

or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged” for “the current war”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 181, 182 of this title.

**§ 180. Design for service lapel button; persons entitled to wear button**

The Secretary of Defense 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 any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged.

(Oct. 17, 1942, ch. 615, § 2, 56 Stat. 796; May 27, 1953, ch. 70, 67 Stat. 35.)

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act May 27, 1953, substituted “Secretary of Defense” for “Secretary of War” and “any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged” for “the current war”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 181, 182 of this title.

**§ 181. Approval of designs by Secretary of Defense; license to manufacture and sell; penalties**

Upon the approval by the Secretary of Defense 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 Defense 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 sections 179 to 182 of this title, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000.

(Oct. 17, 1942, ch. 615, § 3, 56 Stat. 796; May 27, 1953, ch. 70, 67 Stat. 35.)

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act May 27, 1953, substituted “Secretary of Defense” for “Secretary of War”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 182 of this title.

**§ 182. Rules and regulations**

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 179 to 182 of this title.

(Oct. 17, 1942, ch. 615, § 4, 56 Stat. 796; May 27, 1953, ch. 70, 67 Stat. 35.)

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act May 27, 1953, substituted “Secretary of Defense” for “Secretary of War”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 181 of this title.

**§§ 182a to 182d. Repealed. Pub. L. 89-534, § 2, Aug. 11, 1966, 80 Stat. 345**

Section 182a, acts Aug. 1, 1947, ch. 426, § 1, 61 Stat. 710; Aug. 21, 1951, ch. 339, 65 Stat. 195, related to creation of gold star lapel button. See section 1126 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

Section 182b, acts Aug. 1, 1947, ch. 426, § 2, 61 Stat. 710; Aug. 21, 1951, ch. 339, 65 Stat. 195, related to eligibility for gold star lapel button. See section 1126 of Title 10.

Section 182c, acts Aug. 1, 1947, ch. 426, § 3, 61 Stat. 710; Aug. 21, 1951, ch. 339, 65 Stat. 195, related to definitions with regard to gold star lapel button. See section 1126 of Title 10.

Section 182d, acts Aug. 1, 1947, ch. 426, § 4, 61 Stat. 710; Aug. 21, 1951, ch. 339, 65 Stat. 195, related to penalties applicable for misuse of gold star lapel button.

**§§ 183, 184. Repealed. Pub. L. 85-857, § 14(84), Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1272**

Section 183, act Nov. 22, 1943, ch. 301, § 1, 57 Stat. 590, authorized a gift to relative of a person who died while in military or naval service of United States flag used at such member’s funeral. See section 2301 of Title 38, Veterans’ Benefits.

Section 184, act Nov. 22, 1943, ch. 301, § 2, 57 Stat. 591, authorized prescription of regulations and appropriations for purposes of section 183 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Jan. 1, 1959, see section 2 of Pub. L. 85-857, set out as an Effective Date note preceding Part I of Title 38, Veterans’ Benefits.

**§ 185. Transferred**

CODIFICATION

Section, act Apr. 17, 1952, ch. 216, 66 Stat. 64, which related to National Day of Prayer, was transferred to section 169h of this title.

**§ 186. National motto**

The national motto of the United States is declared to be “In God we trust.”

(July 30, 1956, ch. 795, 70 Stat. 732.)

**§ 187. National floral emblem**

The flower commonly known as the rose is designated and adopted as the national floral emblem of the United States of America, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

(Pub. L. 99-449, Oct. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 1128.)

PROC. NO. 5574. THE ROSE PROCLAIMED THE NATIONAL FORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proc. No. 5574, Nov. 20, 1986, 51 F.R. 42197, provided:

Americans have always loved the flowers with which God decorates our land. More often than any other flower, we hold the rose dear as the symbol of life and love and devotion, of beauty and eternity. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, Americans who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has existed in America for age upon age. We have always cultivated roses in our gardens. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses, and a variety he named after his mother is still grown today. The White House itself boasts a beautiful Rose Garden. We grow roses in all our fifty States. We find roses throughout our art, music, and literature. We decorate our celebrations and parades with roses. Most of all, we present roses to those we love, and we

lavish them on our altars, our civil shrines, and the final resting places of our honored dead.

The American people have long held a special place in their hearts for roses. Let us continue to cherish them, to honor the love and devotion they represent, and to bestow them on all we love just as God has bestowed them on us.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159 [Pub. L. 99-449, 36 U.S.C. 187], has designated the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN.

### § 188. National march

The composition by John Philip Sousa entitled "The Stars and Stripes Forever" is hereby designated as the national march of the United States of America.

(Pub. L. 100-186, Dec. 11, 1987, 101 Stat. 1286.)

### § 189. Recognition of National League of Families POW/MIA flag

The National League of Families POW/MIA flag is hereby recognized officially and designated as the symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of Americans still prisoner, missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, thus ending the uncertainty for their families and the Nation.

(Pub. L. 101-355, § 2, Aug. 10, 1990, 104 Stat. 416.)

#### DISPLAY OF POW/MIA FLAG

Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title X, § 1084, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1482, provided that:

"(a) DISPLAY OF POW/MIA FLAG.—The POW/MIA flag, having been recognized and designated in section 2 of Public Law 101-355 (104 Stat. 416) [36 U.S.C. 189] as the symbol of the Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of Americans still prisoner, missing, and unaccounted for, thus ending the uncertainty for their families and the Nation, shall be displayed—

"(1) at each national cemetery and at the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial each year on Memorial Day and Veterans Day and on any day designated by law as National POW/MIA Recognition Day; and

"(2) on, or on the grounds of, the buildings specified in subsection (b) on any day designated by law as National POW/MIA Recognition Day.

"(b) SPECIFIED BUILDINGS FOR FLAG DISPLAY.—The buildings referred to in subsection (a)(2) are the buildings containing the primary offices of—

"(1) the Secretary of State;

"(2) the Secretary of Defense;

"(3) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and

"(4) the Director of the Selective Service System.

"(c) PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FLAGS.—Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 5, 1991], the Administrator of General Services shall procure POW/MIA flags and distribute them as necessary to carry out this section.

"(d) TERMINATION OF FLAG DISPLAY REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (a) shall cease to apply upon a determination by the President that the fullest possible account-

ing has been made of all members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the United States who have been identified as prisoner of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia.

"(e) POW/MIA FLAG DEFINED.—As used in this section, the term 'POW/MIA flag' means the National League of Families POW/MIA flag recognized officially and designated by section 2 of Public Law 101-355 (104 Stat. 416)."

## CHAPTER 11—CIVIL AIR PATROL

Sec. 201.	Corporation created.
202.	Objects and purposes of corporation.
203.	Membership.
204.	Prohibition against issuance of stock or business activities; completion of organization.
205.	Powers of corporation.
206.	Exclusive right to name, insignia, copyrights, emblems and badges.
207.	Annual report.
208.	Reservation of right to amend or repeal chapter.

### § 201. Corporation created

The following-named persons, to wit: Harold F. Wood, of Alabama; J. M. Morris, of Arizona; Rex P. Hayes, of Arkansas; Bertrand Rhine, of California; J. A. Smethills, of Colorado; W. T. Gilbert, of Connecticut; William J. Simpson, of Delaware; Zack T. Mosley, of Florida; J. L. Dobbins, of Georgia; Leverett Davis, of Idaho; Gordon A. DaCosta, of Illinois; Walker W. Winslow, of Indiana; Don C. Johnston, of Iowa; J. Howard Wilcox, of Kansas; W. S. Rinehart, of Kentucky; Richard G. Jones, of Louisiana; Guy P. Gannett, of Maine; Edward R. Fenimore, of Maryland; John Shennett, of Massachusetts; Ray R. Baker, of Michigan; Clayton N. Wulff, of Minnesota; J. R. Dowd, of Mississippi; L. W. Greene, of Missouri; Roy W. Milligan, of Montana; Rudy C. Mueller, of Nebraska; Eugene H. Howell, of Nevada; John F. Brown, of New Hampshire; Frank D. Carvin, of New Jersey; Lewis W. Graham, of New Mexico; Stuart C. Welch, of New York; Frank E. Dawson, of North Carolina; Irven A. Myhra, of North Dakota; George A. Stone, of Ohio; W. H. Shockey, of Oklahoma; G. Robert Dodson, of Oregon; Phillip F. Neuweiler, of Pennsylvania; Norris W. Rakestraw, of Rhode Island; Dexter C. Martin, of South Carolina; James R. Barnett, of South Dakota; W. C. Whelen, of Tennessee; D. Harold Byrd, of Texas; Joseph D. Bergin, of Utah; William V. Mason, of Vermont; Allan C. Perkinson, of Virginia; E. R. Schiller, of Washington; Hubert H. Stark, of West Virginia; John F. Stratton, of Wisconsin; and Albert W. Dickinson, Junior, of Wyoming, and their associates and successors, are incorporated and declared to be a body corporate by the name of the Civil Air Patrol (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation").

(July 1, 1946, ch. 527, § 1, 60 Stat. 346.)

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 204, 206 of this title.

### § 202. Objects and purposes of corporation

The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(a) To provide an organization to encourage and aid American citizens in the contribution of