

The flag represents our Nation—a nation of the people that are living, working, and have died for our country so that it will always remain a symbol of unity, and can never be broken up.

We, the living, should mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, as our forefathers did.

DISPLAYING OUR FLAG (By Nancy Farron)

Our flag represents every State in the entire country. Everyone should show respect to the "Star-Spangled Banner." There are certain rules that should be observed when using the flag. These are a few of the ways in which the flag should be displayed.

When the flag is flown at half-staff, it should be raised to the top of the flagpole, then lowered to half-staff. When being taken down it should be raised entirely to the top—then lowered and folded correctly. On Memorial Day, the flag is kept at half-staff from sunrise until noon; than it should be flown all the way up until sunset.

When flags from several countries are displayed, the U.S. flag should be in the center or at the highest point. When displayed with another flag, one across the other, our flag should be on the right, and its staff should be in front of the other, toward the audience.

When our flag is carried in a procession or parade the bearer should be in front of the center of the line or to the right of all other flags.

The flag should not be used for decoration. When displayed, not on a staff, it should be hung horizontally or vertically, from a balcony or wall, with the blue field at the upper right.

In church, the flag should be displayed to the clergymen's right, facing the congregation. If flown by a naval chaplain, the church pennant may be flown above it.

When the flag is used to cover a casket, at a military funeral, or covering the casket of a great hero that has served our country, the blue field should cover the left shoulder. When carried to the grave the casket is brought feet first. The flag should be taken off and folded correctly when the casket is lowered into the ground. The flag is then presented to the wife or mother of the serviceman.

Having great respect for our country we should observe these rules gladly. The flag represents our country and mistreating it would only show disrespect for the country. Let us all keep alert and display our flag correctly at all times.

Immigration Amendments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1964

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, early in June I introduced legislation designed to modernize our outdated immigration and naturalization laws. My colleague from Massachusetts, Representative Brad Morse, introduced an identical bill.

One of the most important features of the bill would gear the national origins quota system to the total U.S. population in 1960 and reflect actual immigration between 1920 and 1960. This would increase the total annual immigration and provide needed relief for areas whose quotas are now heavily oversubscribed.

Typical of the favorable reaction to this legislation is an editorial which appeared recently in the Lowell (Mass.) Sun commending Congressman MORSE for his action:

IMMIGRATION

Existing immigration law, based on the national origins system, reflects the population of the United States in 1920. As a result a number of quotas are oversubscribed by as much as 100,000 while 35 percent of the quotas remain unused each year. A Brad Morse bill, which is now among those receiving hearings by the House Judiciary Committee, would gear the quotas to the total U.S. population in 1960. This would increase annual immigration to about 300,000. The additional numbers would be allocated to quota areas on the basis of actual immigration to this country between 1920 and 1960. Unused quotas would be pooled and allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

The revised system would bring about dramatic increases in the annual quotas of Italy, Greece, Poland, Israel, and the Baltic States. In addition, the bill would extend to the parents of citizens the same preference now applicable to the child or spouse of a citizen.

The Nation's immigration system surely needs to be overhauled. Under the present hard-and-fast system countries that could use a higher quota are denied, while those that have more than enough merely reject the big figures. A country like England, for example, rarely makes use of more than 15 percent of its quota, while small lands exhaust their opportunity in short order.

The Morse bill offers corrections of inequalities and the modernization of an archaic formula.

South of the Border

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1964

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from Florida, the Honorable D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, had published in the Washington Post on Monday, June 22, a letter entitled "South of the Border." It is such a calm, clear statement of the activities which are being perpetrated in the beautiful city of St. Augustine by hired agitators that I feel it must be called to the attention of the entire Congress. I congratulate Congressman MATTHEWS for his calm analysis of a situation which is unjustified and unjustifiable. The disciples of destruction who are at work in St. Augustine have no real interest in desegregation. Their interest is self-perpetuation self-aggrandizement and it is regrettable that we must tolerate such activities in the name of democracy.

All of us know BILLY MATTHEWS for the patriotic citizen that he is and for the exemplary manner in which he has represented the people of his district.

Many of us share the agonizing concern which we know he now feels about the ordeal being experienced by the historic city of St. Augustine.

His letter to the Post brings to focus this problem. The issuance of this challenge by him is one in which many of us

would like to be associated. I submit his letter for publication in the RECORD because it carries a message to every American:

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1964]

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

I read in your issue of Sunday, June 14, the editorial in which you mentioned problems in St. Augustine, Fla., which is in my congressional district. It is regrettable that St. Augustine has been marked for demonstrations by irresponsible outsiders because it happens to be the Nation's oldest city, and we are now planning a great quadricentennial celebration to begin next year.

There is a determined effort to ruin the city of St. Augustine economically, which will mean a tremendous loss to people of all races and creeds; and especially do the agitators want Federal troops to be dispatched to St. Augustine to create a hideous image of a very beautiful and great city. How heartless and cruel can the so-called disciples of peace be!

As long as we have laws on the statute books, in my opinion, these laws should be obeyed until by orderly process they are changed. I have a feeling that in the editorials of your newspaper, when the so-called civil rights bill is thrust upon our people in just a few days, there will be many of these "pious utterances" about obeying the law. What about obeying the law now?

You would be doing America a great favor if in your editorial columns you would suggest that the outside troublemakers who are now in St. Augustine go back home and attend to the great problems of moral deterioration in their backyard. Surely you realize that in the present captioned civil rights bill there is supposedly a redress of all the grievances that the troublemakers in St. Augustine professedly have. It would seem to me that the determined destruction of a beautiful and proud city of 15,000 American citizens is the real purpose of the demonstrations in St. Augustine.

D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS,
Member of Congress.

Prayer Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1964

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leo Pfeffer is one of the leading constitutional lawyers in the country. He has appeared before the Supreme Court in several cases involving the first amendment freedoms. He is a recognized authority on religious liberty in America.

During the recent hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on the proposed Becker amendment, Mr. Pfeffer gave some of the most enlightening testimony received by the committee. I commend his statement, which follows, to all my colleagues and all those who seek a better understanding of this important matter:

STATEMENT OF LEO PFEFFER TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT HEARINGS ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 693 AND OTHER PENDING PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION WITH RESPECT TO BIBLE READING AND PRAYERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

May I first express my appreciation to this committee for inviting me to present my

does show that thus far the new policy has not produced any of the bad results which its opponents had predicted, and that, on the other hand, there are impressive signs that the new policy is doing a great deal of good.

If in the end the experiment works out, as it shows signs of doing today, there will be a change in the concept of fiscal integrity. It will no longer be identified with an insistence on balancing the budget annually or even biennially. It will be identified with the purpose and duty of bringing total demand into balance with the labor power and the resources of the country at a level where there is adequate and ample but not excessive employment of capital and labor.

Among the rising generation this concept of fiscal integrity will come to be accepted as truly orthodox and conservative.

John Plumides, Supreme President, Order of Ahepa, Receives North Carolina's Distinguished Service Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1964

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Plumides of Charlotte, N.C., supreme president of Ahepa, was recently honored by the presentation of North Carolina's Distinguished Service Award.

The award, the highest given by the State of North Carolina, was a tribute to Mr. Plumides' outstanding services on behalf of his city, his State, and his Country. It was presented at a testimonial banquet attended by prominent leaders from the State of North Carolina and from the national Ahepa organization.

Under unanimous consent I include in the Record an account of the testimonial dinner given in honor of Mr. Plumides. I would also like to take this opportunity to add my congratulations to those of John Plumides' many admirers and friends, on his reception of this well deserved recognition of his outstanding leadership.

The text of the account follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HONORS AHEPA SUPREME PRESIDENT PLUMIDES WITH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—North Carolina's Distinguished Service Award was presented to Ahepa Supreme President John G. Plumides of Charlotte, N.C., at the testimonial banquet given in his honor on Sunday, May 24. Hargrove Bowles, Jr., chairman of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, represented Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, and made the presentation.

The award, which is the highest that the State can bestow, was made for Mr. Plumides' services to the State above and beyond the call of duty, especially for his work in education and community services. In making the award, Mr. Bowles said: "You represent the very best of people of Greek descent in the United States, and your dedicated service has meant much to all of us in North Carolina."

Ahepa Supreme President Plumides is only the fourth person to receive the North Carolina Distinguished Service Award. Evangelist

Billy Graham is one of the recipients of the award.

The testimonial banquet tendered in Ahepa Supreme President Plumides' honor by his chapter, Marathon Chapter No. 2 of Charlotte, N.C., was held at the Queen Charlotte Hotel in Charlotte, with a capacity crowd present. Speakers of city, State, and national prominence praised Mr. Plumides for his outstanding service to his city and State and country.

Charlotte Mayor pro tempore James B. Whittington described Mr. Plumides as a man who gives of his time and efforts to make Charlotte a better place to live. He said: "We believe Charlotte is a better place because John Plumides is one of us." U.S. Representatives Basil L. Whitener, and Charles R. Jonas, lauded both John Plumides and the Order of Ahepa for their outstanding services to community and national life.

Speaking on behalf of the Order of Ahepa, Socrates V. Sekles, chairman of the supreme board of trustees, and Ahepa Supreme Vice President Nicholas J. Chirekos, congratulated Supreme President Plumides on his many years of service to the fraternity and for his outstanding contributions to the Order of Ahepa. Mrs. Josie Chase, grand vice president of the Daughters of Penelope, was a speaker of the evening also. Other speakers on the program were: The Honorable Nick A. Theodore, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives; the Honorable L. Richardson Preyer, candidate for Governor of North Carolina; Tom D. Keretis, president of Marathon Chapter No. 2, Order of Ahepa; Nick J. Miller, president of the Charlotte Greek Orthodox Community; and the Right Reverend Emanuel Bouyoucas, pastor of Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church.

Friends of Supreme President Plumides from many parts of the country attended. These included: Ahepa Supreme Secretary Nick Smyrnis, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ahepa Supreme Treasurer X. K. Microutsicos, of Trenton, N.J.; Ahepa Supreme Governor Nick T. Georges, of Detroit, Mich.; Ahepa Supreme Trustee A. Don Bullion, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Executive Secretary George J. Leber, of Washington, D.C.; district 13 Gov. Sam Stavarakas, of Chicago, Ill.; district 1 Gov. Steve Moskos, of Columbia, S.C.; John T. Pappas, Washington, D.C.; Louis Dukas, New York City; Tom Heos, Flint, Mich.; Chris Ekonomou, Eau Gallie, Fla.; Lt. Gov. Gregory Despinakis, Birmingham, Ala.; James Kostopoulos, Hammond, Ind.; and many others.

Follow The Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1964

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record I include therein a very inspiring article entitled "Follow the Flag," from the Assabet Valley Beacon, published in my district.

This article consists of essays written by eighth-grade students of the Stow Junior High School which were presented by their authors at the Flag Day exercises held at the Center School on Friday, June 12, 1964.

I am very proud, indeed, to represent these fine young Americans and their teachers and school officials, who arranged and conducted such an outstand-

ing Flag Day ceremony in the beautiful town of Stow in my district.

It is in communities like Stow that the fires of patriotism and loyalty burn with such a brilliant glow, lighting up for the whole world to see, the unswerving resolution of the American people to honor their flag and to preserve the great Nation dedicated to liberty over which it flies.

The article follows:

FOLLOW THE FLAG—HISTORY OF OUR FLAG

(By Martha Huntley)

In 1776, the American colonists decided that they wanted only one flag. On June 14, 1777, Congress passed a resolution stating that the flag of the United States should have 13 alternate red and white stripes, and a union of 13 stars on a blue field representing a new constellation. No one knows why Congress chose this design; but it is supposed that the red is for hardness and courage, the blue for vigilance, perseverance and justice. Our flag today has 50 stars, each representing one of the 50 States.

There are many rules pertaining to the flag. When saluting the flag in a parade, the moment it approaches the right hand is placed over the heart, or a military salute is given. The flag is carried to the right of all other flags.

If there are many flags, the flag is carried alone in front of the center of the line. The flag is never draped over a car, it is hung freely on a perpendicular rod. With grouped staffs, place the flag at the center and the highest point. With crossed staffs, the flag is put on its own right, its staff in front of any other flags. On a casket, the flag is draped with its canton at the head and over the left shoulder of the body. Behind a speaker it is hung flat against the wall. On a platform it stands in the position of honor on the right of the speaker.

The flag flies day and night in several places. They include: the east and west entrances to Washington, D.C., and in Baltimore, Md., over the grave of Francis Scott Key.

Our flag should be displayed every day in good weather and at polling places on election day. Some special days that it should be displayed on are: New Year's Day, Inauguration Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, and the Fourth of July.

The flag should be honored as a symbol of the proud Nation it represents.

OUR FEELINGS CONCERNING OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM

(By Donna Brown)

The flag of the United States was one of the first flags to mean a great deal to the people of a whole nation.

The 13 stripes on the American flag stand for the original 13 colonies that became the original 13 States.

In the blue field, there is one star for each of the States in the Union. The colors of the flag can best be explained by this statement: "We take the stars and blue union from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus we show we have separated from her; and those white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

The usual way to show that we honor the flag is to stand erect and place our right hand over our hearts and recite the "Pledge of Allegiance," in unison.

Every time we make this pledge, we should think of what we are saying. Thousands of people say it every day, but do they really understand it?

In it we promise to be faithful to the flag and the country it stands for—if necessary, to give our lives to protect it.