in the Pledge from the White House if the President is out of the country on Flag Day.

We request members of the President's Cabinet to direct their departments of government to PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance. (Postmaster General Bolger has authorized the Postal Service to use a cancellation message in 51 major cities from May 1 through June 14 each year. Voice of America and Armed Forces Radio both did worldwide broadcasts last year).

Thank you very much, Mr. Blackwell, for your consideration on the above. Should you need additional information, please let me know.

CC: Vice President Bush Senator Baker Senator Mathias Congresswoman Mikulski

> Mr. Bolger Mr. Newell

Mr. Benet, Flag House

Mr. Read, Flag House

Sincerely,

Louis V. Koerber

Louis V. Koerber

Chairman

National Flag Day Committee

National Flag Day Committee

418 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231 301-563-FLAG

May 11, 1982

The Vice President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Welcome home from your Far East trip!
We followed you with interest via the various media coverage.

For the third year, the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House is sponsoring a PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance to our Flag at 4 P.M. E.D.T. on National Flag Day, June 14. The concept of 230 million Americans everywhere uniting for a moment on Flag Day each year, led by our President, would be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad. It would certainly signal a new beginning of patriotism.

The President's staff indicates his European trip in early June may prevent him from participating this year. We urgently request that you lead the National ceremony from The White House in his absence at 4 P.M. E.D.T. on Flag Day.

Joint Resolutions SJR 187 and HJR 468 have been introduced to recognize the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance as part of National Flag Day activities. The packet of information attached describes the concept and the broad spectrum of support received last year. Satellite coverage on radio and TV, as well as on Armed Forces Radio and Voice of America, carried the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE message to millions of Americans everywhere.

A copy of our most recent letter to Mr. Morton C. Blackwell has been forwarded to your office for informational purposes. Please let us know if we may provide additional details of our program.

We sincerely hope that you will lead all Americans in those special 31 words of the Pledge -"One nation under God, indivisible."



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 1793 National Historic Landmark

Our best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Foris V. Forther Louis V. Koerber

Chairman

National Flag Day Committee

LVK/mld

President Reagan cc:

Senator Howard Baker

Senator Mathias

Congresswoman Mikulski

Mr. Newell

Mr. Benet, Flag House Mr. Read, Flag House

THE WHITE HOUSE

Note Flag

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1982

Mr. Louis V. Koerber, Chairman National Flag Day Committee 418 South Broadway Baltimore, Maryland 21231

Dear Mr. Koerber:

Thank you so much for your letter of May 4, outlining your requests and efforts on behalf of Flag Day.

Although my assistant, Mrs. Shortley, has explained to me that your previous request to the scheduling office has been turned down, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to that office for further consideration regarding your new requests.

I have urged them to be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

In the meantime, I am enclosing with this letter several ceremonial copies of the proclamation for Flag Day and National Flag Week.

I know that your program is very worthwhile and hope that some or all of your requests will be fulfilled.

If there is anything further I or my staff can do for you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell

Special Assistant to the President

Marton C. Blochwell

for Public Liaison

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is the end of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Blackwell, Morton: Files Folder: National Flag Day Box: 14

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Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

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