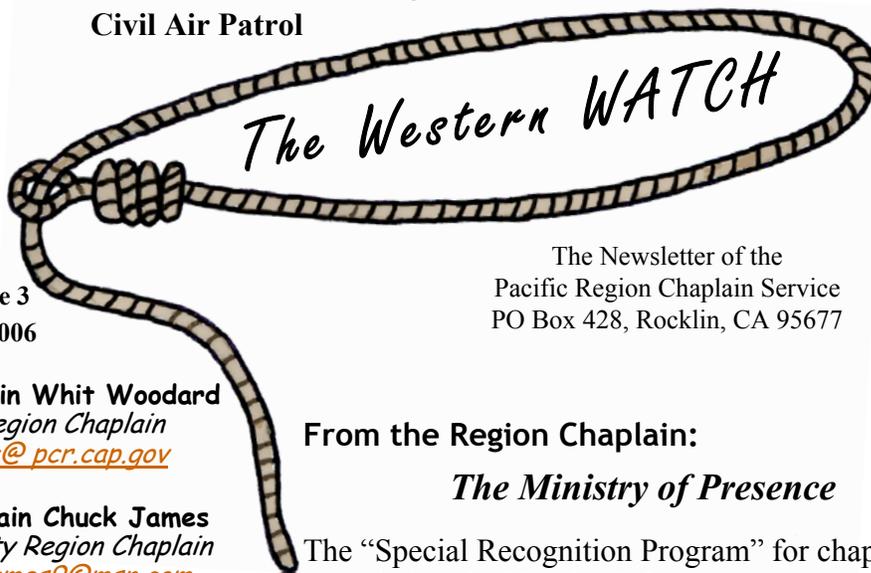


United States Air Force Auxiliary
Civil Air Patrol



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The Newsletter of the
Pacific Region Chaplain Service
PO Box 428, Rocklin, CA 95677



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From the Region Chaplain:

The Ministry of Presence

The "Special Recognition Program" for chaplains specified in CAPR 50-17, Section Nine has been repealed. The special recognition program for attorneys remains in place. This is NOT an indication that The United States Air Force Auxiliary disdains the value of the contribution of the Chaplain Service. Rather, it was a response to the recommendation of the Chaplain Service Advisory Council (CSAC), insisting that it is important for chaplains to experience and participate in the same advancement process borne by other senior members. The "*Ministry of Presence*," as we like to call it, mandates that chaplains be participants in the day-to-day challenges that confront dedicated CAP members. Since some chaplains have Saturday or Sunday pastoral responsibilities, the provision for substituting CAPP 221A for the Corporate Learning Course has been retained; but chaplains are strongly encouraged to make these training opportunities a priority whenever possible.



Chaplain Woodard

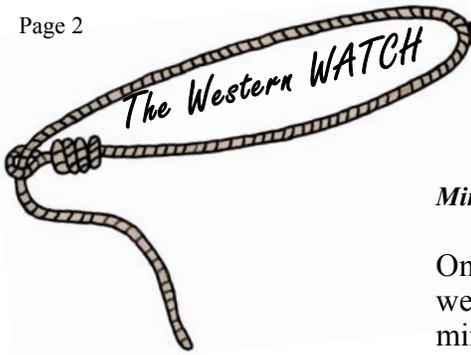
The recommendation of the CSAC was occasioned by the unfortunate truth that far too many chaplains have not completed the requirements of Levels Two, Three, Four and Five of the Professional Development program. In the Pacific Region, nearly seventy percent (69.6%) of the chaplains have not achieved Level Two, according to the most recent Chaplain Senior Training Report. Of interest is the fact that forty-five percent of those who have not completed Level Two have a Master Chaplain specialty rating, and an additional eleven percent have a Senior Chaplain rating (totaling 56%). That seems to indicate that some chaplains have given priority to their ministry skills, but feel no particular need to embrace the CAP professional development program. That is simply unacceptable, and points to the need to better understand the Ministry of Presence. On balance, we should also make note of the fifteen percent of our Pacific Region chaplains who have attained Level Four and nine percent who have achieved Level Five. I believe the Level Five achievements among PCR chaplains exceed the national average for CAP members.

Recent findings reveal that the bulk of avoidable aircraft accidents in CAP are associated with pilots who have not seen fit to advance beyond Level One.

Notice To Readers

The Western WATCH is published quarterly by the Civil Air Patrol Pacific Region Chaplain Service. Submissions may be sent to:

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2356 Applewood Circle, Fullerton,
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The newsletter is distributed to Pacific Region Chaplains and Moral Leadership officers, staff members, and interested parties.



Ministry of Presence cont.

One wonders what deficiencies might be exposed in the Chaplain Service if we had such a visible measure of performance. If we keep in mind that the ministry of presence is not about the chaplain, but about the "troops" we will be more inclined to value the entire training process as well as the active mission.

The unique opportunity afforded chaplains is that of ministering side-by-side with their "flock;" experiencing the same challenges; facing the same hardships; enduring the same sacrifices; and rejoicing in the same successes. In the trenches, the chaplain earns the respect of his peers and demonstrates the depth of his commitment. In doing so, he demonstrates God's interest in their lives and expectation of their integrity. The chaplain should model the dedication that is desired of committed and motivated senior members. One of the most obvious and effective ways to do so is to participate in the Professional Development program. It enables the chaplain to build trusting relationships based on mutual understanding and shared experience.

The Air Force has announced plans for a forty percent reduction in active duty chaplains. There is no doubt that there will be an increased need for USAF Auxiliary chaplains as force multipliers. Currently, chaplains who have not completed Level Two or Three will not qualify to perform these important duties. Similar requirements will soon be in place for all chaplain assistance to the military. There are increasing requests for chaplain support for the Army Reserve, National Guard and, recently, the Marine Corps. The need has never been greater, nor the opportunities for ministry more compelling than now. The Chaplain Service must be prepared and trained for expanded ministry. That will involve even more than the standard professional development. We must be diligent to meet weight and grooming standards; learn military custom and culture, proper wear of the uniform, flag etiquette, military funeral protocol, and stress management. The Ministry of Presence may involve working in the field with Airmen and Soldiers; running and physical training; drill and ceremony; participation in field exercises; conducting worship services in primitive and challenging conditions; additional travel; inconvenient hours and personal sacrifice. For some of us it may require additional education. The war on terror has taxed our military and especially so in the Chaplain Corps. It is important that we embrace the expanding opportunity for additional ministry with competence as well as enthusiasm.

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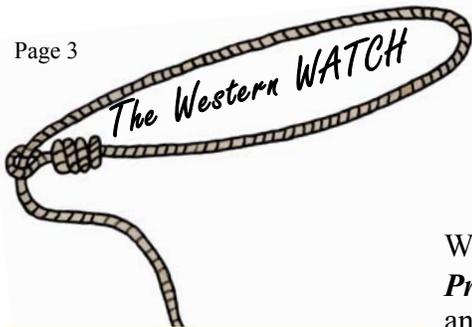
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"A thoughtful mind, when it sees a Nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the Nation itself; and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the Government, the principles, the truths, the history which belongs to the Nation that sets it forth."

Henry Ward Beecher from "The American Flag"



IN THIS ISSUE

With this issue of *Western WATCH*, we introduce a new column. *Prosser's Protocol* will be written by our Protocol Officer, **Chaplain Deb Prosser** and appear as a regular feature. The file material in the Summer newsletter will provide the reader with useful and reliable information on flag etiquette based on Public Law 94-344 (The Federal Flag Code). *Around The Region* focuses on recent events and achievements of chaplains and moral leadership officers in the Pacific Region Chaplain Service. Look for new and updated information concerning our newly revamped web site and a new internet address. We have included some follow-up information with regard to the prayers of chaplains. The invitation remains open for guest articles to stimulate our thinking and elicit response from readers. Your submissions may be sent by email to the Pacific Region Chaplain at hc@pcr.cap.gov or mailed to P.O. Box 428, Rocklin, CA 95677.



WEB SITE

Our Pacific Region Chaplain Service web site has been moved to <http://hc.pcr.cap.gov> You may also access it through a link on the Pacific Region web site. Take a look. Our Webmaster, Chaplain Charlie Sattgast has done an excellent job designing it and providing us with lots of useful information.



“We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us! It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.”

President Abraham Lincoln in his Proclamation for a National Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer on April 30, 1863

The road to wisdom?

Well, it's plain

And simple to express:

Err and err

And err again

But less

And less

And less.

PIET HEIN



Nothing is ever lost by
 courtesy. It is the cheap
 est of the pleasures;
 costs nothing and
 conveys much. It pleases
 him who gives and him
 who receives, and thus,
 like mercy, it is twice
 blessed.

ERASTUS WIMAN



Prosser's Protocol



As protocol Officer, I would like to begin taking us through the basics of Military customs and courtesies. I will begin with saluting. Saluting is one of the most common and basic forms of military courtesy. It is basically an exchange of greetings between military uniformed services personnel.

The History of saluting has many plausible origins. Some believe that during the "Age of Chivalry" when two knights met, they raised their visors to expose their faces. This allowed the Knights to recognize their allies or their enemies. The raising of the visor was always performed with the right hand. During the "Middle Ages", men wore heavy capes to conceal their swords. When two men would greet each other they would raise their right arm to show that it was not on the sword hilt. Greeting someone without raising your right arm could potentially mean that you are about to attack.

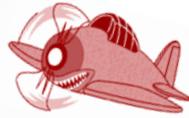
In the late 19th century, Queen Victoria decreed that the hand salute was to be used instead of taking your hat or cap off. This decree came about because military members would uncover in the presence of the queen during official ceremonies and this was considered unsatisfactory.

Whatever origin of the present day hand salute you subscribe to, it is extremely important that you are able to render and properly return a hand salute. People have often asked, "**What do you never get a second chance to make**"? The answer is: "**A first impression**". This holds true for your ability to properly render a hand salute. It has been said that a sloppy salute is worse than not saluting at all. Your technique and your confidence to apply your saluting skills are directly proportional to how much you practice.

How to salute: Raise the right hand smartly in the most direct manner while at the same time extending and joining the fingers. Keep the palm flat and facing the body. Place the thumb along the forefingers, keeping the palm flat and forming a straight line between the fingertips and elbows. Tilt the palm slightly toward the face. Hold the upper arm horizontal, slightly forward of the body and parallel to the ground. Ensure the tip of the middle finger touches the right front corner of the headdress. If wearing a cover with no bill, ensure the middle finger touches the outside corner of the right eyebrow or the front corner of glasses. The rest of the body will remain at the position of attention. To complete the salute, bring the arm smoothly and smartly downward, retracing the path used to raise the arm (down the button line). Cup the hand as it passes the waist, and return to the position of attention. When returning or rendering an individual salute, the head and eyes are turned toward the person saluted. It is also appropriate to accompany your salute with "Good Morning Sir or Ma'am" depending on the situation. Mostly it will be cadets saluting and giving you a greeting. Just respond with "Good morning cadet".

Taken from 22 AFMAN 36-2203

Blessings, Ch, Maj. Debra Prosser



AROUND THE REGION

The 2006 CAP National Board & Annual Conference will convene August 9-12 at John Ascuaga's Nugget in Sparks, NV. Plan to attend if you possibly can.

The Chaplain Service Advisory Council will meet on Thursday, 10 August 2006 beginning at 1300 hrs. This is a great opportunity for chaplains and moral leadership officers to witness the working of their Chaplain Service at the highest levels.



Pacific Region

Pacific Region Chaplain Service staff members have been active in CAP activities and achievement:

Captain Adelle McKinney, an MLO and our PRCS Public Affairs Officer has received the Chuck Yeager Aerospace Education Award. In addition she attended the Pacific Region Staff College and participated in the Gill Robb Wilson ceremonies.

Congratulations to Pacific Region **Chaplain Whit Woodard** upon completion of a Doctor of Ministry degree at Great Plains Baptist Seminary. His doctoral dissertation focused on problems confronting Christian chaplaincy and plans are underway for publication.



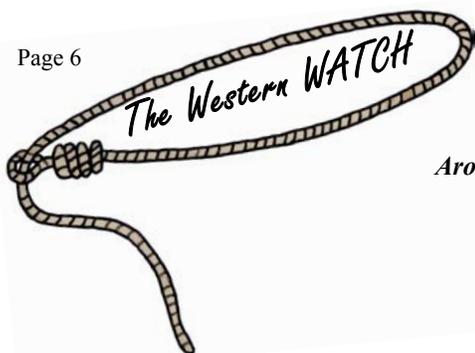
Chaplain Woodard receives his doctoral hood. Assisting is Convocation speaker **Dr. James Sickmeyer** (right) who, incidentally is Minnesota Wing Chaplain and the 2006 selection for National Chaplain of the year.

We are pleased to announce that **Chaplain Lt. Col., Tom Miller** of the Nevada Wing is the 2006 recipient of the Pacific Region Senior Chaplain of the Year award. Chaplain Miller served as Nevada Wing Chaplain and has ministered to the Region Staff College for many years, providing the unique combination of both spiritual and medical care.



**Chaplain
LTC. Tom Miller**





Around the Region - cont.

**California Wing
Ch (Lt. Col.) Paul Ward, CAWG/HC**

Gill Robb Wilson Memorial Day Observance - May 29, 2006

The founding of the Civil Air Patrol is attributed to Gill Robb Wilson. He was a pilot during World War I, an ordained Presbyterian pastor in the 1920s, a New Jersey state aviation official in the '30s, a newspaper correspondent in the '40s, and Flying magazine's publisher and editor in the '50s and '60s. In addition to being the founder of the Civil Air Patrol, he was a co-founder of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association. When he retired, he made his home in Claremont, California where he passed away in 1966. In 1974, members of Gill Robb Wilson Group 15 - Civil Air Patrol (now Los Angeles County, Group 1) began conducting a memorial ceremony each Memorial Day at his grave at Forest Lawn Covina Hills. That tradition is now continued by California Wing - Civil Air Patrol. Members of the CAWG who have passed away are also honored in this service. This is the only Civil Air Patrol Memorial Day ceremony held in California. The CAWG Chaplain Service was well represented.



APPOINTMENTS:

Ch (Maj.) Patrick Sturm - Vandenberg AFB Composite Squadron 101

TRANSFERRED IN:

Ch (Lt. Col.) Olen Crowe from the Florida Wing to the Merced County Composite Squadron (147)

IN MEMORIAM

Ch (Maj.) John David MaGee

February 8, 1944 - March 17, 2006

Fresno Composite Squadron 112 - Former Group 6 Chaplain

CAWG Chaplain Service

Front Row:

Capt. Cathy Neubauer,

Capt. Karen Nahrstadt,

1 Lt. Adelle McKinney

Back Row:

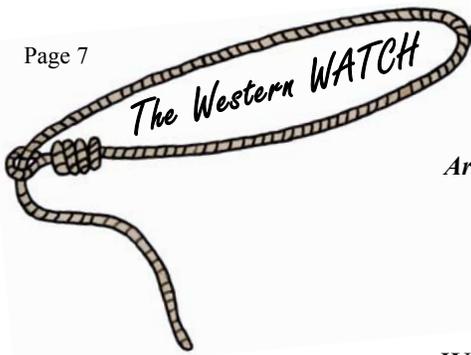
Ch (Lt.Col.) Paul Ward

Ch (Lt.Col.) Jack Nahrstadt

Ch (Maj.) Chuck Ingram

Ch (Maj.) Mike McKinney





Around the Region - cont.

Nevada Wing

Chaplain (Capt.) Elizabeth Tattersall, NVWG/HC

While at the Episcopal Church's General Convention in Columbus OH, June 10-12, I had the opportunity to meet with the Suffragan Bishop for chaplaincies. At the chaplaincies dinner, one of the speakers was the Bishop of the Armed Forces of Australia, the Right Reverend Tom Frame. Another speaker was the Bishop of Louisiana, the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Jenkins, who spoke about the recovery efforts that still continue as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Many churches in that area are still struggling to rebuild their churches and their congregations, and some are unable to continue to pay their clergy. Bishop Jenkins touched us with his stories of both the continued hardships in the New Orleans area, and of the courage shown by pastors and chaplains during the immediate aftermath of the storms.

If there are half a dozen Episcopal CAP Chaplains who will be attending the National Boards in Reno, NV, then Gerry Blackburn, from Bishop Packard's staff, will fly out to spend some time with the Episcopal CAP chaplains

Also at General Convention, the Bishop of the Diocese of Nevada, Katharine Jefferts Schori, was elected Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. She has been my diocesan Bishop for the past 5½ years. I believe she will make an excellent primate for the Episcopal Church. She is intelligent, prayerful, and thinks before she speaks.



Oregon Wing

Chaplain (Capt.) Charlie Sattgast, ORWG/HC

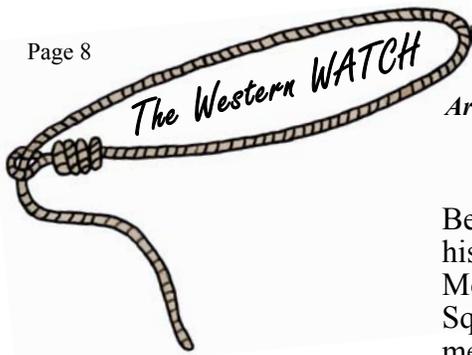
Moral Leadership Officer Lt. Col. Patricia Osmon passed away over the weekend of June 18th in Junction City, Oregon.

Pat joined Civil Air Patrol as a cadet in April of 1943 in Iowa. After becoming a senior member, she served as Commandant of Cadets for Iowa Wing. In 1959 Pat moved to Minnesota and, for a short time, served as the commander of the Rochester Composite Squadron. In 1961 she moved to San Diego, California, and became active in the San Diego Senior Squadron. Then, in 1989, Pat moved to Junction City, Oregon where she served both Mahlon Sweet (Eugene) Composite Squadron, and the Oregon Wing.

Pat's accomplishments in Civil Air Patrol are almost too numerous to mention. Achieving the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in 1974, she was an instrument rated commercial pilot, served as an Emergency Services Officer, Senior Programs Officer, Cadet Programs Officer, Administration Officer, Aerospace Education Officer, and Oregon Wing Historian.

Cont. next page





Around the Region - cont.

Besides holding a Technician rating in Cadet Programs, a Senior rating as a historian, and a Master rating in Professional Development, Pat became a Moral Leadership Officer in order to serve the Mahlon Sweet Composite Squadron in Eugene, Oregon. She was director or staff at numerous encampments and Wing, Region, and National schools. She kept current in Emergency Services as an Observer, Mission Radio Operator, Ground Team member, and Counter Drug Officer.

Most recently, as Oregon Wing Historian she developed a "Women in Civil Air Patrol" display at the Oregon Air and Space Museum in Eugene. She also worked with unit history and oral history interviews.

Pan had many friends in the California and Oregon wings and will be greatly missed.



**Alaska Wing
Chaplain (Maj.) Franklin N. Blodgett, AKWG/C**

CISM in Alaska

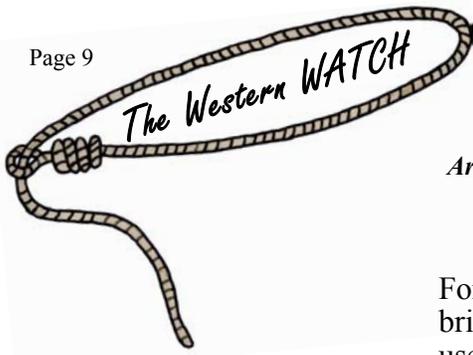
On Sunday, April 23, 2006, two Civil Air Patrol members and three children, ages 16, 13, 9, lost their lives in a tragic mid-air collision. They were associated with the Birchwood Squadron.

I was notified early on evening of the tragedy. I made myself available to each family, but both had a local church family involved for the spiritual aspect. My next concern was the acting commander of the Birchwood Squadron, who was a close friend to one of the pilots and part owner of one of the aircraft involved. He and I agreed the best thing to do was to have the scheduled senior meeting on Tuesday and the cadet meeting on Thursday.

Due to the size of the senior meeting (Birchwood and Wing personnel) I decided the best format was what is called CMB (Critical Management Briefing). The purpose was to inform and consult, allow psychological decompression and stress management. All four members of the team took a part in the presentation. The fact part of the midair was brief. The local news (papers, TV, and radio) had covered it a great deal and to our knowledge all the information given to the public was accurate. Before we broke for a time of refreshments (very important time for meeting with those needing extra attention) - the deputy commander asked for people to share a funny story or a great memory. This was a special time of healing and it showed the CISM team who really needed special attention during the refreshment time after.

Cont. next page





Around the Region - cont.

For the cadets we decided to treat it like CISD (Critical Incident Stress Debriefing). The group was smaller than the senior meeting and we felt we could use some of the questions to see where the group was at. If I was to do this over again - I would have divided the cadets in three groups. Each group would have: a member of the CISM team; a cadet discussion leader; and a cadet recorder. As it was, we did it like the seniors with some CISD questions. It was valuable but not near as valuable as if we would have done it in smaller groups and had the cadets do the normal moral leadership assignments. Again, the time with the refreshments was the most valuable for handling those that were having problems with the deaths.

As a chaplain, I attended the funerals and was available to members that attended and wanted to talk to me.



Guest Articles

MORE ON THE PRAYER ISSUE

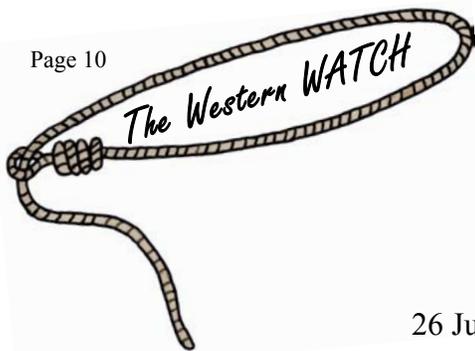
In our last issue of *Western WATCH*, we included an article on chaplain prayer. Since then, there has been a good deal of activity in Congress and elsewhere addressing the issue, including the passage in the House of HR 5122 in an attempt to provide legislative protection of prayer. Some are heralding this as a positive step in the free exercise of religion. Others are concerned that legislative action will have the opposite effect. The proposed legislation is now before the US Senate.

The following letter to Senator Warner, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, was written by a former Chief of Navy Chaplain Service and former Executive Director of the Military Chaplains Association of the USA. It sheds some light on the efforts to legislate parameters of prayer within the military chaplaincy. It is a controversy that should be of interest to all chaplains who minister in the military environment. Your comments are welcome.

A more extensive treatise on the topic has been posted on our Pacific Region Chaplain Service web site at <http://hc.pcr.cap.gov> in the section "News and Information."

We must never forget that freedom is never free. It is the most costly thing in the world. Freedom is never paid in a lump sum. Installments come due in every generation. All any of us can do is offer the generations that follow a chance for freedom.

(On a monument at the Strategic Air & Space Museum)



David E. White

26 June 2006

Dear Senator Warner:

I write to express my deep concern about the efforts underway to revise Public Law with the wording of HR 5122, Title V, Section 590 which states, "each chaplain shall have the prerogative to pray according to the dictates of the chaplain's own conscience, except as must be limited by military necessity, with any such limitation being imposed in the least restrictive manner feasible." This issue needs careful scrutiny by the Senate Armed Services Committee. Contrary to the proposed legislation, this is a matter for the Department of Defense and the Military Services to address and it is a mistake to attempt to resolve this issue by emending Title 10 of the U.S. Code.

This issue is about the men and women of the military services and the responsibility and obligations chaplains have in providing for their religious and spiritual needs. In spite of what some religious groups would like to make of this issue, it is NOT about free speech for chaplains. It is NOT about free exercise of religious expression of chaplains. It is NOT about the chaplain. And it SHOULD NOT be about the desire or intent of a particular religious group to dictate its belief on religious expression. This issue MUST be about the profession of chaplaincy and the need of the Department of Defense to have chaplains who understand institutional ministry and can provide spiritual care for all service personnel.

This is an issue which is at the heart of the profession of chaplaincy and specifically how chaplains in the institutional setting are required to care for all the people and not just those of their own faith persuasion. Therefore, before this issue comes to the Senate Armed Services Committee for a vote, I strongly urge you to engage in discussion with the leadership of The Military Chaplains Association of the USA (MCA). MCA has been the professional association of military chaplains for over 80 years and was chartered by the 81st Congress of The United States to support the profession of chaplaincy. The members of MCA are active, reserve and retired chaplains of all the military services, of all faith persuasions, and represent thousands of years of service and a wealth of expertise and experience in the profession of chaplaincy. To reach MCA contact: Chaplain Gary R. Pollitt, Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret), Executive Director, Military Chaplains Association of the USA. Office (703) 533-5890; Mobile (904) 422-1789

When the debate is concluded on this issue, the bottom line must be such that the Department of Defense will have chaplains who are equipped and able to care for all service personnel. It is not about the chaplain, it is about the men and women they serve.

Sincerely,

David E. White
Rear Admiral, Chaplain Corps
U.S. Navy, Retired

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America

Organizational Status

Founded in 1925 / chartered in 1950 by the 81st Congress.

Non-profit 501(c)(3) professional support and Veteran Service Organization.

Members who are serving or have served in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Department of Veterans Affairs, or Civil Air Patrol chaplaincies.

Associate Members from among chaplains, chaplain assistants, religious faith group leaders, and others interested in supporting military chaplaincy.

Ministry Features

Ministry Profession Advocacy

Represent the ideals, needs, and accomplishments of military chaplains to religious communities, civilian leaders, Veteran Service Organizations, and the news media.

Promote cooperative ministry for the benefit of all who chaplains are called to serve.

Participate in the Military Coalition which is comprised of 36 military, veterans, uniformed services, and survivors' organizations who together represent over 5.5 million personnel and their families.

Ministry Profession Support

Maintain a Joint service and inter-agency forum for ministry analysis and development.

Advance chaplain accessions through the Chaplain Candidate Scholarship Program.

Promote the concept, calling, and commitment of "Chaplains for Life."

Provide chaplaincy services where active duty resources are not available.

Information and Referral

Maintain a database of over 8,000 chaplains - active, Guard, Reserve, retired, deceased.

Respond to inquiries on military chaplains, chaplaincies, and religious expression in the Armed Services.

Assist people outside the military system in order to gain appropriate access for information and issue resolution.

Flag Etiquette

Display of the flag of the United States of America has understandably become more prevalent in the post 9-1-1 era. Here are some guidelines regarding the proper display and respect according to Public Law 94-344 known commonly as the Federal Flag Code.

STANDARDS of RESPECT

The Flag Code, which formalizes and unifies the traditional ways in which we give respect to the flag, also contains specific instructions on how the flag is not to be used. They are:

- The flag should never be dipped to any person or thing. It is flown upside down only as a distress signal.
- The flag should not be used as a drapery, or for covering a speaker's desk, draping a platform, or for any decoration in general. Bunting of blue, white and red stripes is available for these purposes. The blue stripe of the bunting should be on the top.
- The flag should never be used for any advertising purpose. It should not be embroidered, printed or otherwise impressed on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, boxes, or anything intended to be discarded after temporary use. Advertising signs should not be attached to the staff or halyard
- The flag should not be used as part of a costume or athletic uniform, except that a flag patch may be used on the uniform of military personnel, fireman, policeman and members of patriotic organizations.
- The flag should never have placed on it, or attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, number, figure, or drawing of any kind.
- The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

When the flag is lowered, no part of it should touch the ground or any other object; it should be received by waiting hands and arms. To store the flag it should be folded neatly and ceremoniously.

The flag should be cleaned and mended when necessary.

When a flag is so worn it is no longer fit to serve as a symbol of our country, it should be destroyed by burning in a dignified manner.

Displaying the Flag Outdoors

When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting from a window, balcony, or a building, the union should be at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff.

When it is displayed from the same flagpole with another flag - of a state, community, society or Scout unit - the flag of the United States must always be at the top except that the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for Navy personnel when conducted by a Naval chaplain on a ship at sea.

When the flag is displayed over a street, it should be hung vertically, with the union to the north or east. If the flag is suspended over a sidewalk, the flag's union should be farthest from the building.

When flown with flags of states, communities, or societies on separate flag poles which are of the same height and in a straight line, the flag of the United States is always placed in the position of honor - to its own right.

-The other flags may be smaller but none may be larger.

Cont. next

- No other flag ever should be placed above it.
- The flag of the United States is always the first flag raised and the last to be lowered.

When flown with the national banner of other countries, each flag must be displayed from a separate pole of the same height. Each flag should be the same size. They should be raised and lowered simultaneously. The flag of one nation may not be displayed above that of another nation.

Raising and Lowering the Flag

The flag should be raised briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. Ordinarily it should be displayed only between sunrise and sunset. It should be illuminated if displayed at night.

The flag of the United States of America is saluted as it is hoisted and lowered. The salute is held until the flag is unsnapped from the halyard or through the last note of music, whichever is the longest.

Displaying the Flag Indoors

When on display, the flag is accorded the place of honor, always positioned to its own right. Place it to the right of the speaker or staging area or sanctuary. Other flags should be to the left.

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, localities, or societies are grouped for display.

When one flag is used with the flag of the United States of America and the staffs are crossed, the flag of the United States is placed on its own right with its staff in front of the other flag.

When displaying the flag against a wall, vertically or horizontally, the flag's union (stars) should be at the top, to the flag's own right, and to the observer's left.

Parading and Saluting the Flag

When carried in a procession, the flag should be to the right of the marchers. When other flags are carried, the flag of the United States may be centered in front of the others or carried to their right. When the flag passes in a procession, or when it is hoisted or lowered, all should face the flag and salute.

The Salute

To salute, all persons come to attention. Those in uniform give the appropriate formal salute. Citizens not in uniform salute by placing their right hand over the heart and men with head cover should remove it and hold it to left shoulder, hand over the heart. Members of organizations in formation salute upon command of the person in charge.

The Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem

The pledge of allegiance should be rendered by standing at attention, facing the flag, and saluting.

When the national anthem is played or sung, citizens should stand at attention and salute at the first note and hold the salute through the last note. The salute is directed to the flag, if displayed, otherwise to the music.

The Flag in Mourning

To place the flag at half staff, hoist it to the peak for an instant and lower it to a position half way between the top and bottom of the staff. The flag is to be raised again to the peak for a moment before it is lowered. On Memorial Day the flag is displayed at half staff until noon and at full staff from noon to sunset.

The flag is to be flown at half staff in mourning for designated, principal government leaders and upon presidential or gubernatorial order.

When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed with the union at the head and over the left shoulder. It should not be lowered into the grave.

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