



**THE FLAG LADY'S
FLAG STORE**

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.

"The Store with The Spirit!"

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**Flag Facts &
Old Glory in Review**



Interesting Patriotic Facts

THE CONSTITUTION was signed on September 17, 1787 by 40 men from 12 states in geographical order from the North to the South. Among the men who signed this famous document, the average age was 44. The oldest man was Benjamin Franklin, at 81; and the youngest was Jonathan Dayton, at 26.

Twenty-six amendments have been added to the Constitution since 1787. The first 10 are called the Bill of Rights

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE – On July 4, 1776, 56 men signed the Declaration of Independence.

The closing words were: "With a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Reverend Francis Bellamy was the author of the original Pledge. The Pledge he wrote was first used at the dedication of the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago on October 12, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. As first published, the Pledge contained the words "my Flag" and did not contain "the Flag of the United States of America." On June 14, 1923, at the First National Flag Conference held in Washington, D.C., the latter words were added on the ground that some foreign-born children and adults when giving the pledge might have in mind the flag of their native land.

When the Pledge is being given, all should stand with the right hand over the heart, fingers together and horizontal with arm at as near a right angle as possible. After the words "justice for all" the arm should drop to the side. While giving the Pledge of Allegiance all should face the flag.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER became our national anthem in 1931.

THE AMERICAN BALD EAGLE is our national symbol. It is believed the first documented incident of the American Bald Eagle being used in the role as our American symbol was in 1734, when a Georgia Creek Indian visited King George II. The Indian Chief took his ten year old nephew who brought his American Bald Eagle pet. As the Indian Chief was talking with the King, he plucked a few feathers from the Eagle and presented them to the King, stating that these feathers come from the swiftest of birds who fly in our nation and he was giving them to him as a sign of everlasting peace.

Some vital statistics about our national symbol: The Eagles are found only in North America and mostly in Alaska. They build their nests ("aeries") on the tops of tall cliffs or on the tops of tall trees near water. Mr. and Mrs. Eaglet have two eaglets a year, although only one usually lives. They eat fish, but are not able to swim. They have to snatch them from the water. They also eat small animals, using their beak, which is over two inches long with a sharp hook to tear the food. They hunt only in the daytime. Their length is about 35" long and they weigh about 10 pounds. When they spread their wings, the span is about 7 feet. There are not many Bald eagles left. In 1940, the United States passed a law against killing them.

By the way, if Benjamin Franklin would have had his way, our national bird would be the turkey.

STATUE OF LIBERTY -- The people of France presented the Statue to the United States on July 4, 1884 as a symbol of friendship and of the liberty that citizens enjoy under our free form of government.

The pedestal is 89' tall, (as tall as a 9-story building) and the statue is 151' in overall height.

The master sculptor, Bartholdi, put thought and meaning into every part of his statue. Here are some of his ideas he wanted the statue to portray:

- ★ Make the statue a woman because the symbol for liberty has always been a woman.
- ★ Women often represent great ideas.
- ★ The Torch is a symbol of freedom. It lights the way for people who love liberty
- ★ The seven rays of her crown will enlighten the Seven Seas and the Seven Continents.
- ★ Use Mother, Charlotte, as a model for her face. Mother's face shows strength and suffering.
- ★ Model the Statue's arms after my fiancé's beautiful arms.
- ★ Give her clothes from Ancient Greece, the birthplace of democracy.
- ★ Make her walk forward to show her progress toward freedom.
- ★ The date of American Independence - July 4, 1776 - will be on the tablet.
- ★ The broken chains at her feet will show her escaping bondage.
- ★ MAKE HER REALLY HUGE! LIBERTY IS A BIG IDEA.

UNCLE SAM was Samuel Wilson. When Sam was 8 years old he served as a drummer boy in the village green the morning of 1775 when Paul Revere made his historic ride. At 14, he joined and fought in the American Revolutionary War. When independence was won, he set up a meat packing company and because he was so jovial and had fair business practices, the townsfolk nicknamed him "Uncle Sam." During the War of 1812, his company supplied meat to the soldiers. Sam had the crates of meat, destined for military use, stamped "U.S." (for United States). The government meatpackers came through on tour one day and asked an employee what "U.S."

meant. The man didn't have the answer, and replied, that the letters must stand for "Uncle Sam." From then on all government issued property was called "Uncle Sam."

Sam Wilson became active in politics and died in 1854, at 88 years old. The 87th Congress, recognized him as the progenitor of "Uncle Sam."

OLD GLORY -- Captain William Driver gave us that nickname for our flag. As a young boy, he had a flag given to him which became very special. He always displayed it on special holidays.

After Tennessee left the Union, Capt. Driver heard that there were person coming to his home to destroy his precious flag. He and his wife sewed it between 2 comforters. When the war was over, he tore open the comforters and walked to the State Capitol of Tennessee, climbed to the dome of the statehouse and raised his precious flag saying: "Thank God, I lived to raise 'Old Glory' on the dome of the State Capitol of Tennessee. I am now ready to die and go to my forefathers."

The people around him loved hearing our flag called "Old Glory" -- and from that time is has been affectionately called "Old Glory."

THE 48 STAR FLAG served us for 47 years -- longer than any flag of our nation, and is affectionately called "The Iwo Jima Flag."



How to Properly Fold The Flag

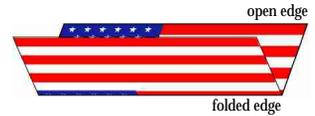
Step One

Begin by holding it waist-high with another person so that its surface is parallel to the ground.



Step Two

Fold the lower half of the stripe section lengthwise over the field of stars, holding the bottom and top edges securely.



Step Three

Fold the flag again lengthwise with the blue field on the outside.



Step Four

Make a triangular fold by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to meet the open (top) edge of the flag.



Step Five

Turn the outer (end) point inward, parallel to the open edge, to form a second triangle.



Step Six

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



Step Seven

When the flag is completely folded, only a triangular blue field of stars should be visible.



Old Glory in Review

Flag History



LIONS AND CASTLES (ROYAL STANDARD OF SPAIN)

When Christopher Columbus discovered America on October 12, 1492, he had this flag aboard his ship. The lions and castles represent Leon and Castile, which were ruled by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.



ST. GEORGE'S CROSS

The flag carried to the New World by most of the early English explorers. Its use can be traced back to 1277 in Britain. The "Mayflower" which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock had this flag aboard ship.



BRITISH UNION, UNION JACK OR KING'S COLORS

In 1603, when King James VI of Scotland also became King James I of England, he issued a proclamation combining the Cross of St. George and the Cross of Andrew of Scotland. This flag was aboard the Mayflower when the Pilgrims arrived.



BRITISH RED ENSIGN

In 1707 Queen Anne adopted a new flag for the United Kingdom -- The Union Jack on a field of red. Called the British Red Ensign, Cornwallis surrendered under this flag at Yorktown in 1781.



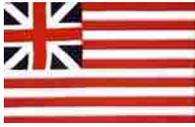
CONTINENTAL

The first flags adopted by our Colonial Forefathers were symbolic of their struggles with the wilderness of the new land. The pine tree on this flag stands for New England. This is one of the flags that was carried by our soldiers during the Battle of Bunker Hill.



GADSDEN

The first time our Navy went to sea in 1776 the flag was there. DON'T TREAD ON ME was a warning by the Colonists to the British. Why the rattlesnake? Its eye exceeds in brightness of any other animal and has no eyelids. Therefore, it was a symbol of vigilance. A rattlesnake never begins a fight; but, once in it, never surrenders. It, therefore, was an emblem used by our Colonists to show they had nobleness of heart and mind, and true courage.



GRAND UNION

This is the first unofficial national flag of the United States. It was raised in 1776 to celebrate the official status of the newly formed Continental Army by General George Washington. This flag started our stars and stripes.



BETSY ROSS

The first official United States flag, adopted by an Act of Congress on June 14, 1777. George Washington asked a seamstress named Betsy Ross to design it. The 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies, and the stars are in a circle to show no colony had precedence over the other.



BENNINGTON

This flag is believed by many authorities to be the first Stars and Stripes used by American land troops. It was flown over the military stores at Bennington on August 16, 1777 when General John Stark's militia led Americans to victory over British raiding force. The original flag is preserved in the Bennington, Vermont Museum.



STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Shortly before the War of 1812, two new states were added to the Union and a flag was created. This Star Spangled Banner, flying over Fort McHenry during a British naval bombardment, inspired Francis Scott Key to compose what later became our National Anthem. The restored flag now hangs in the Smithsonian.



OLD GLORY

The 50 stars came into being when Hawaii was admitted to the Union in 1960. At that time, our flag had changed 26 times since Betsy Ross.

Red = Courage and valor

White = Liberty and purity

Blue = Justice, loyalty, and perseverance

13 stripes = 13 original colonies

5 pointed star = Infinity or forever



Our Country's Historic Flags from Past to Present



FIRST STARS & STRIPES

- Delaware – Dec 7, 1787
- Pennsylvania – Dec 12, 1787
- New Jersey – Dec 18, 1787
- Georgia – Jan 2, 1788
- Connecticut – Jan 9, 1788
- Massachusetts – Feb 6, 1788
- Maryland – Apr 28, 1788
- South Carolina – May 23, 1788
- New Hampshire – June 21, 1788
- Virginia – June 25, 1788
- New York – July 26, 1788
- North Carolina – Nov 21, 1789
- Rhode Island – May 29, 1790



CIVIL WAR

- Iowa – Dec 28, 1846
- Wisconsin – May 29, 1848
- California – Sept 9, 1850
- Minnesota – May 11, 1858
- Oregon – Feb 14, 1859
- Kansas – Jan 29, 1861



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- West Virginia – June 20, 1863
- Nevada – Oct 31, 1864
- Nebraska – Mar 1, 1867
- Colorado – Aug 1, 1876
- North Dakota – Nov 2, 1889
- South Dakota – Nov 2, 1889
- Montana – Nov 8, 1889
- Washington – Nov 11, 1889
- Idaho – July 3, 1890
- Wyoming – July 10, 1890
- Utah – Jan 4, 1896



STAR SPANGLED BANNER WAR OF 1812

- Vermont – Mar 4, 1791
- Kentucky – June 1, 1792



STARS & STRIPES (1818)

- Tennessee – June 1, 1796
- Ohio – March 1, 1803
- Louisiana – Apr 30, 1812
- Indiana – Dec 11, 1816
- Mississippi – Dec 10, 1817



WORLD WAR II KOREAN WAR

- Oklahoma – Nov 16, 1907
- New Mexico – Jan 6, 1912
- Arizona – Feb 14, 1912



MEXICAN WAR

- Illinois – Dec 3, 1818
- Alabama – Dec 14, 1819
- Maine – Mar 15, 1820
- Missouri – Aug 10, 1821
- Arkansas – June 15, 1836
- Michigan – Jan 26, 1837
- Florida – Mar 3, 1845
- Texas – Dec 29, 1845



VIETNAM WAR DESERT STORM

- Alaska – Jan 3, 1959
- Hawaii – Aug 21, 1959



The Evolution of Old Glory

GENERAL DISPLAY

By law, a star is added to the U.S.A. flag on the Fourth of July following the admission of a state(s) to the Union. Shown here are the 27 star fields and the state(s) bringing about these changes. Also listed is the duration of time these flags were the “official” U.S.A. flag. Many people believe the first official flag was the “Betsy Ross”... 13 stars in a circle; but the first documented U.S.A. flag was the staggered pattern shown.



13 Stars
1777 - 1795
Original 13 Colonies



15 Stars
1795 - 1818
KY and VT



20 Stars
1818 - 1819
IN, LA, MS, OH and TN



21 Stars
1819 - 1820
IL



23 Stars
1820 - 1822
AL and ME



24 Stars
1822 - 1836
MO



25 Stars
1836 - 1837
AR



26 Stars
1837 - 1845
MI



27 Stars
1845 - 1846
FL



28 Stars
1846 - 1847
TX



29 Stars
1847 - 1848
IA



30 Stars
1848 - 1851
WI



31 Stars
1851 - 1858
CA



32 Stars
1858 - 1859
MN



33 Stars
1859 - 1861
OR



34 Stars
1861 - 1863
KS



35 Stars
1863 - 1865
WV



36 Stars
1865 - 1867
NV



37 Stars
1867 - 1877
NE



38 Stars
1877 - 1890
CO



43 Stars
1890 - 1891
ID, MT, ND, SD and WA



44 Stars
1891 - 1896
WY



45 Stars
1896 - 1908
UT



46 Stars
1908 - 1912
OK



48 Stars
1912 - 1959
AZ and NM



49 Stars
1959 - 1960
AK



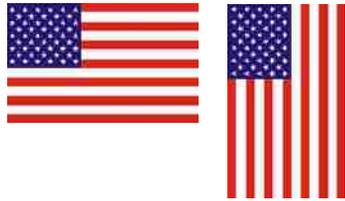
50 Stars
1960 - Present
HI



Flag Etiquette: How to Respect and Display Our Flag

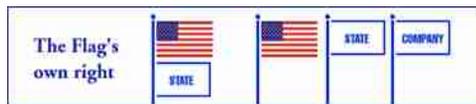
GENERAL DISPLAY

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



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. 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.



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.

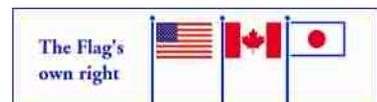
When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States flag's right.

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 other flag.



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

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 times of peace.



CHURCHES, AUDITORIUMS



When displayed from a staff in a church, public auditorium or convention hall, the U.S. flag should hold the position of superior prominence; in advance of the audience and in the position of honor at the speaker's or clergyman's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag displayed should be placed on the left.

If displayed flat against the wall on a speaker's platform, the U.S. flag should be placed above and behind the speaker with the union of the flag in the upper left-hand corner as the audience faces the flag.



PARADES, CEREMONIES



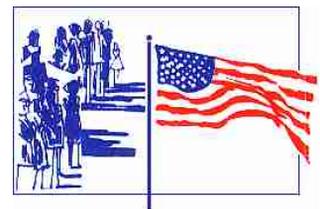
When carried in a procession with other flags, the National Flag should be on the marching right. If there is a line of other flags, it should be front center of that line. The U.S. Flag should always be staffed when carried on a float.

When the flag is passing in parade, being hoisted or lowered, all present should face it, stand at attention and salute: Uniformed persons render the military salute; women and uncovered men place their right hands over their hearts. Men should remove their hats, holding them over their hearts with their right hands.



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag 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.



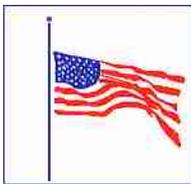
NATIONAL ANTHEM



During the 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.

HALF-STAFF (AND MEMORIAL DAY)



The flag, when flown at half-staff, should first be 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.

DISPOSAL

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.



Display your flag proudly on all days and especially ...

NEW YEARS DAY	January 1
INAUGURATION DAY	January 20
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY	February 12
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	third Monday in February
EASTER SUNDAY	Varies
MOTHER'S DAY	second Sunday in May
ARMED FORCES DAY	third Sunday in May
MEMORIAL DAY	the last Monday in May (half-staff until noon)
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
VETERAN'S DAY	November 11
THANKSGIVING DAY	fourth Thursday in November
CHRISTMAS DAY	December 25

... 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.

Excerpts from The Flag Code of The United States

Public Law 94-344, July 7, 1976.



The Flag of the United States of America

UNITED STATES CODE
Revised 1985
99th Congress, 1st Session

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TITLE. 36

CONDUCT DURING PLAYING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

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.

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG

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.

DISPLAY AND USE OF FLAG

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 this purpose shall be defined according to United States Code, chapter 10, sections I and 2 of Title 4 and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto.

TIME AND OCCASIONS FOR DISPLAY

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

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

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.

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

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

The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyards 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 flags so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience.

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.

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 internment 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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.

The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

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.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

The 101st Congress passed Public Law 101-131 which amended section 700 of Title 18, United States Code.

Section 1. The Act is cited as the "Flag Protection Act of 1989."

Section 2. Criminal penalties with respect to the physical integrity of the United States Flag.

(a) In General - Subsection (a) of section 700 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(A)(1) Whoever knowingly mutilates, defaces, physically defiles, burns, maintains on the floor or ground, or tramples upon any flag of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(A)(2) This subsection does not prohibit any conduct consisting of the disposal of a flag when it has become worn or soiled,".

(b) Definition - Section 700(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(B) As used in this section, the term 'flag of the United States means any flag of the United States, or any part thereof, made of any substance, of any size, in -a form that is commonly displayed."

TITLE 4

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG

The Flag of the United States of America has 13 horizontal stripes - 7 red and 6 white -- the red and white stripes alternating, and union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

The union of the flag now contains 50 stars, each star with one point upward. The number of stars is the same as the number of States in the Union, On the admission of a State into the Union a star is added to the union of the Flag, and such addition is effective on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of the State. The 50 star Flag became the official Flag of the United States of America on July 4, 1960, following the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union on August 21, 1959. The positions of the stars in the union shall be as indicated on the attachment to the Executive Order 10834 of President Eisenhower, August 21, 1959. That attachment prescribes the proportions of the flag which are as follows:

Hoist (width) of flag	1.0
Fly (length) of flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of union	0.5385 (7/13)
Fly (length) of union.....	0.76
Width of each stripe	0.0769 (1/13)
Diameter of star	0.0610