



California Cadet Corps Curriculum on The Flag



“Presenting the Flag”



Agenda

- B1. Color Guard
- B2. Taps
- B3. The California Flag



COLOR GUARD

B1a. Serve as a rifleman on a color guard

B1b. Serve as a flag bearer on a color guard



Color Guard Basics



Note: These Color Guard members are on a military flight line. They are not wearing a cover because covers are never worn on a military flight line.



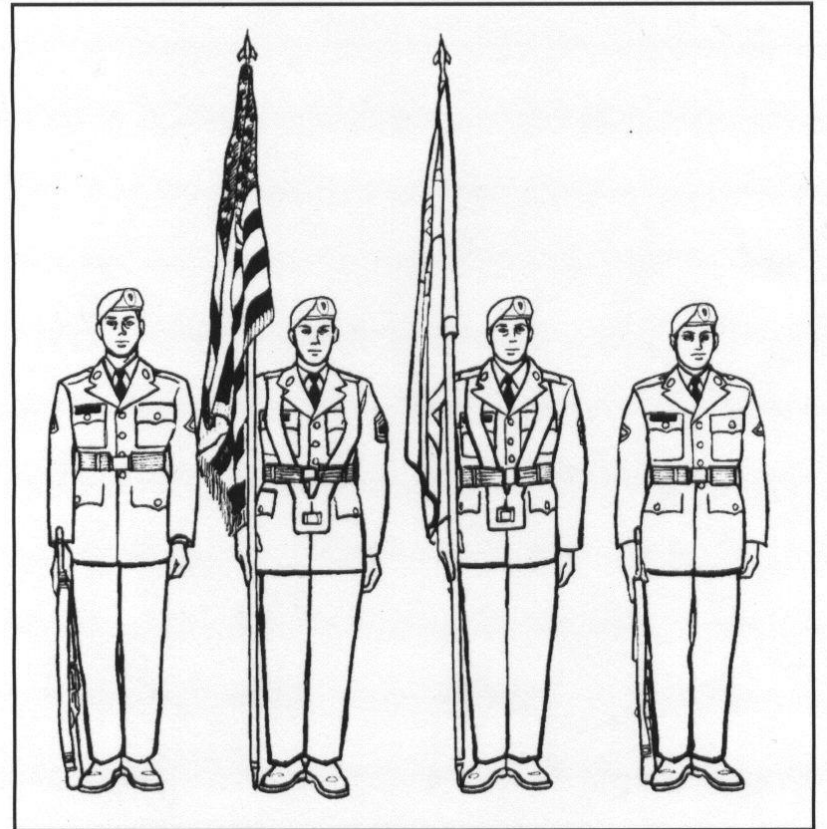
The Color and Colors



- The word Color means the American Flag
- The Color is always saluted when passing; salutes are held from six paces from until six paces beyond the color
- The term “colors” refers to the combination of the American Flag with another flag (such as the California flag)

The Color Guard

- The First Sergeant or Sergeant Major is responsible for:
 - Care and safeguarding of the Colors
 - Performance of the Color Guard
- Members are ALWAYS non-commissioned officers, never officers
- The Color Guard consists of:
 - One to three sergeants who carry the color(s)
 - Two corporals or cadets who are guards



Right
Guard

NCOIC

CA/Org
Color
Bearer

Left
Guard



Forming the Color Guard

- Color Guards are formed AT CLOSE INTERVAL with color bearers in the center, guards on the ends
- Guards march at Right Shoulder Arms
- The Color Guard turns by doing wheeling movements, with the guard nearest the direction of turn serving as the pivot point
- A Color Guard in line can execute Right, FACE, but never Left, FACE.
- The American Flag must remain in front of all other colors



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Manual of Arms

- See [TC 3-21.5](#) for full details on the manual of arms
- Practice until you can sharply execute each movement!
- Ensure you have the proper angles:
 - Right thumb on seam of trousers at Order Arms
 - Right forearm parallel to the ground, elbow back at Right Shoulder Arms
 - Left forearm parallel to the ground and rifle parallel to body at Present Arms





Wheeling Movements

- To execute a wheel, the guard nearest the direction of the turn serves as the pivot point and marches in place while simultaneously turning in the new direction.
- Other members keep abreast of each other and shorten steps as necessary to maintain alignment.
- Members march in place when finished with the turn until commanded to HALT or Forward March.





Eyes Right



- Just as in a regular formation, the members (except the right flank member) turn their heads to the right
- The California or organizational color executes a salute by dipping the flag
- The Command READY FRONT is given to restore the Color Guard to their normal positions



Posting the Colors

- Indoor assemblies that begin with the presentation of the Colors are called “Posting the Colors”
- Color Guards may form in either line or column, depending on the circumstances and available space
- If appropriate, the Color Guard Commander may report to the school principal or other person in the chain of command, “The Colors are Present” to which the dignitary will respond “POST THE COLORS”



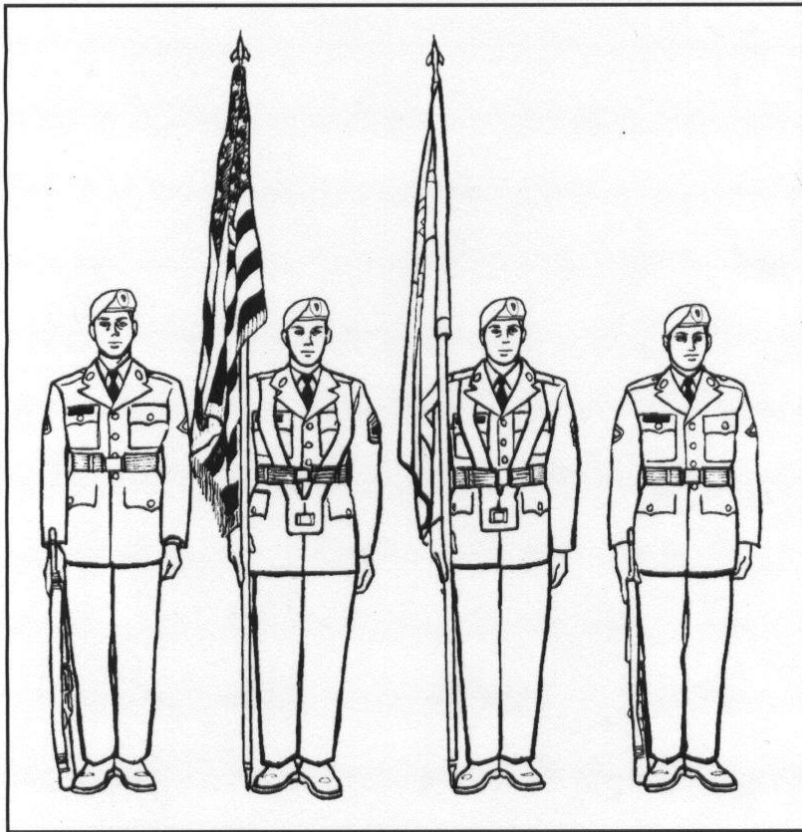


Retiring the Colors

- If a dignitary is present in the Chain of Command, the Color Guard Commander MAY ask,
“Sir (ma’am) Request permission to retire the colors” to which the response is RETIRE THE COLORS
- As always, during posting or retiring the colors, members of the audience stand at attention



Position of the Colors at Order

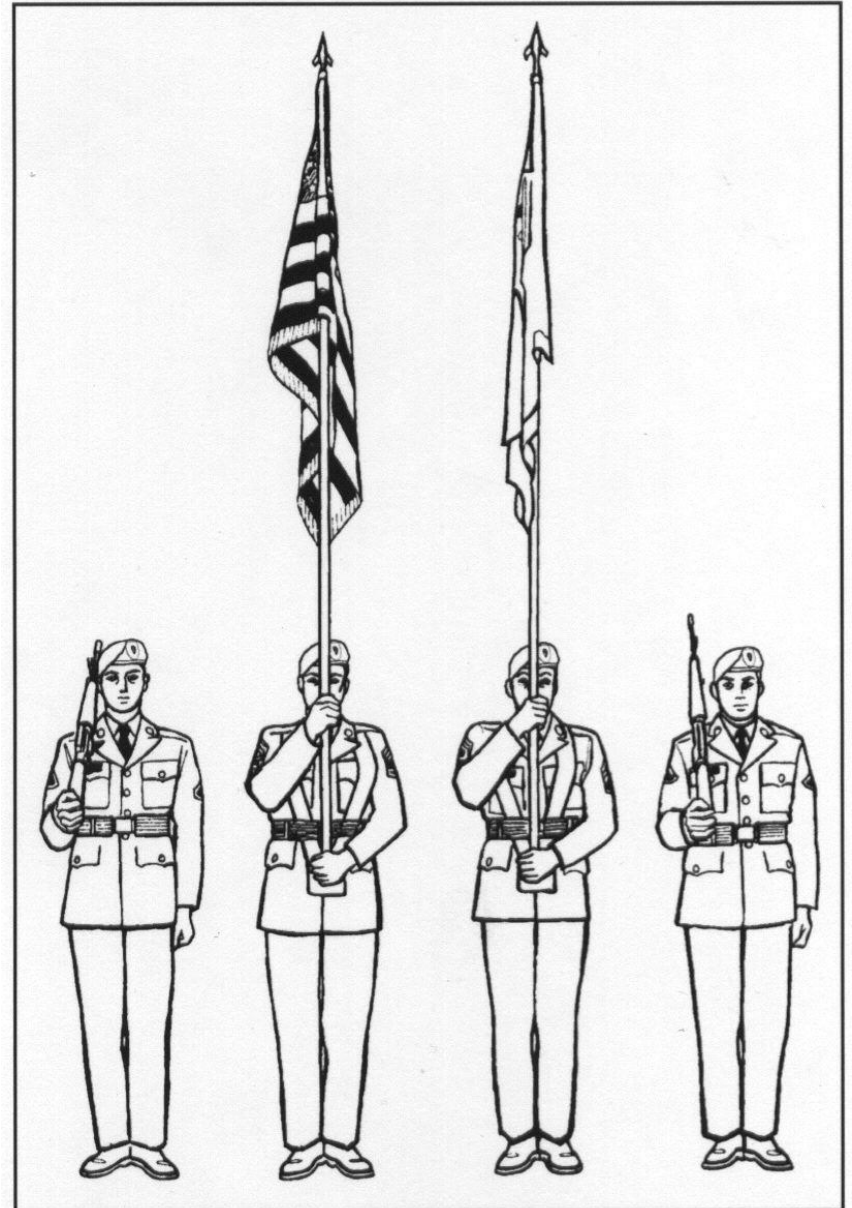


- Members are at attention
 - Colors and weapons in right hand
 - Bottom edge of flag or weapon aligned with tip of right foot
- Palms and fingers are cupped

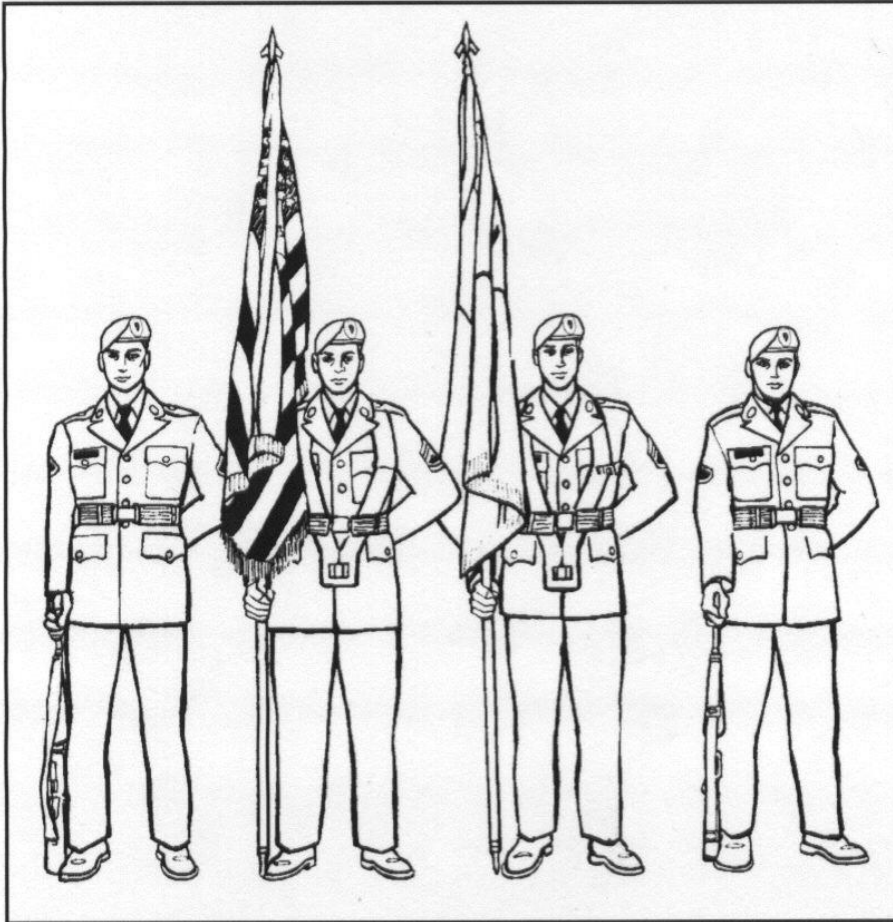


At the Carry

- Guards (with weapons) are at right shoulder arms
- Flags are in slings
- Right hands are even with the mouth
- Left arms secure the ferrule (pole) in the socket of the holster, or may be held under the right hand in windy conditions



At Parade Rest

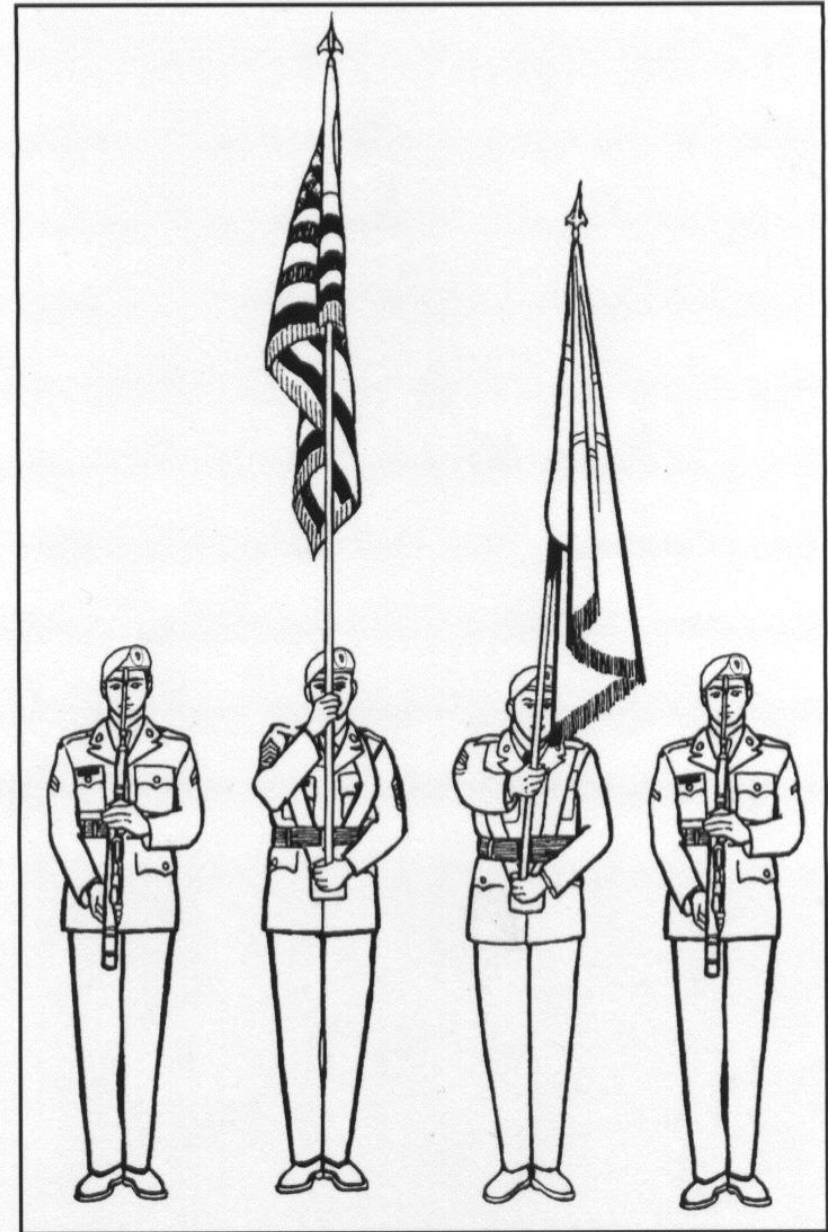


- Staffs remain vertical on the ground next to the right feet of the Color Bearers
- Left arms are behind the small of each member's back (as in regular Parade Rest)
- Guards have weapons at their right feet extended slightly outward so that arms are fully extended

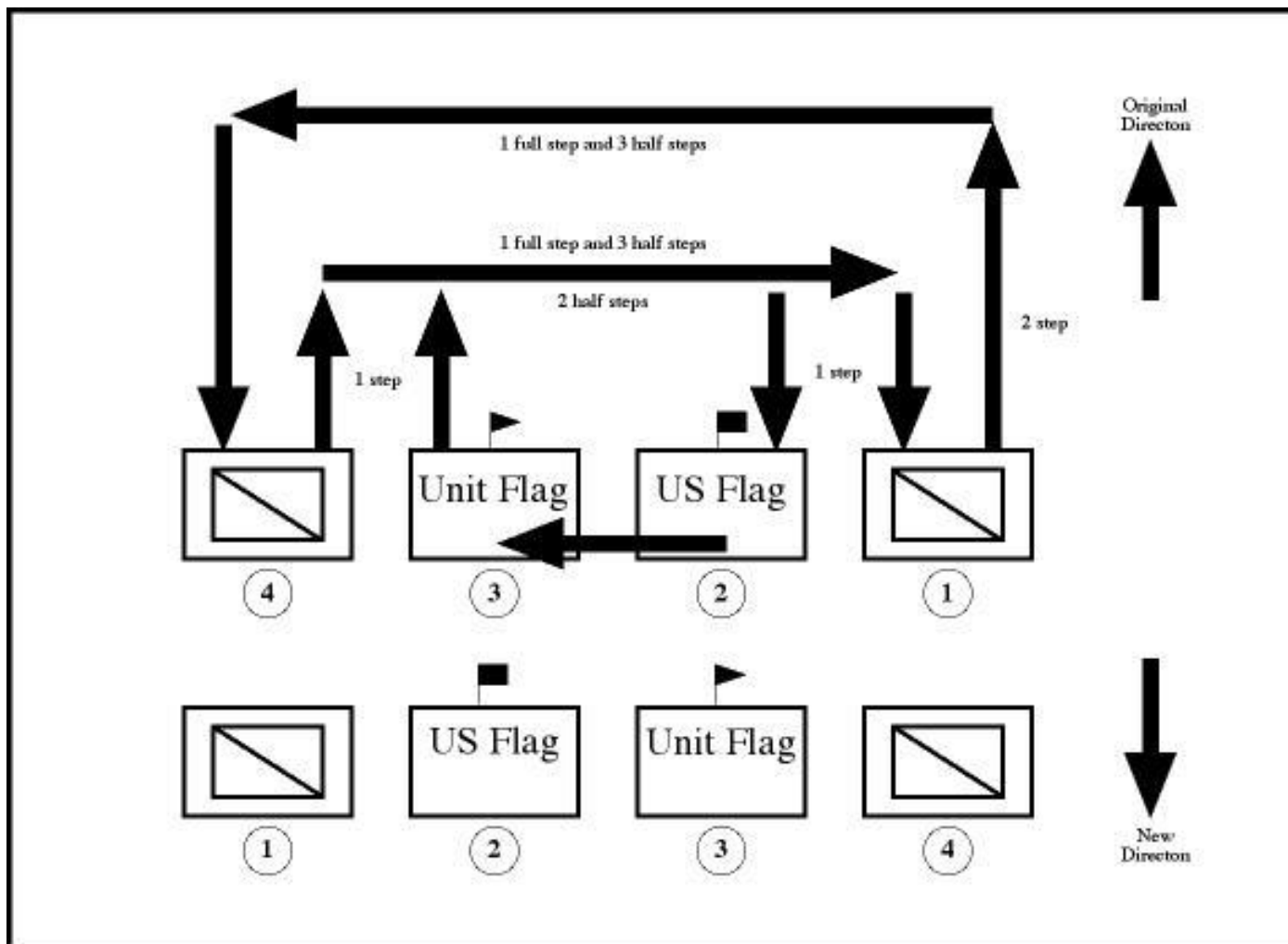


Color Salute

- ONLY the California or Organizational Color salutes
- The American Flag NEVER dips
- Salutes by the organizational or state flag occur by FULLY EXTENDING the flag bearer's right arm



Colors Reverse, MARCH





Check on Learning

- T / F A color guard can consist of 3, 4, or 5 cadets
- T / F The Color (American Flag) is always to the right of all other flags
- T / F Color Guards generally march at Normal Interval
- T / F Guards march at Port Arms



TAPS

B2. Display proper military courtesy during the playing of Taps



TAPS

- “Taps” is a military bugle call played
 - at dusk
 - during flag ceremonies, and
 - at military funerals
- It was arranged by Gen Daniel Butterfield during the Civil War
- When Taps is played, personnel in military uniform face the flag and salute. At funerals, you face the coffin.





Day is done, gone the sun
From the hills, from the lake
From the sky.
All is well, safely rest,
God is nigh.

Go to sleep, peaceful sleep,
May the soldier or sailor,
God keep.
On the land or the deep,
Safe in sleep.

Love, good night, must thou go,
When the day and the night,
Needs thee so?
All is well, Speedeth all
To their rest.

Fades the light; and afar
Goeth day and the stars
Shineth bright,
Fare thee well; Day is gone,
Night is on.

Thanks and praise, for our days,
Neath the sun, neath the stars,
Neath the sky,
As we go, this we know,
God is nigh.



Check on Learning

- T / F “Taps” is usually played on the piano
- T / F When “Taps” plays at a funeral, you face the Chaplain and salute
- T / F “Taps” is played on military installations at dawn
- T / F General Daniel Butterfield arranged “Taps” as we know it during the Civil War



THE CALIFORNIA FLAG



B3. Identify historical facts about the California State Flag and understand how to properly display it



THE FLAG OF THE GREAT STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Many different flags have flown over what is now known as California since 1542:

- Explorers
- Spanish and Mexican Empires
- England
- Russia
- The United States
- Even a pirate!



THE HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA FLAG

1845

Captain John Fremont headed “scientific” expedition into California

- Ruling Republic Mexican nation authorities permitted Fremont party to winter in California
- Fremont did not carry a U.S. flag
- Fremont’s wife made a flag using design elements from U.S. flag and Army regimental flags
- Mexican officials ordered the “scientific” party out of California when they learned Fremont and his 60 armed men marched towards Salinas
- Fremont’s group withdrew to Gavilan Peak and erected a log fortress and flew the Fremont Flag (the flag his wife made)



THE HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA FLAG

- Today's California State Flag evolved from the historic Bear Flag (Todd Flag)
 - Todd Flag first raised at the town of Sonoma on June 14, 1846, in revolt against Mexican authorities
 - Americans proclaimed California independent of Mexico
 - Became known as the Bear Flag Revolt

THE FIRST BEAR FLAG



The First Bear Flag
1846

- The flag flew over Sonoma until it was replaced on July 9, 1846 by the Stars and Stripes.
- The design served as the model for the current state flag.



THE HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA FLAG

- In 1878, William L. Todd, nephew of Mary Todd (Mrs. Abraham Lincoln), described the Bear Flag as follows:
 - A piece of new unbleached domestic cotton with a stripe of four-inch red flannel attached to its lower side
 - A “Lone Star” drawn in the upper left-hand corner of the flag with blackberry juice in recognition of California’s Lone Star flag of 1836
 - A grizzly bear as a symbol of “strength and unyielding resistance” filled the flag’s center area
 - Beneath the bear were the words “California Republic”
 - The whole flag was about three by five feet

THE ORIGINAL BEAR FLAG



Photograph of the Original Todd Flag

- Original Bear Flag preserved and displayed for many years in San Francisco offices of the Society of California Pioneers
- Destroyed during the 1906 earthquake and fire



THE CURRENT CALIFORNIA STATE FLAG





THE CURRENT CALIFORNIA FLAG

- The Legislature adopted the Bear Flag as the State Flag of California in 1911
- The flag, with the hoist end to the left of the observer, is described as follows:
 - White 'field'/background
 - Five-pointed red star in upper left corner
 - Brown grizzly bear in the middle, walking toward the left
 - All four paws on the green grass plot
 - Head and eye turned slightly toward observer
 - A red stripe runs the length of the flag at the bottom
 - The words CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC appear between green plot and red stripe



CALIFORNIA FLAG PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Occupies position of honor when displayed with flags of other states, nations or international organizations
- When displayed with U.S. flag, the U.S. flag occupies position of honor
- Should always be raised briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously
- Universal custom to display
 - Sunrise to sunset
 - On buildings or from stationary flag staff
- If displayed outdoors at night, should be brightly illuminated
- Bear Flag and other flags grouped and displayed with U.S. flag
 - U.S. flag should be at center or at highest point in group
 - Bear Flag takes next place of honor on spectator's left



CALIFORNIA FLAG PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Carried in procession with U.S. flag and other flags
 - U.S. flag should be on marching right
 - California flag takes next position
- A line of flags
 - U.S. flag is front of the center of the line
 - California flag on marching right of the line





CALIFORNIA FLAG PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Dipping of California flag
 - Only as a mark of honor to U.S. flag
 - To National Anthem if U.S. flag not displayed
 - Never to any person or thing
- Carrying the California flag
 - Always aloft and free
 - Always attached securely to a staff
 - Never flat or horizontally
 - Never draped over a vehicle, train, boat, or airplane



CALIFORNIA FLAG PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Public auditorium display
 - Speaker's platform
 - U.S. flag on a staff to the right of speaker's platform as he/she faces audience
 - Bear Flag on a staff to the left of speaker's platform
 - Elsewhere then speaker's platform
 - U.S. flag at right of audience as they face platform
 - Bear Flag to the left
 - Never draped over a platform or desk
- Crossed staffs: U.S. flag on right and staff in front of California flag staff
- California and U.S. flags displayed together on separate flagpoles
 - Flagpoles should be equal length
 - Flags should be same size



CALIFORNIA FLAG PUBLIC DISPLAY

- Half Staff
 - Half staff means hauling down the flag to one-half the distance between top and bottom of the staff
 - When U.S. flag is flown at half staff, so shall the Bear Flag
 - Flags should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to half staff position
 - Before lowering for the day, should again be raised to the peak
 - When flown from adjacent staffs, U.S. flag raised first and lowered last
 - On Memorial Day display at half staff until noon only; then hoist to top of staff



Check on Learning

- Other than the U.S., name four countries whose flags have flown over California
- The Todd Flag was first raised at the town of Sonoma in 1846 in revolt against what authorities?
- Describe the position of the California flag when carried in procession with the U.S. flag and other flags
- Describe the positions of the U.S. and California flags when displayed in a public auditorium



Conclusion

- B1. Color Guard
- B2. Taps
- B3. The California Flag