The United States Marine Corps
and
Marine Corps League
Drill and Ceremonies Manual.

Please use this collection of Manuals as a guide to follow, modify as needed, and above all else have fun remembering we are not as lean, not as mean, but still Marines!

Put together by

Chuck Bones

First Commandant of the Jacksonville Texas Det. #1381

September 13th 2011

This Manual is dedicated to the Marines and Associates of the Marine Corps League

PRIDE, HONOR, INTEGRITY, DEDICATION

SEMPER FIDELIS

In Honor of "TOP" BILL HAMBY

And

CPL. JIM "CHESTY" SMREKAR

(The Supreme Commandant called Jim, to his last duty station at the Pearly Gates 09-25-12)

Without these hard chargers, none of this would have been possible.

"Earned Never Given"

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Personal note:

This is not the complete Guide, the fag code alone is over 10 inches thick and the amendments to it are over 15 inches thick.
Laid out here is what I believe pertains to us, but remember, MCL Orders take priority, this helps you fill in the blanks.

For example:

Paragraph 7000, general, sub 17, page 7-6 13 in the tab section 2.Colors, states; the use of gold fringe on the U.S. Flag is **expressly forbidden** for Marine Corps Organizations. (We see it used all the time in the League. A seam ripper works great☺)

The reason for this manual is simple, the only orders or guides from the League about Colors or Honors in 2011 (our Charter Date) was don't wear the khaki shirt, Khaki shirt not to be worn.

I salute all Veteran Organizations that provide Colors and Honors, **BUT!!** I am proud of earning the title Marine, we are the Few, the Proud, the

MARINES

The Marine Corps has its own orders and guides, so let's work together in the League, let us strive to be in the same book as the U.S. Marine Corps, not a mirror image of the Corps, but at least on a page that will unmistakably be Marine.

EARNED NEVER GIVEN

SEMPER FIDELIS

Respectfully Submitted Chuck Bones

MCO P10520.3B

Flag Manual

U.S. Marine Corps

Marine Corps League
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P.O. Box 573
Jacksonville, TX 75766

PCN 102 112300 00

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Entering Change

THE MARINES' HYMN

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land, and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of
UNITED STATES MARINE.

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far off northern lands
And in sunny topic scenes;
You will find us always on the job—
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Here's health to you and to our Corps
Which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded by
UNITED STATES MARINES.

Marine Corps War Memorial

Iwo Jima put Marine courage and skill to the supreme test. In 26 days of relentless assault beginning 19 February 1945, the gallant 3d, 4th, and 5th Marine Divisions crushed fierce enemy resistance and captured this vital base along the last miles to Japan. The famous flag raising on Iwo Jima occurred on 23 February 1945.

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MCOP 10520.3B

FLAG MANUAL

U.S. Marine Corps

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

**(The National Anthem of the United States
By Act of Congress, March 3, 1931)**

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air.
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust,"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Francis Scott Key

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

**(Approved by Act of Congress, December 22, 1942
and amended on June 14, 1954)**

"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."

Frances Bellamy

Section A

FLAGS, COLORS, AND STANDARDS

1. DEFINITIONS

a. The following terms relating to flags and their appurtenances have general application to the Marine Corps:

(1) The term "flag" is a general term and is applicable regardless of size, relative proportions, or manner of display. The fly of a flag is its length measured horizontally; the hoist of a flag is its width measured vertically.

(2) The term "color" applies to a national flag or a unit or organization distinguishing flag carried by dismounted elements. It also applies to the distinguishing flag of comparable size, normally of rayon, authorized for certain high civilian and military officials; however, the term "color" will not be used in reference to personal distinguishing flags of Marine Corps officers.

(3) The term "standard" originally applied to a flag carried by mounted, mechanized, motorized, or aviation units of the Fleet Marine Force. Modern usage refers to a flag of the type described under subparagraph b, carried by both Fleet Marine Force units and major non-Fleet Marine Force commands.

(4) The term "ensign" refers to a flag displayed on board ships of the Navy and at Navy and Marine commands ashore.

(5) A guidon is a small rectangular flag carried by companies, batteries, and comparable units as a unit marker and for other purposes. Army and Navy guidons are swallow-tailed;

(6) A pennant is a small triangular flag, the fly end of which may be truncated or swallow-tailed.

(7) A streamer is a long, narrow, swallow-tailed ribbon displayed attached to the staff of a battle color or standard, below the ornament, to signify a battle, campaign, or expedition in which a unit participated or an award to a unit for outstanding performance of duty.

(8) A silver band is a narrow band of silver metal, affixed to the staff of a standard, recording by appropriate inscription the battle participation, campaign, expedition, or award signified by a streamer.

(9) The term "staff" as used herein applies to the shaft from which a flag carried by troops is displayed.

(10) The term "mast" as used herein applies to a fixed shaft from which a flag is displayed.

b. Certain of the above terms are used in specific applications:

(1) The term "flag of the United States" shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, standards, colors, or ensign of the United States of America.

(2) The term "National Flag" may be applied to the flag of the United States regardless of size or manner of display.

(3) The term "National Ensign" refers to the national flag displayed on board ships of the Navy and at Navy and Marine commands ashore.

(4) The term "Battle Standard" (or "Battle Color") refers to the distinguishing organizational flag authorized for and bearing the title of a designated unit of the Fleet Marine Force.

(5) The term "Organizational Standard" ("Organizational Color") refers to the distinguishing flag authorized for a major non-Fleet Marine Force command or designated organization of the Marine Corps supporting establishment.

(6) The term "Marine Corps Color" in general application, refers to the type of distinguishing flag authorized for elements of the Marine Corps and, in specific application, to the distinguishing flag authorized for designated elements of the Marine Corps other than those indicated in subparagraphs (4) and (5) above.

(7) A Marine Corps color, known as "The Battle Standard of the Marine Corps" or the "The Battle Color of the Marine Corps" and bearing the battle streamers authorized for the Marine Corps as a whole, shall be kept at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. **(See cover illustration.)**

Section B

THE NATIONAL FLAG

1. HISTORY

a. Before we became a nation, our land knew many flags. Long ago, the Norsemen probed our coastal waters sailing under the banner of the black raven. Columbus carried a Spanish flag across the seas. The Pilgrims carried the flag of Great Britain. The Dutch colonists brought their striped flag to New Amsterdam. The French explored the continent under the royal fleur-de-lis. Each native Indian tribe had its own totem and insignia. Immigrants of every race and nationality, in seeking a new allegiance, have brought their symbols of loyalty to our shores.

b. During our Revolution, various banners were used by the not-yet-united colonies. A green pine tree with the motto, "An Appeal To Heaven," was popular with our young Navy. The rattlesnake'swarning, "Don't Tread On Me," was displayed by aroused colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. The Moultrie "Liberty" flag, a large blue banner with a white crescent in the upper corner, rallied the defenders of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776. The Bunker Hill flag was a blue banner with a white canton filled with a red cross and a small green pine. The flag of the maritime colony of Rhode Island bore a blue anchor under the word "Hope." Strikingly similar to the stars and stripes was the flag carried by the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont at the Battle of Bennington on 16 August 1777.

c. The first flag of the colonies to have any resemblance to the present Stars and Stripes was the "Grand Union Flag," sometimes referred to as the "Congress Colors." When Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776, he stood under the "Grand Union Flag" which continued to show a dependence upon Great Britain. The flag consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, representing: the Thirteen Colonies, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George (England) and St. Andrew (Scotland), signifying union with the mother country.

d. The first Stars and Stripes was created by the Continental Congress on 14June 1777. This date is now observed nationally as "Flag Day."

e. In this flag the thirteen stars, representing a constellation, were arranged in a variety of designs. (Congress did not specify the arrangement of the thirteen stars on the blue union, except to say that they should represent a new constellation.) The most popular—with the stars in a circle so that no state could claim precedence over another—is known as the Betsy Ross flag, in honor of the seamstress who is supposed to have sewn the first one.

f. The first Navy Stars and Stripes had the stars arranged in staggered formation in alternate lines and rows of threes and twos on a blue field. A close inspection of this arrangement of the stars shows a distinct outline of the diagonal X-shaped cross and the cross of St. George of the English flag. This indicates how difficult it was for the colonists, even at this late date, to break away entirely from the British flag under which they had been born and had lived all the years of their lives.

g. As the American frontier expanded, two new States were added to the Union, and these were incorporated into the flag. This meant that two stars and two stripes were added to the design—making a total of fifteen each. It was this flag that withstood enemy bombardment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, 13-14 September 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

h. Realizing that the flag would become unwieldy with a stripe for each new state, Captain Samuel C. Reid, USN, suggested to Congress that the stripes remain thirteen in number to represent the Thirteen Colonies, and that a star be added to the blue field for each new state coming into the Union. A law of April 4, 1818, that resulted requires that a star be added for each new state on the 4th of July after its admission.

i. Since 1818, each new state has brought a new star for the flag. A 48-star flag came along with admission of Arizona and New Mexico in 1912. Alaska added a 49th star in 1959, and Hawaii paved the way for 50 stars in 1960. This growing pattern of stars could be said to reflect the growing dimensions of America's responsibilities, as the thirteen stripes reflect the constant strength of our country's traditions.

2. USE AND DISPLAY

a. The national flag represents the living country and is considered as a living thing, the union being the honor point. The right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger; hence, the right is the place of honor. The edge of the flag which is toward the staff is the heraldic dexter or right edge. The union of the flag, and the flag itself when in company with other flags, is always given the honor point, i.e., the marching right, the flag's own right, or an observer's left. (See statutory and executive authority for use and display of the United States Flag, annexes A, B, and C). (See Figure 1).

b. It is the universal custom to display the flag from sunrise to sunset. However, when a patriotic effect is desired for special occasions, the flag may be displayed

Figure 1. National flag flying over the U.S. Capitol.

twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

c. In general, the national flag should be displayed flat. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bowknot, or fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or draped over the front of the platform For this latter purpose, as well as for decoration in general bunting of the national colors should be used, and since the union of the flag always goes to the honor point, the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.

d. When the national flag is displayed from a staff in a public auditorium or chapel, whether on the same floor level or on a platform, it should be in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the speaker's or chaplain's right as he faces the audience or congregation. Any other flags should be placed to the speaker's or chaplain's left or to the right of the audience.

e. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. When the President directs that the flag be flown at half-staff at military facilities and naval vessels and stations abroad, it will be so flown whether or not the flag of another nation is flown full-staff alongside the flag of the United States of America. The national flag, if required, will be displayed, on the right (the flag's own right) of all others. The national flags of other nations shall be displayed, right to left, in the alphabetical order of the names of the nations in the English language. The flags should be of approximately equal size. Situations periodically occur wherein the national flag is shown in a host country and must therefore be flown in accordance with agreements made with the host country. In such situations the national flag could be flown or dis-

played in a subordinate position to the host country flag. Where an agreement does not specifically designate the flag to be flown in the position of honor, common sense dictates handling of the situation in a way that will preserve and enhance the prestige of the host country and its flag. For instructions relative to carrying foreign flags, see paragraph 3, Section F.

f. No lettering, figure or object of any kind will be placed on or attached to the national flag.

g. No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the national flag except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy. (Although the church pennant may not be flown above the national flag ashore, it may be displayed separately.)

h The national flag, when flown at a military post or when carried by troops, will not be dipped by way of salute or compliment.

i. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or with other flags, the place of the flag is on the marching right, i.e., the left of an observer whom the flag is approaching, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line **(See Figure 2).**

j. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together from crossed staffs, as against a wall, the national flag will be on the right, i.e., the flag's own right, or the left of an observer facing the wall, and its staff will be in front of the staff of the other flag **(See Figure 3).**

k. The national flag should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs **(See Figure 3).**

l. When displayed over the middle of the street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street, or to the east on a north and south street.

m. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from house to pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out from the building, toward the pole, union first.

n. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at any angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should go clear to peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-mast) **(See Figure 4).**

o. When flags of states or cities, or special flags such as the POW/MIA flag or the Commander-in-Chiefs Installation Excellence Award Flag, are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Stars and Stripes should be hoisted first and lowered last **(See Figure 4).**

p. The display of the national flags of foreign nations at Marine Corps posts during gun salutes will be governed by the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

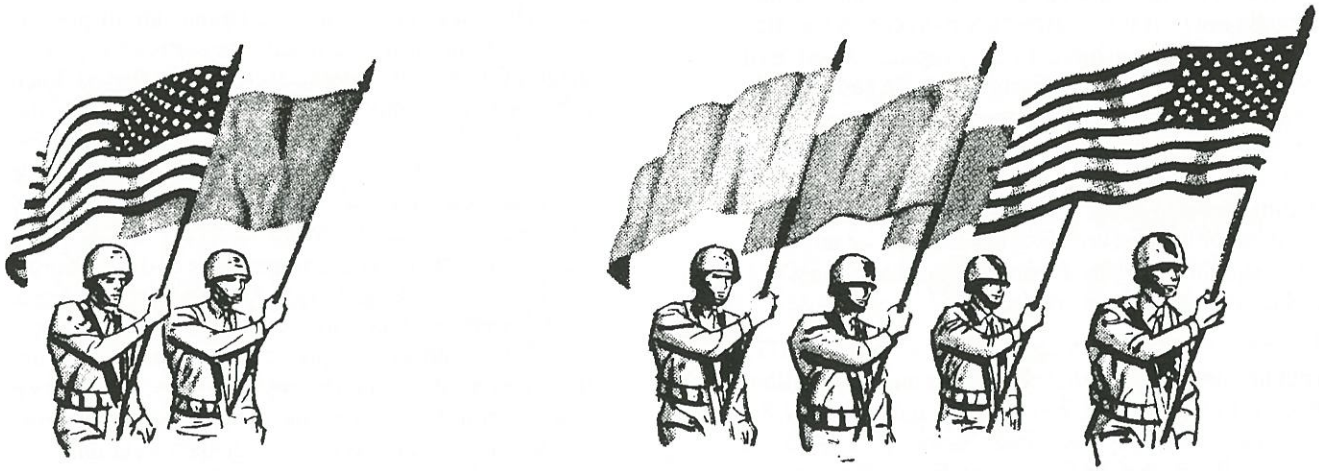
3. PLACING OF THE NATIONAL FLAG IN MOURNING

a. Flags carried by troops will not be half-staffed, nor will any such flag be placed in mourning unless ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. When so ordered, two streamers of black crepe 7 feet long and about 12 inches wide will be attached to the staff below the ornament of the national and organizational color and standard.

4. THE NATIONAL FLAG AT BURIALS

a. The national flag is used to cover the casket at the military funeral of any of the following named persons:

Figure 2. Carried with another flag or with a line of flags.



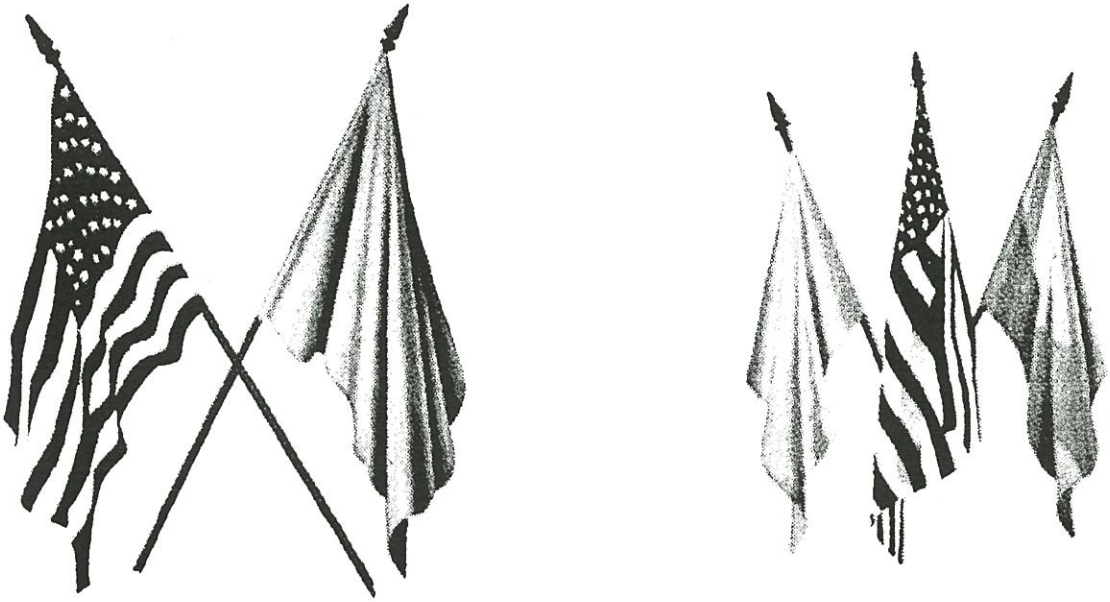


Figure 3. Crossed with another flag or mounted with other flags.

(1) Any member of the Military Forces in active service.

(2) Member of the Marine Corps Reserve.

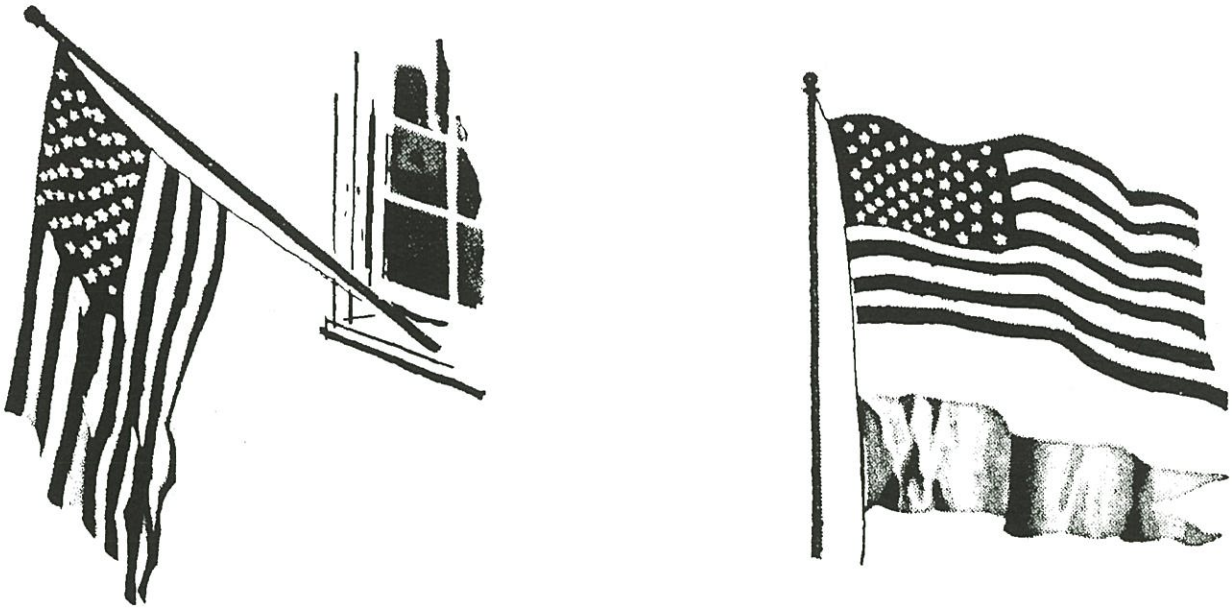
(3) Persons on the retired list of the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Reserve.

(4) Members of recognized military organizations.

(5) Former members of the Military Service who have been discharged therefrom under honorable conditions.

b. The manner of placing the national flag on the casket will be the reverse of that prescribed for displaying it vertically against a wall. It will be placed lengthwise of the casket with the union at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased. The flag will not be lowered into the grave or be allowed to touch the ground, nor will it be committed to the deep for a burial at sea. The interment flag, furnished at government expense, is given to the nearest of kin at the conclusion of the interment. When so presented the flag is folded in the prescribed manner and presented to the next of kin in a dignified manner with a short statement such as, "This flag is offered by a grateful nation in memory of the faithful service performed by your (relationship)."

Figure 4. Display from a window sill or with pennants or state flags.



Section C

THE NATIONAL ENSIGN

1. SIZE AND DISPLAY

a. The national ensign will be displayed at all Marine Corps posts and camps, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

b. National ensigns are authorized in three sizes, as follows:

(1) The post flag, 10 feet on the hoist by 19 feet on the fly will be displayed in pleasant weather, except as provided in subparagraph (3) below. (Not authorized to Marine Corps Reserve.)

(2) The storm flag, 5 feet on the hoist by 9 feet 6 inches on the fly will be displayed in inclement weather.

(3) The garrison flag (not authorized to the Marine Corps Reserve) 20 feet on the hoist by 38 feet on the fly, except during inclement weather and as noted below, will be displayed on Sundays, and on the holidays and other national occasions listed below:

(a) New Year's Day, 1 January

(b) Inauguration Day, 20 January every fourth year

(c) Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, Birthday, third Monday in January

(d) Lincoln's Birthday, 12 February

(e) Washington's Birthday, 22 February

(f) Easter Sunday (variable)

(g) Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, 13 April

(h) Loyalty Day and Law Day, USA, 1 May

(i) Mother's Day, second Sunday in May

(j) Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May

(k) National Maritime Day, 22 May

(l) Memorial Day, last Monday in May

(m) Flag Day, 14 June

(n) Father's Day, third Sunday in June

(o) Independence Day, 4 July

(p) National Aviation Day, 19 August

(q) Labor Day, first Monday in September

(r) Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, 17 September

(s) Gold Star Mother's Day, last Sunday in September

(t) Columbus Day, second Monday in October

(u) Veterans Day, 11 November

(v) Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November

(w) Christmas Day, 25 December

(x) Important occasions as designated by Presidential proclamation

(y) Celebration of a regional nature when directed by the installation commander

c. The garrison flag will not be displayed from a mast less than 65 feet in height.

d. The ensign is hoisted at 0800 and lowered at sunset daily.

2. HALF-MASTING

a. When the national ensign is displayed at half-mast **(see Annex** E), it is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-mast position. Before lowering, the ensign is again raised to the peak.

b. All military posts in sight of each other display the national ensign at half-mast upon the occasion of one doing so. The same rule is observed toward all vessels of war.

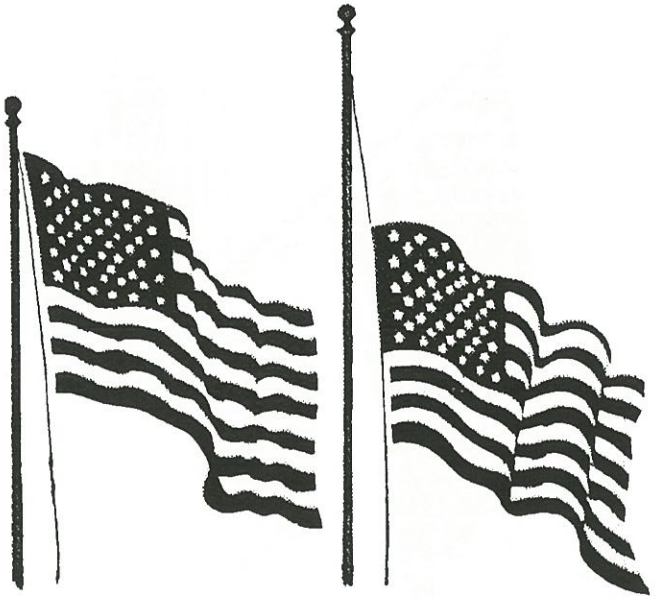


Figure 5. Display at full or half-mast.

c. A flag in any position below the peak (the top of the mast or truck) is technically in the half-mast position but, in general, the middle point of the hoist of a flag at half-mast should, in the case of an unguyed mast of one piece, be halfway between the peak and the foot of the mast or, in the case of a mast with a yard or guys, halfway between the peak and the yard or point of attachment of the guys **(see Figure 5).** Local conditions, such as the liability of fouling the flag, may, however, dictate other positions, a graceful one being with the top of the flag the depth of the hoist below the peak.

d. On Memorial Day, display the ensign in accordance with the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

3. Lowering and Folding

a. When the national ensign is lowered from the mast, no portion of it will be allowed to touch the ground either in lowering or in folding. The ensign is detached from the halyards and folded into the shape of a cocked hat, with the blue field and stars outward **(See Figure 6).**

A and B — Holding the flag waist high, fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field.

C-The folded edge (the edge nearest the reader in B) is then folded over to meet the open edge.

D—A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.

E—The outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.

F—The triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in this manner.

G—When the flag is completely folded, only the blue field should be visible and it should be folded in the triangular shape of a cocked hat.

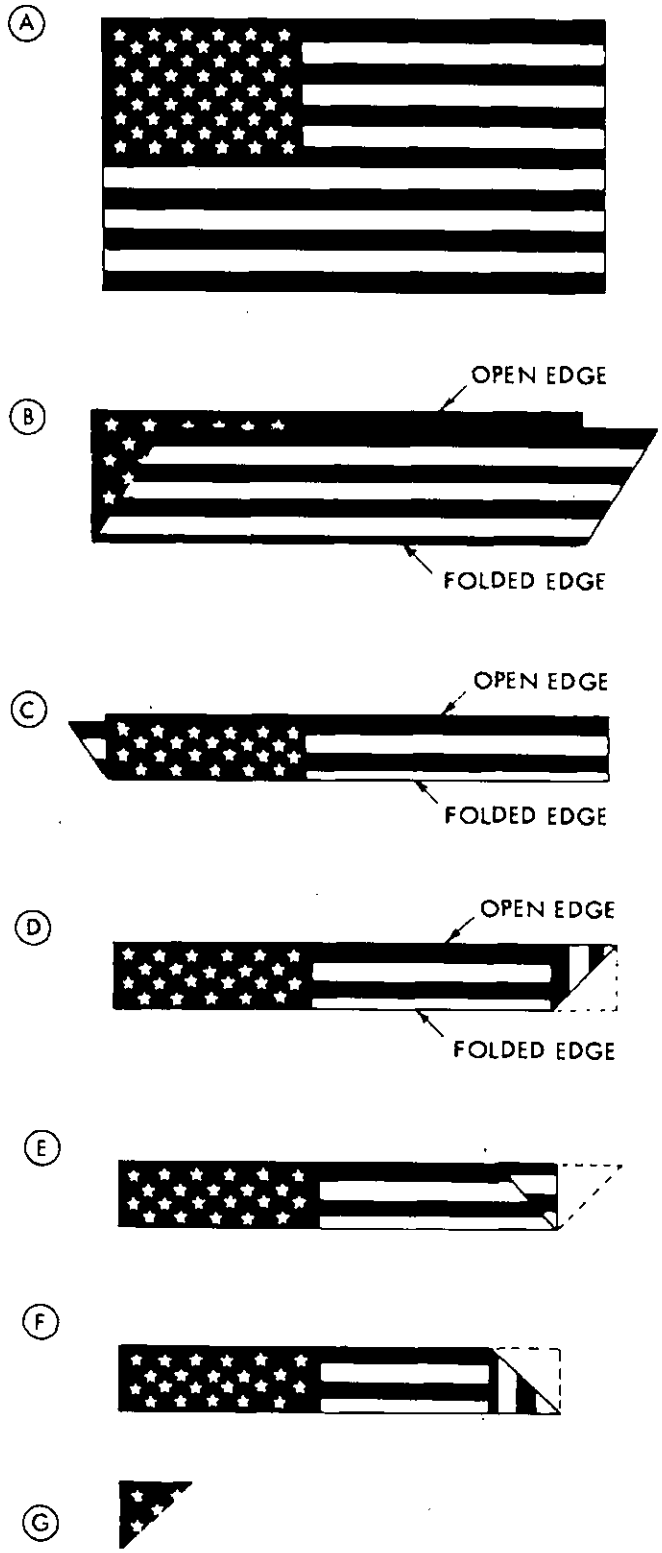


Figure 6. Folding the national' ensign.

Section D

THE NATIONAL COLOR OR NATIONAL STANDARD

1. USE OF NYLON

a. A nylon national color or standard will be carried on all occasions of ceremony in which two or more companies (or equivalent units) participate and represent the organization for which the color is authorized. Units may continue to display authorized rayon colon or standards until a replacement is required **(See Figure 7).**

b. Not more than one national color or standard will be carried by a regiment (or equivalent command) or any part thereof when assembled as an organization.

c. A national color or standard may be carried by an organization for which the colors or standards are authorized or a component thereof, at drills, on marches, or on other services when prescribed by the commanding officer of the organization.

d. Except when specifically authorized by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, national colors or standards will not be issued to temporary or provisional units or organizations.

e. A national color or standard (measuring 4.33 on the hoist by 5.50 feet on the fly) of nylon, with cord and tassel, is authorized on the basis of one per battle or organizational color. **See Section E** for units authorized these flags.

f. The nylon national color is authorized for use by the recruiting service, in civil ceremonies, and on other public occasions.

2. USE OF FRINGE

a. The use of fringe on national colors or standards within the Marine Corps is prohibited.

Figure 7. Marine Corps Color Guard with troops assembled at the Marine Corps War Memorial.

Section E

MARINE CORPS COLORS, STANDARDS, FLAGS, GUIDONS, AND PLATES

1. HISTORY

a. Very little information is available regarding the flags carried by early American Marines, although indications are that the Grand Union flag was carried ashore by the battalion led by Captain Samuel Nicholas on New Providence Island, 3 March 1776. It is quite possible that the Rattlesnake flag was also carried on this expedition.

b. The standard carried by the Marines during the 1830s and 1840s consisted of a white field with gold fringe, and bore an elaborate design of an anchor and eagle in the center. Prior to the Mexican War, this flag bore the legend "To the Shores of Tripoli" across the top. Shortly after the war, the legend was revised to read: "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas."

c. During the Mexican and Civil Wars, Marines in the field apparently carried a flag similar to the national flag, comprised of red and white stripes and a union. The union, however, contained an eagle perched on a shield of the United States and a half-wreath beneath the shield, with 29 stars encircling the entire design.

d. Beginning in 1876, Marines carried the national colors (the Stars and Stripes) with "U.S. Marine Corps" embroidered in yellow on the middle red stripe.

e. At the time of the Vera Cruz landing in 1914, a more distinctive standard was carried by Marines. The design consisted of a blue field with a laurel wreath encircling the Marine Corps emblem in the center. A scarlet ribbon above the emblem carried the words "U.S. Marine Corps," while another scarlet ribbon below the emblem carried the motto "Semper Fidelis."

f. Orders were issued on 2 April 1921 which directed all national colors be manufactured without the yellow fringe and without the words "U.S. Marine Corps" embroidered on the red stripe. This was followed by an order dated 14 March 1922, retiring from use all national colors still in use with yellow fringe or wording on the flag.

g. Following World War I, the Army practice of attaching silver bands carrying inscriptions enumerating specific decorations and battles was adopted. This practice was discontinued on 23 January 1961.

h. Marine Corps Order No. 4 of 18 April 1925 designated gold and scarlet as the official colors of the U.S. Marine Corps. These colors, however, were not reflected in the official Marine Corps standard until 18 January 1939, when a new design incorporating the new colors was approved. The design was essentially that of today's Marine Corps standard.

i. For a brief time following World War I, the inscribing of battle honors directly on the colors of a unit was in practice, but realization that a multiplicity of honors and the limited space on the colors made the system impractical, and the procedure was discontinued. On 29 July 1936, a Marine Corps Board recommended that the Army system of attaching streamers to the staff of the organizational colors be adopted. Such a system was finally authorized by Marine Corps Order No. 157, dated 3 November 1939, and is currently in practice.

2. COLORS AND STANDARDS

a. Marine Corps colors or standards will be carried by the organization to which issue is authorized on the same occasions as the national colors. (For order of precedence, **see Annex F**).

b. Except when specifically authorized by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Marine Corps colors or standards will not be issued to temporary or provisional units or organizations.

c. Gold and scarlet are the official colors of the Marine Corps. All guidons, banners, athletic ribbons, pennants, and other articles ordinarily designed to represent the Marine Corps, will use these colors. The gold will conform as nearly as possible to that in the dress chevrons for enlisted personnel.

d. The Marine Corps Organizational Flag shall be nylon, 66 inches on the fly by 52 inches on the hoist, exclusive of headings and fringe. It shall be made of either one or two plies of lightweight nylon scarlet cloth. On the outer side of each ply will be appliqued machine embroidered components of the Marine Corps insignia, consisting of spread eagle, globe, and fouled anchor, with flowing motto ribbon containing the words "Semper Fidelis" in the beak of the eagle and a flowing scroll. The fringe shall be hand-knotted, 2 1/2-inches wide, of golden-yellow color, and trimmed on three sides of the standard. The 2 1/2-inch lettering on the 3 1/2-inch flowing scroll shall indicate the name of the organization, United States Marine Corps or United States Marine Corps Reserve depending upon authorization. Except when streamers are authorized, each standard shall have attached below the spearhead of the staff a cord of scarlet and yellow threads approximately three-eighths of an inch in diameter and 8 feet 6 inches in length, with a tassel at each end.

e. There are three types of Flags or Organizational Standards. These flags are contained in a joint service specification with Marine Corps flags designated as Type III flags.

Figure 8. Marine Corps battle standard

(1) *Type III. Class 1, Command Battle Standard and Organizational Standard, USMC.* The "Battle Standard' is the distinguishing flag authorized for designated units of the Fleet Marine Force. The Type III. Class 1 Organizational Standard is authorized for major non-Fleet Marine Force commands and the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (USMCJROTC) which require the organization embroidered on the scroll.

(a) The command designation on the scroll is spelled out unless the unit designation is too long for the 36 spaces contained on the scroll. Then, standard Marine Corps abbreviations. with numbers and letters, will he used. The letters "FMF" will be included last on the scroll for all Fleet Marine Force battle standards. Examples are: FIFTH MARINES FMF; 3D BN 26th MARINES FMF FIRST MARINE DIVISION FMF.

(b) Table 1 contains the list of organizations authorized the Class 1 Organizational Flag. This flag is shown in **Figure 8.**

Figure 9. Marine Corps standard.

(2) *Type III. Class 2, Organizational Standard USMC.* This flag is authorized for active non-Fleet Marine Force activities not authorized the Class 1 Standard. The words "United States Marine Corps" are on the scoll. Table 1 contains the list of organizations authorized the Class 2 Organizational Flag. This standard is shown in **Figure 9.**

(3) *Type III. Class 3, Organizational Standard; USMCR.* This flag is authorized for general officers of the Marine Corps Reserve in an active status, and also Reserve units which are not authorized the battle standard. The words "United States Marine Corps Reserve" are on the scroll. Table 1 contains the list of organizations and general officers authorized the Class 3 Organizational Flag. This Reserve standard is shown in **Figure 10.**

Figure 10. Marine Corps Reserve standard.

3. General Officers' Distinguishing Flags

a. Distinguishing flags are authorized for display for general officers of the Marine Corps.

b. Distinguishing flags fall into two categories as follows:

(1) *Flag, Distinguishing, Personal: Rayon banner cloth with gold-colored fringe.* These flags are 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 4 inches fly except the Commandant's flag which will measure 4 feet 4 inches hoist by 3 feet 6 inches fly **(see Figure 11).**

(2) *Flags, Distinguishing, Organizational, Nylon and wool bunting without fringe.* Three sizes are provided for appropriate display for general officers as indicated

(a) *Headquarters-4* feet 10 inches hoist, 7 feet 1/2 inch fly, for outside use with halyard.

(b) *Ceremonial (Breaking) and Headquarters Storm Flag—3* feet 9 inches hoist, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches fly, for outside use with halyard.

(c) *Ceremonial (Automobile) Flag*—1 foot hoist by 1 foot 3 inches fly, for outside use with flagstaff, guidon, or auto-flagstaff of local manufacture.

c. *Flag, Distinguishing, Personal*

(1) These flags are provided for all general officers on active duty and retired general officers who have served on active duty as general officers, for interior display and other personal use. Issuance is authorized on the basis of one of each appropriate flag per general officer.

d. *Flag, Distinguishing, Organizational*

(1) Issuance of one each of the two sizes of organizational ceremonial distinguishing flags for all grades of general officers is authorized each activity commanded by a general officer, all Marine Corps air stations, and all Marine Corps district headquarters.

(2) Marine Corps Commands, other than those commanded by a general officer, having a requirement for any of the flags mentioned in paragraph 3b(2), above, will obtain them on a loan basis from the nearest organization commanded by a general officer or the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia, whichever is more convenient.

(3) These flags are for appropriate outside display to designate the presence of a general officer or to identify the location of his headquarters.

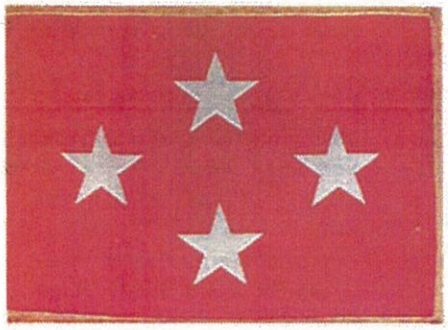
(4) The distinguishing flag of a general officer will be displayed at headquarters of his command ashore in accordance with the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

(5) The display of distinguishing flags for general officers in boats, automobiles, and aircraft will be governed by the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

(6) The display of the distinguishing flag for a deceased general officer during funeral ceremonies will be governed by the appropriate provisions of U.S. Navy Regulations. **(See Annex D.)**

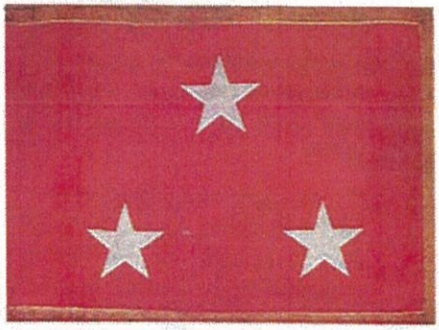
(7) Distinguishing flags will be displayed for retired general officers on official occasions.

(8) Distinguishing flags need not be displayed for retired individuals upon arrival on board a station unless the retired individuals are in active duty status.



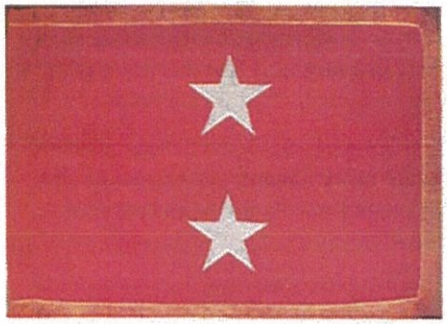
GENERAL

COMMANDANT AND FORMER COMMANDANTS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL

MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL

Figure 11. General officers' distinguishing flags, personal.

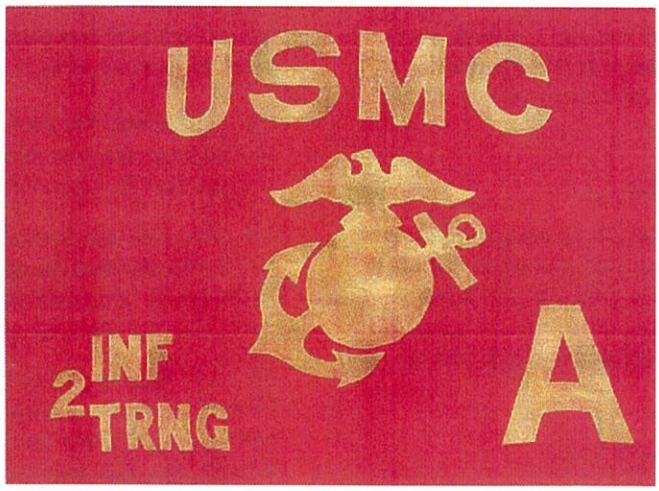


Figure 12. Guidon.

(9) The method of rolling or folding and securing the distinguishing flag for the traditional "breaking" at parades and ceremonies shall be determined locally.

4. GUIDONS

a. An organization guidon is a company, battery, squadron, or designated detachment marker hearing the Marine Corps emblem and the abbreviated designation of the unit to which authorized **(See Figure 12).**

b. An organization guidon will be carried on all occasions of ceremony in which two or more platoons or equivalent units participate, and represent the organization.

c. An organization guidon may be carried by an organization for which the guidon is authorized, or component thereof, at drills, on marches, or on other service when prescribed by the commanding officer of the organization.

d. Organization guidons will not be used as trophies or awards.

e. A dress guidon with fringe and the letters "USMC" is a marker used to delineate the line of troops, and the line of march for ceremonies, and for similar purposes. A dress guidon is authorized for each organization guidon.

f. The organization guidon shall be made of red wool bunting upon which insignia, letters. and numbers, as required, of gold wool bunting shall be sewn on each side. This guidon shall measure 1.83 feet on the hoist and 2.33 feet on the fly. A Marine Corps emblem consisting of eagle, globe, and anchor made of gold wool bunting, shall be placed in the center of each side of the guidon. The emblem shall measure approximately **8 1/2** inches from tip to tip of the eagle's wings, globe 5 1/2 inches in diameter, and anchor 11 inches overall. Insert letters or numerals will be consistent in size; 1 number/letter 6 inches; 2-3 letters/numbers 4 1/2 inches; 4 or more letters/numbers 1 3/4 inches. Numerals preceding letters will be 4 1/2 inches, i.e., 1LSB C. The 1 will be 4 1/2 inches, while LSB will be 1 3/4 inches. The C will be 6 inches. Guidons will always have regimental numbers/letters in lower left and lower right corners as indicated in **Figures 13, 14,** and **15**. Centering directly under the Marine Corps emblem is not permissable. There are three types of organization guidons which are described as:

(1) *Type I.* NSN 8345-01-281-5500 for Fleet Marine Force units. Letters "FMF" of single block type, 4 inches high. shall be centered above the Marine Corps emblem on an arc having a radius of 60 inches. The regimental number shall be placed on a line between the crown of the anchor of the Marine Corps emblem and the lower left corner of the guidon, and the company designation letter, abbreviated title, or number in a corresponding position at the lower right of the guidon. When deemed necessary for explicit identification, the abbreviated designation of an intermediate organization may be shown directly above the designation of the parent organization. For example, an H&S company could identify the battalion to distinguish itself from other H&S companies within the regiment **(See Figure 13).**

(2) Type II. NSN 8345-01-268-8226 for non-Fleet Marine Force units. Letters "USMC" of single block type, 4 inches high, shall be placed centrally above the Marine Corps emblem on an arc having a radius of 60 inches. Other lettering and numbering shall conform as nearly as possible to that described above **(See, Figure 14).**

(3) *Type III.* NSN 8345-01-268-8227 for Reserve units. Same as for types I and II above except that letters "USMCR" shall he centered above the emblem **(See Figure 15).**

g. Separate companies, batteries, or authorized detachments and platoons that cannot follow the above patterns without major deviation therefrom. may center their unit designation, abbreviated or in

full, below the Marine Corps emblem. The placement of unit designations on the guidons within each major command shall be standardized to the maximum extent. Minor deviations from the above examples are expected due to unit designations themselves, or as a result of the organizational structure; however, such exceptions shall be limited insofar as practicable. **(See Figure 16).**

h. Guidons procured prior to this publication which do not conform to the above may be used until replacement is required.

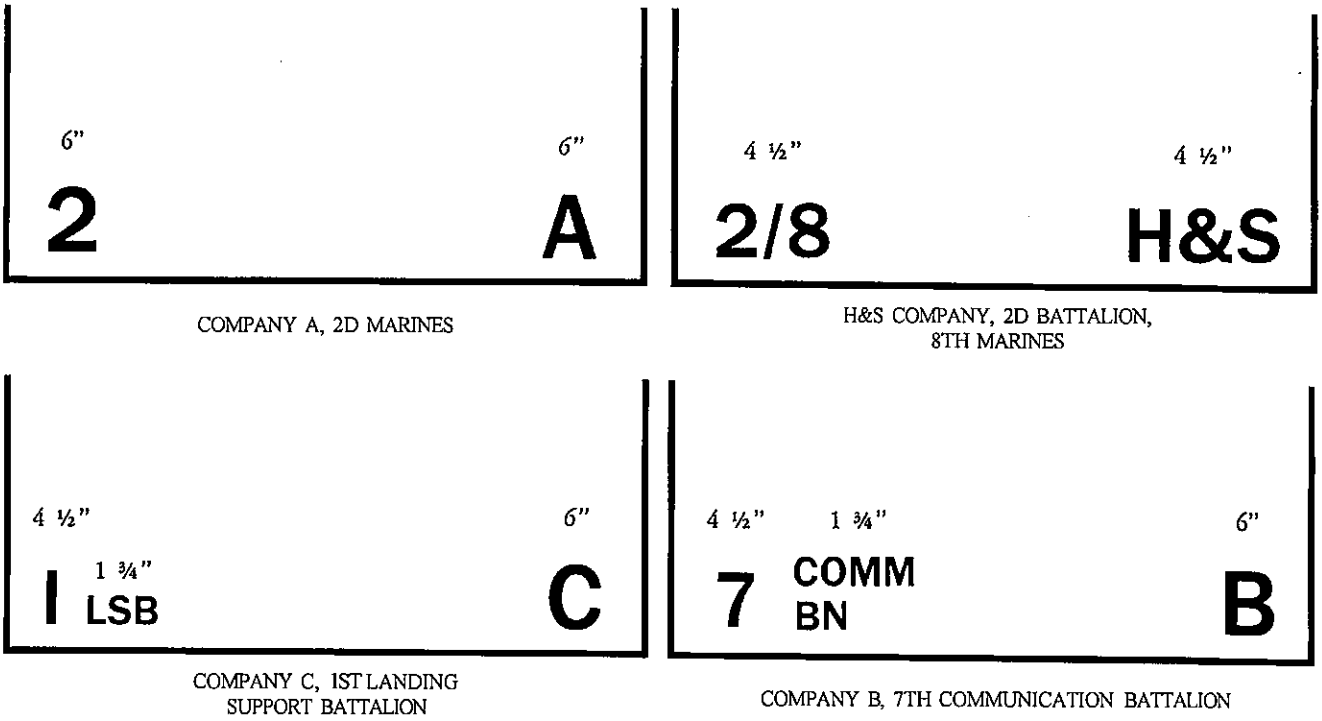


Figure 13. Guidon Lettering, recommended type I, FMF

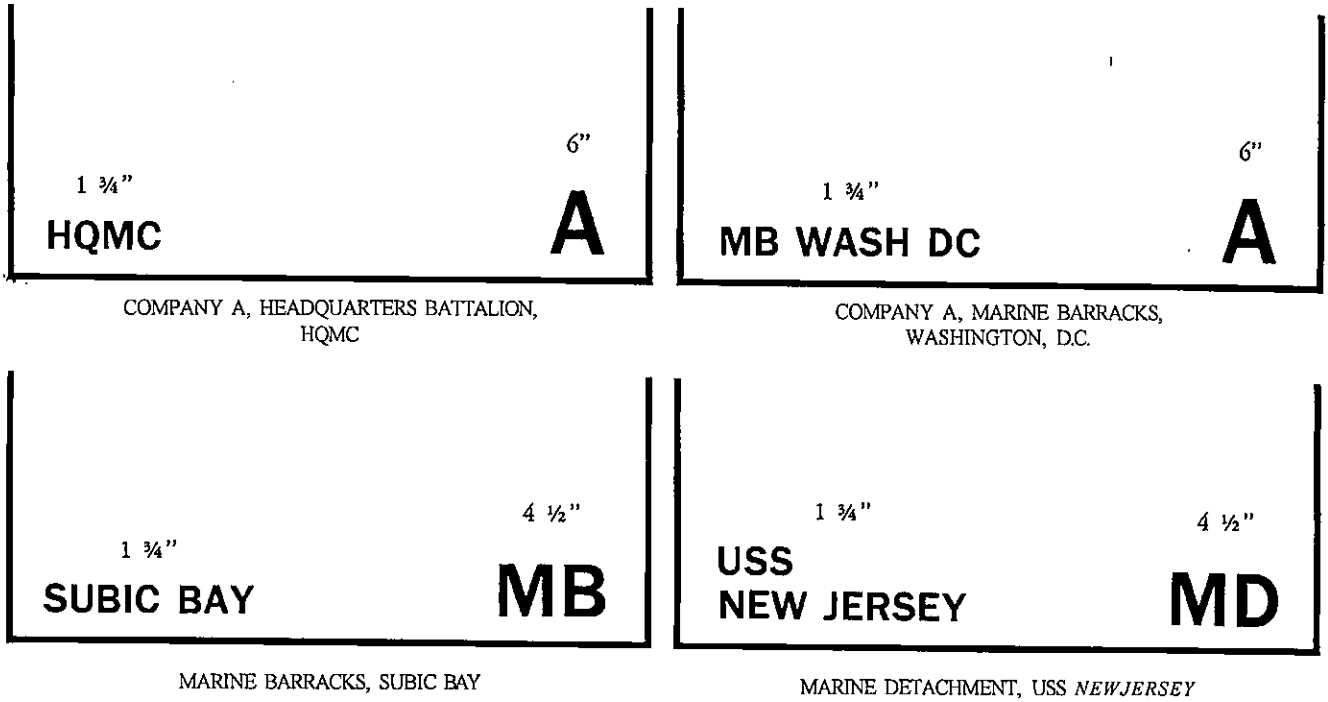


Figure 14. Guidon Lettering, recommended type II USMC.

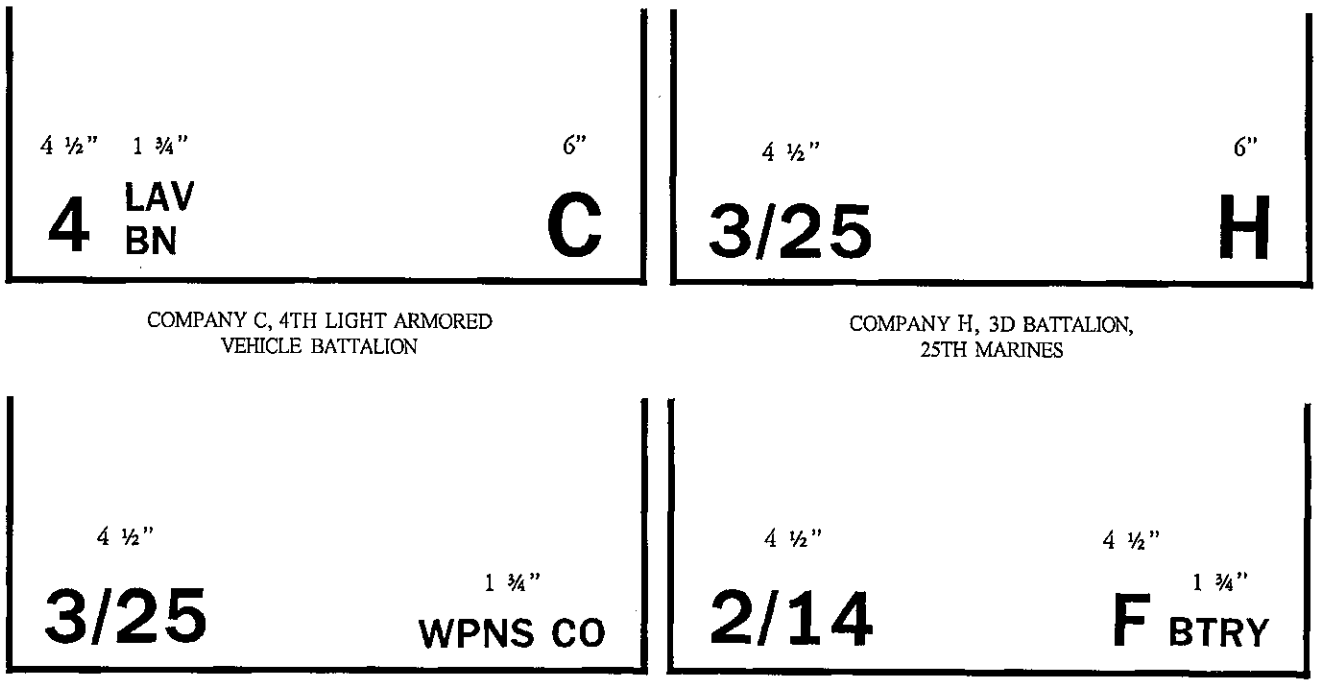


Figure 15. Guidon lettering, recommended type III, USMCR.

5. AUTOMOBILE AND AIRCRAFT DISTINGUISHING METAL PLATES (COMMANDANT'S AND GENERAL OFFICERS', USMC)

a. Motor vehicles and aircraft used by general officers of the Marine Corps will be identified by the use of a vehicle and aircraft distinguishing plate bearing the Marine Corps emblem and the appropriate general officer rank.

b. The Commandant's plate is composed of sheet metal 7 1/2 inches wide and 9 1/2 inches long, painted red. The plate contains a 3 1/2-inch-diameter Marine Corps emblem with four pyramidally shaped, silver-colored, 2 7/32-inch-diameter stars. The general officers' plate is composed of sheet metal 6 inches wide and 9 inches long, painted red. The plate contains a 3 1/2-inch-diameter Marine Corps emblem with an appropriate number of interchangeable, pyramidally shaped, silver-colored, 2 7/32-inch-diameter stars.

c. Distinguishing plates for the Commandant of the Marine Corps and general officers will be stocked in the Marine Corps supply system and procured through normal supply channels. Posts and stations are not authorized to reproduce distinguishing automobile plates for use by general officers.

d. Marine Corps organizations and activities not included in authorized allowances will request appropriate distinguishing plates to be furnished on memorandum receipt from the nearest major Marine Corps activity at such time as an inspection or visit by a general officer is scheduled. It will not be necessary to request distinguishing plates for the Commandant of the Marine Corps when the Commandant is scheduled to inspect or visit posts or stations. Aides to the Commandant of the Marine Corps will carry with them all required plates, flags, and devices on such trips. Distinguishing plates will not be requested when visits or inspections to posts and stations are scheduled by general or flag officers from other branches of service.

e. Distinguishing plates for the Commandant of the Marine Corps and general officers will be mounted on the front and rear of official automobiles as follows: Place vertically as near the center as practicable with bottom part of plate affixed to upper part of bumper. Brackets or other suitable means of attachment may be used. When displayed on aircraft the brackets and plates will be affixed just beneath and on either side of the cockpit. Distinguishing plates will be covered or removed at times when the vehicle or aircraft is operated without the presence of the general officer.

f. Authorization for plates will be on the same basis as for the distinguishing flags contained in paragraph 3, above. A set of plates will be construed to mean three plates, emblems, and six stars. Plates and components may be requisitioned separately to meet the load requirements.

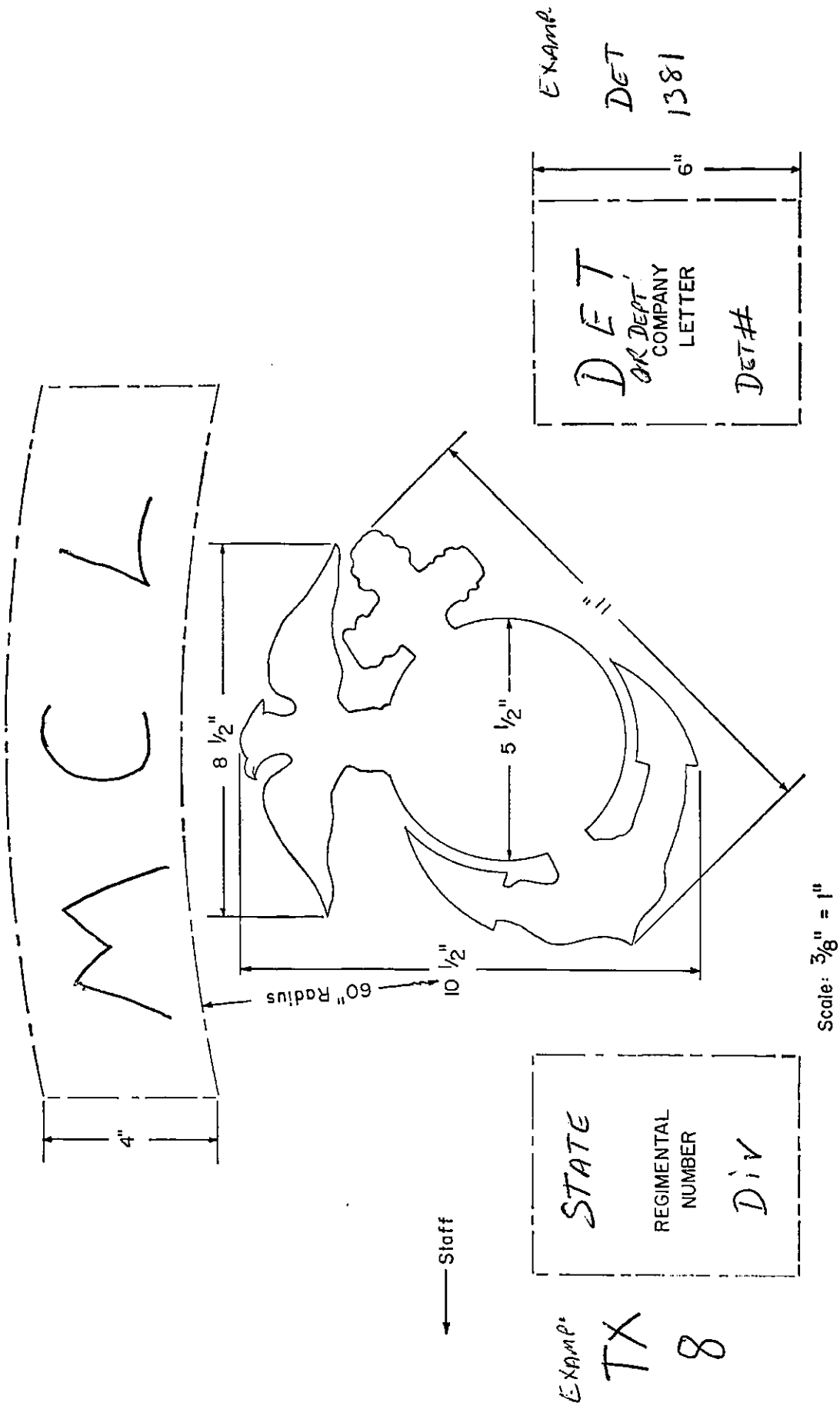


Figure 16. Guidon, internal dimensions (This page may be reproduced and used as a diagram when ordering).

TABLE I —Authorization of Organizational Flags to Designated Organizations and Activities

I. FLAG, BATTLE STANDARD AND ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARD, USMC

(Type III, Class 1, MIL-F-14648A, NSN 8345-01-281-5500)

a. One Type III, Class 1 organizational flag, battle standard, is authorized to the following:

(1) Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. This flag with "United States Marine Corps" on scroll is maintained in the Office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and is a duplicate of "The Battle Standard of the Marine Corps" which is held by the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for ceremonial purposes.

(2) Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. This flag with "United States Marine Corps" on scroll is "The Battle Standard of the Marine Corps" (8 flags).

b. One Type III, Class 1 organizational flag, battle standard, duplicate of "The Battle Standard of the Marine Corps," is authorized as required to the following:

(1) Office of the President of the United States
(2) Office of the Secretary of Defense
(3) Office of the Secretary of the Navy
(4) Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
(5) Office of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
(6) Headquarters of allied, United Nations, joint and unified commands (authorized only when equivalent flags of other U.S. Military Services are authorized)

c. One Type III, Class 1 organizational flag, battle standard, is authorized for each of the following FMF organizations to include like organizations of the IV Marine Expeditionary Force:

(1) Headquarters of:

(a) Fleet Marine Forces
(b) Marine expeditionary forces and corps
(c) Marine expeditionary brigades and units
(d) Divisions
(e) Aircraft wings
(f) Force service support groups
(g) Regiments
(h) Groups
(i) Battalions
(j) Squadrons
(k) Separate companies/batteries

d. One Type III, Class 1 organizational flag is also authorized for each of the following non-FMF organizations except as noted:

(1) Marine Corps Bases, Pacific
(2) Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico
(3) Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command, MCCDC, Quantico
(4) Marine Air Ground Training and Education Center, MCCDC, Quantico (2 flags)
(5) Marine Corps Bases, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, Twentynine Palms, Quantico, and Camp Butler
(6) Marine Corps Air Stations, Cherry Point, El Toro, Camp Pendleton, Beaufort, Kaneohe Bay, Yuma, Quantico, Iwakuni, New River, Tustin, and Futenma
(7) Marine Corps Recruit Depots, Parris Island and San Diego (5 flags)
(8) Recruit Training Regiments, MCRD Parris Island and San Diego
(9) Marine Corps Logistics Bases, Albany, Georgia and Barstow, California (2 flags)
(10) Landing Force Training Commands, Atlantic and Pacific
(11) Marine Air Reserve Training Command, Glenview, Illinois
(12) Marine Barracks
(13) Marine Corps Security Force battalions and companies
(14) Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps Units (with USMCJROTC on scroll)
(15) U.S. Marine Band
(16) The Basic School
(17) Staff Non-Commissioned Officer's Academy (each location)
(18) Marine Corps Institute
(19) Marine Corps Districts

II. FLAG, ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARD, USMC

(Type III, Class 2, MIL-F-14648A, NSN 8345-01-268-8226)

a. One Type III, Class 2, organizational flag is authorized for the following non-FMF organizations or activities except as noted:

(1) Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (as required)
(2) Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico (10 flags)
  (a) Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command
  (b) Marine Air Ground Training and Education Center
  (c) Marine Air-Ground Task Force Warfighting Center
  (d) The Basic School
  (e) Officer Candidate School
  (f) Amphibious Warfare School
  (g) Command and Staff College
(3) Marine Corps General Officer billets not otherwise authorized Type III, Class 1 or 2 organizational flags listed above
(4) Camps Smith and Elmore
(5) Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (2 flags)
(6) Regiments, groups, battalions, and squadrons of the supporting establishment, except as otherwise indicated herein
(7) Marine Security Guard Battalion (State Department), Quantico (2 flags)
  (a) Each Marine Security Guard detachment and letter company
(8) Each letter company, Marine support battalion
(9) Marine aviation detachments
  (a) Point Mugu, California (3 flags)
  (b) Pensacola, Florida (2 flags)
(10) Marine Barracks
  (a) Marine Barracks, Norfolk
(11) Marine detachments ashore at naval activities
(12) Marine detachments and Marine communication detachments afloat
(13) Each amphibious group/squadron/ship within naval surface forces, U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets
(14) Marine Air Reserve Support Center
(15) Marine Corps Range Support Detachment, Camp Perry, Ohio
(16) Sub Unit No. 2, Marine Corps Administrative Detachment, Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, California
(17) Marine Corps independent officer selection offices (1 flag) and recruiting stations (allowances shall be "as authorized" by the Commandant of the Marine Corps)
(18) Attache billets where a Marine Corps officer is the defense attache, naval attache, or assistant naval attache including:
  Australia Turkey China Denmark United Kingdom France Greece USSR Indonesia Italy Mexico
(19) *NROTC units
(20) Marine Corps Museums Branch Activities, Quantico (2 flags)
(21) *Executive Director, Board of Correction of Naval Records, Washington, D.C.
(22) *Naval Aviation Museum, Pensacola, Florida
(23) *Visitor's Center, Arlington National Cemetery
(24) *Marine Corps Advisor, U.S. Naval Mission, Peru
(25) Marine Corps Tactical System Support Activity, Camp Pendleton, California
(26) All chapels, Marine Corps posts and stations
(27) Each naval hospital, naval medical clinic, and the National Naval Medical Center
(28) *Director, Selective Service, Washington, D.C.
(29) Marine Corps Service Support Schools, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (6 flags)
  (a) Headquarters and Service Company
  (b) Supply School Company
  (c) Food Service School Company
  (d) Motor Transport School Company
  (e) Personnel Administration Company
  (f) Financial Management School Company
(30) Marine Corps Engineer School, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
(31) Field Medical Service School, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
(32) U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts
(33) Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
(34) U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School, Edwards Air Force Base, California
(35) Director, Defense logistics Services Center, Battle Creek, Michigan (2 flags)
(36) *U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force activities used as Marine Corps aviation training facilities:
  (a) Chanute AFB, Rantoul, Illinois
  (b) Lowry AFB, Denver, Colorado
  (c) Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Mississippi
  (d) Mather AFB, Sacramento, California
  (e) Little Rock AFB, Little Rock, Arkansas
(37) *Senior Marine Officer, Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah
(38) *Senior Marine Officer, JUSMAG, Manila, Philippine Islands
(39) *American Embassy, Rabat, Morocco
(40) *Director, Marine Corps Section, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
(41) *Joint Military Packaging Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
(42) *Air Force Institue of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
(43) *Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(44) *Chief of Navy Chaplains
(45) Marine Corps Communications/Electronics School, Twentynine Palms, California
(46) Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity, Quantico

(47) *Chaplain Division, Headquarters 323 Flying Training Wing (ATC), Mather AFB, California
(48) *Director, Marine Aerial Navigator School, Mather AFB, California
(49) *Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Department of the Navy, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.
(50) *Naval Council of Personnel Boards, Arlington, Virginia
(51) *Naval Medical Clinic, Quantico
(52) *Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (MRA&L), Washington, D.C. (2 flags)
(53) *Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.
(54) *Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, Alexandria, Virginia
(55) *Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), Washington, D.C.
(56) *Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (MRA&L), Washington, D.C.
(57) *Executive Director, Board of Corrections of Naval Records, Washington, D.C.
(58) *Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
(59) Marine Aviation Training Support Group, Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
(60) CO, Fighter Strike Squadron (VFA)-125, Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California
(61) CO, Fighter Strike Squadron (VFA)-106, Cecil Field, Florida
(62) *CO, Naval Air Maintenance Training Group, NAS Memphis, Tennessee, and Detachments at:
  (a) MCAS, Camp Pendleton, California
  (b) MCAS, Beaufort, South Carolina
  (c) MCAS, Cherry Point, North Carolina
  (d) MCAS, New River, North Carolina
  (e) MCAS, Tustin, California
  (f) NAS, Cecil Field, Florida
  (g) NAS, Lemoore, California
(63) *CO, Naval Medical Command, Southwest Region, San Diego, California and Southeast Region, Jacksonville, Florida
(64) *CO, Recruit Training Command, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois
(65) *Commander, Defense Logistics Agency, Systems Automation Center
(66) CO, Marine Corps Finance Center, Kansas City, Missouri
(67) *Director, Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Educational Support (DANTES), Pensacola, Florida
(68) *Naval Medical Center, Orlando, Florida
(69) *CO, Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity, Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Virginia
(70) *U.S. Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi
(71) *CO, Naval School Cryogenics, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia
(72) *Director, Academy of Health Sciences USA, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
(73) *CO, Naval Environmental Health Center, Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia
(74) *Director, Naval Chaplains School, Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
(75) Indefinite Loan:
  (a) Carter Library
  (b) Mary Vinson Memorial Library, Milledgeville, Georgia
  (c) Curator, Navy Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.
  (d) Committee on Veterans Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
  (e) Navy League
  (f) International Aerospace Hall of Fame, Balboa Park, San Diego, California
  (g) Navy Memorial Museum, Naval Historical Display Center, Washington, D.C.
  (h) U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas
  (i) Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
  (j) Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia
  (k) Wabaunsee County Historical Society, Alma, Kansas
(76) *Marine Corps Detachments located at:
  (a) Naval Technical Training Center, Goodfellow AFB, Texas
  (b) Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland
  (c) Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, California
  (d) U.S. Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
  (e) U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
  (f) U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
  (g) U.S. Army Quartermaster Center, Fort Lee, Virginia
  (h) U.S. Army Field Station Command Learning Center, Lackland AFB, Texas
  (i) U.S. Army School/Training Center and Fort Gordon, Fort Gordon, Georgia
  (j) U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen, Maryland
(77) *Marine Corps representatives located at:
  (a) US. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
  (b) U.S. Army Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
  (c) US. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado
  (d) U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
  (e) US. Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia
  (f) Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia
  (g) Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
  (h) Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama
  (i) U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
  (j) U.S. Naval Academy (provided by Marine Barracks .Annapolis)
  (k) J.F.K. Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina

(l) U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
(m) Naval Justice School, Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
(n) Defense Information School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana
(o) U.S Army Logistics Management Center, School of Material Readiness, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

(78) *Marine Corps liaison officers located at:
(a) U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Michigan
(b) US. Army Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Texas
(c) U.S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox. Kentucky
(d) U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia (provided by Marine Barracks, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia)
(e) U.S.Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
(f) Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis. Missouri (for display in special exhibit at the Records Center only)
(g) Navy Supply Corps School. Athens, Georgia
(h) Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Florida
(i) Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(j) Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
(k) Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah
(l) Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Florida
(m) Naval Electronics Lab Center, San Diego, California
(n) Defense Supply Agency, Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee
(o) Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, Indiana

III. FLAG, ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARD, USMCR

(Type III, Class 3, MIL-F-l4648A, NSN 8345-01-268-8227)

a. The Type III, Class 3, organizational flag is authorized for the following Reserve organizations and Reserve general officers:

(1) Subordinate elements of Reserve units (companies/batteries not authorized a Type III, Class 1 allowance; detachments, sub-units, platoons, etc.) listed in paragraph Ic (l) above.
(2) Marine Corps Reserve support centers
(3) Major subordinate commands (as required to provide one per active status Reserve general officer).

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*Issue of National Flag from Marine Corps source not authorized

Section F

MISCELLANEOUS

1. MISCELLANEOUS FLAGS

a. The flag of the United States Navy is 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches of dark blue material, with yellow fringe 2 1/2 inches wide. In the center of the flag is a device 3 feet 1 inch overall, consisting of the inner pictorial portion of the Seal of the Department of the Navy (with the exception that a continuation of the sea has been substituted for the land area), in its proper colors within a circular yellow rope edging, all 2 feet 6 inches in diameter above a yellow scroll inscribed "United States Navy" in dark blue letters.

b. The United Nations flag is blue with the United Nations emblem in the center. The emblem is one-half the width of the flag. **(See Annex G.)**

c. The flag of the Geneva Convention is a white flag having in the center a red cross with straight arms of equal length. It is to be used in time of war with a signatory of that convention. This flag is authorized for use in the Marine Corps in two sizes for use as markers to identify medical installations. The larger, 4 feet on the hoist by 6 feet on the fly, is used to mark field hospitals; the smaller, 16 inches on the hoist by 27 inches on the fly, is used to mark battalion and regimental aid stations, and similar installations.

d. A field hospital quarantine flag of yellow bunting 4 feet on the hoist by 6 feet on the fly, is used to designate a part of the field hospital under quarantine for epidemic disease.

e. A line or series of sanitary cordon flags of yellow bunting 18 inches on the hoist by 30 inches on the fly is used to demarcate an area placed under quarantine for epidemic disease.

f. The church pennant will be used as authorized by commanding officers to designate the time and place of divine service, and in the field to indicate the chaplain's quarters or office.

g. Recruiting flags are used for purposes of advertising and public display at headquarters and offices of the recruiting service.

h. The recruiting flag "E' is used as an award to a recruiting service activity for outstanding achievement.

i. The Organized Marine Corps Reserve (Type III, Class 3) flag is used for purposes of advertising and public display at headquarters and separately administered units of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. This flag is identical to the regular organizational flag except that the scroll for all Reserve units will be inscribed with "United States Marine Corps Reserve."

j. Heat condition flags are required to be flown by each command to indicate heat conditions for outside activity/training, etc. The flags are constructed from heavyweight nylon bunting, 70 inches on the fly, 45 inches on the hoist, conforming to Type I, Class 2 of MIL-F-2692. The following information applies:

(1) Black Flag, condition 1, temperature 90 degrees plus, NSN 8345-01-237-4077

(2) Red Flag, condition 2, temperature 88-89.9 degrees, NSN 8345-01-237-4078

(3) Yellow Flag, condition 3, temperature 85-87.9 degrees, NSN 8345-01-237-4079

(4) Green Flag, condition 4, temperature 80-84.9 degrees, NSN 8345-01-237-4080

One each of above in set: NSN 8345-01-237-4073

2. DISTINGUISHING FLAGS FOR THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICIALS, NAVY OFFICIALS, AND NAVY FLAG OFFICERS

a. Certain officials of the United States Government are entitled, by virtue of their office, to individual flags of rayon or nylon. Those of primary concern to the Marine Corps are as follows:

(1) President of the United States. The flag is blue, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches; in the center is the coat of arms of the President of the United States, encircled with 50 white stars, and trimmed on three edges with a fringe of silver and gold bullion 2 1/2 inches wide. Cord and tassel are red, white, and blue strands.

(2) Vice President of the United States. The flag is white, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, with a blue five-point star in each corner. The vice-presidential coat of arms, in proper colors, is centered on the flag. The flag is trimmed on three edges with a fringe of blue 2 1/2 inches wide. Cord and tassels are blue and white.

(3) Secretary of Defense. The flag is medium blue, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches. In each of the four corners is a 5-pointed white star. The center of the flag displays the eagle, shield, and arrows from the Seal of the Department of Defense. The flag is trimmed on three edges with a white fringe 2 1/2 inches wide. Cord and tassel are medium blue and white.

(4) Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. The flag is 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, divided equally by a diagonal line. The upper part is medium blue and the lower part is white. In the center of the flag is

the eagle, shield, and arrows from the Seal of the Department of Defense. Four stars are placed diagonally, two white stars on the medium blue part and two medium blue stars on the white part. The flag is trimmed on three edges with a fringe of yellow, 2 1/2 inches wide. Cord and tassel are medium blue and white.

(5) Secretaries of the Navy. These flags are made up in three sizes as follows: Hoist 3.60 feet, fly 5.13 feet; hoist 1.89 feet, fly 2.67 feet; and hoist 1.00 feet, fly 1.25 feet.

(6) Navy Flag Officers Distinguishing Flags. These flags are made up in three sizes as follows: No. 6, Hoist 3.58 feet, fly 5.13 feet; No. 7, Hoist 1.83 feet, fly 2.67 feet; automobile hoist, 1.00 feet, fly 1.25 feet.

b. When the President or one of the above designated officials (or officials of comparable rank not designated above) visits a ship or station his flag is displayed from the moment of his arrival until his departure.

c. The President's and Vice President's flags will not be stocked. Appropriate flags will be provided by advance parties on occasion of visits by these dignitaries.

d. Department of Defense, Navy Department, and Navy flag officers' flags (admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral) are authorized for procurement by the following commands:

(1) Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific and Atlantic
(2) Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
(3) Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton
(4) Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico
(5) Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island
(6) Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego
(7) Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

e. Marine Corps commands having a requirement for any of the flags mentioned in subparagraph d, above, will obtain them on loan basis from one of the above listed commands or the cognizant Naval District headquarters, whichever is more convenient.

f. It is not the policy of this headquarters to authorize personal flags other than those mentioned in subparagraph d, above.

3. Carrying Flags of Foreign Nations and Nonmilitary Organizations

a. Marine Corps personnel may carry flags of foreign nations in official civil ceremonies when an official of the nation concerned is present in his official capacity and is one for whom honors normally would be rendered. In this capacity the flag of the foreign nation will be carried by a separate color guard (normally three Marines). This color guard will be preceded by a Marine Corps color guard during the ceremony. In all other public events or ceremonies, Marine Corps personnel in uniform and in an official capacity are not authorized to carry flags of foreign nations, veterans groups, or other nonmilitary organizations.

4. Accessories

a. *Flagstaffs.* Flagstaffs will be used at all times when displaying or carrying ceremonial or organizational flags. Flagstaffs and components authorized for use within the Marine Corps follow. (Automobile flagstaffs are to be locally manufactured.)

(1) Flagstaff, colors and standards, 9'6"
Components:
Flagstaff 8' 9 7/8" W/2 No. 7, 3/4" round head wood screws
Spearhead section
Connector section
Ferrule

(2) Flagstaff, Advertising and Recruiting, 10'0"
Components:
Flagstaff, 9' 10 3/8"
Ball
Halyard

(3) Flagstaff, guidon 8'0"
Components:
Flagstaff 7'4 11/16"
Spearhead section
Connector section w/1 No. 7, 5/8" wood screw, oval head
Ferrule w/l No. 7, 5/8" wood screw, oval head

b. *Flag Cases.* Flag cases will be used to cover ceremonial and organizational flags when being stored or carried on other than for ceremonial occasions.

c. *Flag Slings.* Flag slings will be used at all times to carry ceremonial or organizational flags during ceremonies.

5. Units Entitled to Awards

a. Units should write to Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDH) for determination of eligibility for streamers.

6. Streamers

a. *General*

(1) The honors accorded eligible Marine Corps units will be displayed as streamers attached to the staff of the unit battle color, organizational color, or Marine Corps color below the ornament in place of the cord and tassels normally worn.

(2) In general, only those units authorized the battle standard or organizational color with command designation embroidered on the scroll (Type III, Class 1) will display streamers. Other color bearing units may display specifically authorized award streamers.

(3) Units may not display honors earned by subordinate units at a time when the senior unit did not exist unless the senior unit was created by a redesignation of the subordinate and is thus the lineal successor.

(4) Authorization for units for display honors earned by subordinate units when attached to another command will be determined by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDH).

b. *Award Streamers*

(1) Award streamers may be authorized for the following:

(a) Meritorious service in action for which a unit has been designated in Secretary of the Navy Instructions, or in official directives of the Department of the Army or Air Force.

(b) Award of decoration by a foreign government expressly conferred upon a unit.

(c) Additional awards will be represented by a system of bronze and silver stars embroidered on the streamer rather than by issue of additional streamers.

1. Each bronze star indicates an award in addition to the original represented by the unadorned streamer.

2. A silver stat shall indicate five awards in addition to the original award represented by the unadorned streamer and shall be used in lieu of five bronze stars.

(2) An award will not be made to a larger unit for actions of one or mote of its component units, unless the larger unit performed as a total team in a manner justifying the award.

c. *Campaign and Service Streamers*

(1) Campaign and service streamers may be authorized for the following:

(a) Service in war for which service medals are authorized.

(b) Participation in campaigns, expeditions, or battles for which individual medals, citations, and/or commendations are authorized.

(c) Participation in a campaign or war shall entitle a unit to an unadorned campaign or service streamer.

1. Each bronze star indicates participation in a particular engagement or designated phase of a campaign or war, or a specific battle not represented by the streamer itself.

2. A silver star shall indicate participation in five particular engagements or designated phases of a campaign or war, or specific battles, and shall be used in lieu of five bronze stars.

a. Examples of the devices other than stars that are used to indicate additional awards are the silver "W" on the Marine Corps Expeditionary Streamer and the oak leaf cluster on the Joint Meritorious Unit Award, the Army or Air Force Presidential Unit Citation, and the palms and gilt star on the French Croix De Guerre. Unless otherwise directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, however, the system described in subparagraphs C(1)(a),(b), and (c) above will apply.

(2) Eligibility for campaign and service streamers:

(a) In general, the award of campaign and service streamers will be limited to units/activities of the Operating Forces. In certain cases, as determined by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, campaign and service streamers may be awarded to units/activities of the Supporting Establishment.

(b) Any unit will be deemed to have participated in combat if it actually engaged the enemy or if it was stationed in the combat zone or performed duties, either in the air, at sea, or on the ground, within the boundaries of the combat zone, at any time during the designated period of the respective battle or campaign, providing the following criteria are met:

1. Campaign streamers will be credited to a Fleet Marine Force headquarters when any subordinate element, while so assigned to that Fleet Marine Force, is credited with battle participation for which an award is given.

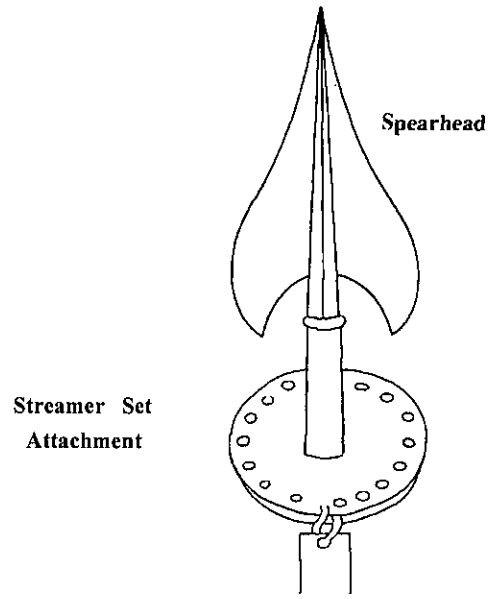

Figure 17.

Award and Campaign Streamers, Battle Standard of the Marine Corps

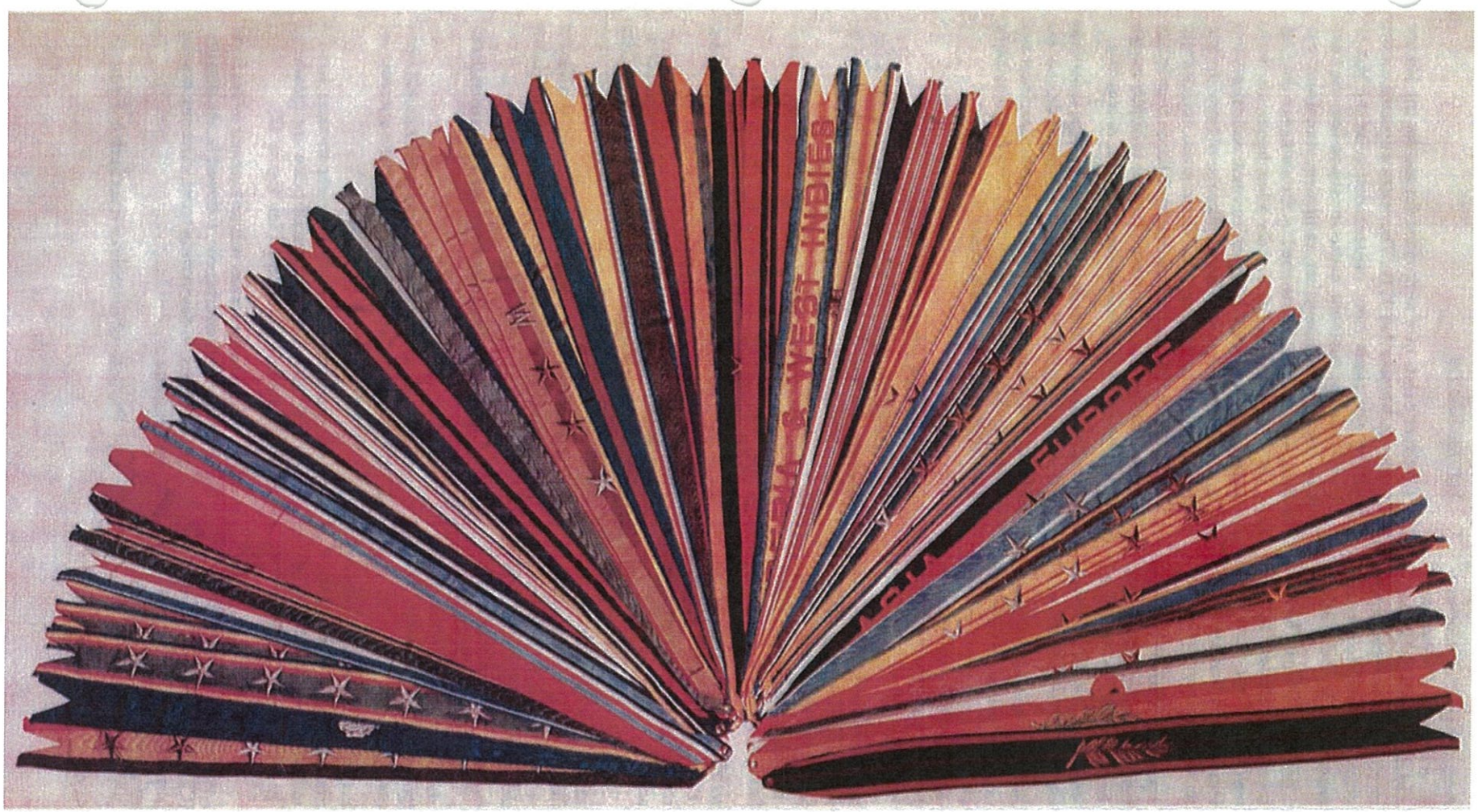

Figure 18. Streamer Precedence: (1) Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) Streamer with 6 silver and 2 bronze stars; (2) Presidential Unit Citation (Army) Streamer with 1 silver oak leaf cluster; (3) Navy Unit Commendation Streamer with 22 silver stars and 4 bronze stars; (4) Valorous Unit Award (Army) Streamer; (5) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy-Marine Corps) Streamer; (6) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) Streamer; (7) Revolutionary War Streamer; (8) Quasi-War with France Streamer; (9) Barbary Wars Streamer; (10) War of 1812 Streamer; (11) African Slave Trade Streamer; (12) Operations Against West Indian Pirates Streamer; (13) Indian Wars Streamer; (14) Mexican War Streamer; (15) Civil War Streamer; (16) Marine Corps Expeditionary Streamer with 11 silver stars, 3 bronze stars and 1 silver "W"; (17) Spanish Campaign Streamer; (18) Philippine Campaign Streamer; (19) China Relief Expedition Streamer; (20) Cuban Pacification Streamer; (21) Nicaraguan Campaign Streamer; (22) Mexican Service Streamer; (23) Haitian Campaign Streamer with 1 bronze star; (24) Dominican Campaign Streamer; (25) World War I Victory Streamer with 1 silver and 1 bronze star, one Maltese Cross, and Siberia and West Indies Clasp; (26) Army of Occupation of Germany Streamer; (27) Second Nicaraguan Campaign Streamer; (28) Yangtze Service Streamer; (29) China Service Streamer with 1 bronze star; (30) American Defense Streamer with 1 bronze star; (31) American Campaign Streamer; (32) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Streamer with 1 silver and 4 bronze stars; (33) Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Streamer with 8 silver, and 2 bronze stars; (34) World War II Victory Streamer; (35) Navy Occupation Service Streamer with Europe and Asia Clasps; (36) National Defense Service Streamer with 1 bronze star; (37) Korean Service Streamer with 2 silver stars; (38) Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer with 3 silver stars; (39) Vietnam Service Streamer with 3 silver and 2 bronze stars; (40) Philippine Defense Streamer with 1 bronze star; (41) Philippine Liberation Streamer with 2 bronze stars; (42) Philippine Independence Streamer; (43) French Croix de Guerre Streamer with 2 palms and 1 gilt star; (44) Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Streamer with 2 bronze stars; (45) Korean Presidential Unit Citation Streamer; (46) Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Meritorious Unit Citation of the Gallantry Cross with Palm; (47) Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation Civil Actions Streamer with Palm. Joint Meritorious Unit Award Streamer (not shown in photo)

2. For a division, wing, or higher unit, or security or supporting activity with personnel strength approximating that of a division, if one-fourth of the separate elements have participated in the action concerned according to the computations in subparagraphs 3, 4, and 5 below.

3. For a regiment, group, or security or supporting activity with personnel strength approximating that of a regiment, if one-third of its company units or elements have participated in the engagement, war, or campaign concerned.

4. To a battalion, squadron, or security or supporting activity with personnel strength approximating that of a battalion, if one-half of its company units or elements have participated in the engagement, war, or campaign concerned.

5. To a separate company/battery or security or supporting activity with personnel strength approximating that of a separate company/battery, if three-fourths of the unit's personnel (actual strength) have participated in the engagement, war, or campaign concerned.

6. To a combat support or combat service support (aviation or ground) unit when significant contribution of men and equipment is provided in an operation as determined by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

(c) The fractional entitlement provided for in subparagraphs (2)(b) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, above, does not apply to award streamers provided for in subparagraphs b(l), (a) and (b).

d. Miscellaneous

(1) New campaign, service, or award streamers (or stars representing multiple awards) will be credited automatically to the Battle Color of the Marine Corps and to the battle standard of the appropriate Fleet Marine Force, for each award made to a subordinate element. These awards will be certified automatically by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDH) upon the certification of the award to the subordinate element.

(2) The Commandant of the Marine Corps may from time to time, authorize certain units, organizations, or activities to hold, carry, and display a duplicate set of the Battle Color of the Marine Corps.

(3) Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (MCJROTC) units which have been awarded the Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Association (MCROA) Award may attach the appropriate streamer to the unit flag.

7. Silver Bands

a. Silver bands were authorized for use for the Marine Corps on 3 November 1939. They were displayed on the staff of the battle color, organization color, or Marine Corps color to augment battle streamers and inscribed showing battle participation, campaign, expedition, etc. Because of the problem created by the change in the flagstaff, the fixed dimension of the silver bands, the large number of bands some organizations were authorized, and the fact that the bands were a duplication of battle streamers, the awarding of silver bands to units was discontinued on 27 March 1961 and requisitioning of bands is no longer authorized. However, units may continue to display authorized bands until a flagstaff replacement is required.

b. All silver bands in custody of Marine Corps units shall be left attached to the flagstaff and forwarded to the Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and Museums Branch Activities, Quantico, Virginia, when replacement flagstaffs are required.

8. Certificates of Unit Honors

a. All eligible color-bearing Marine Corps units of battalion or squadron size and larger will be provided certificates of unit honors which will reflect:

(1) Unit decorations with action and date(s) earned.
(2) Campaign awards including dates.
(3) Service awards.

b. Certificates of unit honors will be prominently displayed in the unit headquarters.

c. Streamers displayed on the unit battle standard or organizational color will reflect the honors listed in the certificate of unit honors.

d. Queries concerning certificates of unit honors should be addressed to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDH).

e. Instructions for Streamer Assembly on Organizational Colors:

(1) A unit authorized organizational colors will commemorate each award by a display of a streamer on a unit flagstaff.

(2) Streamers will be affixed to the streamer attachment at the top of the flagstaff below the spearhead or other flagstaff topping **(See Figure 17).**

(3) The senior streamer will be fastened to the front of the streamer attachment, followed by the remaining Streamers, in descending order, clockwise around the attachment.

(4) The order of precedence is set forth in **Figure 18.**

Section G

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

1. SUPPLY

a. Heraldic items will be requisitioned in accordance with the manual MILSTRIP requisition instructions contained in the current edition of the Marine Corps Users Manual (UM4400.15) and the following:

(1) Marine Corps standards, guidons, recruiting flags, and general officer distinguishing flags and plates will be requisitioned directly from the Commanding General (872-3/MAU), Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia 31704-5000.

(2) National colors, and non-Marine Corps flags, pennants, flagstaffs, and distinguishing plates will be requisitioned from the normal source of supply as set forth in current supply directives.

(3) Requisitions for streamers will be forwarded to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDH) for authentication of unit entitlement. Requests should be submitted on DD Form 1348 or naval speedletter and should specify correct nomenclature, stock numbers, billing codes, and the unit for which the streamers are being requisitioned. Subsequent to validation, CMC (HDH) will forward the requisition to the appropriate supply source for direct delivery to the requesting organization (**See Annex K** for streamers and stock numbers).

(4) The Military Awards Branch (MHM), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, will submit DD Form 1348 directly to Commanding General (872/MAU), Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia 31704-9990 for those streamers required for use at this headquarters.

(5) Requisitions for streamer set attachments will be forwarded directly to the Commanding General (872-3/MAU), Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia 31704-5000.

(6) Unit designation embroidery on the scroll of the Type III, Class 1, Flag, Command, USMC, shall not exceed 36 letters, numerals, or spaces.

(7) Marine Corps source heraldic items which require commercial fabrication and special embroidery work will be requisitioned sufficiently far in advance of actual need to allow 90 days manufacturing time subsequent to receipt of the requisition at Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia.

2. FUNDING

a. Since the original procurement of all Marine Corps source heraldic items is financed with Marine Corps Stock Fund monies, requesting organizations will cite on all requisitions the current appropriation data to be charged for the items requisitioned.

3. ALLOWANCES

a. Correspondence/requests concerning allowances of heraldic items will be forwarded to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (LPP-2).

4. REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF FLAGS

a. Cleaning of flag-type items will be accomplished by a drycleaning service at the local activity level. Washing is authorized if drycleaning facilities are not available or the drycleaning services are inadequate.

b. Minor repair should be accomplished at the local level to maintain each item in a ready serviceable condition acceptable to the Government. Any minor repair work that is done cannot alter specifications of the flag. Major repairs and modifications are not authorized to be accomplished at the local level.

c. Old, worn, and unserviceable flags considered to be of historical significance shall be reported to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDM) for appropriate disposition instructions. Such requests should include the flag's history, including its date of acquisition. Flags determined to have historical value will be forwarded to the Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and Museums Branch Activities, Quantico, Virginia 22134-5001, for permanent retention as an item of Marine Corps historical property. Flags determined not to have historical value will be destroyed by the parent organization, privately by burning, with no suggestion of irreverence to its military or national significance, unless its retention as a display memento is desired by the organization. In this case, the flag will be carried on organizational property accounts, but will not be a part of the Marine Corps historical collection.

5. CHANGE IN UNIT DESIGNATION

a. Upon a change of unit designation, the following procedures apply:

(1) All flags not containing a command designation will be retained by the new unit.

(2) All flags containing an obsolete command designation will be reported to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDM) in accordance with the procedures of subparagraph 4c, preceding. Replacement flags will be requisitioned in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, preceding.

6. Deactivated Organizations

a. Flags and other heraldic items of deactivated activities considered to be of historical significance will be reported to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (HDM) for appropriate disposition instructions. Reports should include the history of each item including its date of acquisition. Items determined to have historical value will be forwarded to the Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and Museums Branch Activities, Quantico, Virginia 22134-5001, for permanent retention as items of Marine Corps historical property. Items determined not to have historical value will be forwarded to the Commanding General (872-3/MAU), Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia 31704-5000.

b. The Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia, will inspect items received, under the provisions of subparagraph 6a, preceding, to establish their condition and acceptability as ready-for-issue items.

c. Those items determined to be acceptable as ready-for-issue will be directed to the appropriate source of supply. The source of supply activities will be instructed to take up the items in stores as ready-for-issue without additional inspection.

d. All items determined to be not economically repairable or otherwise not appropriate as a ready-for-issue item will be disposed of locally by Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia, in accordance with the instructions of subparagraph 4c, preceding.

7. Storage, Preservation and Packaging, and Materials Handling

a. The policies governing storage, preservation and packaging, and materials handling of heraldic items are as outlined in the current edition of MCO P4400.19, Marine Corps Supply Manual, Volume I.

b. The detailed instructions pertaining to these subjects are contained in the current edition of MCO P4030.31C, Packaging of Materiel Preservation.

8. Sale, Loan, or Private Use of Marine Corps Heraldic Items

a. The private use of official Marine Corps heraldic items is not authorized except for those distinguishing flags issued to general officers.

b. U.S. Marine Corps flags and distinguishing plates are for official Marine Corps use only, and shall not be made available to civilian groups, organizations, or individuals.

c. Marine Corps historical property heraldic items, except for those items addressed in subparagraph 8b, preceding, may be conditionally loaned by the Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and Museums Branch Activities, Quantico, Virginia 22134-5001, for encased display to eligible museums, veterans' organizations, and other institutions in accordance with the Defense Disposal Manual (DOD 4160.21-M).

d. Marine Corps historical property heraldic items may be conditionally loaned by the Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and Museums Branch Activities, Quantico, Virginia 22134-5001 for encased display at Marine Corps command museums and historical holding activities, Department of Defense museums, and other Federal museums in accordance with the current edition of MCO P5750.1, Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program.

e. Replicas of the National and Marine Corps Colors are available through the Marine Corps Association Bookservice, Box 1775, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

9 Presentation of Distinguishing Flags

a. Issuance of distinguishing flags, personal, for permanent retention by general officers and retired general officers, who have served on active duty as general officers, is authorized. Regular officers, upon acceptance of their promotion to the grade of general officer, and acceptance of promotion within the grade of general officer will be issued a flag appropriate to their grade and a notation to this effect will be included in the official records of the general officer concerned. When issued, these items will be expended from the stock records in accordance with current directives on property accounting.

ANNEX A

UNITED STATES CODE (Extract)

TITLE 4. FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES

This title was enacted by act July 30, 1947, ch. 389, Sec 1, 61 stat. 641.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Chapter 1.—THE FLAG

Sec 1. Flag; stripes and stars on.

The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be forty-eight stars, white in a blue field. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

Sec 2. Same; additional stars.

On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day ofJuly then next succeeding such admission. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

Sec 3. Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag.

Any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words, "flag, standard, colors, or ensign" as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America. (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642; July 5, 1968, Pub.L. 90-381, Sec 3, 82 Stat. *291.)*

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TITLE 36. PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND OBSERVANCES

Chapter 10.–PATRIOTIC CUSTOMS

Sec 171. Same; conduct during playing.

During rendition of the national anthem when the flag is displayed, all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute at the first note of the anthem and retain this position until the last note. When the flag is not displayed, those present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed there. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 172. Pledge of allegiance to the flag; manner of delivery.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.", should be rendered by standing at

* * * * indicates portions not shown, not germane to the Marine Corps

attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 813.)

Sec 173. Display and use of flag by civilians; codification of rules and customs.

The following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America is established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States. The flag of the United States for the purpose of this chapter shall be defined according to title 4, United States Code, chapter 1, section 1 and section 2 and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 1, 56 Stat. 377; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 1, 56 Stat. 1074; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 174. Same; time and occasions for display; hoisting and lowering.

(a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec. 2, 56 Stat. 435; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 2, 56 Stat. 1074; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 175. Same; position and manner of display.

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

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

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

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy. No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: Provided, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience.

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

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law. In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory, or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff. The flag shall be flown at half-staff thirty days from the death of the President or a former President; ten days from the day of death of the Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; from the day of death until interment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death and the following day for a Member of Congress. As used in this subsection:

(1) the term "half-staff" means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff;

(2) the term "executive or military department" means any agency listed under sections 101 and 102 of title 5, United States Code; and

(3) the term "Member of Congress" means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

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

(o) When the flag is suspended across a corridor or lobby in a building with only one main entrance, it should be suspended vertically with the union of the flag to the observer's left upon entering. If the building has more than one main entrance, the flag should be suspended vertically near the center of the corridor or lobby with the union to the north, when entrances are to the east and west or to the east when entrances are to the north and south. If there are entrances in more than two directions, the union should be to the east. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 3, 56 Stat. 379; Dec 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 3, 56 Stat. 1075; July 9, 1953, ch. 183, 67 Stat. 142; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 810.)

Sec 176. Same; respect for flag.

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

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.

(k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning. (June 22, 1942, ch. 435, Sec 4, 56 Stat. 379; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, Sec 4, 56 Stat. 1076; Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 177. Same; conduct during hoisting, lowering or passing of flag.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. The salute to the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 812.)

Sec 178. Same; modification of rules and customs by President.

Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation. (Pub.L. 94-344, July 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 813)

TITLE 38. –VETERANS' BENEFITS

This title was enacted by Pub.L.. 85-857, Sept. 2, 1958, Sec 1, 72 Stat. 1105.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Chapter 23. BURIAL BENEFITS

Sec 901. Flags.

(a) The Administrator shall furnish a flag to drape the casket of each deceased veteran who—

(1) was a veteran of any war, or of service after January 31, 1955;

(2) had served at least one enlistment; or

(3) had been discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

(b) After the burial of the veteran the flag so furnished shall be given to his next of kin. If no claim is made for the flag by the next of kin, it may be given, upon request, to a close friend or associate of the deceased veteran. If a flag is given to a close friend or associate of the deceased veteran, no flag shall be given to any other person on account of the death of such veteran.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the term "Mexican border period" as defined in paragraph (30) of section 101 of this title includes the period beginning on January 1, 1911, and ending on May 8, 1916.

(d) In the case of any person who died while in the active military, naval, or air service after May 27, 1941, the Administrator shall furnish a flag to the next of kin, or to such other person as the Administrator deems most appropriate, if such next of kin or other person is not otherwise entitled to receive a flag under this section, or under section 1482(a) of title 10, United States Code. (Pub.L. 85-857, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1169; Pub.L. 87-240, Sept. 14, 1961, 75 Stat. 512; Pub.L. 89-358, Sec 9, Mar. 3, 1966, 80 Stat. 28; Pub.L. 90-77, title IV, Sec 402, Aug. 31, 1967, 81 Stat. 190; Pub.L. 91-588, Sec 9(g), Dec. 24, 1970, 84 Stat. 1585.)

PROC. NO. 2605. THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Proc. No. 2065, Feb. 18, 1944, 9 F.R. 1957, 58 Stat. 1126, provided:

The flag of the United States of America is universally representative of the principles of the justice, liberty, and democracy enjoyed by the people of the United States; and

People all over the world recognize the flag of the United States as symbolic of the United States; and

The effective prosecution of the war requires a proper understanding by the people of other countries of the material assistance being given by the Government of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly by the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 (sections 171-178 of this title), as President and Commander in Chief, it is hereby proclaimed as follows:

1. The use of the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, if approved by the Foreign Economic Administration, on labels, packages, cartons, cases, or other containers for articles or products of the United States intended for export as lend-lease aid, as relief and rehabilitation aid, or as emergency supplies for the Territories and possessions of the United States, or similar purposes, shall be considered a proper use of the flag of the United States and consistent with the honor and respect due to the flag.

2. If any article or product so labelled, packaged or otherwise bearing the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, as provided for in section 1, should, by force of circumstances, be diverted to the ordinary channels of domestic trade, no person shall be considered as violating the rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States, as set forth in the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 (U.S.C, Supp. II, title 36, secs. 171-178) for possessing, transporting, displaying, selling or otherwise transferring any such article or product solely because the label, package, carton, case, or other container bears the flag of the United States or any representation thereof.

PUBLIC LAW 107-83d Congress
Chapter 183-1st Session
S. 674

AN ACT

ALL 67 Stat. 142.
36 U.S.C. 175 (c)

To prohibit the display of flags of inter-national or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section 3(c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U.S.C., sec. 175(c)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

U.S. flag.
Display.

56 Stat.1075

"No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof; Provided, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations."

APPROVED July 9, 1953

PUBLIC LAW 396-83d Congress
Chapter 297-2d Session
H.J. Res. 243

JOINT RESOLUTION

ALL 68 Stat. 249.
36 U.S.C. 172

To amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", approved June 22, 1942, as amended (36 U.S.C. sec. 172), is amended to read as follows:

Flag of the U.S.A.

56 Stat. 380.

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

APPROVED JUNE 14, 1954.

PUBLIC LAW 90-363
90th Congress, H.R. 15951
June 28, 1968

AN ACT

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

Certain holidays, Monday observance. 80 Stat. 515.

"6103. Holidays

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

"New Year's Day, January 1.
"Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.
"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
"Independence Day, July 4.
"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
"Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.
"Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.
"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
"Christmas Day, December 25."

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a).

82 Stat. 250
82 Stat. 251

Sec. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

Effective date.

APPROVED JUNE 28, 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-381
90th Congress, H.R. 10480
July 5, 1968

AN ACT

82 Stat. 291.

To prohibit desecration of the flag, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That chapter 33 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately preceding section 701 thereof, a new section as follows:

Flag desecration. Penalties. 62 Stat. 731. 18 USC 701-713.

"700. Desecration of the flag of the United States; penalties

"(a) Whoever knowingly casts contempt upon any flag of the United States by publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning, or trampling upon it shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(b) The term 'flag of the United States' as used in this section, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, standards, colors, or ensign of the United States of America.

"Flag of the United States."

"(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to deprive any State, territory, possession, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of jurisdiction over any offense over which it would have jurisdiction in the absence of this section."

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the beginning thereof the following: "700. Desecration of the flag of the United States; penalties."

Sec. 3. Section 3 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the following: "; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign,"

61 Stat. 642.

APPROVED JULY 5, 1968.

ANNEX B

IMMEDIATE RELEASE **August 21, 1959**

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
EXECUTIVE ORDER
10834
THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

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

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

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I. DESIGN OF THE FLAG

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

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

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

PART II. REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

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

Dimensions of flag

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

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

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

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

Section 23. The exterior dimensions of each union jack manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall equal the respective exterior dimensions of the union of a flag of a size authorized by or pursuant to this order. The size of the union jack flown with the national flag shall be the same as the size of the union of the national flag.

Section 24. (a) The Secretary of Defense in respect of procurement for the Department of Defense (including military colors) and the Administrator of General Services in respect of procurement for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may, for cause which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, deems sufficient, make necessary minor adjustments in one or more of the dimensions or proportionate dimensions prescribed by this order, or authorize proportions or sizes other than those prescribed by section 3 or section 21 of this order.

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

Section 25. Subject to such limited exceptions as the Secretary of Defense in respect of the Department of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services in respect of executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, may approve, all national flags and union jacks now in the possession of executive agencies, or hereafter acquired by executive agencies under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration for distribution to other agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

PART III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 21, 1959

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

August 21, 1959

THE NATIONAL FLAG

In connection with the admission of Hawaii as a State of the Union, the President today issued an Executive order adding the 50th star to the union of the flag. The new flag will supersede the 49-star flag which was prescribed on the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union.

By law, the new 50-star flag will become the official flag of the United States on 4 July 1960, the birthday of the Union. Display of the new flag before that time would be improper. However, it would not be improper to display the 48-star flag or the 49-star flag after that date; with limited exceptions agencies of the Federal Government will continue to display the 48-star flag and the 49-star flag so long as they remain in good condition and until existing stocks of unused flags are exhausted. It is appropriate for all citizens to do the same.

Following is certain information with respect to the historical and symbolic aspects of the national flag:

History of National Flag

Before we became a Nation, our land knew many flags. Long ago, the Norsemen probed our coastal waters sailing under the banner of the black raven. Columbus carried a Spanish flag across the seas. The Pilgrims carried the flag of Great Britain. The Dutch colonists brought their striped flag to New Amsterdam. The French explored the continent under the royal fleur-de-lis. Each native Indian tribe had its own totem and insignia. Immigrants of every race and nationality, in seeking a new allegiance, have brought their symbols of loyalty to our shores.

During our Revolution, various banners were used by the not-yet-united colonies. A green pine tree with the motto. "An Appeal To Heaven," was popular with our young Navy. The rattlesnake's warning, "Don't Tread On Me," was displayed by aroused colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. The Moultrie "Liberty" flag, a large blue banner with a white crescent in the upper corner, rallied the defenders of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776. The Bunker Hill flag was a blue banner with a white canton filled with a red cross and a small green pine. The flag of the maritime colony of Rhode Island bore a blue anchor under the word "Hope." Strikingly similar to the stars and stripes was the flag carried by the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont at the Battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777.

When Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776, he stood under "The Grand Union Flag" which continued to show a dependence upon Great Britain. The canton of this flag was filled with the crosses of St. George (England) and St. Andrew (Scotland).

The first Stars and Stripes was created by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. This date is now observed nationally as "Flag Day."

In this flag the 13 stars, representing a constellation, were arranged in a variety of designs. The most popular—with the stars in a circle so that no State could claim precedence over another—is known as the Betsy Ross flag, in honor of the seamstress who is supposed to have sewn the first one.

As the American frontier expanded, two new States were added to the Union, and these were incorporated into the flag. This meant that two stars and two stripes were added to the design—making a total of 15 each. It was the flag that withstood enemy bombardment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 13-14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

Later, when other States were added to the Union, the Congress, feeling that more stripes would blur the basic design, returned to the original 13 red and white stripes.

Since 1818, each new State has brought a new star to the flag. This growing pattern of stars could be said to reflect the growing dimensions of America's responsibilities, as the 13 stripes reflect the constant strength of our country's traditions.

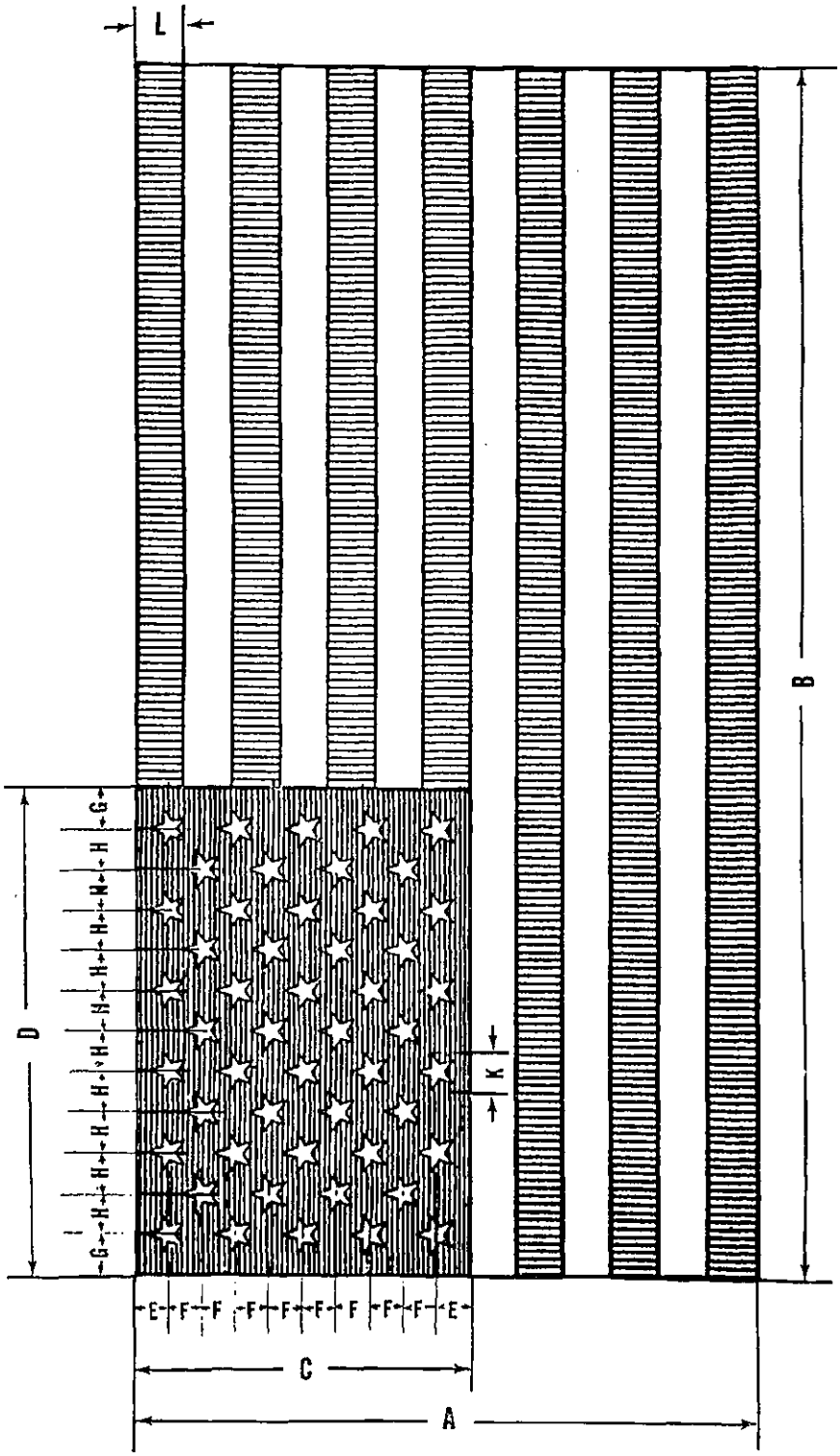
The 50 States and the dates of their entry into the Union:

Alabama, December 14, 1819
Alaska, January 3, 1959
Arizona, February 14, 1912
Arkansas, June 15, 1836
California, September 9, 1850
Colorado, August 1, 1876
Connecticut, January 9, 1788
Delaware, December 7, 1787
Florida, March 3, 1845
Georgia, January 2, 1788
Hawaii, August 21, 1959
Idaho, July 3, 1890
Illinois, December 3, 1818
Indiana, December 11, 1816
Iowa, December 28, 1846
Kansas, January 29, 1861
Kentucky, June 1, 1792
Louisiana, April 30, 1812
Maine, March 15, 1820
Maryland, April 28, 1788
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788
Michigan, January 26, 1837
Minnesota, May 11, 1858
Mississippi, December 10, 1817
Missouri, August 10, 1821
Montana, November 8, 1889
Nebraska, March 1, 1867
Nevada, October 31, 1864
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788
New Jersey, December 18, 1787
New Mexico, January 6, 1912
New York, July 26, 1788
North Carolina, November 21, 1789
North Dakota, November 2, 1889
Ohio, March 1, 1803
Oklahoma, November 16, 1907
Oregon, February 14, 1859
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790
South Carolina, May 23, 1788
South Dakota, November 2, 1889
Tennessee, June 1, 1796
Texas, December 29, 1845
Utah, January 4, 1896
Vermont, March 4, 1791
Virginia, June 25, 1788
Washington, November 11, 1889
West Virginia, June 20, 1863
Wisconsin, May 29, 1848
Wyoming, July 10, 1890

Customs and Usage as to Flag of the United States

Laws have been written to govern the display of the flag and to insure a proper respect for it. Custom has decreed certain other observances in regard to its use. As a symbol of the Nation, standing for our heritage of liberty and justice, the flag is naturally held in highest honor by all citizens.

In recent years, the Congress of the United States of America has drawn together "the existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag." These can be found in Public Law 829 of the 77th Congress and in Public Laws 107 and 396 of the 83rd Congress. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office.



STANDARD PROPORTIONS												
HOIST (WIDTH) OF FLAG	FLY (LENGTH) OF FLAG	HOIST (WIDTH) OF UNION	FLY (LENGTH) OF UNION						DIAMETER OF STAR	WIDTH OF STRIPE
1.	1.9	.5385(7/13)	.76	.054	.054	.063	.063	.063	.0616	.0769(1/13)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	

"A" DIVIDED INTO 13 EQUAL PARTS "L"

ANNEX C

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS
TITLE 3 –THE PRESIDENT
PROCLAMATION 3655

ARMED FORCES DAY
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the safety of our cherished freedom rests in large measure upon the capabilities of our Armed Forces to forestall totalitarian aggression; and

WHEREAS the Armed Forces of the United States serve as a unified team, at home and at outposts throughout the world, insuring our own security and the security of our friends abroad, and fostering the settlement of international differences by peaceful processes; and

WHEREAS enlightened understanding and unstinting support of our Armed Forces by an informed American people are vital to the strength and vigor of our Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coastguardsmen, from whom we ask so much, are the cornerstone of our military might and richly deserve to have a special day set aside in their honor:

NOW, THEREFORE, I LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, do hereby proclaim the third Saturday of May in 1965 and the third Saturday of May in each succeeding year as Armed Forces Day.

I direct the Secretary of Defense on behalf of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps, and the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Coast Guard, to designate that day each year for appropriate observances. The Secretary of Defense, as my personal representative, shall be responsible for the program contemplated by this proclamation and soliciting the participation and cooperation in its execution by civil authorities and distinguished private citizens.

I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to provide for the observance of Armed Forces Day within their jurisdictions each year in an appropriate manner designed to enhance public understanding and appreciation of the Armed Forces of the United States as defenders of freedom at home and abroad.

I call upon my fellow Americans to display the flag of the United States at their homes on Armed Forces Day. I invite them to take part in observances planned by personnel of the Armed Forces as a report to the Nation which they are sworn to protect.

Proclamation No. 3172 of March 5, 1957, and the Proclamation No. 3399 of March 18, 1961, are hereby superseded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set may hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-ninth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

BY THE PRESIDENT
DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

(F.R. Doc. 65-5014; Filed, May 10, 1965; 10:28 a.m.)

ANNEX D

NAVY REGULATIONS

1006. MORNING AND EVENING COLORS

1. The ceremonial hoisting and lowering of the national ensign at 0800 and sunset at a naval command ashore or aboard a ship of the Navy not under way shall be known as Morning Colors and Evening Colors, respectively, and shall be carried out as prescribed in this article.

2. The guard of the day and the band shall be paraded in the vicinity of the point of hoist of the ensign.

3. "Attention" shall be sounded, followed by the playing of the National Anthem by the band.

4. At Morning Colors, the ensign shall be started up at the beginning of the music and hoisted smartly to the peak or truck. At Evening Colors, the ensign shall be started from the peak or truck at the beginning of the music and the lowering so regulated as to be completed at the last note.

5. At the completion of the music, "Carry On" shall be sounded.

6. In the absence of a band, or an appropriate recording to be played over a public address system, "To the Colors" shall be played by the bugle at Morning Colors, and "Retreat" at Evening Colors, and the salute shall be rendered as prescribed for the National Anthem.

7. In the absence of music, 'Ittention" and "Carry On" shall be the signals for rendering and terminating the salute. "Carry On" shall be sounded as soon as the ensign is completely lowered.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

9. During colors, vehicles within sight or hearing of the ceremony shall be stopped. Persons riding in such vehicles shall remain seated at attention.

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1007. SALUTES TO THE NATIONAL ENSIGN

1. Each person in the naval service, upon coming on board a ship of the Navy, shall salute the national ensign if it is flying. He shall stop on reaching the upper platform of the accommodation ladder, or the shipboard end of the brow, face the national ensign, and render the salute, after which he shall salute the officer of the deck. On leaving the ship, he shall render the salutes in inverse order. The officer of the deck shall return both salutes in each case.

2. When passed by or passing the national ensign being carried, uncased, in a military formation, all persons in the naval service shall salute. Persons in vehicles or boats, shall follow the procedure for such persons during colors.

3. The salutes prescribed in this article shall also be rendered to foreign national ensigns and aboard foreign men-of-war.

1060. NATIONAL ENSIGN AT COMMANDS ASHORE

The national ensign shall be displayed from 0800 to sunset near the headquarters of every command ashore, or at the headquarters of the senior when the proximity of headquarters of two or more commands makes the display of separate ensigns inappropriate. When an outlying activity of the command is so located that its governmental character is not clearly indicated by the display of the national ensign as prescribed above, the national ensign shall also be displayed at the activity.

1061. DISPLAY OF NATIONAL ENSIGN DURING GUN SALUTE

1. A ship of the Navy shall display the national ensign at a masthead while firing a salute in honor of a United States national anniversary or officials, as follows:

a. At the main during the national salute prescribed for the third Monday in February and the 4th of July.

* * * * indicates portions not shown, not germane to the Marine Corps

b. At the main during a 21-gun salute to a United States civil official, except by a ship displaying the personal flag of the official being saluted.

c. At the fore during a salute to any other United States civil official, except by a ship which is displaying the personal flag of the official being saluted.

2. During a gun salute, the national ensign shall remain displayed from the gaff or the flagstaff, in addition to the display of the national ensign prescribed in this article.

1070. PERSONAL FLAGS AND PENNANTS ASHORE

1. A flag or general officer in command ashore shall display his personal flag day and night at a suitable and conspicuous place within his command. When such officer makes an official inspection at an outlying activity of his command, his flag shall, if practicable and appropriate, be shifted to such outlying activity.

2. A flag or general officer or unit commander of the operating forces whose headquarters are ashore shall display his personal flag or pennant day and night at a suitable and conspicuous place at his headquarters, unless it is displayed from a ship of his command.

3. When the points for display of two or more personal flags ashore are in such close proximity as to make their separate display inappropriate, that of the senior officer present only shall be displayed.

4. When a personal flag or a foreign ensign is required to be displayed ashore during the official visit of, or a gun salute to, a civil official or foreign officer, it shall be displayed from the normal point of display of a personal flag or pennant of the officer in command, and the latter's flag or pennant shall be displayed at some other point within the command.

5. During the official inspection by a flag or general officer of a unit of his command ashore, his personal flag shall displace a personal flag or pennant of the officer in command.

6. If two or more civil officials, for each of whom the display of a personal flag is prescribed, are present officially at a command ashore at the same time, the flag of the senior only shall be displayed.

1071. PERSONAL FLAG OR COMMAND PENNANT, WHEN OFFICER TEMPORARILY SUCCEEDED IN COMMAND

1. When a flag or general officer or a unit commander has been succeeded temporarily in command, as prescribed in these regulations, his personal flag or command pennant shall be hauled down. The officer who has succeeded temporarily to the command shall display the personal flag or command pennant to which he is entitled by these regulations.

2. In a foreign port upon the occasion of the absence of a flag officer from his command for a period exceeding 72 hours, the command, subject to any directions from the flag officer, shall devolve upon the senior officer present of the unit who is eligible for the exercise of command at sea, but as standard procedure the flag officer's flag shall continue to be flown in his regular flagship until that ship is underway, at which time the personal flag shall be hauled down and not again hoisted until the flag officer returns to his flagship. Commanders in chief and fleet commanders have authority to modify this procedure with respect to their personal flags as the exigencies of the service require.

1073. PERSONAL FLAGS AND PENNANTS OF OFFICERS IN BOATS AND AUTOMOBILES AND AIRCRAFT

1. An officer in command, or a chief of staff when acting for him when embarked in a boat of the naval service on official occasions, shall display from the bow his personal flag or command pennant or, if not entitled to either, a commission pennant.

2. An officer entitled to the display of a personal flag or command pennant may display a miniature of such flag or pennant in the vicinity of the coxswain's station when embarked on other than official occasions in a boat of the naval service.

3. An officer entitled to the display of a personal flag or command pennant may, when riding in an automobile on an official occasion, display such flag or pennant forward on such vehicle.

4. An officer entitled to the display of a personal flag or command pennant may, when embarked in an aircraft on an official occasion, display such flag or pennant on both sides just forward and below the cockpit of such aircraft at rest.

1076. DISPLAY OF FOREIGN NATIONAL ENSIGN DURING GUN SALUTES

1. While firing a salute to the nation upon entering a foreign port, returning such salute fired by a foreign warship, or firing

a salute on the occasion of a foreign national anniversary, celebration, or solemnity, a ship shall display the ensign of the foreign nation at the main truck.

2. While firing a salute to a foreign dignitary or official entitled to 21 guns, a ship shall display the national ensign of such dignitary or official at the main truck. While firing a salute to the foreign official entitled to less than 21 guns, or to a foreign officer, or when returning a salute fired by a foreign officer, the national ensign of the foreign official or officer shall be displayed at the fore truck.

3. At a naval station, under the circumstances set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this article, the appropriate foreign ensign shall be displayed from the normal point of display of the personal flag or pennant of the officer in command, and the latter's flag or pennant shall be displayed at some other point within the command.

1077. DISPLAY OF NATIONAL ENSIGNS OF TWO OR MORE NATIONS

1. When the national ensigns of two or more nations are required to be displayed from the same masthead, the United States national ensign, if required, shall be displayed to starboard of all others. The national ensigns of other nations shall be displayed, starboard to port, in the alphabetical order of names of the nations in the English language; except that the ensign of a foreign nation within whose waters the ship is located, if displayed, shall be to starboard of other foreign ensigns.

2. While a salute is being fired under the foregoing conditions, the ensign of the nation being honored, or whose dignitary is being honored, shall be displayed alone.

3. In rendering honors, the national ensign of one nation shall not be displayed above that of another nation at the same masthead.

1078. CHOICE OF FOREIGN FLAG OR ENSIGN IN RENDERING HONORS

In rendering honors requiring the display of a foreign flag or ensign:

a. In the case of a government having both a national flag and a national ensign (man-of-war flag), the national ensign shall be displayed except under the conditions set forth in this article.

b. In the case of a commonwealth, dominion, or similar government recognized as independent by the Government of the United States, which has a national flag of its own but which also employs the national ensign (man-of-war flag) of the empire or federation to which it belongs, the national flag of the commonwealth or dominion shall be displayed except when rendering honors to naval officers; in which latter case the national ensign (man-of-war flag) shall be displayed.

c. In the case of a government not recognized as independent by the Government of the United States, such as a protectorate or colony, the flag of the government exercising protective or colonial power shall be displayed except when otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy.

d. In the case of a government carried on by a joint mandate or trusteeship and having no distinct national flag of its own, the flags of the several countries comprising the mandate shall be displayed when rendering honors.

1083. CEREMONIES FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

1. On Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February, and on Independence Day, the 4th of July, every ship of the Navy in commission, not underway, shall full-dress ship. At noon each saluting ship, and each naval station equipped with a saluting battery, shall fire a national salute of 21 guns.

2. On Memorial Day, the last Monday in May, each saluting ship, and each naval station having a saluting battery, shall fire at noon a salute of 21 minute-guns. All ships and naval stations shall display the national ensign at half-mast from 0800 until the completion of the salute or until 1220 if no salute is fired or to be fired.

3. When the 4th of July occurs on Sunday, all special ceremonies shall be postponed until the following day.

1089. GENERAL PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO FUNERALS

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4. Boats taking part in a funeral procession shall display the national ensign at half-mast. If the deceased was a flag or general officer, or at the time of his death a unit commander, or a commanding officer of a ship, his flag or command pennant, or

a commission pennant, shall be draped in mourning and displayed at half-mast from a staff in the bow of the boat carrying the body. A funeral procession of boats shall, in general, be formed in the order prescribed in the Landing Party Manual, U.S. Navy, for a funeral procession on shore.

5. The casket shall be covered with the national ensign, so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased. The ensign shall be removed from the casket before it is lowered into the grave or committed to the deep.

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8. During burial at sea, the ship shall be stopped, if practicable, and the ensign shall be displayed at half-mast from the beginning of the funeral service until the body has been committed to the deep. Further display of the ensign at half-mast may be prescribed according to circumstances by the senior officer present.

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1091. DISPLAY OF PERSONAL FLAG, COMMAND PENNANT, OR COMMISSION PENNANT IN FUNERALS ON SHORE

If the deceased was a flag or general officer, or at the time of his death, a unit commander or commanding officer of a ship, his personal flag or command pennant, or commission pennant, shall be draped in mourning and carried immediately in advance of the body in the funeral procession to the grave.

ANNEX E

PROCLAMATION 3044

Display of the Flag of the United States of America to Half-staff Upon the Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the flag of the United States of America be flown at half-staff on Federal buildings, grounds, and facilities upon the death of principal officials and former officials of the Government of the United States and the Governors of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States as a mark of respect to their memory; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that rules be prescribed for the uniform observance of this mark of respect by all executive departments and agencies of the Government, and as a guide to the people of the Nation generally on such occasions:

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of the officials hereinafter designated:

1. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions for the period indicated upon the death of any of the following-designated officials or former officials of the United States:

(a) The President or a former President: for thirty days from the day of death. The flag shall also be flown at half-staff for such period at all United States embassies, legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

(b) The Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives: for ten days from day of death.

*(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force: from the day of death until interment.

2. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia on the day of death and on the following day upon the death of a United States Senator, Representative, Territorial Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and it shall also be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory, or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, respectively, from the day of death until interment.

3. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings and grounds of the Federal Government in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States upon the death of the Governor of such state, Territory or possession from the day of death until interment.

4. In the event of the death of other officials, former officials, or foreign dignitaries, the flag of the United States shall be displayed at half-staff in accordance with such orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

5. The heads of the several departments and agencies of the Government may direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff on buildings, grounds, or naval vessels under their jurisdiction on occasions other than those specified herein which they consider proper, and that suitable military honors be rendered as appropriate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

By the President
Walter B. Smith,
Acting Secretary of State

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

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*Amended pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3948 of 12 December 1969. (See page E-2).

(F. R. Doc. 54-1624; Filed, Mar. 3, 1954; 4:54 p.m.)

Proclamation 3948

AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 3044 WITH RESPECT TO DISPLAY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT HALF-STAFF UPON THE DEATH OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS AND FORMER OFFICIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation No. 3044[1] of March 1, 1954, prescribing rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of certain officials, is amended by substituting for subsection (c) of section 1 thereof the following:

"(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader of Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives: from the day of death until interment."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.

RICHARD NIXON

[1] 3CFR, 1954-1958 Comp, p.4; 19 F.R. 1235

Display of the Flag at Half-staff

(Authorized by Presidential Proclamation 3044.)

Occasion	Places	Period	Notice to Marine Corps Commander
Death of: President. Former President. President-Elect.	All buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in District of Columbia, throughout the United States and its Territories and Possessions. United States Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad including military facilities, naval vessels and stations.	30 days from date of death.	None. Commanders will comply on receipt of information through press, radio, television, or other news media.
Death of: Vice President. Chief Justice of the United States. Retired Chief Justice of the United States. Speaker of the House of Representatives.	All buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in District of Columbia, throughout the United States and its Territories and Possessions.	10 days from date of death.	Same as above.
Death of: Associate Justice of Supreme Court. Member of the Cabinet. Former Vice President. President pro tempore of the Senate. Majority Leader of the Senate. Minority Leader of the Senate. Majority Leader of the House of Representatives. Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.	Same as above.	From day of death until interment.	Same as above.
Death of: Secretary of the Army. Secretary of the Navy. Secretary of the Air Force. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	On all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Department of Defense in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and Possessions, or as otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy.	From day of death until sunset of the day of interment.	Same as above.
Death of: Commandant of the Marine Corps. Former Commandant of the Marine Corps. General officers in command.	Buildings and grounds under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Marine Corps.	From time of death until sunset of day of funeral; or removal of body.	Same as above.

Occasion	Places	Period	Notice to Marine Corps Commander
Death of: General officers not in command/retired.	Same as above.	From beginning of funeral until sunset of that day.	Same as above.
Death of: United States Senator. United States Representative. Territorial Delegate. Resident Commissioner from Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.	All buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in metropolitan area of District of Columbia.	On the day of death and the following day.	None. Commanders will comply on receipt of information through press, radio, television, or other news media.
Death of: United States Senator. United States Representative. Territorial Delegate. Resident Commissioner from Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.	Buildings, grounds and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory, or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, respectively.	From day of death until interment.	Same as above.
Death of Governor of State, Territory, or Possession.	All buildings and grounds of the Federal Government located in the State, Territory, or Possession of the United States of the deceased governor.	From day of death until interment.	Same as above.
Death of other officials, former officials, and foreign dignitaries.	To be displayed in such places in accordance with orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.	As directed by or at the direction of the President.	Headquarters USMC message.
As directed by the heads of the several Departments and Agencies of the Government on occasions other than those listed above which they consider proper, and that suitable military honors be rendered as appropriate.	Buildings, grounds, or naval vessels under jurisdiction of the appropriate Department head.	As directed by head of Department or Agency.	Headquarters USMC message.

Note: The display of the flag at half-staff to express approval or disapproval of political, social, or economic philosophy is prohibited. The display of the flag at half-staff as authorized herein is in commemoration of the death of a person of national or State standing, or of a local serviceman, official, or public servant who has contributed to the community.

ANNEX F

October 31, 1977
Number 1005.8

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

SUBJECT Order of Precedence of Members of Armed Forces of the United States When in Formations

Refs: (a) DOD Directives 1005.8, subject as above, October 8, 1957 (hereby cancelled)
(b) Title 10, United States Code, Section 133(b)

I. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Directive reissues reference (a) to update the listing of organizations and to change the order of precedence. Reference (a) is hereby superseded and cancelled.

II. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of this Directive apply to the Military Departments.

III. PRESCRIBED PROCEDURE

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Defense, under the provisions of reference (b), and pursuant to agreement with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Commerce, members of the Armed Forces of the United States and Merchant Marine midshipmen shall take precedence in the following order when in formations:

1. Cadets, United States Military Academy
2. Midshipmen, United States Naval Academy
3. Cadets, United States Air Force Academy
4. Cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy
5. Midshipmen, United States Merchant Marine Academy
6. United States Army
7. United States Marine Corps
8. United States Navy
9. United States Air Force
10. United States Coast Guard
11. Army National Guard of the United States
12. Army Reserves
13. Marine Corps Reserve
14. Naval Reserve
15. Air National Guard of the United States
16. Air Force Reserve
17. Coast Guard Reserve
18. Other training organizations of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, in that order, respectively.

Provided, however, that during any period when the United States Coast Guard shall operate as part of the United States Navy, the Cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy, the United States Coast Guard, and the Coast Guard Reserve, shall take precedence, respectively, next after the Midshipmen, United States Naval Academy, the United States Navy, and the Naval Reserve.

IV. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Directive is effective immediately. Forward two copies of implementing regulations to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics) within 30 days.

Deputy Secretary of Defense

ANNEX G

THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG CODE AND REGULATIONS AS AMENDED ON NOVEMBER 11, 1952

FLAG CODE

Whereas by resolution 167 (II) of 20 October 1947 the General Assembly decided that the flag of the United Nations should be the official emblem adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 92 (I) of 7 December 1946, centered on a United Nations blue background, and authorized the Secretary-General to adopt a Flag Code, having in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the Flag and the protection of its dignity;

Whereas under this authority a Flag Code was issued by the Secretary-General on 19 December 1947; and

Whereas it has become desirable to amend this Flag Code to permit display of the United Nations Flag by organizations and persons desiring to demonstrate their support of the United Nations;

The Secretary-General, by virtue of the authority vested in him, hereby rescinds the Flag Code of 19 December 1947 and adopts the following Flag Code:

1. Design of flag

The Flag of the United Nations shall be the official emblem of the United Nations, centered on a United Nations blue background. Such emblem shall appear in white on both sides of the flag except when otherwise prescribed by regulation. The flag shall be made in such sizes as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation.

2. Dignity of flag

The flag shall not be subjected to any indignity.

3. Flag protocol

(1) The flag of the United Nations shall not be subordinated to any other flag;

(2) The manner in which the flag of the United Nations may be flown, in relation to any other flag, shall be prescribed by regulation.

4. Use of flag by the United Nations and specialized agencies of the United Nations

(1) The flag shall be flown:

(a) From all buildings, offices and other property occupied by the United Nations,

(b) From any official residence when such residence has been so designated by regulation,

(2) The flag shall be used by any unit acting on behalf of the United Nations such as any Committee or Commission or other entity established by the United Nations in such circumstances not covered in this Code as may become necessary in the interests of the United Nations;

(3) The flag may be flown from all buildings, offices and other property occupied by any specialized agency of the United Nations.

5. Use of flag generally

The flag may be used in accordance with this Flag Code by Governments, organizations and individuals to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes. The manner and circumstances of display shall conform, in so far as appropriate, to the laws and customs applicable to the display of the national flag of the country in which the display is made.

6. Use of flag in military operations

The flag may be used in military operations only upon express authorization to that effect by a competent organ of the United Nations.

7. Prohibition

The flag shall not be used in any manner inconsistent with this Code or with any regulations made pursuant thereto. On no account shall the flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise.

8. Mourning

The Secretary-General will prescribe by regulation or otherwise the cases in which the flag shall be flown at half-mast as sign of mourning.

9. Manufacture and sale of flag

(1) The flag may be manufactured for sale only upon written consent of the Secretary-General;

(2) Such consent shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The flag shall be sold at a price to be agreed upon with the Secretary-General,

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that every purchaser of the flag is furnished with a copy of this Code as well as a copy of any regulations issued pursuant thereto, and that each purchaser is informed that his use of the flag in subject to the conditions contained in this Code and in the regulations made pursuant thereto.

10. Violation

Any violation of this Flag Code may be punished in accordance with the law of the country in which such violation takes place.

11. Regulations

(1) The Secretary-General may delegate his authority under this Code;

(2) The Secretary-General or his duly authorized representative is the only person empowered to make regulations under this Code. Such regulations may be made for the purposes indicated in this Code and generally for the purpose of implementing or clarifying any provision of this Code whenever the Secretary-General or his duly authorized representative considers such implementation or clarification necessary.

TRYGVE LIE
Secretary-General

REGULATIONS

Effective 1 January 1967, the following Regulations, implementing the United Nations Flag Code, replace the Regulations as amended by the Secretary-General on 11 November 1952.

The flag Code itself remains as amended on 11 November 1952.

I. DIMENSIONS OF FLAG

1. In pursuance to article 1 of the Flag Code the proportions of the United Nations Flag shall be:

(a) Hoist (width) of the United Nations Flag–2, Fly (length) of the United Nations Flag–3;
or

(b) Hoist (width) of the United Nations Flag–3, Fly (length) of the United Nations Flag–5;
or
(c) The same proportions as those of the national flag of any country in which the United Nations Flag is flown;

2. The emblem shall in all cases be one half of the hoist of the United Nations Flag and entirely centered.

II FLAG PROTOCOL

In pursuance to article 3 (2) of the United Nations Flag Code the manner in which the United Nations Flag may be displayed is as follows:

1. General provisions

(a) Under article 5 of the Flag Code the United Nations Flag may be displayed or otherwise used in accordance with the Flag Code by Governments, organizations and individuals to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes;

(b) The United Nations Flag may be displayed alone or with one or more other flags to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes. The Secretary-General may, however, limit such display to special occasions either generally or in particular areas. In special circumstances he may restrict the display of the United Nations Flag to official use by United Nations organs and specialized agencies;

(c) When the United Nations Flag is displayed with one or more other Flags, all flags so displayed should be displayed on the same level and should be of approximately equal size;

(d) On no account may any flag displayed with the United Nations Flag be displayed on a higher level than the United Nations Flag and on no account may any flag so displayed with the United Nations Flag be larger than the United Nations Flag;

(e) The United Nations Flag may be displayed on either side of any other flag without being deemed to be subordinated to any such flag within the meaning of article 3 (1) of the United Nations Flag Code;

(f) The United Nations Flag should normally only be displayed on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs from sunrise to sunset. The United Nations Flag may also be so displayed at night upon special occasions;

(g) The Flag should never be used as drapery of any sort, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free.

2. Closed circle of flags

The United Nations Flag should in no case be made a part of a circle of flags. In such a circle of flags, flags other than the United Nations Flag should be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented reading clockwise. The United Nations Flag itself should always be displayed on the flagpole in the center of the circle of flags or in an appropriate adjoining area.

3. Line, cluster or semi-circle of flags

In line, cluster or semi-circle groupings all flags other than the United Nations Flag shall be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented starting from the left. The United Nations Flag, in such cases, should either be displayed separately in an appropriate area or in the center of the line, cluster or semi-circle or, in cases where two United Nations Flags are available, at both ends of the line, cluster or semi-circle.

4. National flag of the country in which the display takes place

(a) The national flag of the country in which the display takes place should appear in its normal position according to the English alphabetical order;

(b) When the country in which the display takes place wishes to make a special display of its national flag, such a special display can only be made where the arrangement of the flags takes the form of a line, cluster or semi-circle grouping, in which case the national flag of the country in which the display is taking place should be displayed at each end of the line of flags separated from the grouping by an interval of not less than one fifth of the total length of the line.

III. USE OF FLAG GENERALLY

(a) In accordance with article 5 of the United Nations Flag Code the United Nations Flag may be used to demonstrate the support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes;

(b) It is deemed especially appropriate that the United Nations Flag should be displayed on the following occasions:

(i) On all national and official holidays,

(ii) On United Nations Day, 24 October

(iii) On the occasion of any official event, particularly in honour of the United Nations

(iv) On the occasion of any official event which might or is desired to be related in some way to the United Nations.

IV. PROHIBITIONS

(a) In accordance with article 7 of the United Nations Flag Code on no account shall the United Nations Flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise;

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in clause (a) of this section, neither the United Nations Flag nor any replica thereof shall be stamped, printed, engraved or otherwise affixed on any stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications of any nature whatsoever in a manner such as could imply that any such stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications were published by or on behalf of the United Nations unless such is in fact the case or in a manner such as has the effect of advertising a commercial product;

(c) Subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (d) of this section neither the United Nations Flag nor any replica thereof should be affixed in any manner on any article of any kind which is not strictly necessary to the display of the United Nations Flag itself. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing sentence the United Nations Flag should not be reproduced on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs and the like, nor printed nor otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes, nor used on any portion of a costume or athletic uniform or other clothing of any kind, nor used on jewellery.

(d) Not withstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, a replica of the United Nations Flag may be manufactured in the form of a lapel button;

(e) No mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature shall ever be placed upon or attached to the United Nations Flag or placed upon any replica thereof.

V. MOURNING

(a) Upon the death of a Head of State or Head of Government of a Member State, the United Nations Flag will be flown at half-mast at United Nations Headquarters, at the United Nations Office at Geneva and at United Nations offices located in that Member State;

(b) On such occasions, at Headquarters and at Geneva, the United Nations Flag will be flown at half-mast for one day immediately upon learning of the death. If, however, Flags have already been flying on that day they will not normally be lowered, but will instead be flown at half-mast on the day following the death;

(c) Should the procedure in paragraph (b) above not be practicable due to weather conditions or other reasons, the United Nations Flag may be flown at half-mast on the day of the funeral. Under exceptional circumstances it may be flown at half-mast on both the day of the death and the day of the funeral;

(d) United Nations offices other than those covered by paragraph (a) above, in the case of the death of a national figure or a Head of State or Head of Government of a Member State. will use their discretion, taking into account the local practice, in consultation with the Protocol Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or the Dean of the locally accredited Diplomatic Corps;

(e) The head of a specialized agency is authorized by the Secretary-General to lower the United Nations Flag flown by the agency to half-mast in cases where he wishes to follow the official mourning of the country in which the office of the agency is located. He may also lower the United Nations Flag to half-mast on any occasion when the specialized agency is in official mourning;

(f) The United Nations Flag may also be flown at half-marit on special instructions of the Secretary-General on the death of a world leader who has had a significant connection with the United Nations;

(g) The Secretary-General may in special circumstances decide that the United Nations Flag, wherever displayed, shall be flown at half-mast during a period of official United Nations mourning;

(h) The United Nations Flag when displayed at half-mast should first be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position. The Flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day;

(i) When the United Nations Flag is flown at half-mast no other flag will be displayed;

(j) Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstaffs flying the United Nations Flag in a funeral procession only by order of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

(k) When the United Nations Flag is used to cover a casket, it should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

VI. MANUFACTURE OF UNITED NATIONS FLAG

In accordance with article 9(2)(a) of the United Nations Flag Code the Secretary-General hereby grants permission to sell the United Nations Flag without reference to the Secretary-General as to the price to be charged.

VII. ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Attached is a schedule setting out the English alphabetical order of the Members of the United Nations.

TRYGVE LIE,
Secretary-General

SCHEDULE OF MEMBER NATIONS IN THE ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Note: In the event of any provision contained in this code or in any regulation made under this code being in conflict with the laws of any State governing the use of its national flag, said laws of any such State shall prevail.

ANNEX H

Proclamation 3418

DISPLAY OF THE FLAG AT THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL IN ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the joint resolution of Congress of June 22, 1942, entitled 'Joint Resolution To Codify and Emphasize Existing Rules and Customs Pertaining to the Display and Use of the Flag of the United States of America," as amended by the joint resolution of December 22, 1942, 56 Stat. 1074, contains the following provisions:

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

**** **** ****

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

WHEREAS the battle between the United States forces and the forces of the Japanese for possession of the island of Iwo Jima, in the North Pacific, was one of the most significant and most costly battles of World War II; and

WHEREAS victory in that battle was achieved by our forces after a heroic and prolonged struggle; and

WHEREAS the raising of the American flag during that battle over Mt. Suribachi on February 23, 1945, symbolizes the courage and valor of the American fighting forces in World War II; and

WHEREAS the United States Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Virginia, portrays the actual raising of the American flag on Mt. Suribachi:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the flag of the United States of America shall hereafter be displayed at the United States Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Virginia, at all times during the day and night, except when the weather is inclement.

The rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag as set forth in the joint resolution of June 22, 1942, are hereby modified accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set may hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence (SEAL) of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:
DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

ANNEX I

Public Law 203
Chapter 385
81st Congress, H.J. Res. 170
August 3, 1949

JOINT RESOLUTION

63 Stat. 492.

DESIGNATING JUNE 14 OF EACH YEAR AS FLAG DAY.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the 14th day of June of each year is hereby designated as "Flag Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and urging the people to observe the day of the anniversary of the adoption on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress, of the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States of America.

Flag Day.

APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1949.

PUBLIC LAW 89-443
89th Congress, H.J. Res. 763
June 9, 1966

JOINT RESOLUTION

80 Stat. 194.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM THE WEEK IN WHICH JUNE 14 OCCURS AS NATIONAL FLAG WEEK

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. That the President is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week, and calling upon all citizens to display the flag of the United States on those days.

National Flag Week.

Proclamation authorization.

APPROVED JUNE 9, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
HOUSE REPORT No. 1421 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
May 2: Considered and passed House.
June 1: Considered and passed Senate.

ANNEX J

DISPLAY OF THE FLAG AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Proclamation 4000. September 4, 1970

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the joint resolution of Congress of June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint Resolution to Codify and Emphasize Existing Rules and Customs Pertaining to the Display and Use of the Flag of the United States of America," as amended by the joint resolution of December 22, 1942, 56 Stat. 1074, contains the following provisions:

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

**** **** ****

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

WHEREAS the White House is a house that belongs to all the people; and

WHEREAS the White House, as the home of the President and his family, symbolizes the love of home and family which has long characterized our people; and

WHEREAS it is customary for many of our own citizens and many persons from other countries who visit our Nation's Capitol to view the White House at night; and

WHEREAS it is thus appropriate that the flag be flown over the White House by night as well as by day:

Now, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the flag of the United States of America shall hereafter be displayed at the White House at all times during the day and night, except when the weather is inclement.

The rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag as set forth in the joint resolution of June 22, 1942, as amended, are hereby modified accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth.

RICHARD NIXON

ANNEX K

MARINE CORPS STREAMERS (WITH STOCK NUMBERS)

8345-00-151-6599	AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE PATROL, 1820-1861
8345-00-151-6600	BARBARY WARS, 1801-1815
8345-00-151-6601	QUASI WAR WITH FRANCE, 1798-1801
8345-00-151-6603	OPERATIONS AGAINST WEST INDIAN PIRATES, 1822-1830
8345-00-220-6516	PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (ARMY)
8345-00-220-6517	KOREAN SERVICE
8345-00-245-3695	CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION
8345-00-245-3696	CIVIL WAR
8345-00-245-3697	INDIAN WAR
8345-00-245-3698	MEXICAN WAR
8345-00-245-3700	REVOLUTIONARY WAR
8345-00-245-3701	WAR OF 1812
8345-00-245-3703	WORLD WAR I
8345-00-245-3704	WORLD WAR II AMERICAN THEATER
8345-00-245-3705	WORLD WAR II ASIATIC PACIFIC THEATER
8345-00-245-3706	WORLD WAR II EUROPEAN-AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER
8345-00-249-4810	VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY W/PALM
8345-00-422-1322	REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS
8345-00-558-2421	NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION
8345-00-634-4892	NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE
8345-00-634-4893	NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE
8345-00-634-4894	WORLD WAR II AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE
8345-00-634-4895	SPANISH CAMPAIGN
8345-00-634-4896	PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN
8345-00-634-4897	USMC EXPEDITIONARY
8345-00-634-4898	HAITIAN CAMPAIGN, 1915-1919-1920
8345-00-634-4899	SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN
8345-00-634-4900	NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN, 1912
8345-00-634-4901	DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN
8345-00-634-4902	WORLD WAR II VICTORY
8345-00-634-5005	PHILIPPINE LIBERATION
8345-00-634-5006	PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE
8345-00-634-5007	PHILIPPINE DEFENSE
8345-00-634-5008	FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE W/ 2 PALMS & 1 GILT STAR WW I
8345-00-634-5009	ARMY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, 1918-1923
8345-00-634-5010	KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION W/TAE GUK
8345-00-634-5011	PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION
8345-00-634-5012	YANGTZE SERVICE
8345-00-634-5013	CHINA SERVICE
8345-00-634-5014	CUBAN PACIFICATION
8345-00-634-5015	MEXICAN SERVICE
8345-00-782-3035	ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY
8345-00-817-7550	PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION
8345-00-840-5113	ARMY MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION
8345-00-926-6029	VIETNAM SERVICE
8345-00-926-6047	VALOROUS UNIT AWARD
8345-00-935-6662	MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION (MARINE CORPS/NAVY)
8345-01-169-5944	JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLAGS

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SECTION I: DRILL

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLAGS

7000. GENERAL

1. When flown from ships or crafts of the Navy or from a flagstaff at commands ashore, the national flag will be displayed per the provisions of *U.S. Navy Regulations*. The national flag is also called the "national ensign" or "ensign."

2. Marine organizations are equipped with a national flag and an organizational flag. The organizational flag is an official flag that is authorized to be displayed by an organization of the U.S. Marine Corps.

3. When mounted on a staff (pike) and carried by an individual on foot, or displayed or cased in a fixed location, the national flag is called the "national colors" and the organizational flag is called the "organizational colors." The term "colors" means either or both the national colors and the organizational colors.

a. The use of the plural form of the word color (colors) to designate a single flag, ensign, standard, or pennant comes from the ancient tradition of referring to the multiple colors found on these types of standards. This tradition is carried on today when we refer to the national colors; red, white, and blue and the Marine Corps colors; scarlet and gold. The plural form is also used when referring to the types of movements, ceremonies or musical accompaniment involving the colors, i.e., carry colors, morning colors, "To the Colors" etc.

b. When designating personnel or units as part of color details then the appropriate singular or plural form of the word will be used, i.e., color guard, color company, etc.

4. When mounted on a vehicle, the national flag is called the "national standard" and the organizational flag is called the "organizational standard." The term "standard" means the national standard only. The term "standards" means both the national standard and the organizational standard.

5. In garrison or on board ship, the colors of an organization, when not in use, are kept by the commanding officer. Whenever practicable, colors should be kept uncased and displayed in the office of the commanding officer, or other appropriate place. They may be cased, however, by placing them within a protective covering. Colors that are kept cased and not used often should be unfurled and aired frequently.

6. The colors (standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate, and in escorts and honor guards when ordered. Separate companies and detachments, who are authorized organizational colors, may carry colors when two or more platoons participate. Unless otherwise directed for special ceremonies, the national colors will always be carried when the organizational colors are carried, but the national colors may be carried alone.

7. In battalion formations, the colors (standards) will be posted with a designated color company and in regimental formations with a designated color battalion. The color company (battalion) is posted in the formation so that the color guard is in the approximate center of the formation (right or forward of center if this is impossible).

8. In most regimental formations, only the colors (standards) of the regiment will be carried. When two or more separate battalions are formed as a regiment, only the colors (standards) of one battalion will be carried for the regiment. When authorized by the commander, however, the organizational colors of subordinate organizations may be carried in ranks (massed color guard) arranged behind the parent organization's color guard.

9. When the organizational colors are draped in mourning, the mourning streamer shall consist of a black crepe streamer 7 feet long and about 12 inches wide. A bowknot, the loops of which are 6 inches long, is tied in the center. This knot attaches the streamer to the upper ferrule, just below the spearhead. If a streamer attachment set is used, the bowknot will be tied on the upper ferrule below the streamer attachment set in a manner so as not to disturb the natural hang of the unit's battle streamers.

10. Uncased colors will be treated with dignity and formality. When moved while outdoors, they will be marched by a color guard. Whenever possible, they will be escorted by a color company (battalion) from the organizational headquarters to the place of the ceremony. If it becomes necessary to case or uncase the colors outdoors, it will be accomplished with proper ceremony as described in paragraph 7305.

11. Whenever the colors are brought forward of the line of troops (e.g., trooping the colors, for retirements, awards, etc.) the command must present arms. If a band is present, then the appropriate music, e.g., *"National Anthem," "To the Colors,"* or *"Retreat"* is played

12. During training and rehearsals (except full dress rehearsals), colors will be cased.

13. Colors (standards) are never allowed to touch the deck.

14. Color guards do not fix bayonets.

15. The standard weapon used for the color guard is the M16A2 service rifle.

16. Those units, whose T/O ceremonial weapons are the M1 or M14 rifle, should refer to appendixes A and B for the manual of arms.

17. The use of gold fringe on the U.S. Flag is expressly forbidden for Marine Corps organizations.

18. The U.S. Flag, when displayed or carried on a staff (pike) is adorned with a red, white, and blue rope and tassel. The organizational color is adorned with a scarlet and gold rope and tassel. However, once a unit has been awarded a streamer the rope and tassel is removed from the organizational color and a streamer attachment set added between the upper ferrule and the spearhead. Ropes and tassels are affixed to the top of the staff between the two ribs of the upper ferrule using a girth hitch knot. (See figure 7-5.)

19. The national and organizational colors are only destroyed when; they have become soiled beyond cleaning, torn beyond repair and to keep them from falling into enemy hands.

20. Flags that may have a historical significance are disposed of per the instructions contained in MCO P10520.3.

21. National and organizational colors will only be carried on wooden 9 1/2-foot flagstaffs. The use of metal flagstaffs is only authorized for Marine Barracks Washington, DC.

22. For further information concerning flags, streamers and guidons refer to MCO P10520.3.

7001. COLOR SALUTES

1. **By the National Colors (Standard).** The national colors (standard) renders no salute, except as specified in *U.S. Navy Regulations*, paragraph 1263.1.

2. By the Organizational Colors. In military ceremonies, the organizational colors salutes while the *"National Anthem," "To the Colors," "Retreat," or* "Hail to the Chief" is being played, and when rendering honors to the organizational commander, individual of higher rank, or the dead, but in no other case. (See par. 7104.)

3. By the Organizational Standard. The organizational standard renders no salutes as it is mounted on a vehicle.

7002. HOISTING, LOWERING, AND FOLDING THE NATIONAL ENSIGN

1. General

a. The ceremonial hoisting and lowering of the national ensign at 0800 and sunset, respectively, shall be accomplished ashore per the provisions of *U.S. Navy Regulations* and this paragraph.

b. A detail consisting of a noncommissioned officer and two enlisted members of the guard will hoist and lower the ensign. This detail will be armed with sidearms, if the special equipment of the guard includes sidearms; otherwise, the pistol belt only will be worn.

c. The commander of the guard ashore will see that the proper ensign is flown at the appropriate time and under all weather conditions. For different types of ensigns. (See figure 7-1.) Any member of the guard who observes any hazard to the ensign, such as loosened halyards, fouling, etc., will immediately report them to the commander of the guard.

2. Positions of the Ensign. The ensign is flown from the peak or truck of the mast, except when directed to be flown at half-mast. The ensign at half-mast is flown, when possible, with the middle point of its hoist opposite the middle point of the mast. The middle point of a guyed mast is midway between the peak of the mast and the point of attachment of the guys. The middle point of a mast with a yardarm is midway between the peak of the mast and the yardarm. Technically, an ensign at any position other than at the peak of the mast is half-mast. Local conditions may require other positions. To half-mast the ensign, it is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-mast position.

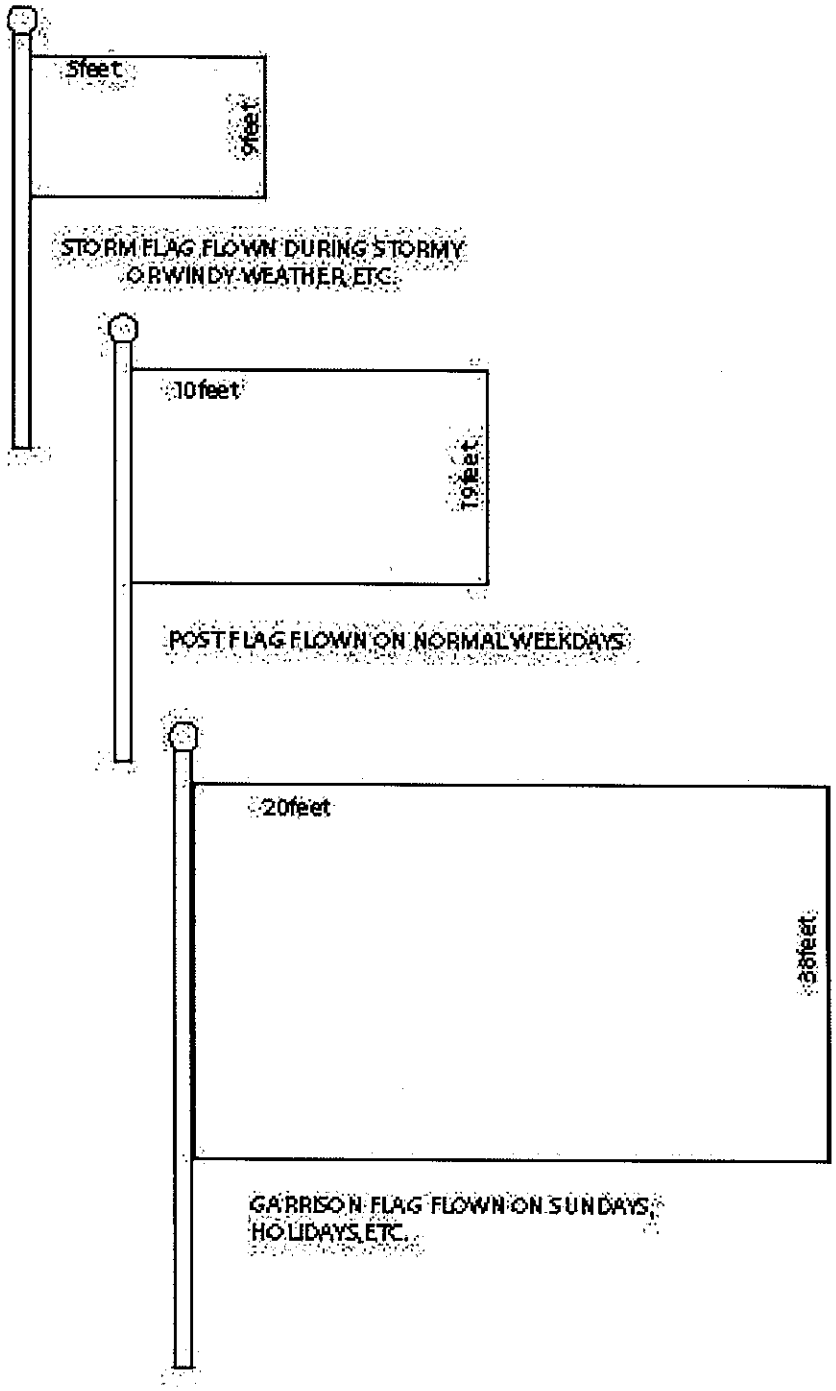


Figure 7-1.--Different Types and Nomenclature of Ensigns.

3. Hoisting the Ensign. The detail assigned to hoist the ensign is formed in line at the guardhouse with the noncommissioned officer carrying the folded ensign in the center. The detail is then marched to the flagstaff, halted, and the ensign attached to the halyards. The halyards are manned by the two enlisted members, who take positions on opposite sides of the staff, facing it, so they will be able to hoist the ensign without fouling it. The flag should be clearly marked so that the blue field is raised first. Additionally, the ensign should be pulled sufficiently, prior to the beginning of colors, to insure the blue field is hoisted first. This action precludes the embarrassment of hoisting the ensign upside down. The noncommissioned officer continues to hold the ensign until it is hoisted clear of his grasp to prevent it from touching the deck. When the ensign is clear, the noncommissioned officer executes a hand salute. After the ensign is hoisted, the other members of the detail grasp the halyard in their left hand and execute a hand salute. On the last note of the *"National Anthem"* or *"To the Colors,"* all members of the detail terminate their hand salutes. If the ensign is to be flown at half-mast, it is then lowered slowly to that position. (See figure 7-2.) The halyards are then secured to the cleat of the mast. The detail is again formed, marched to the guardhouse, and dismissed.

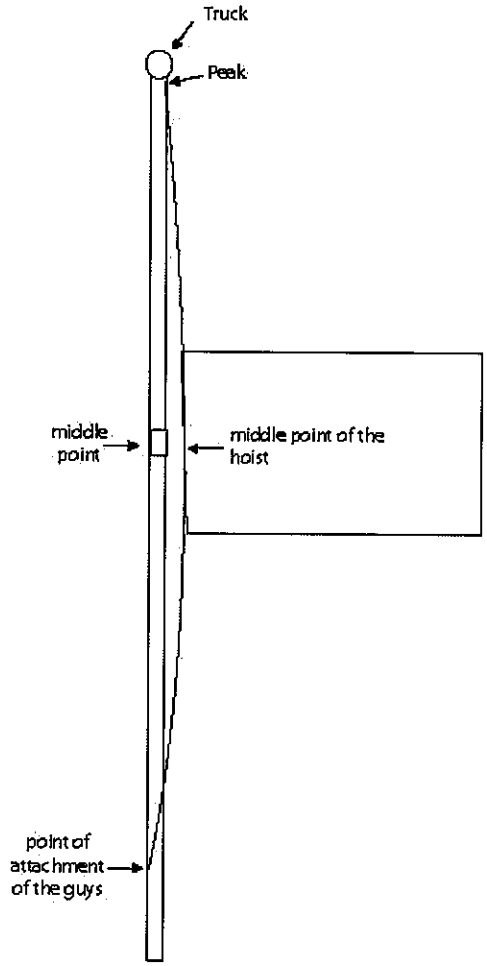


Figure 7-2.--Position of National Ensign at Half-Mast.

4. Lowering the Ensign. The detail is formed at the guardhouse, marched to the flagstaff, and the halyards manned in the same manner as for hoisting the ensign. On the first note of the *"National Anthem"* or *"Retreat,"* the ensign is slowly lowered. If at half-mast, it is first hoisted smartly to the peak on the first note of the music, and then slowly lowered. The noncommissioned officer catches it at the last note of the music. The ensign is detached from the halyards and folded as prescribed below. The halyards are secured to the mast; the detail is formed and marched to the guardhouse, where the ensign is turned over to the commander of the guard.

5. Replacing an Ensign Already Hoisted. There may be times when it is necessary to replace the ensign after morning colors but prior to evening colors. Some examples are, changing to a storm flag due to inclement weather; the ensign becomes fouled in the halyards; the ensign is raised upside down; etc.

a. If the flagstaff is double rigged, i.e., has two sets of halyards, the new ensign is hoisted to the peak or truck and then the ensign being replaced is slowly lowered, folded and returned to the guardhouse.

b. If the flagstaff has only one halyard, two color details are used to replace the ensign. The first color detail slowly lowers the ensign, and then quickly moves from the flagstaff to fold the old ensign. The second color detail, with the replacement ensign, then moves to the flagstaff and hoists the new ensign to the peak or truck. Both details salute as the replacement ensign is hoisted. Both color details then return to the guardhouse.

6. Folding the Ensign. The ensign is folded in half the long way so the crease parallels the red and white stripes. It is folded in half again so the new crease also parallels the red and white stripes with the blue field on the outside of the fold. The lower corner of the fly end (away from the blue field) is folded up to the top so the single (folded) edge lays perpendicular across the stripes. By repeatedly folding along the inboard edge of the triangle, the ensign is folded into the shape of a cocked hat. (See figure 7-3.)

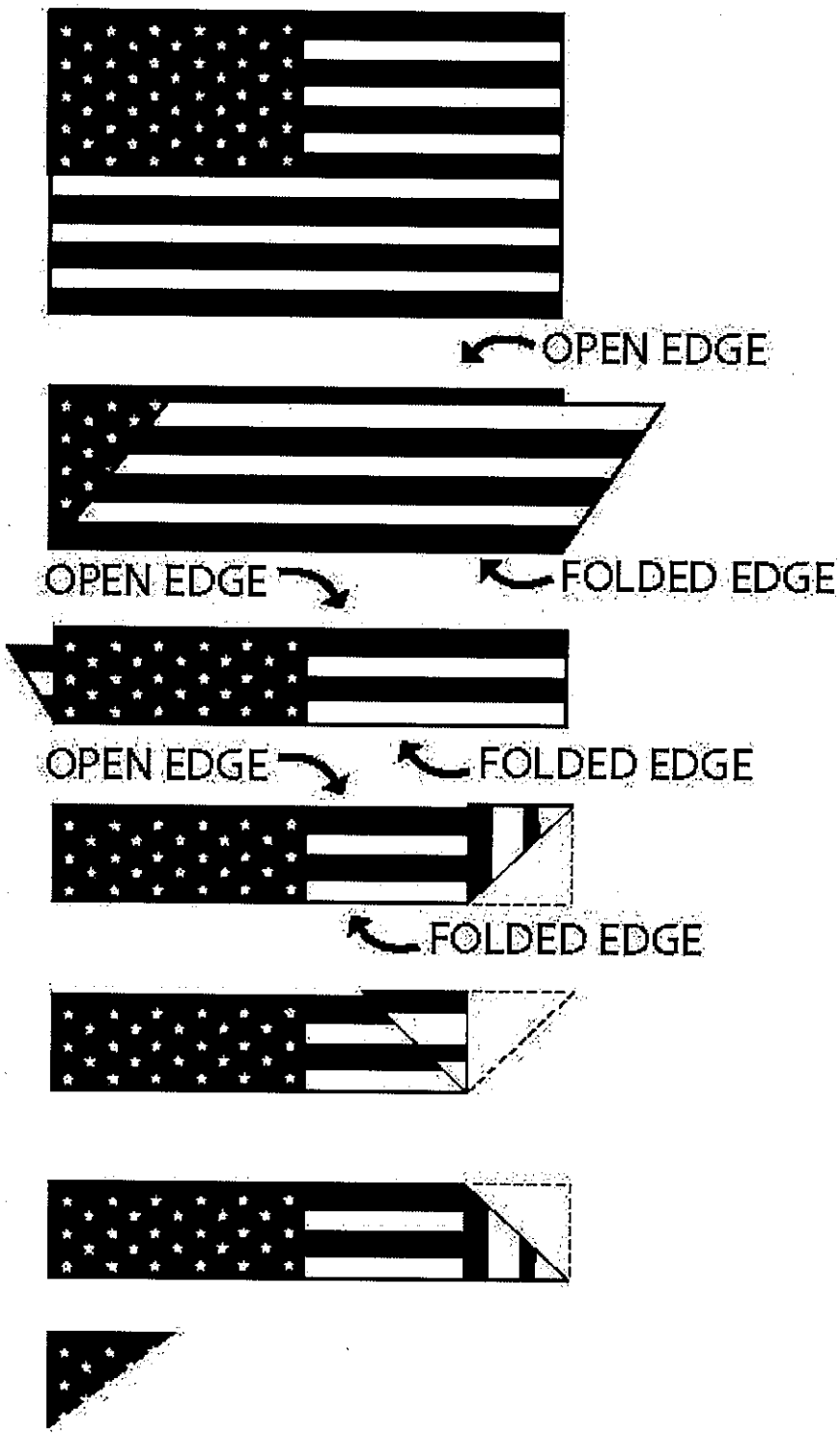


Figure 7-3.--Folding the Ensign.

7003. SALUTES AND HONORS TO THE NATIONAL FLAG

1. General. Salutes to the national flag are rendered per *U.S. Navy Regulations*. (See chapter 12, section 2.)

2. By Individuals. Individuals in the Navy, when in uniform and covered will render the appropriate salute (hand, rifle, etc.) as indicated below. Persons not in uniform will stand at attention, face the flag and place the right hand over the heart. Gentlemen, if covered, remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, so that the right hand is over the heart.

a. During morning colors and evening colors individuals stop and face the flagstaff, or in the direction of the music, when *"Attention"* is sounded. Salutes are rendered by individuals on the first note of the *"National Anthem," "To The Colors,"* or *"Retreat,"* and terminated on the last note. Individuals would remain at attention facing the flagstaff/music until *"Carry On"* is sounded, and then continue about their duties.

b. When being passed by or passing the national colors (standard) uncased.

c. Small flags carried by individuals and flags flying from flagstaffs, either stands alone or affixed to a building, (except during morning and evening colors) are not saluted.

d. A folded flag being carried to morning colors, or from evening colors, by a color detail is considered cased and not saluted.

3. By Persons in Formation

a. During morning colors and evening colors the formation commander stops the formation and causes it to face the flagstaff, or in the direction of the music, when *"Attention"* is sounded. The formation commander salutes for the formation on the first note of the *"National Anthem," "To The Colors,"* or *"Retreat,"* and terminate the salute on the last note. The formation is kept at attention facing the flagstaff/music until *"Carry On"* is sounded at which time the formation commander would move the formation to its destination or dismiss the formation.

b. When being passed by or passing the national colors (standard) uncased, persons in formation are brought to attention and order arms if halted, or attention if marching. The formation commander shall render the salute for his unit, facing the colors if the formation is halted. Persons in formation participating in a ceremony shall, on command, follow the procedure prescribed for the ceremony.

c. Small flags carried by individuals and flags flying from flagstaffs, either stands alone or affixed to a building, (except during morning and evening colors) are not saluted.

d. A folded flag being carried to morning colors, or from evening colors, by a color detail is considered cased and not saluted.

4. By Occupants of Vehicles. During morning colors or evening colors or when being passed by or passing an uncased national colors, all vehicles in motion will be brought to a halt. Persons riding in such vehicles shall remain seated at attention until colors are over or the color has passed.

7004. COMPOSITION OF THE COLOR GUARD

1. The standard Marine Corps color guard consists of four individuals of approximately equal height. Two noncommissioned officers are the color bearers and two other members, junior to the color bearers, are the color guards. The senior color bearer carries the national colors and commands the color guard. The junior color bearer carries the organizational colors, which is always on the left of the national colors. (See figure 7-4a.) If a female is part of the color guard she wears trousers, and not a skirt, for uniformity. The color bearers should not wear medals or ribbons and badges because the slings will destroy them. Slings are adjusted so that the colors are the same height when at the carry or, if this isn't possible, the national colors are slightly higher than the organizational colors. If necessary, have the senior color bearer slightly taller than the organizational color bearer. All members of the color guard wear the pistol belt (white belt if in blues); the color bearers wear the pistol belt over the sling to keep the sling firmly in place. If the color guard is wearing the service cover, then they use two chin-straps. One is worn normally and the second one is worn under the chin. When only the national colors is carried, the color guard will include only one color bearer.

2. Color guards carrying the Navy and Marine Corps service colors will consist of five members, three Marines and two Navy members. The national color bearer and commander of the color guard will be a Marine. (See figure 7-4b.)

3. A Joint Armed Forces Color Guard will consist of eight members; three Army, two Marine, one Navy, one Air Force, and one Coast Guard. The national color bearer and commander of a joint color guard will be a soldier. The respective service colors are aligned to the left of the national colors per DoD directives. (See figure 7-4c.) For color guards involving service academies, reserve or National Guard colors, refer to chapter 14, for the proper precedence.

4. Massed colors is when a regimental or larger unit commander desires to have all of that command's subordinate colors in the color guard. The first rank of massed colors consists of the two riflemen, the national colors and the colors of the senior unit present. This is the senior color guard. The remainder of the organizational colors form ranks of four behind the first rank, by seniority, from the color guards right to left. (See figure 7-4e.) Odd numbered colors are placed by seniority, and are filled in from right to left. (See figure 7-4d.) During parades and ceremonies when the colors are brought forward, only the first rank, senior color guard, marches forward. If colors are to be trooped, the senior color guard only is trooped. The remainder of the massed colors marches on with the unit to their position in the line of troops, leaving space for the senior color guard.

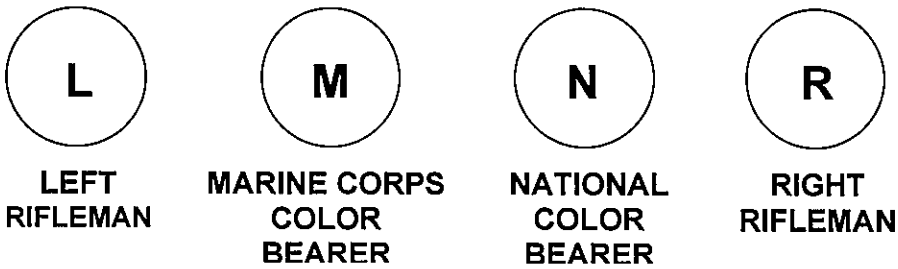
5. The national colors of foreign countries will not be carried by the same color guard carrying the United States colors. When necessary, a separate color guard, consisting of one noncommissioned officer and two enlisted, will be formed to carry foreign colors.

6. The flags or banners of non-U.S. military organizations (e.g., Boy Scouts, Kawanas Club, etc.) are not carried in the color guard.

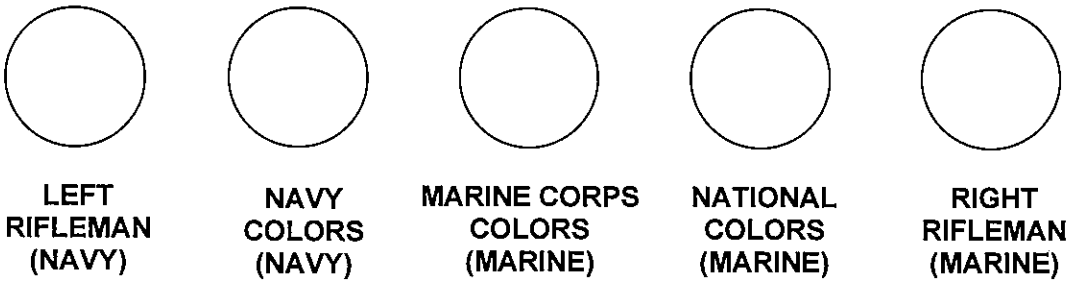
7. Color guards armed with rifles will be trained to execute a modified rifle manual. This involves pauses on the part of one or the other riflemen so that the rifles move to and from the right and left shoulders at the same time, as described in paragraph 7005.

8. The color guard is formed and marches in one rank at close interval with the color bearers in the center. While marching, members of the color guard do not swing their free arms. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, flanking movements or fix bayonets. When the unit to which the color guard is attached executes any such commands, the senior color bearer orders a movement appropriate for the color guard.

9. The color bearers are unarmed, but the color guards carry either pistols or rifles (except when inside a chapel). Only color guards mounted on horseback carry the noncommissioned officer's sword vice a rifle or pistol. When participating in a ceremony inside a chapel, the color guard will be unarmed and uncovered.

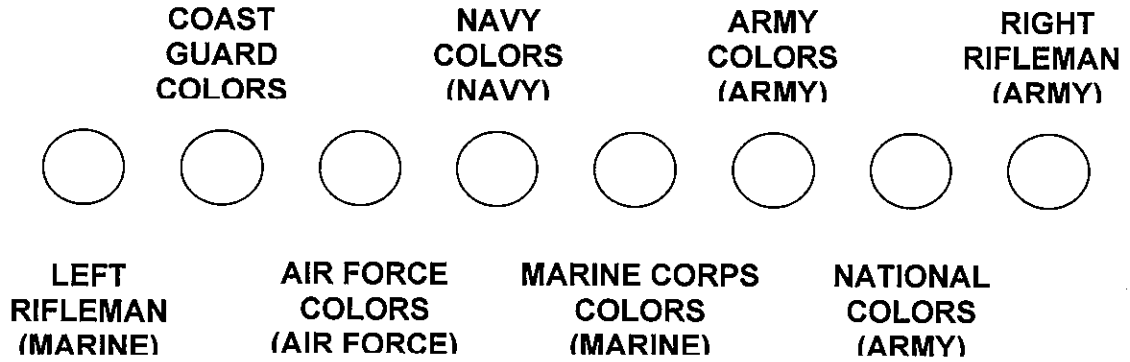


a. Marine Corps Color Guard.

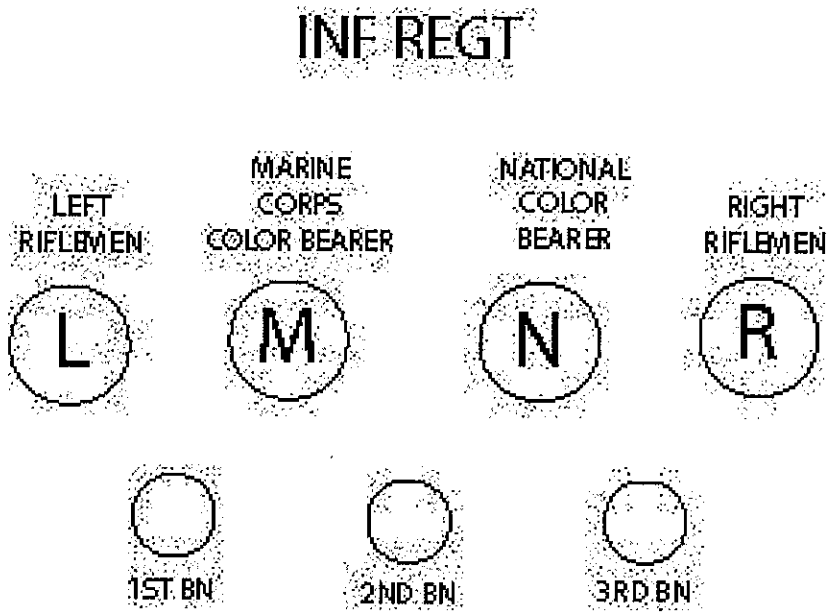


b. Navy and Marine Corps Color Guard.

Figure 7-4.--Color Guard Composition.

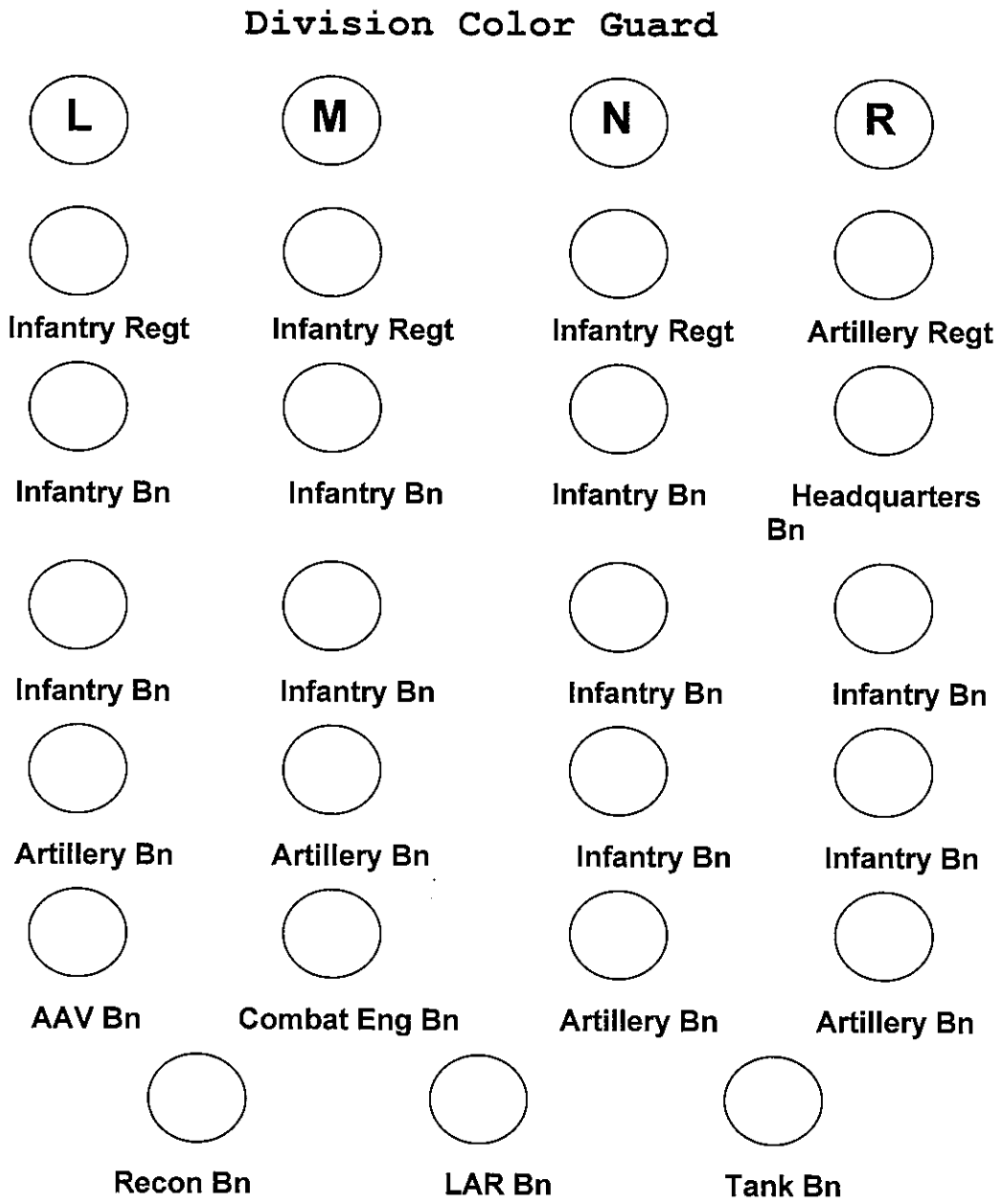


c. Joint Armed Services Color Guard.



d. Placement of Odd Numbered Colors in a Massed Color Guard. (Using a Marine Regiment as an example)

Figure 7-4.--Color Guard Composition--Continued.



e. Massed Colors.
(Using a Marine Division as an example)

Figure 7-4.--Color Guard Composition--Continued.

10. All colors carried by the color guard are attached to staffs of equal height. The standard color staff consists of a 9 1/2-foot, hardwood pole capped at each end by metal ferrules. The use of the all-metal staff is only authorized for Marine Barracks, Washington, DC. A metal spearhead screws into the top of the staff and a streamer attachment device may also be affixed to display an organization's award streamers. (See figure 7-5.) Streamers are placed with the senior streamer at the front of the staff. Subsequent streamers are then placed clockwise, around the staff, as symmetrically as possible.

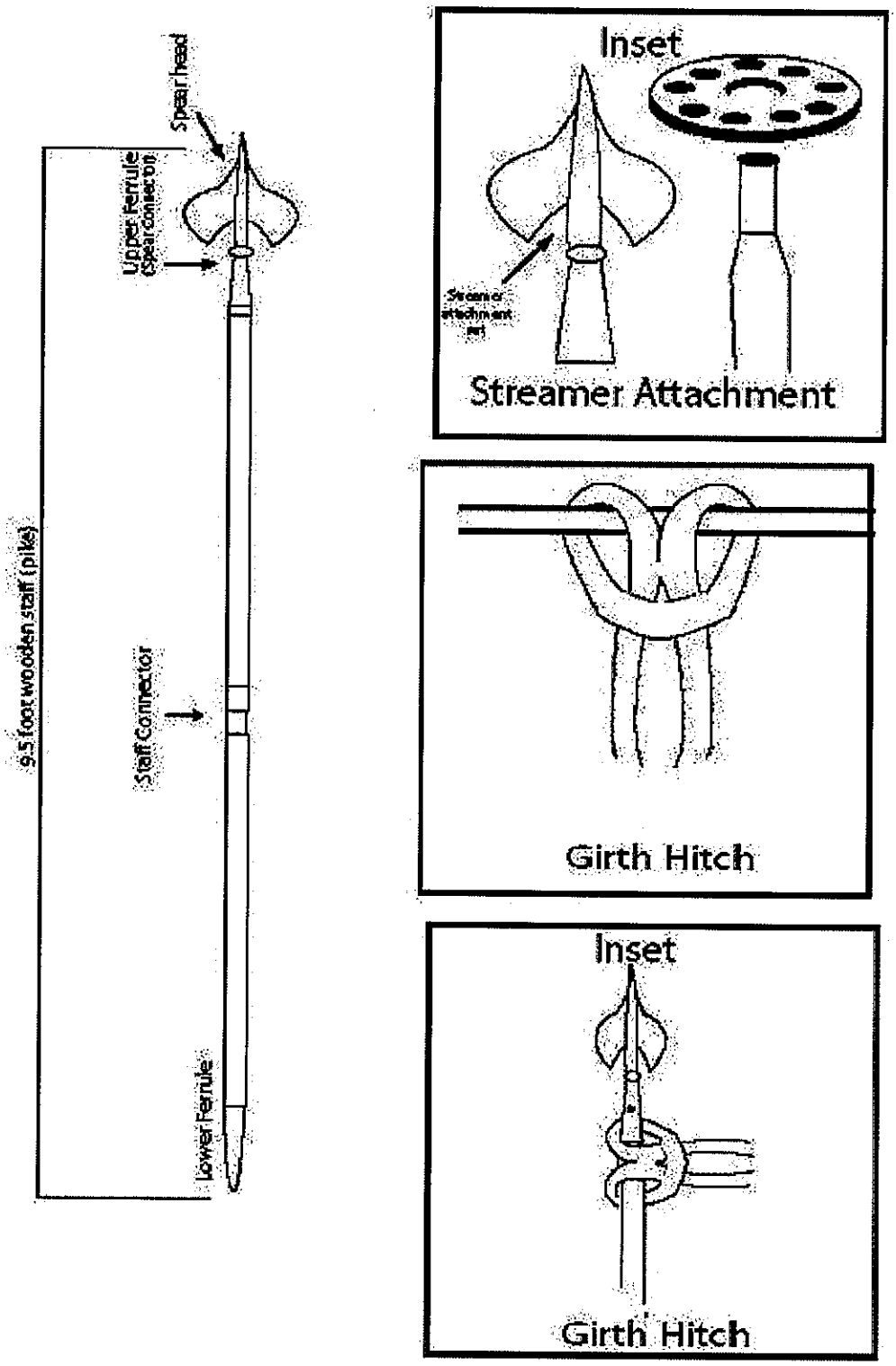


Figure 7-5.--The Color Staff.

7005. SYNCHRONIZING THE MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE COLOR GUARDS ARMED WITH RIFLES

1. The manual of arms for color guards armed with rifles must be synchronized so that the rifles move (e.g., off of or to the shoulder) at the same time. Since the left rifleman is at left shoulder arms and the right rifleman is at right shoulder arms, moving to and from the right/left shoulder to the order, present or back the shoulder often involves different "counts" in the movement for each rifleman. To get the rifles moving together one or the other of the riflemen will have to do an occasional pause in the manual of arms so the other rifleman may catch up. When executing the rifle manual, both riflemen will wait for the senior color bearer's command of **"Ready, CUT"** before executing the final count of the movement.

a. Order Colors to Carry Colors. The command is **"Carry, COLORS."** This is a four-count movement for both riflemen. The right rifleman goes to right shoulder arms and the left rifleman goes to the left shoulder arms.

b. Carry Colors to Order Colors. The command is **"Order, COLORS."** This is a four-count movement for the right rifleman and a five-count movement for the left rifleman. In order to have the rifles move to the order together, the "counts" are modified as follows: (See figure 7-6.)

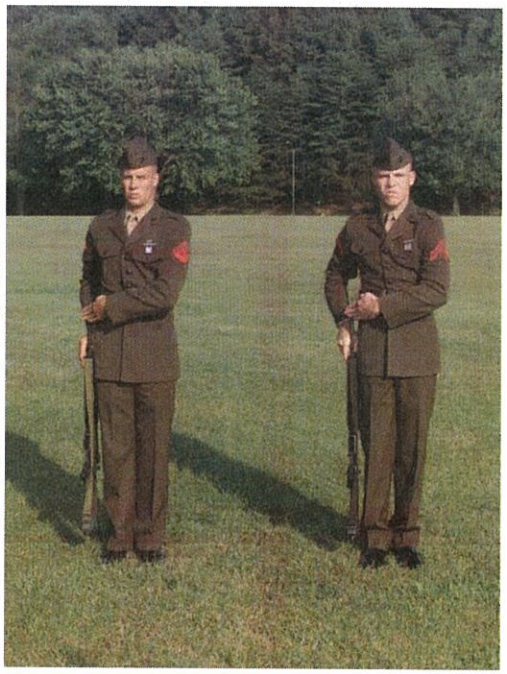
a. Start.

b. Count One.
Right Rifle Stands Fast. Left Rifle, Re-grasps the Small of the Stock.

Figure 7-6.--Carry Colors to Order Colors.

c. Count Two.
Both Rifles Moved from the Shoulder.

d. Count Three.
Both Riflemen Re-grasp the Barrel.



e. Count Four.
Both Rifles Moved to the Right Side.

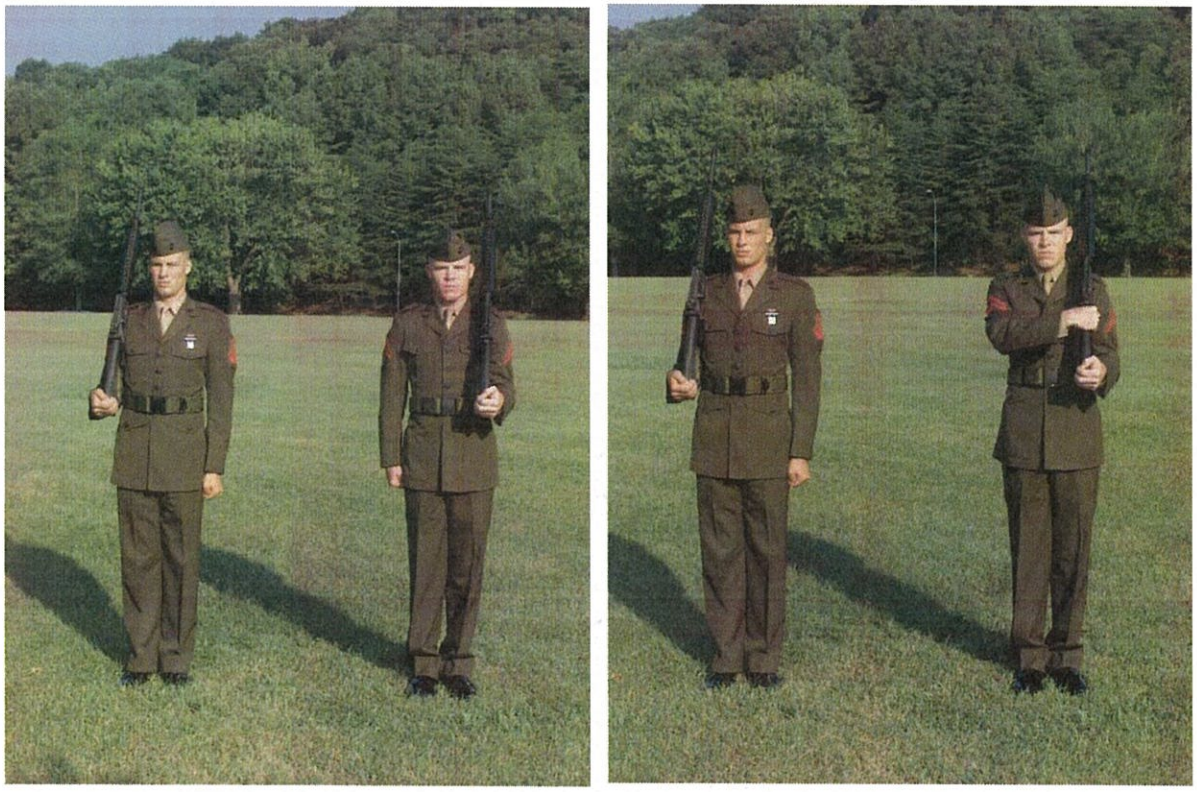
f. Count Five.
Ready Cut.

Figure 7-6.--Carry Colors to Order Colors--Continued.

c. Order Colors to Present Colors. The command is **"Present, COLORS."** This is a two-count movement for both riflemen, with both executing present arms with the rifle.

d. Present Colors to Order Colors. The command is **"Order, COLORS."** This is a three-count movement for both riflemen, with both executing order arms with the rifle.

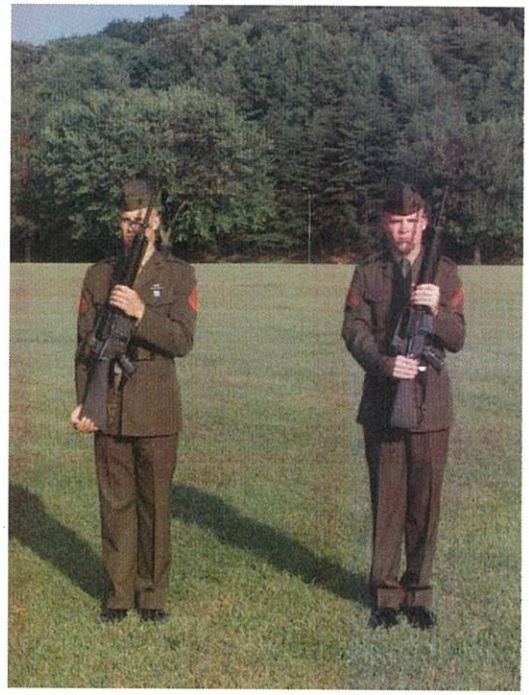
e. Carry Colors to Present Colors. The command is **"Present, COLORS."** This is a three-count movement for both riflemen; however, it becomes a four-count movement to synchronize the rifles being brought from the left and right shoulder to present arms. (See figure 7-7.)



a. Start.

b. Count One.
Right Rifle Stands Fast.
Left Rifle, Re-grasps the Small of the Stock.

Figure 7-7.--Carry Colors to Present Color.



c. Count Two.
Both Rifles Moved from the Shoulder.

d. Count Three.
Right Rifle Re-grasps the Small of the Stock. Left Rifle, Stands Fast.

e. Count Four.
Both Rifles Rotated to Present Arms.

Figure 7-7.--Carry Colors to Present Color--Continued.

f. Present Colors to Carry Colors. The command may be **"Carry, COLORS"** or **"Shoulder, ARMS."** This is a three-count movement for the left rifleman and a four-count movement for the right rifleman to return the weapons to the left and right shoulder from present arms. (See figure 7-8.)

a. Start.

b. Count One
Both Rifles Rotated to Port Arms.

c. Count Two.
Right Rifle, Grasps the Butt of the Rifle. Left Rifle, Stands Fast.

d. Count Three.
Both Rifles Moved to the Shoulder.

Figure 7-8.--Present Colors to Carry Colors.

e. Count Four.
Ready Cut.

Figure 7-8.--Present Colors to Carry Colors--Continued.

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLAGS

SECTION 1: MANUAL OF THE COLORS

7100. ORDER COLORS

1. At order colors, the lower ferrule rests on the deck touching the outside edge of the right shoe. The staff is gripped in a strong grip with the thumb wrapped around the front of the staff with the fingers wrapped to the rear. The right elbow is held close to the side so the forearm will help support the staff. The upper staff rests in the hollow of the right shoulder. The staff is vertical with the flat side of the spearhead facing front. The color bearer is at attention. (See figure 7-9.)

2. Color guards armed with rifles are at order arms when the colors are at the order.

Figure 7-9.--Order Colors.

7101. CARRY COLORS FROM ORDER COLORS

1. When changing from order colors to carry colors, the command is **"Carry, COLORS."**

2. At the Command **"Carry,"** change the grip on the staff to the "V" grip so as to grip it from the rear between the thumb and fingers of the right hand with the fingers around the staff.

3. At the command **"COLORS,"** raise the staff smartly with the right hand to a point where the lower ferrule is just above the sling socket. While raising it, keep the staff vertical. Grasp the staff at the lower ferrule with the left hand to steady it and align it with the sling socket. Do not look down.

NOTE: All organizational colors will be raised to the carry with the national colors.

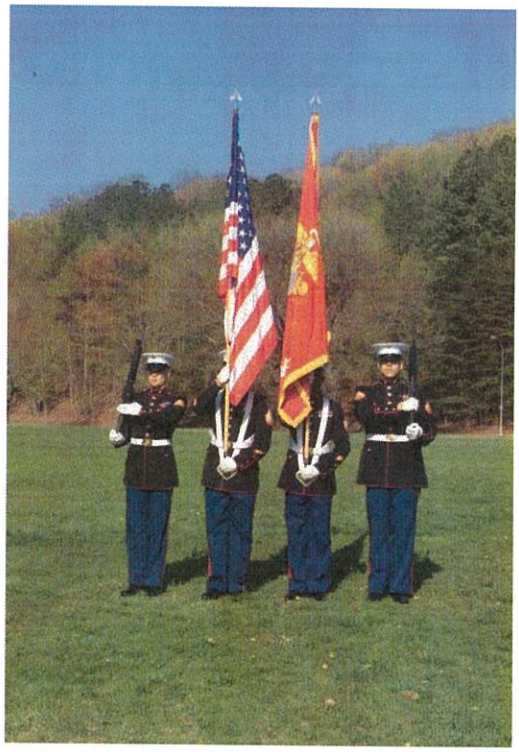
4. Seat the lower ferrule in the sling socket. As the ferrule is seated, permit the right hand to slide down the staff to a position directly in front of the color bearer's chin. (See figure 7-10a.)

5. Color guards armed with rifles execute right and left shoulder arms at the command **"COLORS"** so that the rifles are on the outboard shoulders as described in paragraph 7005.

6. All members of the color guard will halt their movements before executing the last count. (See figure 7-10b.) On the senior color bearer's command **"Ready, CUT,"** all members will move their free hands smartly to their sides. (See figure 7-10c.) If the color staffs need additional support due to high winds, the color bearers will grip the staff with their left hands just below their right.

a. Raising Staff Seating the Ferrule.

Figure 7-10.--Carry Colors from Order Colors.



b. Last Count.

c. Carry Colors.

Figure 7-10.--Carry Colors from Order Colors--Continued.

7102. ORDER COLORS FROM CARRY COLORS

1. When changing from carry colors to order colors, the command is **"Order, COLORS (ARMS)."** Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

2. At the command **"Order,"** grip the staff with the left hand above the ferrule and remove the staff from the sling socket. The staff moves to the right side of the body with the ferrule just forward of the sling socket. (See figure 7-11a.)

3. At the command **"COLORS,"** lower the staff to a point approximately 2 inches above the deck along the outside edge of the right shoe; release the staff with the left hand and re-grip it above the right hand. (See figure 7-11b.)

4. Relax both hands so the staff will slide down until the ferrule rests on the deck. Then trim or strip the colors by maintaining a grip on the staff with the left hand and raising the right hand to lightly grasp the fabric of the colors. Pull it down along the staff (do not attempt to throw or tuck it) and re-grip the staff with the right hand, with the fabric under the right arm. (See figures 7-11c and d.) Then change the position of the right hand to that described for order colors.

5. Color guards armed with rifles will execute order arms from right and left shoulder as described in paragraph 7005.1a. All members of the color guard will halt their movements before executing the last count. The senior color bearer will then command **"Ready, CUT,"** at which time all members of the color guard will return their left hands smartly to their sides and color guards will assume order arms. (See figure 7-11e.)

a. Removing the Ferrule.

Figure 7-11.--Order Colors from Carry Colors.

b. Lowering the Staff.

c. Trimming the Colors.

Figure 7-11.--Order Colors from Carry Colors--Continued.

d. All Movement Halted.

e. Movement Complete.

Figure 7-11.--Order Colors from Carry Colors--Continued.

7103. PRESENT COLORS FROM ORDER COLORS

1. To change from order colors to present colors the command is **"Present, COLORS (ARMS)."** Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

2. At the command **"Present,"** change the grip on the staff in the same manner as for carry colors. **The national color bearer executes the movement to carry colors.**

3. At the command **"COLORS,"** organizational color bearer executes the movement to carry colors. The color guards execute present arms. (See figure 7-12.)

4. On the senior color bearer's command **"Ready, CUT,"** only the color bearers will move their left hands smartly to their sides.

Figure 7-12.--Present Colors from Order Colors.

7104. SALUTES BY THE ORGANIZATIONAL COLORS

1. Once the color guard is at present colors, and when appropriate, the organizational color bearer will render a salute with the organizational colors by straightening the right arm and lowering the staff naturally to the front. The staff will rotate naturally as it goes forward causing the sharp edge of the spearhead to face down. (See figure 7-13.)

2. Salutes by the organizational colors are not automatic when presenting colors. They will be rendered only during honors to national colors, to the commander of the organization represented by the colors or to an individual senior in rank to the organizational commander. (e.g., during a parade or review when the adjutant presents the command to the commander of troops, the organizational colors does not salute, unless the commander of troops is the organizational commander or of higher rank.)

3. When musical honors are played, the organizational colors will salute on the first note of music. The colors will be returned to the vertical position following the last note of music or the last volley of a gun salute. If no music is to be played and a color salute is appropriate, the organizational colors will salute immediately after the color guard has gone to present colors.

4. When marching, the salute is rendered when 6 paces from the reviewing stand or person to be saluted. Carry colors is resumed when 6 paces beyond the reviewing stand or person to be saluted.

Figure 7-13.--Salutes by the Organizational Colors.

7105. ORDER COLORS FROM PRESENT COLORS

1. When changing from present colors to order colors, the command is **"Order, COLORS (ARMS)."**

2. At the command **"Order,"** if the organizational colors are still saluting, it will be brought back to the vertical position with the flat side of the spearhead facing the front. The color bearers then grip the staff with the left hand above the ferrule and remove the staff from the sling socket. The staff remains centered on the body with the ferrule just forward of the sling socket. (See figure 7-11a.)

3. At the command **"COLORS,"** all colors are brought to the position of order colors. Color guards execute order arms from the shoulder as described in paragraph 7005.1a. Colors are trimmed, if necessary, and the command **"Ready, CUT"** is given in the same manner as for order colors from carry colors.

7106. PRESENT COLORS FROM CARRY COLORS

1. To change from carry colors to present colors, the command is **"Present, COLORS (ARMS)."**

2. At the command of execution **"COLORS,"** the color guards execute present from the shoulder as described in paragraph 7005.1d.

3. The national color bearer remains at carry colors.

4. The organizational color will salute if appropriate.

7107. CARRY COLORS FROM PRESENT COLORS

1. To change from present colors to carry colors, the command is **"Carry, COLORS."**

2. At the command **"Carry,"** if the organizational colors are saluting, it will be brought back to the vertical position with the flat side of the spearhead facing the front.

3. At the command **"COLORS,"** color guards return to the shoulder as described in paragraph 7005.1f. Before executing the last count, the color guards will await the senior color bearers command **"Ready, CUT."**

7108. RESTS WITH THE COLORS

1. The color guard assumes the parade rest position in lieu of at ease or rest. At ease or rest are not used by the color guard when carrying uncased colors. Only the senior color bearer or person in charge of a formation with which colors are posted gives the command from the position of order color. It is executed in one count.

2. At the command **"Parade, REST;"** **"AT EASE;"** or **"REST,"** all members of the color guard execute parade rest. The color staff will remain along the color bearer's side and will not be thrust forward as with a guidon staff. (See figure 7-14.) The national and organizational colors bearers will grasp the sling socket with their left hand.

a. Front View.

b. Rear View.

Figure 7-14.--Color Guard at Parade Rest.

7109. EYES RIGHT (LEFT) FROM CARRY OR ORDER COLORS

1. The command is **"Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT)."** It will be given only when marching at carry colors or while halted at order colors.

2. When marching at carry color, at the command **"RIGHT,"** all members of the color guard except the national color bearer and the individual on the right turn their head and look 45 degrees to the right. When the reviewing officer of a parade is entitled to a salute by the organizational colors, the salute is executed at the command **"RIGHT."** (See figure 7-15b.)

3. When marching at carry color, at the command **"LEFT,"** all members of the color guard except the national color bearer and the individual on the extreme left turn their head and look 45 degrees to the left. When the reviewing officer of a parade is entitled to a salute by the organizational colors, the salute is executed at the command **"LEFT."**

4. When halted at order color, at the command **"RIGHT,"** all members of the color guard except the national color bearer turn their head and look 45 degrees to the right. (See figure 7-15a.) The organizational color cannot salute from order color.

5. When halted at order color, at the command **"LEFT,"** all members of the color guard except the national color bearer turn their head and look 45 degrees to the left. The organizational color cannot salute from order color.

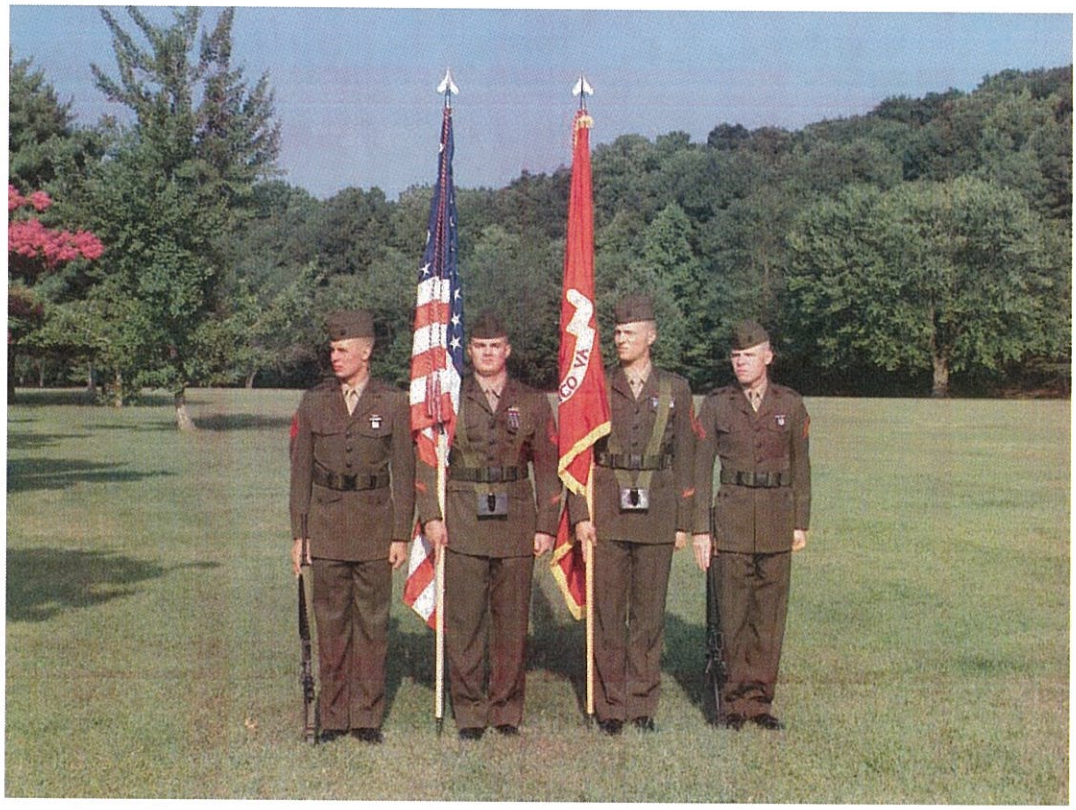


Figure 7-15a.--Eyes Right, Halted.

Figure 7-15b.--Eyes Right, Marching.

7110. CARRY OR ORDER COLORS FROM EYES RIGHT (LEFT)

1. The command is **"Ready, FRONT."**

2. When marching at carry colors, at the senior color bearer's command **"Ready,"** if the organizational colors saluted, it resumes to the carry. At the command **"FRONT,"** all members of the color guard who executed eyes right (left) will return their head and eyes smartly to the front.

3. When at order colors during a review when the reviewing officer troops the line, ready front will not be given after eyes right. During such a ceremony, members of the color guard who executed eyes right, will follow the reviewing officer with their eyes, turning their heads back toward the front as he passes by. Once the reviewing officer is directly in front of them, all movement of the head and eyes is halted.

7111. TRAIL ARMS WITH THE COLORS

1. When performing indoor ceremonies in a location that the doors, ceilings, etc. are not high enough to carry colors in the normal manner, the colors would be carried at the trail.

2. Trail arms is assumed without command on any command that will cause the color guard to move. (e.g., **"Forward, MARCH;" "Right Turn, MARCH;"** etc.)

3. Color bearers, on the preparatory command, raise the staff 6 inches off the deck. Color guards assume trail arms. (See figure 7-16.)

4. On the command of execution, step off and move a short distance until given the command to halt.

NOTE: If necessary to lower the colors to clear a doorway reach across the body with the left hand and grasp the colors. Left forearm is straight and parallel to the deck, with the palm to the rear. All colors are tilted forward sufficiently to clear the door or ceiling spearhead flat to the front.

5. When the command to halt is given the color bearers return the colors to the order and move the left arm back to the left side. Color guards armed with rifles return to the order.

Figure 7-16.--Marching at Trail Colors.

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLAGS

SECTION 2: MOVEMENTS OF THE COLOR GUARD.

7200. FACE THE COLOR GUARD TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)

1. The command is **"Right (Left) Turn, MARCH."** It may be executed while halted, marking time, or marching.

2. On the command **"MARCH,"** with the right (left) flank color guard acting as a stationary pivot, the color guard turns to the right (left) while half stepping until they face the new direction. When making the turn, all members of the color guard face the same direction maintaining their alignment. (See figure 7-17.) Upon completion of the turn, the color guard will be marking time. The senior color bearer must immediately give the next appropriate command, such as **"Forward, MARCH"** or **"Colors, HALT."**

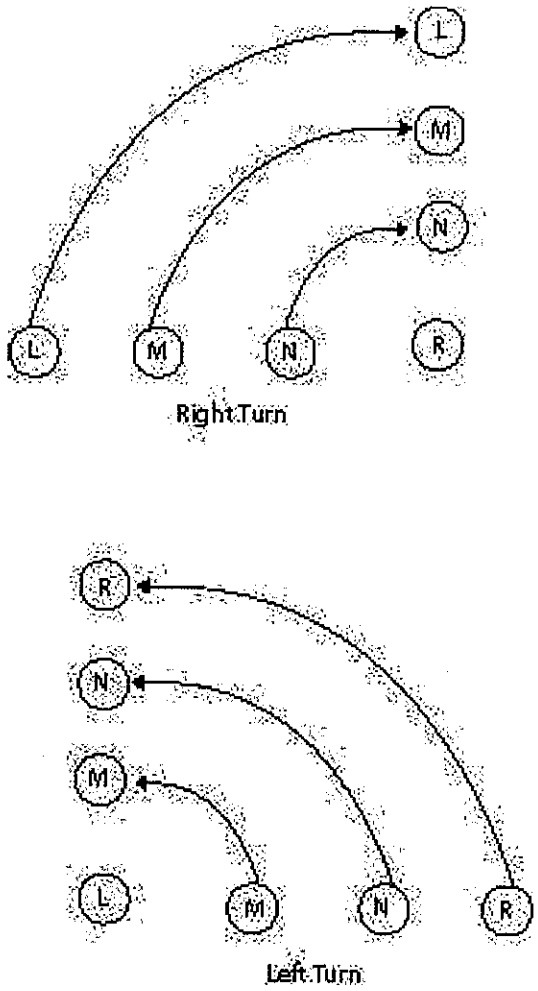


Figure 7-17.--Right (Left) Turn.

7201. FACE THE COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR

1. The command is **"Countermarch, MARCH."** It may be executed while halted, marking time, or marching. When marking time or marching, the command of execution **"MARCH"** is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, the entire color guard takes one step forward with the right foot and executes the movement. (See figure 7-18.)

2. The national color bearer pivots to the left, moving into the position formerly occupied by the organizational color bearer, facing the new direction of march and begins marking time.

3. The organizational color bearer takes one half step forward, pivots to the right outside the national color bearer, moving into the position formerly occupied by the national color bearer, facing the new direction of march and begins marking time.

4. The right color guard takes two half-steps forward, pivots to the left, outside the organizational color bearer, moving into the position formerly occupied by the left color guard, facing the new direction of march and begins marking time.

5. The left color guard takes three half-steps forward, pivots to the right outside the right color guard, moving into the position formerly occupied by the right color guard, facing the new direction of march and begins marking time.

6. Upon completion of this movement, the entire color guard marks time until it is halted or until it receives the command **"Forward, MARCH"** or **"Colors, HALT."**

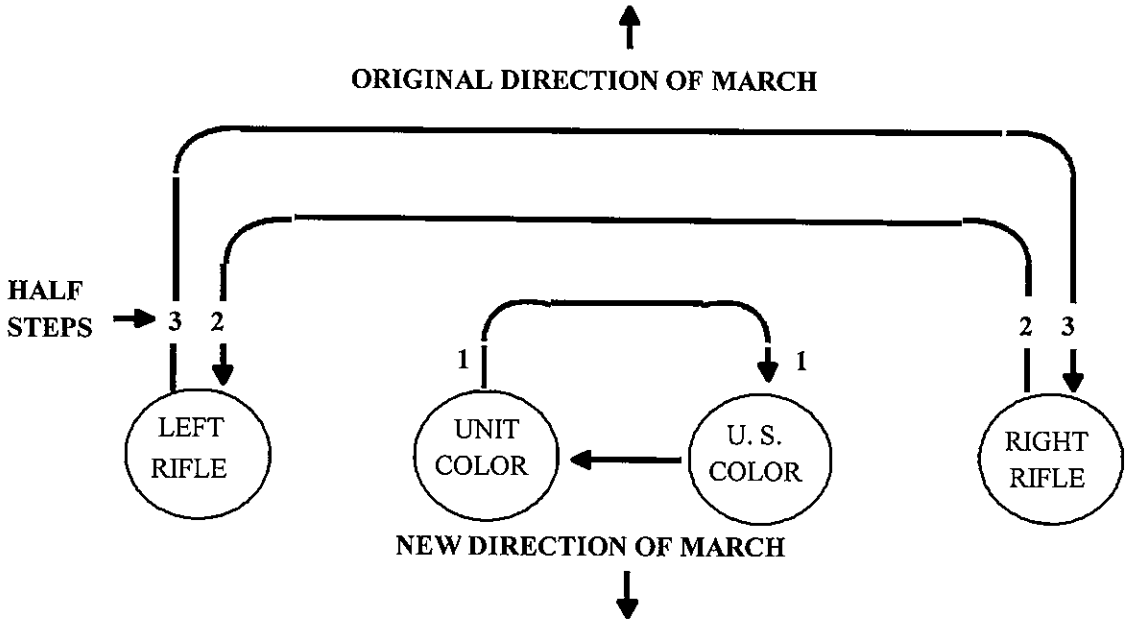


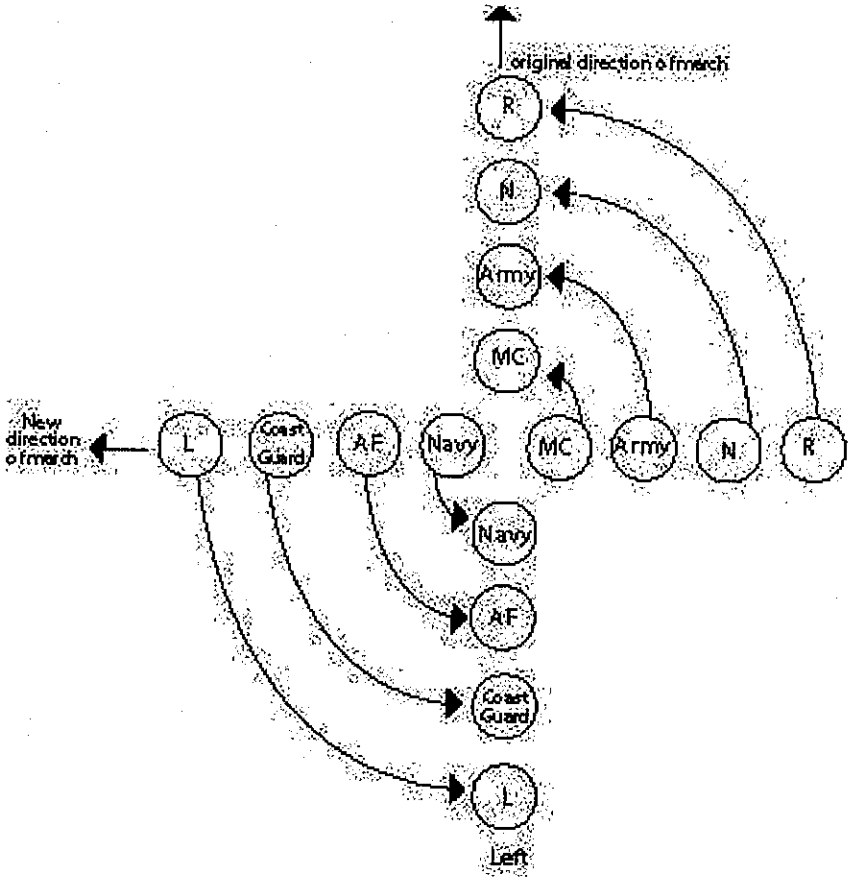
Figure 7-18.--Countermarch.

7202. MOVEMENTS UTILIZED BY JOINT COLOR GUARDS (JCG). JCGs use two basic movements to turn the color guard 90 or 180 degrees. These are the **"Right (Left) Wheel, MARCH"** and the **"Left About, MARCH."**

7203. RIGHT (LEFT) WHEEL. This movement is used to turn the JCG 90 degrees right or left and may be executed either from the halt, mark time, or quick time. In JCGs with an even number of members, the pivot point will be between the two, center color bearers. In JCGs with an odd number of members, the pivot point will be the spot occupied by the center color bearer.

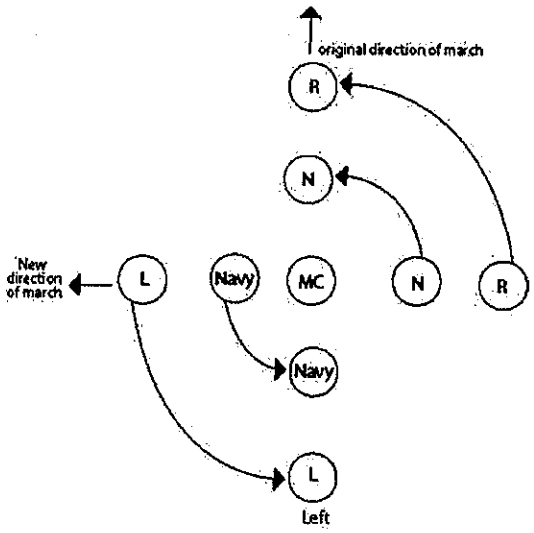
1. On the command of execution **"MARCH,"** the JCG will start marking time. At the same time, they will begin to turn slowly to the right/left while maintaining their alignment. For **"Right Wheel,"** those to right of the pivot back step and those to the left half step until facing the new direction. This procedure is reversed for **"Left Wheel."**

2. Once facing the new direction of march (90 degrees), the JCG will either halt or step off in the new direction, depending on commands by the senior color bearer.



a. Pivot with Even Number.

Figure 7-19.--Right (Left) Wheel About.



b. Pivot with Odd Number.

Figure 7-19.--Right (Left) Wheel About--Continued.

7204. LEFT ABOUT. This movement is used to turn the JCG 180 degrees, and it may also be executed while halted, marking time, or quick time. On the command of execution "**MARCH**" it is executed in the same manner as above. The only exceptions are the pivot point; the degree of turn and it is only executed to the left.

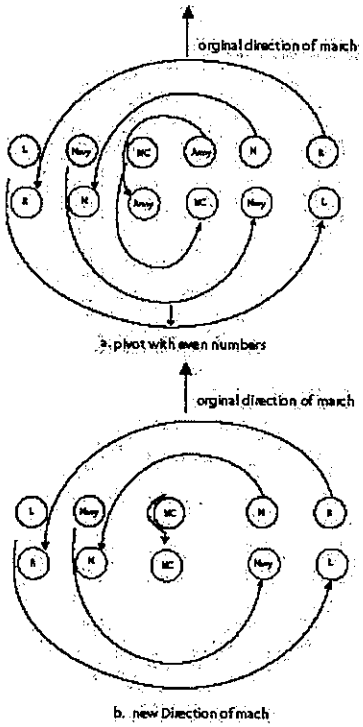


Figure 7-20.--Left About.

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLAGS

SECTION 3: COLOR GUARD PROTOCOL

7300. GENERAL. The primary mission of the color guard is to ensure that the national colors is handled and displayed with the utmost care and respect. Upon receiving or uncasing the national colors, the color guard assumes a ceremonial posture; meaning that all movement will be by marching at attention and the most relaxed halted position will be parade rest.

7301. RECEIVING THE COLORS BY THE COLOR GUARD. The color guard will use the following procedure in receiving the colors: (See figure 7-21.)

1. The color guard forms and marches to the place designated for receiving the colors.

2. The color guard is halted 3 paces from the adjutant and sergeant major that have taken appropriate positions for the delivery of the colors to the guard.

3. The senior color bearer commands the color guard to **"Order, ARMS."**

4. When the adjutant is ready to deliver the colors, the senior color bearer orders **"Present, ARMS."** At this command, the color bearers execute a hand salute, the color guards present arms.

5. The adjutant steps to the left oblique and transfers the national colors to the senior color bearer, who terminates salute in time to receive it at the position of carry colors. The adjutant then steps back and salutes.

6. Upon the adjutant's salute, the sergeant major, steps to the right oblique and transfers the organizational colors to the junior color bearer, who terminates salute in time to receive it at the position of carry colors. The senior enlisted then steps back and salutes.

7. When the senior enlisted salutes, the senior color bearer commands **"Order, ARMS."** The adjutant and senior enlisted terminate their salutes and the command of **"ARMS"** and march off.

8. The senior color bearer then marches the color guard to the color company (battalion).

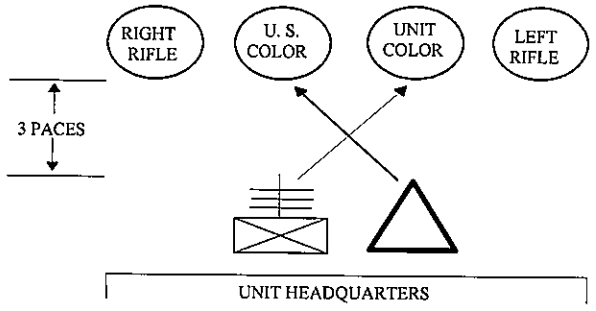


Figure 7-21.--Receiving/Returning the Colors by the Color Guard.

7302. RECEIVING THE COLORS BY THE COLOR COMPANY (BATTALION). Prior to forming for a ceremony in which the colors are to participate, the colors are to participate, the colors are received by the color company (battalion) by means of the following ceremony: (See figure 7-22.)

1. The company (battalion) is formed with its commander facing front.

2. The color guard approaches and halts 10 paces in front of and facing the company (battalion) commander remaining at the carry.

3. The company (battalion) commander faces about, towards the unit, and orders **"Present, ARMS."** The color guard executes present arms on the company (battalion) commander's command. The organizational colors salutes, if appropriate. The company (battalion) commander faces about again and salutes the colors.

4. The company (battalion) commander terminates salute, faces about, and commands **"Order, ARMS."** The color guard returns to the carry.

5. The company (battalion) commander faces about and orders the color guard to **"POST THE COLORS."** When the color company (battalion) is in line or mass, the post of the guard is 6 paces to the left of the company (battalion). When the company (battalion) is in column, the post of the guard is 6 paces behind.

6. When the color company (battalion) joins the formation, the color guard takes its appropriate post centered in the formation.

7. When in formation, the color guard executes parade rest when the color company (battalion) executes at ease or rest. The color guard will respond to all commands from the commander of troops or the commander of the color company (battalion) except when required by its unique movements to act independently.

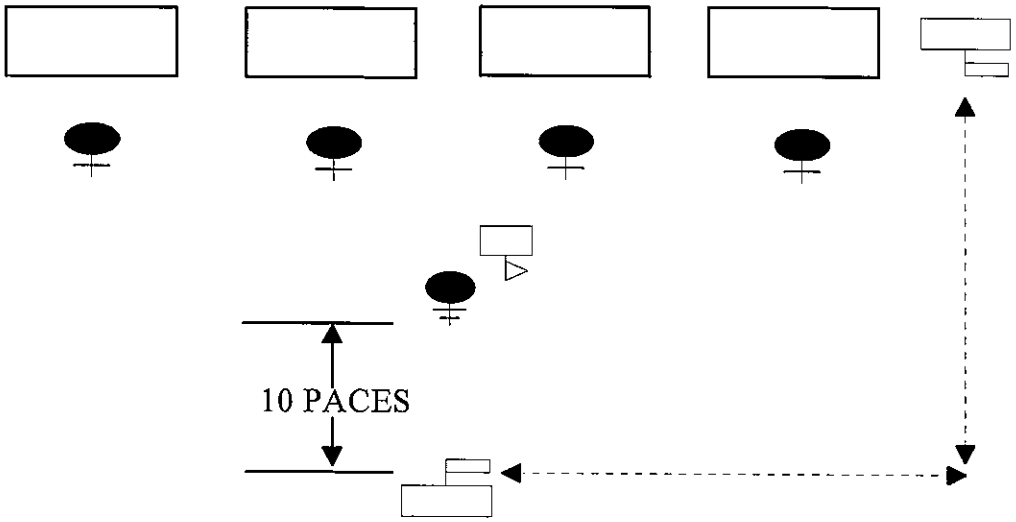


Figure 7-22.--Receiving/Returning the Colors by the Color Company.

7303. DISMISSING THE COLOR GUARD. In dismissing the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony, the procedure is as follows: (See figure 7-22.)

1. The guard marches from its post and halts 10 paces in front of and facing the company (battalion) commander, halts and remains at the carry.

2. The company (battalion) then executes present arms in the same manner described for receiving the colors, after which the color guard marches the colors to the quarters or office of the organizational commander.

3. The color guard is received by and dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (e.g., funeral escort) in a similar manner.

7304. RETURNING THE COLORS BY THE COLOR GUARD. The color guard will use the following procedure when parting with the colors: (See figure 7-21.)

1. The senior color bearer halts the guard 3 paces in front of the adjutant and senior enlisted who have taken positions near the office or quarters of the organization in time to receive the colors. The guard remains at carry colors.

2. When the color guard halts, the adjutant and senior enlisted salute. The Senior Enlisted, then terminates the salute and steps to the right oblique, receives the organizational colors from the junior color bearer, and then steps back.

3. The adjutant then terminates the salute and steps to the left oblique, receives the national colors from the senior color bearer, and then steps back.

4. The senior color bearer then commands **"Present, ARMS."** The color guards execute present arms, the color bearers hand salute. The adjutant faces about and the senior enlisted passes behind him to a position on the left. They then march into the office or quarters of the commanding officer where the colors are placed without further ceremony.

5. When the colors are out of sight or 6 paces away, the senior color bearer commands **"Order, ARMS,"** and dismisses the guard or marches them back to their unit.

7305. CASING AND UNCASING THE COLORS

1. While it is not a precision movement, casing and uncasing the colors should be accomplished with appropriate dignity and ceremony.

2. To uncase the colors, the color guard will be formed at carry colors. The supernumerary or other designated individual(s) will center on the color guard. First the national color bearer and then the organizational color bearer will lower their staffs so that the cases may be removed. The individual(s) removing the cases will then step back and salute the national colors before retiring. (See figure 7-23a.)

3. To case the colors, the color guard will be formed at carry colors. The individual(s) with the cases will center on the color guard and salute the national colors. The organizational color bearer followed by the national color bearer will lower their staffs so that their colors may be furled and cased. Rather than

wrapping the colors around the staff, the colors should be folded on top of the staffs and held until the cases are slipped on. The rope and tassel and streamers, if any, are kept clear until the colors are folded onto the staff, and then are placed as flat as possible, on the colors. This may require two persons to accomplish. (See figure 7-23b.) Care should be taken to ensure that color cases fit easily over the colors. Cases constructed with too narrow of a diameter cause undue wrinkling and may even damage the colors.

a. Uncasing Colors.

b. Casing Colors.

Figure 7-23.--Uncasing and Casing Colors.

7306. TROOPING THE COLORS

1. When it is desired to highlight the unit colors and have them formally received by the entire battalion (or regiment) while forming for a review, parade, or any other ceremony, the ceremony for trooping the colors may be conducted. It is particularly appropriate to include trooping the colors as a part of ceremonies conducted to coincide with an important event in the unit's history. However, if the colors are to be brought forward for a retirement, promotion, awards or other similar type ceremony the colors should not, but may, be trooped since this would cause the command to present arms to the colors twice. (Once when the colors are trooped and once when they are brought forward for the awards or other ceremony)

2. Procedures for Trooping the Colors

a. After forming at *"Assembly,"* the color guard receives the battalion (regimental) colors as prescribed in paragraph 7301. The color company may also receive the color guard per paragraph 7302, or the color guard may take its position on the battalion (regimental) parade deck independently. In the former case, coincidental with *"Adjutant's Call,"* the color guard initially marches on with the color company then breaks out of formation so as to take post on the left flank of the line of troops. In the latter case, the color guard marches independently on the parade ground and takes post on the left flank of the line of troops at *"Adjutant's Call,"* or prior to *"Adjutant's Call,"* as appropriate. (See figure 7-24.) Regardless, after taking post on the left flank, the color guard goes to order colors.

b. The troops form at *"Adjutant's Call"* according to the commands and procedures prescribed for forming a battalion (regiment) for ceremonies, up to the point where the units complete dressing to the right, the guides are posted (if units marched on), and bayonets are fixed (if so prescribed). Then, the adjutant facing the command and posted midway between the line of company (battalion) commanders and the battalion (regimental) commander, commands **"MARCH ON THE COLORS."** The band plays appropriate music while the color guard, coming to the carry, marches from its position on the left flank, across the front of the battalion (regiment) along a line parallel to the line of troops and midway between the adjutant and line of company (battalion) commanders. Company (battalion) commanders and the company guide (battalion staff) salute the colors as they pass their front. Those company (battalion) commanders who are not passed by the colors will not salute. On reaching a point in front of the adjutant, the color guard executes a left turn to face the adjutant and halts, remaining at the carry. The adjutant then commands **"Present, ARMS"** and salutes the colors. The unit presents arms. The color guard executes present arms from the carry. The band plays either *"To the Colors"* or the *"National Anthem."* The battalion (regimental) commander and staff to salute on the first note of the music and terminate the salute on the last note. After completion of the music, the adjutant commands **"Order, ARMS."** The color guard returns to carry color on the command **"Order, ARMS."** The adjutant then commands **"POST THE COLORS."** The color guard countermarches, moves to the line of troops on the left of the color company (battalion), countermarches to face the front, halts, and goes to order colors.

c. After the color guard is in position on the left of the color company (battalion), the parade or ceremony would proceed as prescribed in the appropriate chapter of this Manual.

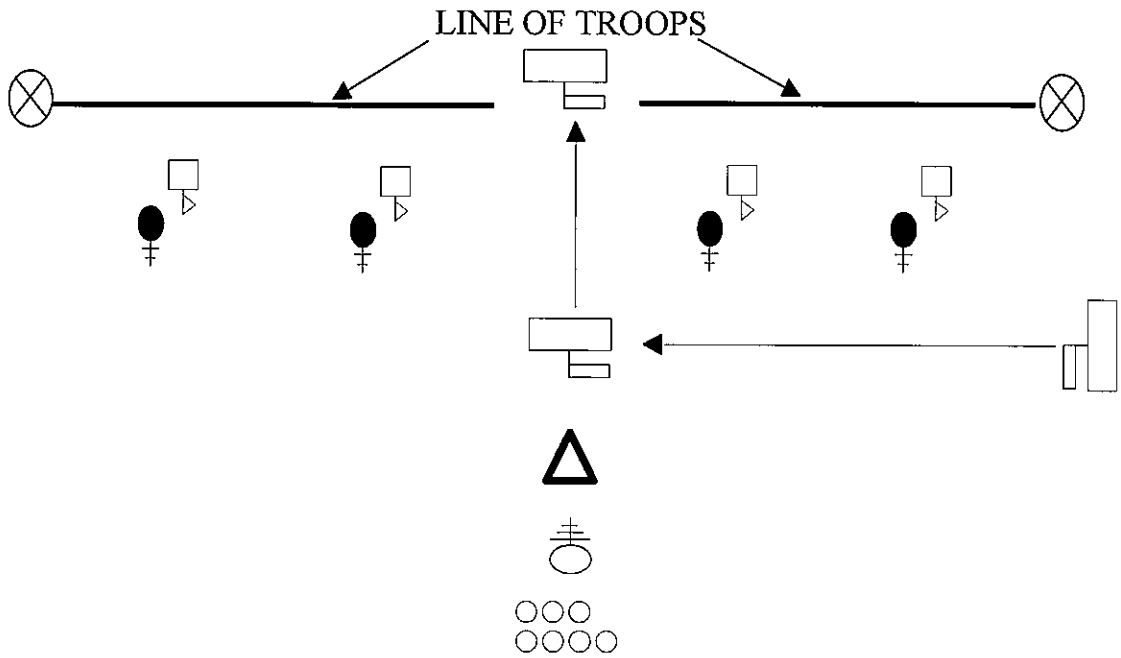


Figure 7-24.--Trooping the Colors.

7307. INDOOR CEREMONIES INVOLVING COLOR GUARDS

1. On occasion color guards will be required for indoor ceremonies, military or civilian. Normally an indoor ceremony consists of marching on the colors, the *"National Anthem,"* (or pledge of allegiance), posting the colors and retiring the colors. Close coordination with the master of ceremonies, and an on-site rehearsal (if possible) are needed to preclude confusion and misunderstandings during the ceremony.

2. The Normal Sequence of Events Should be as Follow

a. The master of ceremonies asks the guests to please rise for the march on the colors and to remain standing for the *"National Anthem"* and the posting of the colors.

b. The color guard marches in from the designated entry and moves to its position, and does a right (left) turn or countermarch to face the audience and remains at the carry. The senior color bearer then gives the command **"Present, COLORS."** The color guard executes. After the *"National Anthem"* is played the senior color bearer gives the command **"Carry, COLORS."** The senior color bearer would then give the commands necessary to move the color guard to 3 paces in front of where the colors are to be posted, halts and gives the command to **"Order, COLORS."** Once the color guard is at the order, the organizational color bearer then steps to the right oblique and places the organizational colors in the stand. Once the organizational color bearer is back in position the national color bearer steps to the left oblique and places the national colors into the stand. (See figure 7-25.) When the national color bearer is back in position the senior color

bearer commands **"Present, ARMS."** The riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **"Order, ARMS;" "Shoulder, ARMS;"** and then using whatever commands necessary, marches the color guard from the auditorium.

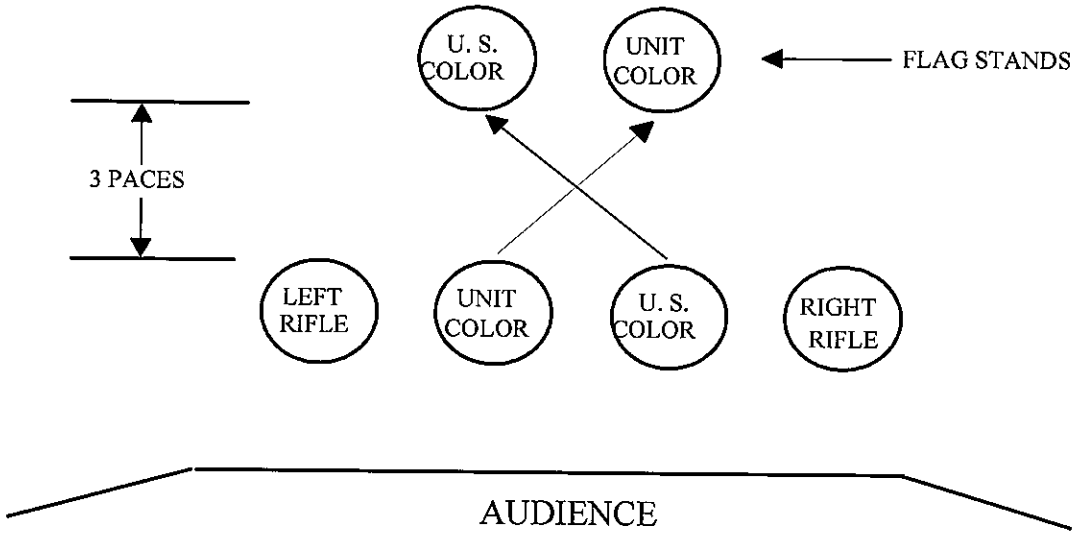


Figure 7-25.--Posting and Retrieving the Colors Indoors.

3. When it is time to retire the colors, the color guard assumes its position to re-enter the auditorium for that part of the ceremony.

a. The master of ceremonies would than ask for the guests to rise for the entering of the colors.

b. The color guard marches to a position 3 paces in front of where the colors are posted, halts and goes to the order. (See figure 7-25.) The senior color bearer then commands **"Present, ARMS,"** the riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **"Order, ARMS."** The color guard goes to the order. The national color bearer then steps to the left oblique and retrieves the national colors. When the national color bearer is back in position the organizational color bearer steps to the right oblique and retrieves the organizational colors. When the organizational color bearer is back in position the senior color bearer commands, **"Carry, COLORS"** and then, using whatever commands necessary, marches the color guard from the auditorium.

4. When performing and indoor ceremony, oddities will be encountered that will necessitate some adjustments by the color guard. Some examples are:

a. If performing in a house of worship, covers are not worn and weapons are not carried. Those portions of the ceremony requiring present arms are deleted and the riflemen may be omitted.

b. The ceiling may be too low to carry colors; march in at the trail.

c. The aisles may be to narrow for a color guard to march in normal formation. The color guard would then march in by two's (See figure 7-26) or in column of ones. (See figure 7-27.) If marching in by twos then the color bearers lead and the riflemen follow. Upon reaching the spot for presenting the colors, the riflemen would step into their normal position. If marching in a column of ones the order of march is **ALWAYS**, right color guard, national color bearer, organizational color bearer, left color guard. When reaching their spot the color guard would reform. Make sure the colors don't reform inverted.

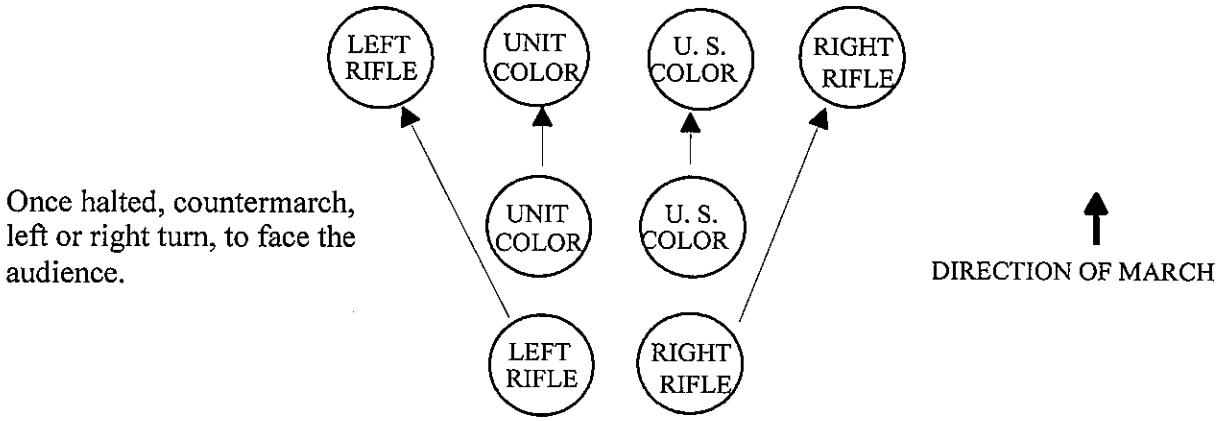


Figure 7-26.--Marching in Column of Twos and Reform.

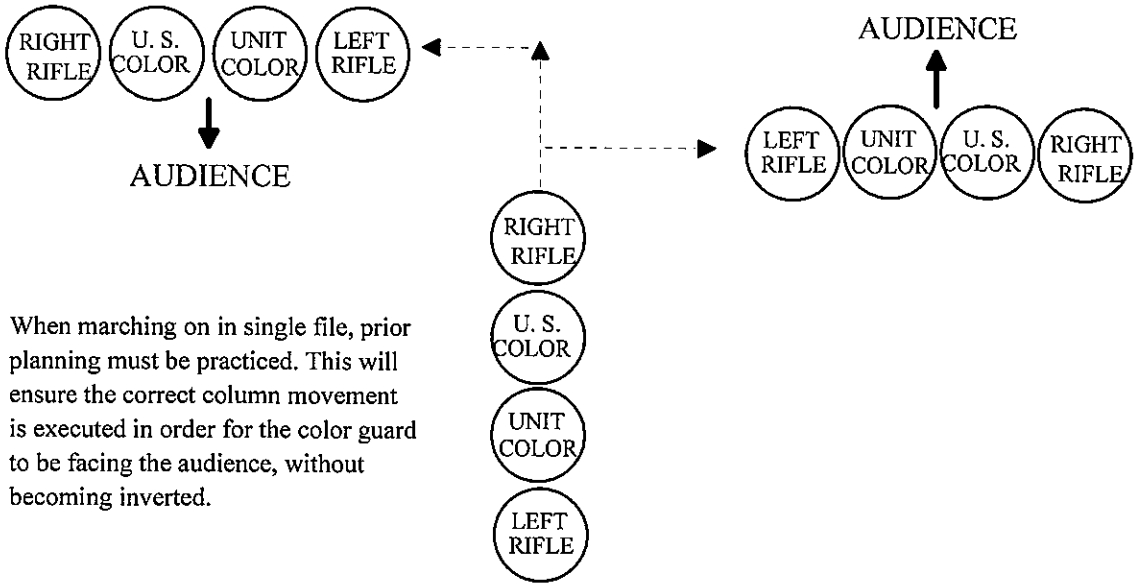


Figure 7-27.--March in Column of Ones and Reform.

d. The flag stands you will be posting the colors into may be on different sides of the stage. If this occurs, the recommended sequence is:

(1) Execute the ceremony as discussed earlier.

(2) After the *"National Anthem"* the colors countermarch and halt facing the new direction. The senior color bearer would command post the colors. The national color bearer and right rifleman step off to the left oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The right rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the national colors. After the national color bearer and right rifleman have cleared, the organizational color bearer and left rifleman step off in the right oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The left rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the organizational colors. (See figure 7-28.) Once both colors are in position the senior color bearer commands **"Colors, HALT,"** and **"Order, COLORS."** The organizational colors is placed in the flag stand, then the national colors is placed in the flag stand. The senior color bearer then commands **"Present, ARMS."** The riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **"Order, ARMS;" "Center, FACE;"** and **"Forward, MARCH."** The riflemen march at trail arms. The color guard moves to the center of the stage and marks time, slowly turning left or right towards the audience. The senior color bearer then commands, **"Colors, Halt;" "Shoulder, ARMS;"** and then marches the color guard from the auditorium.

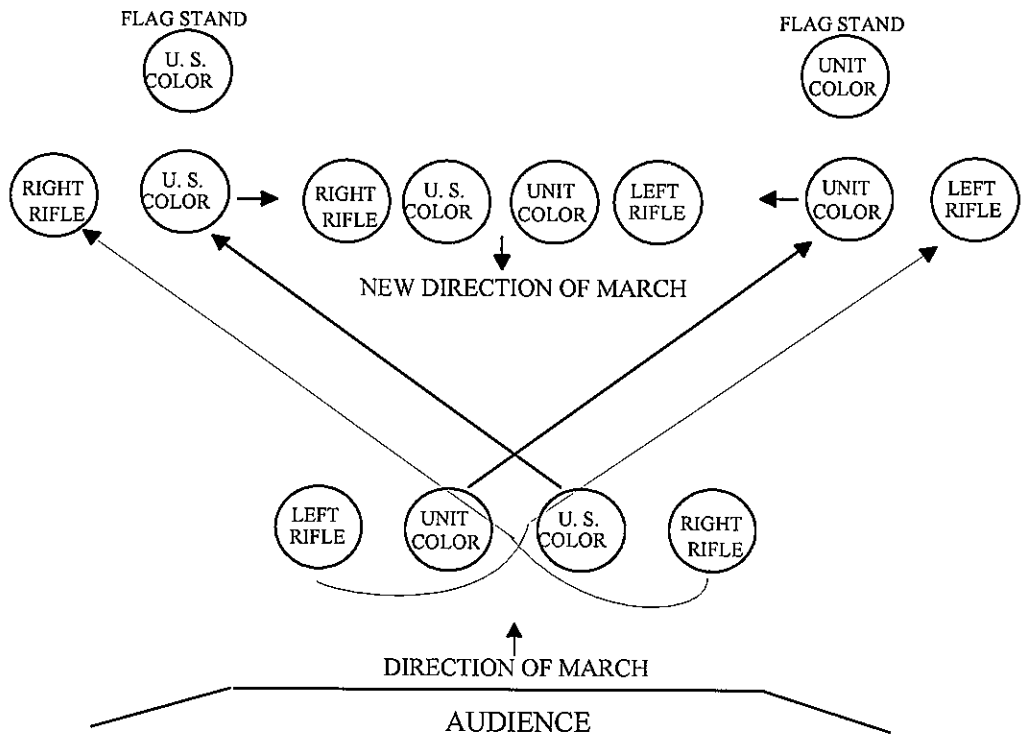


Figure 7-28.--Posting and Retrieving the Colors Indoors (Flag Stands Separated).

(3) To retire the colors from separated flagpoles, the detail is marched into position facing the colors and halts. The senior color bearer then commands **"Present, ARMS."** The color guard riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **"Shoulder, ARMS."** The riflemen return to the shoulder. The national color bearer and right rifleman then step off to the left oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The right rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the national colors. After the national color bearer and right rifleman have cleared, the organizational color bearer and left rifleman step off in the right oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The left rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the organizational colors. (See figure 7-25.) Once all are in position the senior color bearer commands **"Colors, HALT,"** and **"Order, ARMS."** The senior color bearer then retrieves the national colors. The organizational color bearer then retrieves the organizational colors. The senior color bearer then commands **"Center, FACE,"** and **"Forward, MARCH."** The color guard, at trail arms, moves to the center of the stage and marks time, slowly turning left or right towards the audience. The senior color bearer then commands **"Colors, HALT;" "Carry, COLORS;"** and then marches the color guard from the auditorium.

e. The rule of thumb for all unusual situations not covered by this Manual is to perform in a military manner. However, never do something that would embarrass the Corps.

7308. ORDERING COLORS, STAFFS AND OTHER CEREMONIAL GARRISON PROPERTY

1. Instructions for ordering flags, streamers, guidons and other heraldic items is found in MCO P10520.3B, section G. The list in appendix C contains the description, and National Stock Numbers of flags, staffs and other color guard equipment. The unit supply officer should be able to assist in finding the current prices and ordering the equipment.

2. Table 1, section E of MCO P10520.3B is used to determine which type of organizational color a unit rates.