

# Veterans Against Drugs

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Patriotism — Core Values



**Veterans Against Drugs**  
**A Community Service Project**



**Presented by**  
**Vietnam Veterans of America,**  
**various other Veterans groups and concerned citizens.**

This lesson plan of the Veteran Against Drugs program is  
dedicated to

**H.W. (Woody) Williams, CMH**

West Virginia  
*(Congressional Medal Of Honor Recipient)*

# The American's Creed

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**"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles' of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.**

**I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.**

## Patriotism Core Values

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### 1. Our Flag

- a. Flag Etiquette
- b. How to fold the flag
- c. What do the colors mean?
- d. History of the flag
- e. Half staff displays

### 2. Traditions

- a. The Pledge of Allegiance
- b. Taps
- c. After Taps
- d. Gun Salutes
- e. Songs

### 3. Homeland Security

- a. Low Condition (Green)
- b. Guarded Condition (Blue)
- c. Elevated Condition (Yellow)
- d. High Condition (Orange)
- e. Severe Condition (RED)

### 4. Our Military their roles in America

### 5. National Holidays

# Flag Etiquette

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## 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.

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.

**Note:** Most Vietnam Veterans Of America Chapters regularly conduct a dignified flag burning ceremony. Many Cub Scout Packs, Boy Scout Troops, and Girl Scout Troops retire flags regularly as well. Contact your local Vietnam Veterans Of America Chapter or Scout Troop to inquire about the availability of this service.

# How To Fold The Flag

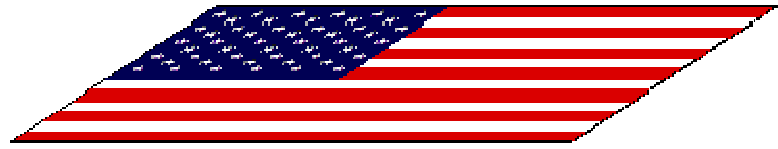
("Old Glory" / "Stars and Stripes" / "The Red, White, and Blue")

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To properly fold the American flag, follow these directions...

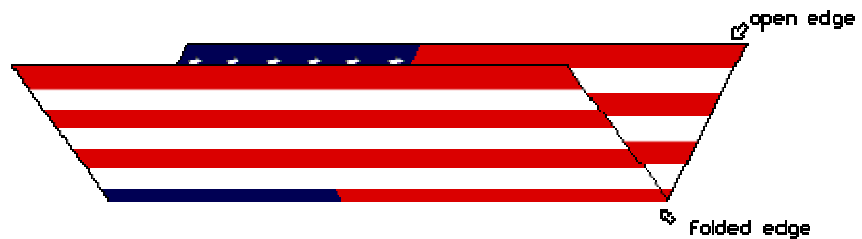
## One

To begin, with one person at either end, hold the flag waist high so that its surface is parallel to the ground.



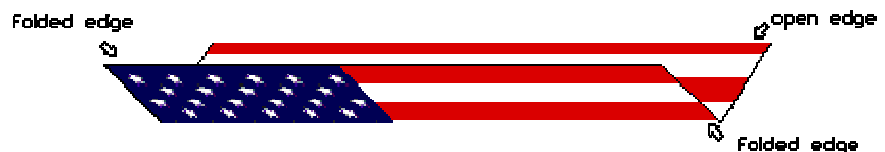
## Two

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



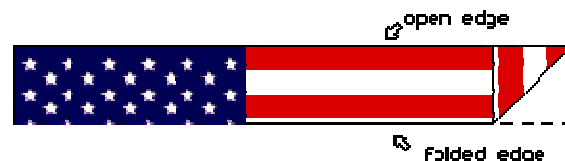
## Three

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



## Four

Make a triangular fold by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to meet the open (top) edge of the flag. (It is easier if the person folding the flag takes one step forward before starting to fold the flag.)



## Five

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



## Six

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



## Seven

When the flag is completely folded, only a triangular blue field of stars should be visible. If a hem protrudes beyond the blue field, it should be neatly tucked inside the folds of the flag so that it does not show . . . The folded flag is then presented to the next of kin.



Provided by Military Funeral Honors / U.S. Defense Department

# Unofficial Flag Folding Ceremony

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While the following unofficial script for flag folding doesn't appear in the Flag Code and has religious references, it is very popular among many patriots...

The flag folding ceremony represents the same religious principles on which our country was originally founded. The portion of the flag denoting honor is the canton of blue containing the stars representing the states our veterans served in uniform. The canton field of blue dresses from left to right and is inverted when draped as a pall on a casket of a veteran who has served our country in uniform.

In the Armed Forces of the United States, at the ceremony of retreat the flag is lowered, folded in a triangle fold and kept under watch throughout the night as a tribute to our nation's honored dead.

The next morning it is brought out and, at the ceremony of reveille, run aloft as a symbol of our belief in the resurrection of the body.

Pause... Wait for the Honor Guard or Flag Detail to unravel and fold the flag into a quarter fold--resume reading when Honor Guard is standing ready.

The first fold of our flag is a symbol of life.

The second fold is a symbol of our belief in the eternal life.

The third fold is made in honor and remembrance of the veteran departing our ranks who gave a portion of life for the defense of our country to attain a peace throughout the world. The fourth fold represents our weaker nature, for as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace as well as in times of war for His divine guidance.

The fifth fold is a tribute to our country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, "Our country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right; but it is still our country, right or wrong."

The sixth fold is for where our hearts lie. It is with our heart that we 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 seventh fold is a tribute to our Armed Forces, for it is through the Armed Forces that we protect our country and our flag against all her enemies, whether they are found within or without the boundaries of our republic.

The eighth fold is a tribute to the one who entered in to the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day, and to honor mother, for whom it flies on Mother's Day.

The ninth fold is a tribute to womanhood; for it has been through their faith, love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great have been molded.



The tenth fold is a tribute to father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of our country since they were first born.

The eleventh fold, in the eyes of a Hebrew citizen, represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon, and glorifies, in their eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

The twelfth fold, in the eyes of a Christian citizen, represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in their eyes, God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost.

When the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost, reminding us of our national motto, "In God we Trust." (Wait for the Honor Guard or Flag Detail to inspect the flag-- after the inspection, resume reading.)

After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under General George Washington and the sailors and marines who served under Captain John Paul Jones who were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the Armed Forces of the United States, preserving for us the rights, privileges, and freedoms we enjoy today.

# What do the colors of the Flag mean?

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Sentimental writers and orators sometimes ascribe meanings to the colors in the flag. The practice is erroneous, as are statements on this subject attributed to George Washington and other founders of the country.

From the book “Our Flag” published in 1989 by the House of Representatives... “On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing a committee to devise a seal for the United States of America. This mission, designed to reflect the Founding Fathers’ beliefs, values, and sovereignty of the new Nation, did not become a reality until June 20, 1782. In heraldic devices, such as seals, each element has a specific meaning. Even colors have specific meanings. The colors red, white, and blue did not have meanings for The Stars and Stripes when it was adopted in 1777. However, the colors in the Great Seal did have specific meanings. Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, reporting to Congress on the Seal, stated:

“The colors of the pales (the vertical stripes) are those used in the flag of the United States of America; White signifies purity and innocence, Red, hardiness & valour, and Blue, the color of the Chief (the broad band above the stripes) signifies vigilance, perseverance & justice.”

Also this from a book about the flag published in 1977 by the House of Representatives... “The star is a symbol of the heavens and the divine goal to which man has aspired from time immemorial; the stripe is symbolic of the rays of light emanating from the sun.”

The quote below concerning gold fringe on the Flag is from the book “So Proudly We Hail, The History of the United States Flag” Smithsonian Institute Press 1981, by William R. Furlong and Byron McCandless. “The placing of a fringe on Our Flag is optional with the person of organization and no Act of Congress or Executive Order either prohibits the practice, according to the Institute of Heraldry. Fringe is used on indoor flags only, as fringe on flags on outdoor flags would deteriorate rapidly. The fringe on a Flag is considered and ‘honorable enrichment only’ and its official use by the US Army dates from 1895... A 1925 Attorney General’s Opinion states: ‘the fringe does not appear to be regarded as an integral part of the Flag, and its presence cannot be said to constitute an unauthorized addition to the design prescribed by statute. An external fringe is to be distinguished from letters, words, or emblematic designs printed or superimposed upon the body of the flag itself. Under law, such additions might be open to objection as unauthorized; but the same is not necessarily true of the fringe.’”

The gold trim is generally used on ceremonial indoor flags that are used for special services and is believed to have been first used in a military setting. It has no specific significance that I have ever run across, and its (gold trim) use is in compliance with applicable flag codes and laws.

# The History Of Flag Day

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The Fourth of July was traditionally celebrated as America's birthday, but the idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the Flag is believed to have first originated in 1885. BJ Cigrand, a schoolteacher, arranged for the pupils in the Fredonia, Wisconsin Public School, and District 6, to observe June 14 (the 108th anniversary of the official adoption of The Stars and Stripes) as following years, Cigrand continued to enthusiastically advocate the observance of June 14 as 'Flag Birthday', or 'Flag Day'.

On June 14, 1889, George Balch, a kindergarten teacher in New York City, planned appropriate ceremonies for the children of his school, and his idea of observing Flag Day was later adopted by the State Board of Education of New York. On June 14, 1891, the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia held a Flag Day celebration, and on June 14 of the following year, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day.

Following the suggestion of Colonel J Granville Leach (at the time historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution), the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America on April 25, 1893 adopted a resolution requesting the mayor of Philadelphia and all others in authority and all private citizens to display the Flag on June 14th. Leach went on to recommend that thereafter the day be known as 'Flag Day', and on that day, school children be assembled for appropriate exercises, with each child being given a small Flag.

Two weeks later on May 8th, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution unanimously endorsed the action of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames. As a result of the resolution, Dr. Edward Brooks, then Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia, directed that Flag Day exercises be held on June 14, 1893 in Independence Square.

School children were assembled, each carrying a small Flag, and patriotic songs were sung and addresses delivered.

In 1894, the governor of New York directed that on June 14 the Flag be displayed on all public buildings. With BJ Cigrand and Leroy Van Horn as the moving spirits, the Illinois organization, known as the American Flag Day Association, was organized for the purpose of promoting the holding of Flag Day exercises. On June 14th, 1894, under the auspices of this association, the first general public school children's celebration of Flag Day in Chicago was held in Douglas, Garfield, Humboldt, Lincoln, and Washington Parks, with more than 300,000 children participating.

Adults, too, participated in patriotic programs. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, delivered a 1914 Flag Day address in which he repeated words he said the flag had spoken to him that morning: "I am what you make me; nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself."

Inspired by these three decades of state and local celebrations, Flag Day - the anniversary of the Flag

Resolution of 1777 - was officially established by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on May 30th, 1916. While Flag Day was celebrated in various communities for years after Wilson's proclamation, it was not until August 3rd, 1949, that President Truman signed an Act of Congress designating June 14th of each year as National Flag Day.

## Half Staff Displays

Flying the flag at half-staff is an area of flag etiquette that most people want to make sure they get right. It is also an area for which the road to error is routinely paved with good intentions.

With that in mind, we offer this refresher course as the all-important intersection where knowledge meets benevolence.

**FLYING THE FLAG AT HALF-STAFF:** The pertinent section of the Flag Code says, “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 orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

In the event of the death 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 code also includes other related details including the specific length of time during which the flag should be displayed at half-staff, in the event of the death of a “principal figure”(e.g., 30 days for the death of a sitting or former President, 10 days for the death of a sitting Vice-President,etc.).

## The Pledge of Allegiance

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.

# TAPS

There are no official words to the music, but here are two popular versions of it.

## Version One

*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  
Need 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 has 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.*

## Version Two

*Day is done, gone the sun,  
From the lake, from the hills, from the sky;  
All is well, safely rest, God is nigh.  
Fading light, dims the sight,  
And a star gems the sky, gleaming bright.  
From afar, drawing nigh, falls the night.  
Thanks and praise, for our days,  
Neath the sun, 'neath the stars,  
neath the sky;  
As we go, this we know, God is nigh.  
Sun has set, shadows come,  
Time has fled, Scouts must go to their beds  
Always true to the promise that they made.  
While the light fades from sight,  
And the stars gleaming rays softly send,  
To thy hands we our souls, Lord, commend.*

# Taps... The Solemn Bugle Salute

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During the Civil War, in July 1862 when the Army of the Potomac was in camp, Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield summoned Pvt. Oliver Wilcox Norton, his brigade bugler, to his tent.

Butterfield, who disliked the colorless “extinguish lights” call then in use, whistled a new tune and asked the bugler to sound it for him. After repeated trials and changing the time of some notes which were scribbled on the back of an envelope, the call was finally arranged to suit Gen. Butterfield and used for the first time that night. Pvt. Norton, who on several occasions, had sounded numerous new calls composed by his commander, recalled his experience of the origin of “Taps” years later:

“One day in July 1862 when the Army of the Potomac was in camp at Harrison’s Landing on the James River, Virginia, resting and recruiting from its losses in the seven days of battle before Richmond, Gen. Butterfield summoned the writer to his tent, and whistling some new tune, asked the bugler to sound it for him. This was done, not quite to his satisfaction at first, but after repeated trials, changing the time of some of the notes, which were scribbled on the back of an envelope, the call was finally arranged to suit the general.

“He then ordered that it should be substituted in his brigade for the regulation “Taps” (extinguish lights) which was printed in the Tactics and used by the whole army. This was done for the first time that night. The next day buglers from nearby brigades came over to the camp of Butterfield’s brigade to ask the meaning of this new call. They liked it, and copying the music, returned to their camps, but it was not until some time later, when generals of other commands had heard its melodious notes, that orders were issued, or permission given, to substitute it throughout the Army of the Potomac for the time-honored call which came down from West Point.

In the western armies the regulation call was in use until the autumn of 1863. At that time the XI and XII Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent under command of Gen. Hooker to reinforce the Union Army at Chattanooga, Tenn. Through its use in these corps it became known in the western armies and was adopted by them. From that time, it became and remains to this day the official call for “Taps.” It is printed in the present Tactics and is used throughout the U.S. Army, the National Guard, and all organizations of veteran soldiers.

Gen. Butterfield, in composing this call and directing that it be used for “Taps” in his brigade, could not have foreseen its popularity and the use for another purpose into which it would grow.

Today, whenever a man is buried with military honors anywhere in the United States, the ceremony is concluded by firing three volleys of musketry over the grave, and sounding with the trumpet or bugle “Put out the lights. Go to sleep”...There is something singularly beautiful and appropriate in the music of this wonderful call. Its strains are melancholy, yet full of rest and peace. Its echoes linger in the heart long after its tones have ceased to vibrate in the air.”

Generally, after “Taps” is sounded, the flag is folded and presented to the appropriate family member.

Stand facing the flag recipient and hold the folded flag waist-high with the straight edge facing the recipient.

Kneel, on one knee, in front of the flag recipient and solemnly present the flag to the recipient.

Present the flag using the veteran’s Service preferred wording:

**Army** ... On behalf of the President of the United States and the people of a grateful nation, may I present this flag as a token of appreciation for the honorable and faithful service your loved one rendered this nation.

**Marine Corps** ... On behalf of the President of the United States, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and a grateful nation, please accept this flag as a symbol of our appreciation for your loved one’s service to Country and Corps.

**Navy** ... On behalf of the President of the United States and the Chief of Naval Operations, please accept this flag as a symbol of our appreciation for your loved one’s service to this Country and a grateful Navy.

**Air Force** ... On behalf of the President of the United States, the Department of the Air Force, and a grateful nation, we offer this flag for the faithful and dedicated service of [Service member’s rank and name].

(NOTE: If the next of kin has expressed a religious preference or belief, add: “God bless you and this family, and God bless the United States of America.”)

**Coast Guard** ... On behalf of the President of the United States, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and a grateful nation, please accept this flag as a symbol of our appreciation for your loved one’s service to Country and the Coast Guard.

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## 21 Gun Salutes

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The use of gun salutes for military occasions is traced to early warriors who demonstrated their peaceful intentions by placing their weapons in a position that rendered them ineffective. Apparently this custom was universal, with the specific act varying with time and place, depending on the weapons being used. A North African tribe, for example, trailed the points of their spears on the ground to indicate that they did not mean to be hostile.

The tradition of rendering a salute by cannon originated in the 14th century as firearms and cannons came into use. Since these early devices contained only one projectile, discharging them once rendered them ineffective. Originally warships fired seven-gun salutes--the number seven probably selected because of its astrological and Biblical significance. Seven planets had been identified and the phases of the moon changed every seven days. The Bible states that God rested on the seventh day after Creation, that every seventh year was sabbatical and that the seven times seventh year ushered in the Jubilee year.

Land batteries, having a greater supply of gunpowder, were able to fire three guns for every shot fired afloat, hence the salute by shore batteries was 21 guns. The multiple of three probably was chosen because of the mystical significance of the number three in many ancient civilizations. Early gunpowder, composed mainly of sodium nitrate, spoiled easily at sea, but could be kept cooler and drier in land magazines. When potassium nitrate improved the quality of gunpowder, ships at sea adopted the salute of 21 guns.

The 21-gun salute became the highest honor a nation rendered. Varying customs among the maritime powers led to confusion in saluting and return of salutes. Great Britain, the world's preeminent sea power in the 18th and 19th centuries, compelled weaker nations to salute first, and for a time monarchies received more guns than did republics. Eventually, by agreement, the international salute was established at 21 guns, although the United States did not agree on this procedure until August 1875.

The gun salute system of the United States has changed considerably over the years. In 1810, the "national salute" was defined by the War Department as equal to the number of states in the Union--at that time 17. This salute was fired by all U.S. military installations at 1:00 p.m. (later at noon) on Independence Day. The President also received a salute equal to the number of states whenever he visited a military installation.

In 1842, the Presidential salute was formally established at 21 guns. In 1890, regulations designated the "national salute" as 21 guns and redesignated the traditional Independence Day salute, the "Salute to the Union," equal to the number of states. Fifty guns are also fired on all military installations equipped to do so at the close of the day of the funeral of a President, ex-President, or President-elect.

Today the national salute of 21 guns is fired in honor of a national flag, the sovereign or chief of state of a foreign nation, a member of a reigning royal family, and the President, ex-President and President-



elect of the United States. It is also fired at noon of the day of the funeral of a President, ex-President, or President-elect.

Gun salutes are also rendered to other military and civilian leaders of this and other nations. The number of guns is based on their protocol rank. These salutes are always in odd numbers.

## Star Spangled Banner

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 thru  
the perilous fight,  
o'er the ramparts we  
watched were so  
gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red  
glare, the bombs  
bursting in air,  
Gave proof thru 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 through 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 in 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.

And where is that  
band who so  
dauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war  
and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country  
should leave us no more!  
Their blood has  
washed out of of their  
foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save  
the hireling and slave'  
From the terror of

flight and the gloom of the grave:  
And the star-spangled  
banner in triumph doth 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 victory and  
peace, may the heaven rescued land  
Praise the Power that  
hath made and  
preserved us a nation.  
Then conquer us  
must, when our cause  
it is just,  
And this is 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.

# AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,  
for amber waves of grain,  
for purple mountain majesties  
above the fruited plain.  
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.  
whose stern impassioned stress  
a thoroughfare for freedom beat  
across the wilderness.  
America! America! God men thine every flaw,  
Confirm thy soul in self-control,  
Thy liberty in law.  
O beautiful for heroes proved  
in liberating strife,  
who more than self their country loved,  
and mercy more than life.  
America! America! May God thy gold refine  
Till all success be nobleness,  
And every grain divine.  
O Beautiful for patriot dream  
that sees beyond the years.  
Thine alabaster cities gleam,  
Undimmed by human tears.  
America! America! God shed his grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood,  
From sea to shining sea.

# AMERICA

My country, 'tis of Thee,  
Sweet Land of Liberty  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrims' pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let Freedom ring.  
My native country, thee,  
Land of the noble free,  
Thy name I love;  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills,  
My heart with rapture thrills  
Like that above.  
Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees  
Sweet Freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake;  
Let all that breathe partake;  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.  
Our fathers' God to Thee,  
Author of Liberty,  
to thee we sing,  
Long may our land be bright  
With Freedom's holy light,  
Protect us by thy might  
Great God, our King.  
Our glorious Land to-day,  
'Neath Education's sway,

soars upward still.  
Its hills of learning fair,  
whose bounties all may share,  
Behold them everywhere  
on vale and hill!  
Thy safeguard, Liberty,  
The school shall ever be,  
Our Nation's pride!  
No tyrant hand shall smite,  
while with encircling might  
all here are taught the Right  
With Truth allied.  
Beneath Heaven's gracious will  
The stars of progress still  
Our course do sway;  
In unity sublime  
To broader heights we climb,  
Triumphant over Time,  
God speeds our way!  
Grand birthright of our sires,  
our altars and our fires  
Keep we still pure!  
Our starry flag unfurled,  
the hope of all the world,  
in peace and light impearled,  
God hold secure!

# Homeland Security Advisory System

In response to the tragic terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the U.S. Congress created the Department of Homeland Defense to better safeguard against similar actions within the United States . . . which has led to the implementation of the Homeland Security Advisory System with its five levels explained below.



## Low Condition (Green)...

This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures they develop and implement:

- Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned Protective Measures;
- Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific preplanned department or agency Protective Measures; and
- Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks, and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

## Guarded Condition (Blue)...

This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations;
- Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
- Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

## Elevated Condition (Yellow)...

An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Increasing surveillance of critical locations;
- Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;
- Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of preplanned Protective Measures; and
- Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

### **High Condition (Orange)...**

A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Coordinating necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations;
- Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation;
- Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce; and
- Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

### **Severe Condition (Red)...**

A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs;
- Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;
- Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems; and
- Closing public and government facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security



# The United States Military

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## U S Army

The U.S. Army is made of committed Enlisted Soldiers and Officers serving together to protect America's freedoms and to preserve the peace. This kind of commitment makes each and every one of these Soldiers the embodiment of selfless service.



The US Army and Army Reserve is the mainstay of the United States military's land operations. Since its birth as the Continental Army in the late 1700's, the US Army has embarked on a wide variety of missions that encompass the world. Army soldiers have defeated America's enemies, quelled foreign conflicts, and brought relief to poverty-stricken countries. The Army along with Army Reserve primarily consists of infantry, but also requires many support roles. These include support vehicles, tanks, artillery and indirect-fire support, medical teams, pilots, and a wide array of other specialties that utilize the highest level of technology.

The US Army provides a soldier with two major options: Active Duty or Army Reserve. Active Duty is the traditional US Army career that requires full-time commitment. Joining the Army Reserve is a part-time commitment that allows you to work in your community and only serve full-time when your service is needed. The Army Reserve is a way for a soldier to stay focused on a civilian career as well as the military.

## U.S. Marines

Men of the US Marines

The US Marine Corps USMC -- and Marine Reserve is historically renowned for its military might in engaging the opponents of the United States of America. Attached to the Navy, US Marines are trained as naval infantry and are skilled in amphibious operations, which deal with assaulting the enemy's shores from the seas.



The US Marine Corps can swiftly respond to any threats worldwide, and cooperates with the other branches of the US Military. The US Marine Corps and Marine Reserve is the only military branch that incorporates land, air, and naval forces to achieve victory when and where they are needed. The USMC is the only force of the US military that has the authority to do

whatever the president directs without going through congress, which makes US Marines capable of deploying anywhere in the world within 24 hours. This allows the Marines to take on the role of the United States' rapid-response force. When a crisis heats up, the Marines are often the first units deployed to quell the disturbance.

## U.S. Navy

### US Navy Goes Beyond Just The Seas

Around the world, the US Navy and Navy Reserve has ships patrolling the seas. These fleets are always ready for any world crises that may arise. With astonishing technology, the US Navy can deliver a devastating blow to the enemies of the United States. On the other hand, the Navy also runs peacekeeping operations and international disaster relief efforts.

With hundreds of different jobs in the US Navy and Navy Reserve, there is something for anyone who is considering enlisting. Navy recruits can pursue a career in communications, navigation, electronics, submarine warfare, radar tracking, or any of the other specialties found in the US Navy. Even though the Navy's ultimate mission is to dominate the seas, it branches off into the air as well; naval aviators patrol the skies around their carrier fleet, perform search-and-rescue missions, deliver supplies to the forces spread around the world, engage in anti-submarine warfare, and conduct strikes to subdue threats



## U. S. Air Force

### A Prestigious Life in the US Air Force

The US Air Force is charged with the responsibility of keeping the skies free of the United States enemies. Being a member of the US Air Force and Air Force Reserve is a prestigious life that reveals one's character and leadership ability.

The most known career in the US Air Force is becoming a pilot of one of the most sophisticated aircraft in the world, but the US Air Force is much more than flying. In order to keep aircraft up and running properly, the Air Force and Air Force Reserve needs the most highly trained mechanics and support crews in the world. There are many different administrative and electronics careers that can be pursued in the Air Force or Air Force Reserve as well, and all receive superb training and benefits. Not everyone is qualified for the US Air Force Reserve.



## U.S. Coast Guard

Although sometimes not viewed as a military branch, the United States Coast Guard is one of the five branches of the US Military. The USCG is tasked with protecting the United States' coastlines from drug smuggling operations, illegal immigrants, and other crimes that take place at sea. The Coast Guard also provides along with law enforcement, search-and-rescue units, which save countless lives from boating accidents, oil spills, hurricanes, or other hazardous situations. Overall, the Coast Guard and USCG Reserve is best known for its ability to respond to distress calls and save lives.



There are many different careers that are offered in the Coast Guard. You can pursue a career as a gunner, law enforcement, a boatswain aboard a USCG clipper, or the pilot of a HH-60J Jayhawk helicopter. Your Coast Guard job could deal with law enforcement, environmental protection, or maritime safety. A benefit about the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve is that most stations are located in the US, close to home.

## National Holidays

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New Year's Day - January 1  
Martin Luther King- Third Monday in January  
Inauguration Day - January 20  
President's Day - 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) - last Monday in May  
Flag Day - June 14  
Independence Day - July 4  
Labor Day - first Monday in September  
POW/MIA Day-this event is observed each year on the  
third Friday of September.  
Columbus Day - second Monday in October  
Veterans Day - November 11  
Thanksgiving Day - fourth Thursday in November  
Christmas Day - December 25

# School Expectations

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## For the Principal

- ★ Meet with and welcome the veterans prior to the start of the program and introduce him/her to the teacher.
- ★ Tour the school, making sure the veterans know where the restrooms are located, where they can make a phone call and where the classroom is located.
- ★ Discuss the rules specific to your school and other traditions that might affect the students or their program.
- ★ Inform the teacher of any scheduling problems or other information that will make the program more successful.

## For the Teacher

- ★ Welcome and make the veteran feel part of the classroom community.
- ★ Schedule the Veterans Against Drugs Program into your regular lesson plans.
- ★ Have materials (charts, paper and pens) ready for the veteran so that the lesson can begin on time and be taught in a timely manner.
- ★ Provide classroom monitoring and take care of discipline while veteran is presenting the lesson.
- ★ Participate and interact with the class and/or the veteran during the lessons when appropriate.
- ★ Call the veteran if you will be having a substitute teacher during a scheduled visit.
- ★ DO NOT leave the veteran alone with your students; he/she is not a credentialed teacher.

# VVA Expectations

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## For the Veteran

- ★ Contact the teacher in advance to coordinate your scheduled visits.
- ★ Remember, you are there to support the teacher and the curriculum, not to replace either.
- ★ Take interest in the students - they are excited to have you visit. Be a role model.
- ★ ENJOY YOURSELF.

This booklet was produced in collaboration with the Vietnam Veterans of America for use in the Veterans Against Drugs project.

**Vietnam Veterans of America**  
**8719 Colesville Road, Suite 100**  
**Silver Spring, Maryland 20910**  
**800-882-1316 ext 126**

