

FLAG MANUAL

MCO P10520.3B



U.S. MARINE CORPS

Cover Photo

A Marine Corps color known as “The Battle Standard of the Marine Corps” or “The Battle Color of the Marine Corps” and bearing the battle streamers authorized for the Marine Corps as a whole, is kept at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and here displayed with the national flag by Barracks color guard



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380-0001

IN REPLY REFER TO

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15 Sep 1989

MARINE CORPS ORDER P10520.3B

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS FLAG MANUAL

Encl: (1) LOCATOR SHEET

1. Purpose. To set forth policies and procedures covering the design, acquisition, display and use of flags, guidons, streamers, and other related material.
2. Cancellation. MCO P10520.3A.
3. Promulgation. This Manual contains information and instructions relating to the appropriate use and display of flags, guidons, and streamers by Marine Corps organizations and personnel. It is the authority for these items and their basis of issue.
4. Summary of Revision. This Manual has undergone extensive revision and should be completely reviewed.
5. Recommendations. Recommendations for changes to the subject Manual are invited and should be submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HD) via appropriate chain of command.
6. Reserve Applicability. This Manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.
7. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. H. Simmons".

DISTRIBUTION: A15

E. H. SIMMONS
Director of Marine Corps
History and Museums

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Flag Manual



U.S. Marine Corps

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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’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 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 14 June 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 congrega-

tion. 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-Chief's 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.



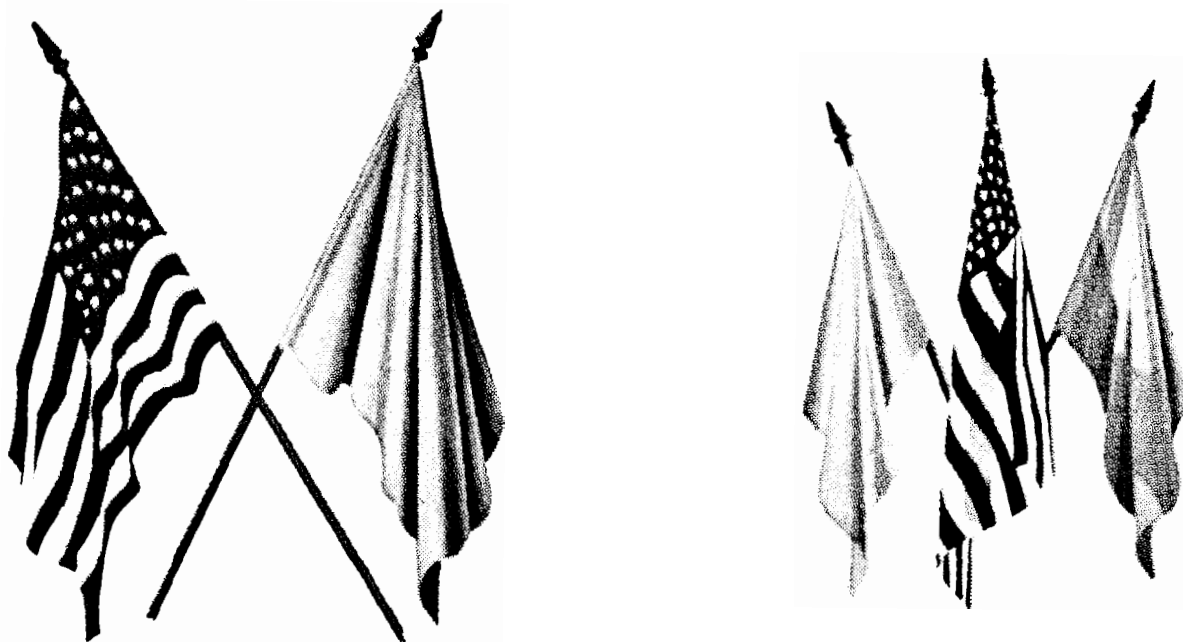


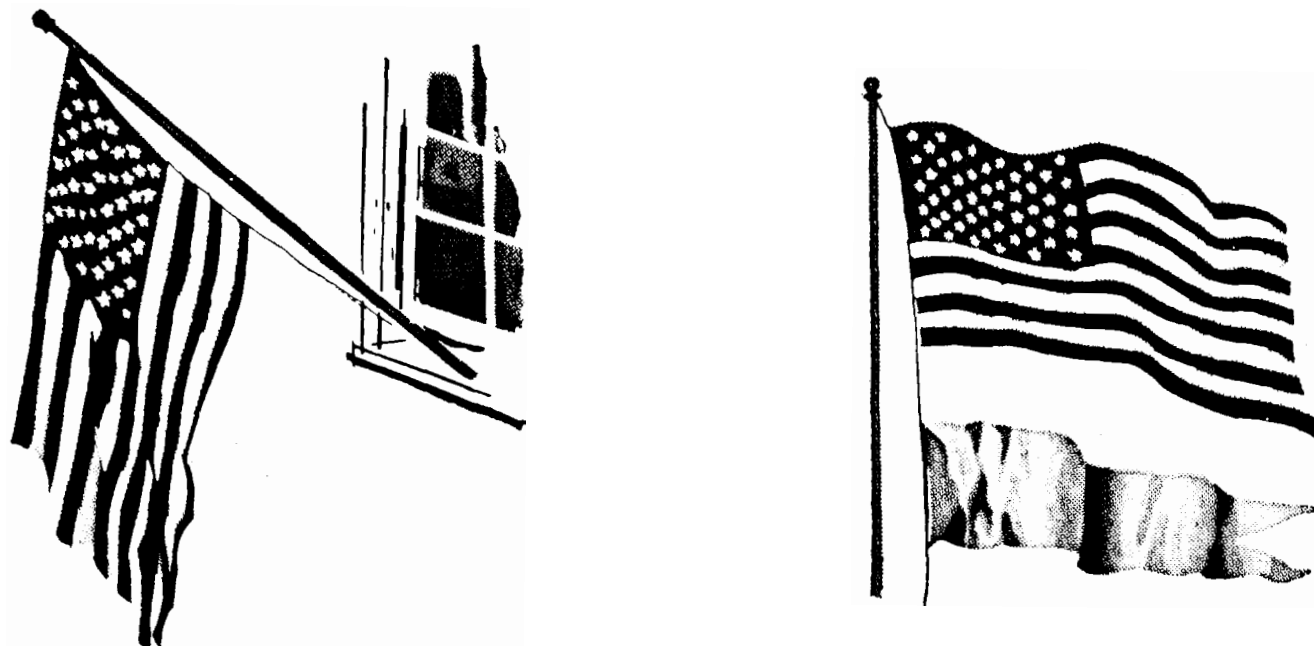
Figure 3. Crossed with another flag or mounted with other flags.

- (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.

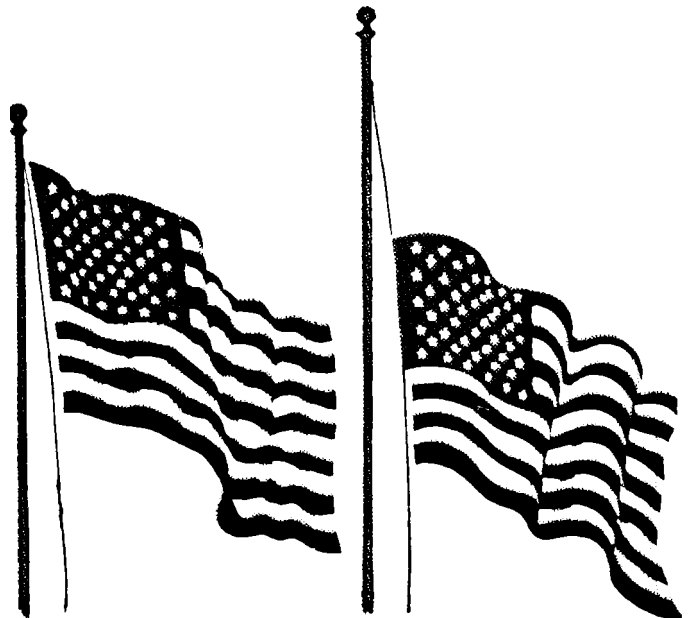


Figure 5. Display at full or half-mast.

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.

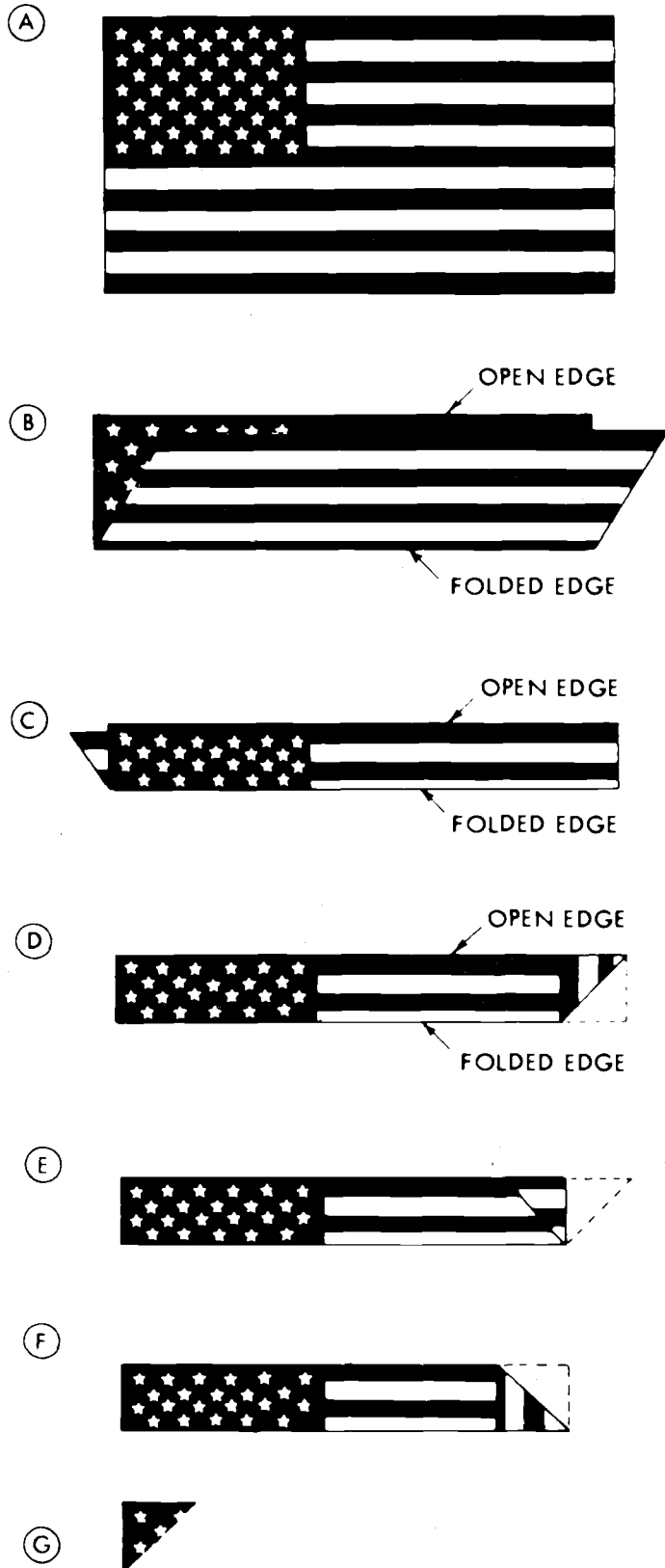


Figure 6. Folding the national' ensign.

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 color 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 applied 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.



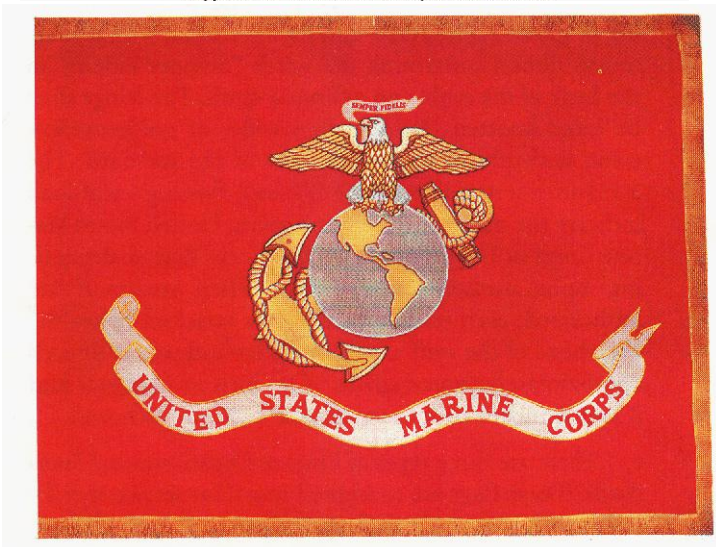
Figure 8. Marine Corps battle standard

(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 be 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 scroll. 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.



Figure 11. General officers' distinguishing flags, personal.

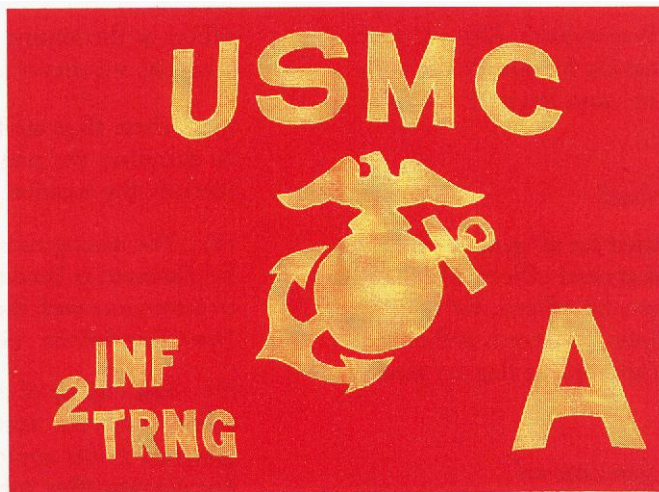


Figure 12. Guidon.

(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 bearing 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 permissible. 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 be 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 struc-

ture; 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.

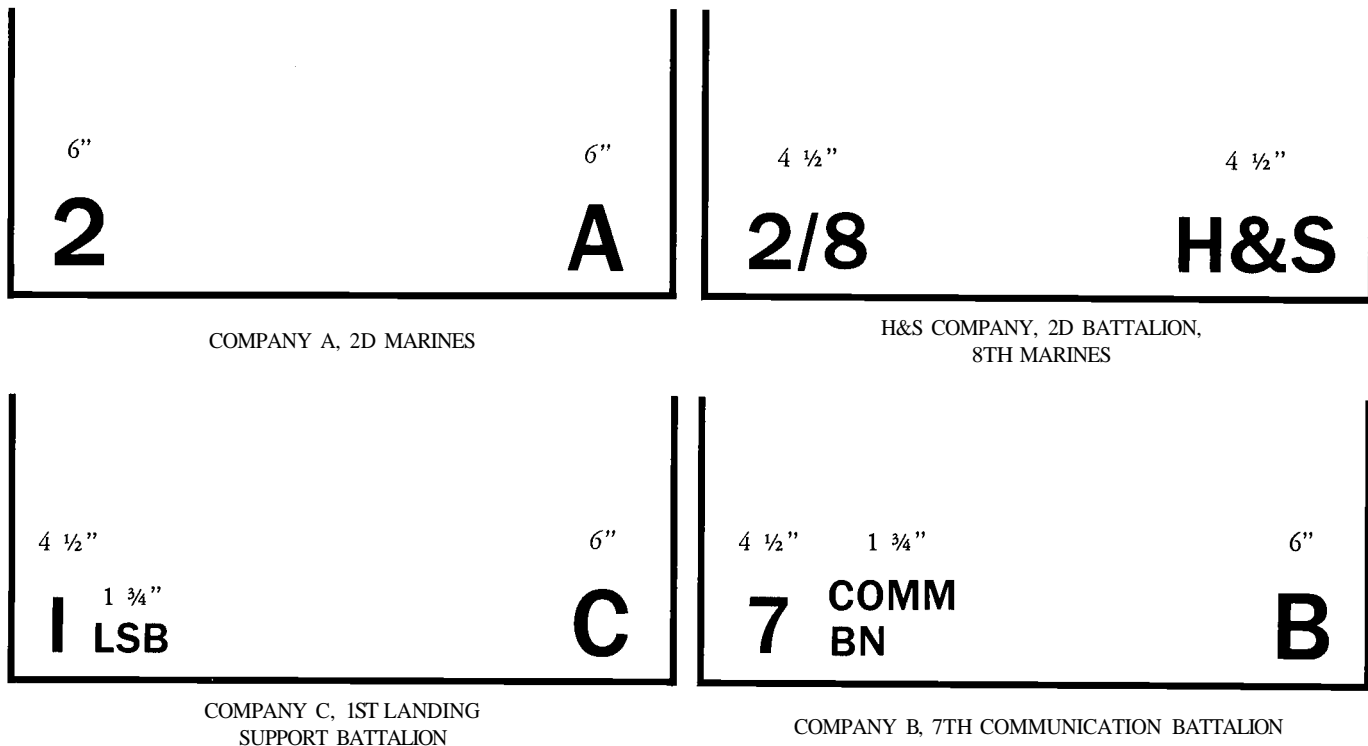


Figure 13. Guidon Lettering, recommended type I, FMF

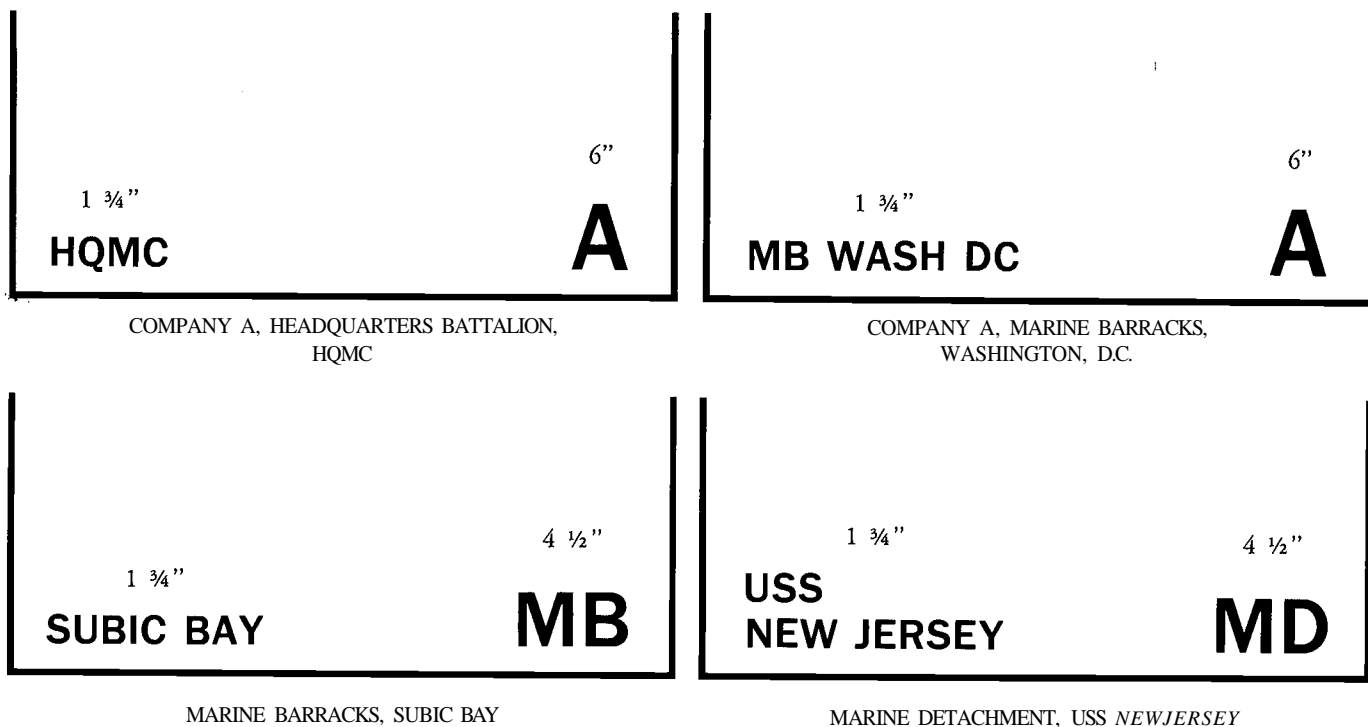


Figure 14. Guidon Lettering, recommended type II USMC.

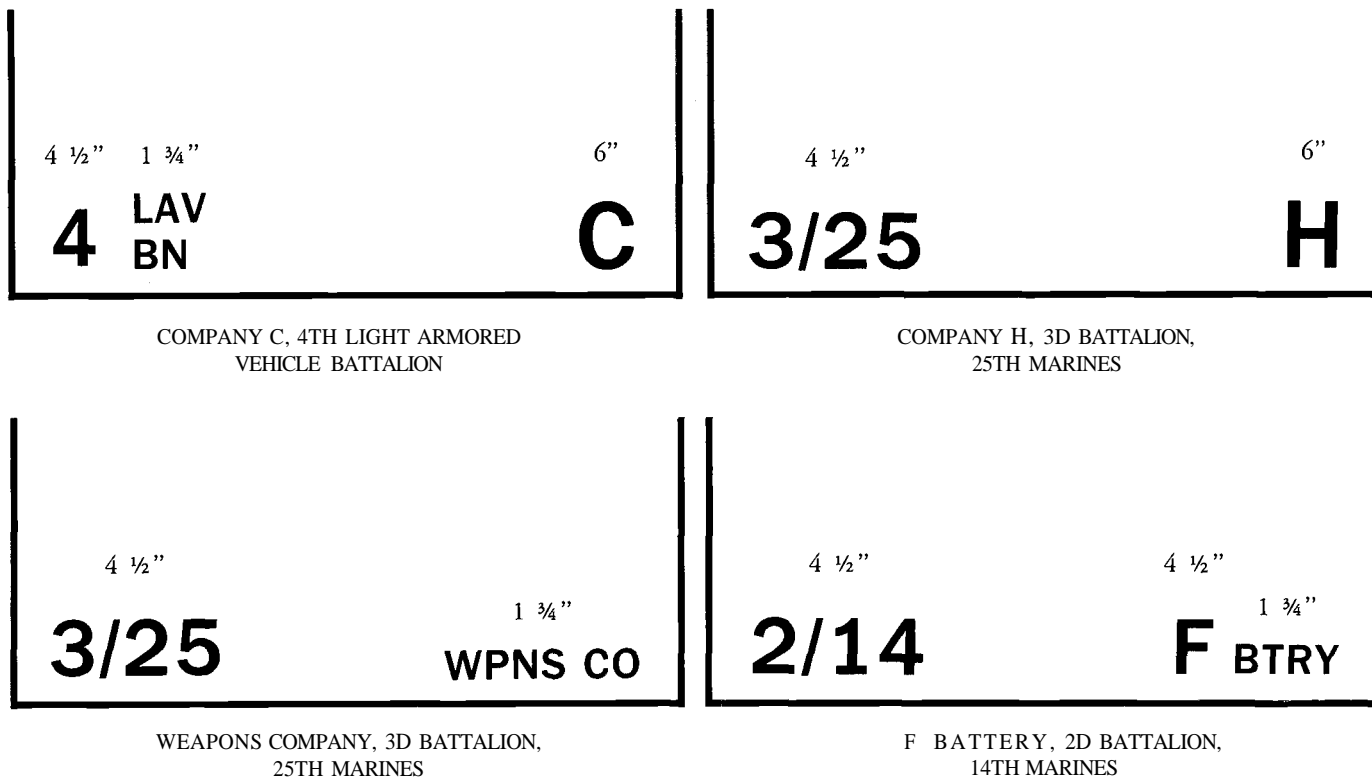


Figure 15. Guidon lettering, recommended type III, USMCR.

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.

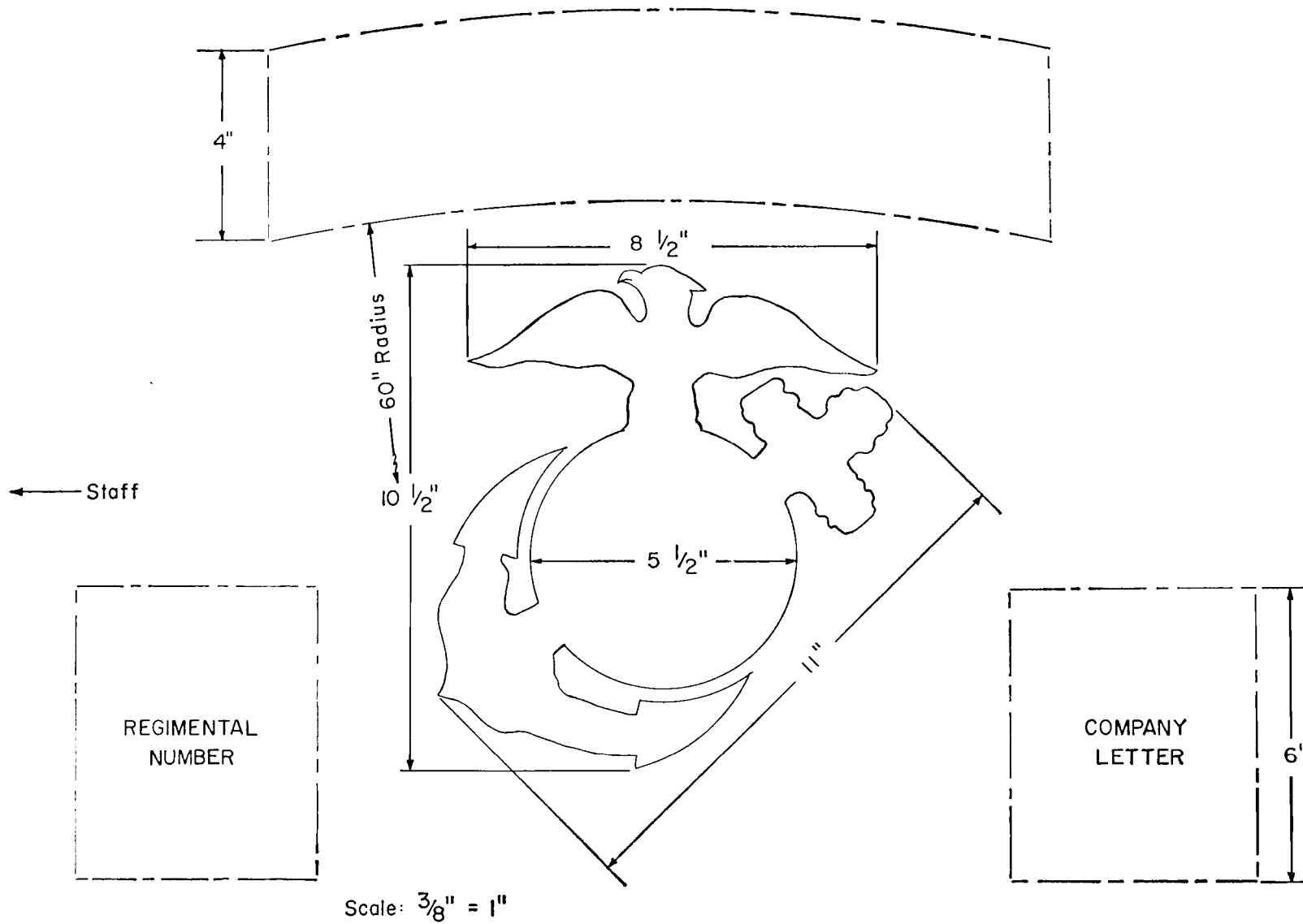


Figure 16. Guidon, internal dimensions (This page may be reproduced and used as a diagram when ordering).

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:

FLAG MANUAL

- (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 Institute 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

FLAG MANUAL

- (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) U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
 - (b) U.S. Army Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
 - (c) U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado
 - (d) U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
 - (e) U.S. 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) U.S. 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-14648A, 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 1c (1) above.
 - (2) Marine Corps Reserve support centers
 - (3) Major subordinate commands (as required to provide one per active status Reserve general officer).

*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. *Flagstuffs.* Flagstuffs will be used at all times when displaying or carrying ceremonial or organizational flags. Flagstuffs and components authorized for use within the Marine Corps follow. (Automobile flagstuffs 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/1 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 star 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 more 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.

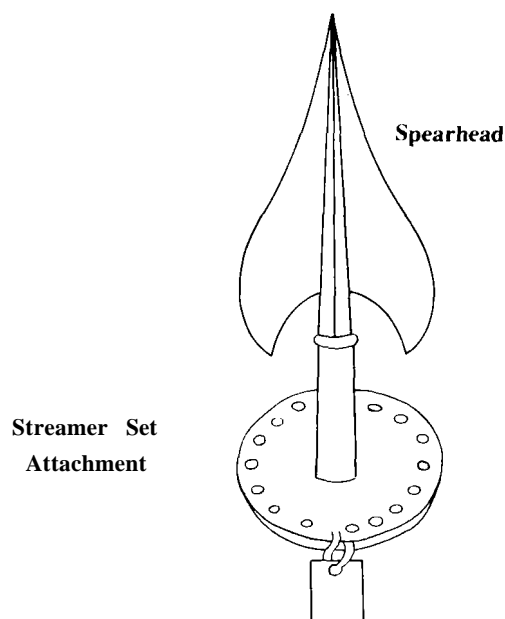


Figure 17.



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(1), (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, flagstuffs, 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 req-

uisitions 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.

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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 of July 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

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 flagstaves 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 receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. 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.

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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:

FLAG MANUAL

(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:

FLAG MANUAL

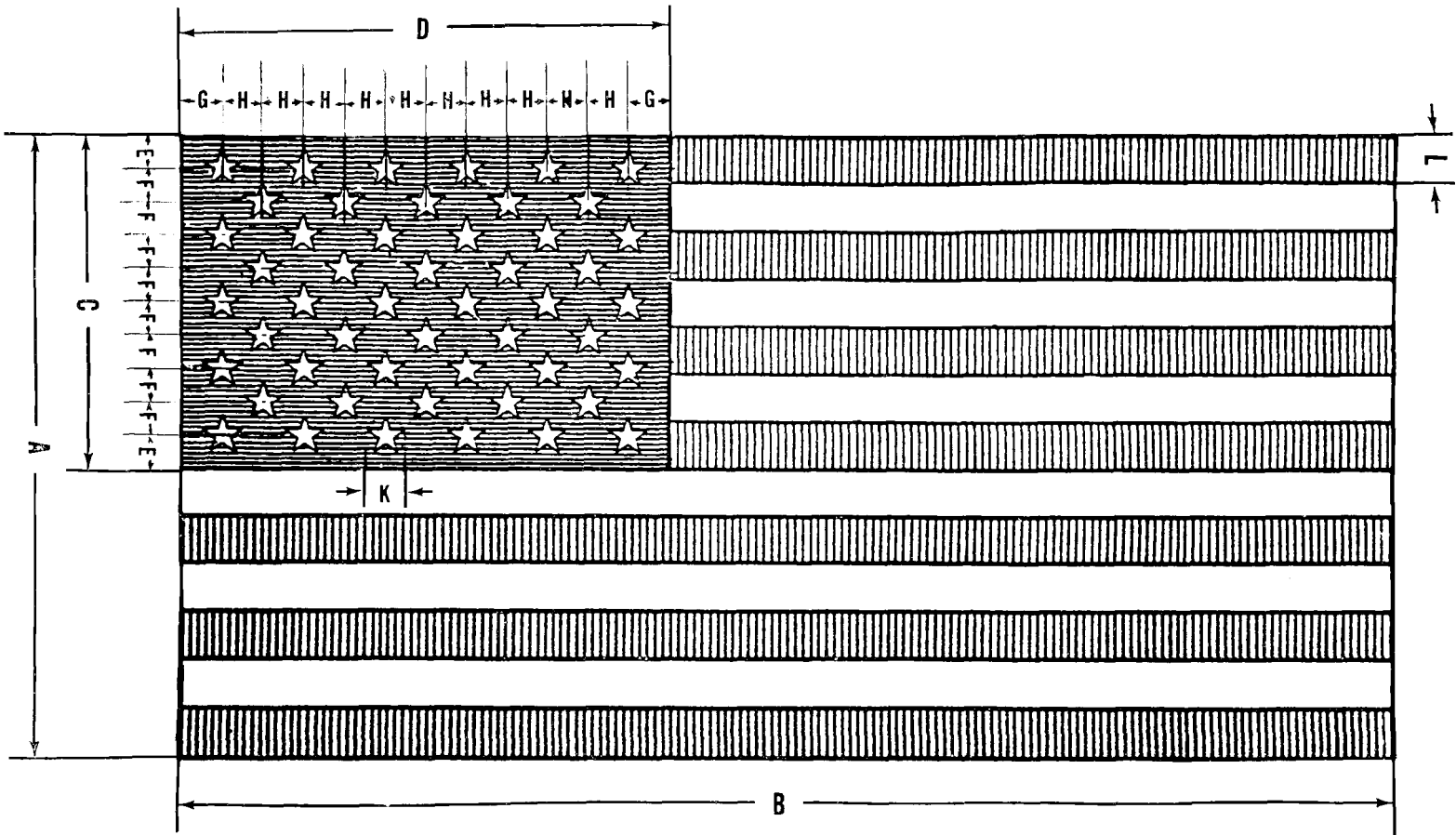
Alabama, December 14, 1819	Montana, November 8, 1889
Alaska, January 3, 1959	Nebraska, March 1, 1867
Arizona, February 14, 1912	Nevada, October 31, 1864
Arkansas, June 15, 1836	New Hampshire, June 21, 1788
California, September 9, 1850	New Jersey, December 18, 1787
Colorado, August 1, 1876	New Mexico,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

"A" DIVIDED INTO 13 EQUAL PARTS "L"



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	.0616	.0769 (1/13)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	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 my 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, "Attention" 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.

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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.

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

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

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. 3044¹ 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 13CFR, 1954-1958 Comp, p.4; 19 FR. 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.

FLAG MANUAL

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

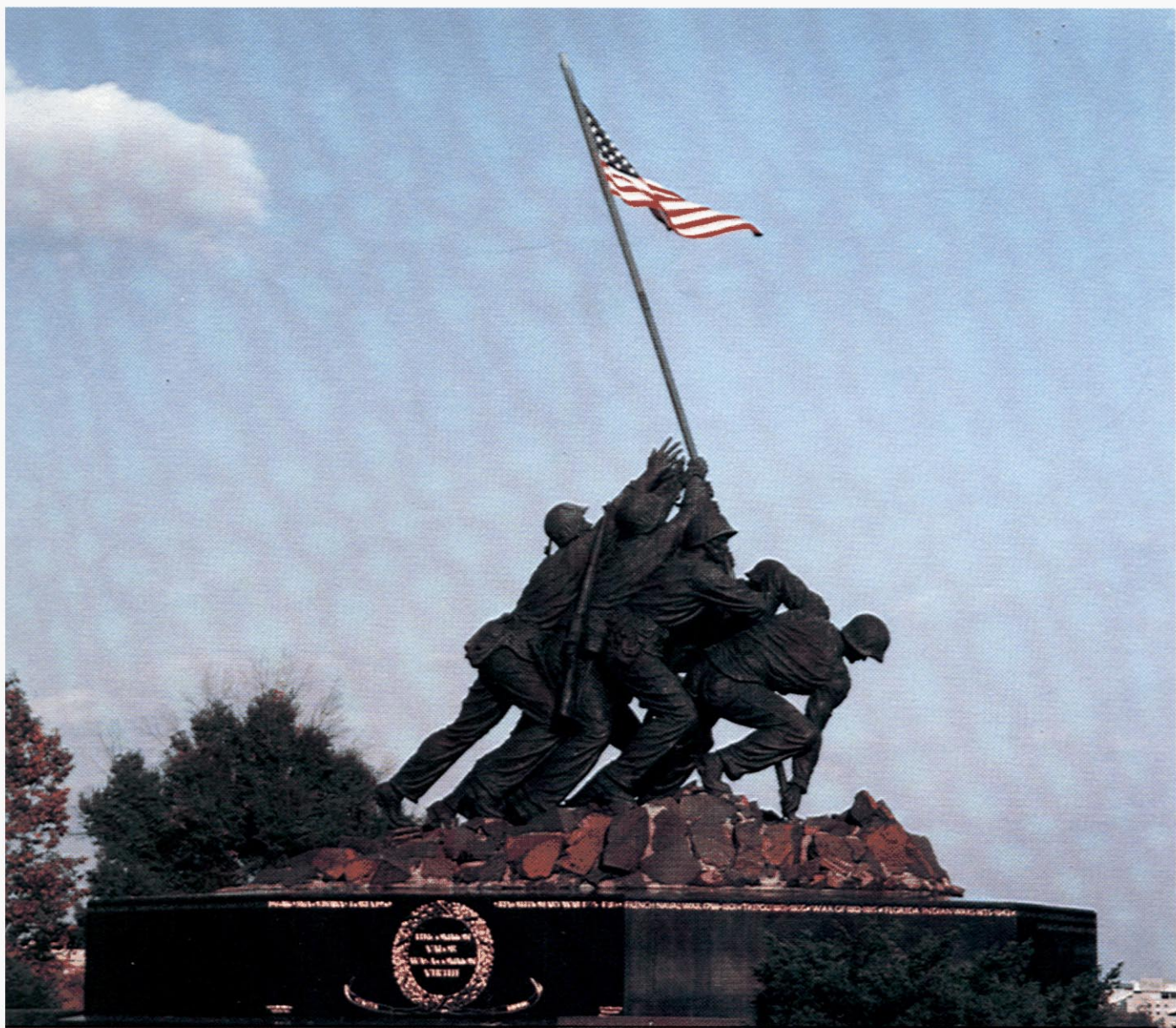
8345-00-151-6599 AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE PATROL, 1820-1861
 8345-00-151-6600 BARBARY WARS, 1801-1815
 8345-00-151-6601 QUASI WAR WITH FRANCE, 1798-1801
 8345-00-151-6603 OPERATIONS AGAINST WEST INDIAN PIRATES, 1822-1830
 8345-00-220-6516 PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (ARMY)
 8345-00-220-6517 KOREAN SERVICE
 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

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 tropic 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.

