

915 DOUBLING

"Pathfinders, double MARCH."

- A. Step off with the left foot and run on the balls of the feet with easy swinging strides, inclining the body slightly forward, but maintaining correct carriage.
- B. The feet must be picked up cleanly from the ground at each pace, and the thigh, knee and ankle joints must all work freely.
- C. The heels should not be raised toward the seat, but the foot carried straight to the front and the ball of the foot placed lightly on the ground.
- D. The arms should be swung as in quick time except that they should be bent so that the forearm forms an angle of about 135 degrees with the upper arm.

The length of the pace will be increased and the rate of marching will be 180 paces to the minute.

COMMON FAULTS

- A. Swinging the shoulders.
- B. Looking down.
- C. Stepping too long at the head of the unit, thus causing straggling in the rear and dressing harder to maintain.

916 HALTING FROM MARCHING IN DOUBLE TIME

"Pathfinders, HALT."

- A. The order is given on the left foot.
- B. Take a further check pace with the right foot and then the left foot to check forward momentum.
- C. Bring the right foot sharply to the left foot and the arms to the side.

It is normal to break into quick time before ordering "halt."

917 SLOW MARCH

- A. All commands to commence slow marching are ordered when Pathfinders are at the position of "attention."
- B. **"Pathfinders, slow MARCH."**
On the command:
 - a. Maintain the body erect and the arms steady at the sides;
 - b. Step off smoothly with the left foot, straightening the knee, with the toe 5 cm (2") from the ground, pointing downward;

- c. Raise the right heel off the ground and, with a gliding motion, complete the 50 cm (20") pace, the forward part of the left foot coming to the ground;
 - d. Bring each foot forward, straight to the front, pointing the toe forward and downward, and continue as detailed in "b" and "c"; and
 - e. Retain the dressing by the directing flank.
- C. **"Pathfinders, HALT."**
On the command, given as the right foot is forward and on the ground:
- a. Complete a full forward pace with the left foot in slow time; and
 - b. Bring the right foot forward, in quick time, and assume the position of "attention."
- D. The slow march is taught by having the club:
- a. March along at a rate of 60 paces to the minute;
 - b. With the toe pointing down, making sure consecutive movements of the feet are smooth and without hesitation.
- E. Commands for turns and wheels are not given in that this series is intended only for use in making entrance to a church sanctuary.

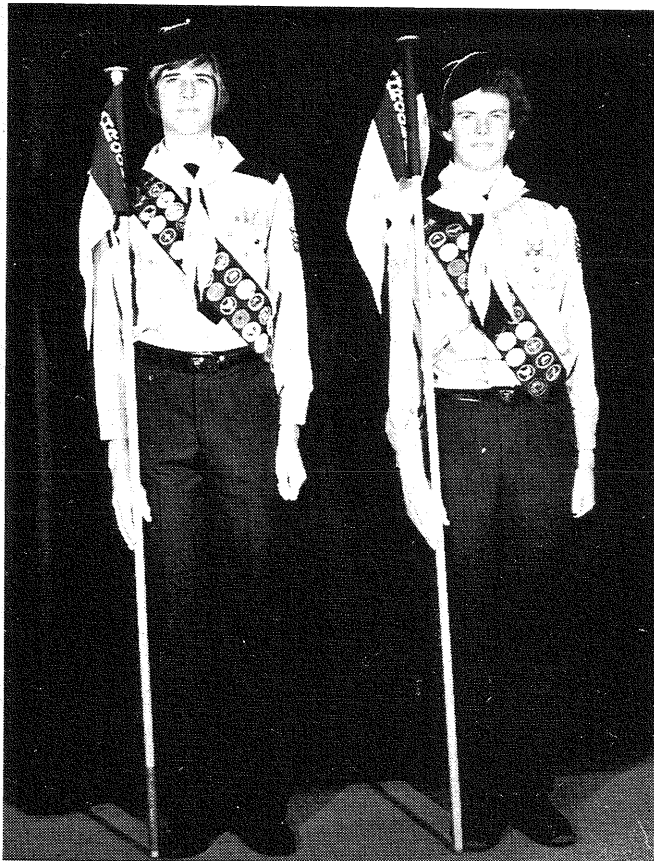
CHAPTER 10

GUIDON DRILL

1000 THE ORDER

This position is adopted by the guidon bearer when on parade and the parade is standing at "attention."

The body is held in the position of "attention," except that the right hand will hold the guidon perpendicular at the right side; wrist well behind the staff, thumb on the left and touching the leg, back of the hand to the right; fingers straight and together on the right side of the staff and slanting toward the ground, heel of the staff on the ground and touching the toe of the right foot. The staff tucked into the right shoulder.



1001 STAND AT EASE

This position is adopted by the guidon bearer when on parade and the parade is standing "at ease."

Leg movements are as for drill without guidons. The left arm will remain steady by the side. The staff is pushed straight to the front by keeping the right arm straight and extended to its fullest position. Care should be taken to ensure that the staff is grasped firmly and that the right shoulder does not droop.

On the command, "Atten-TION," return to "the order" position.

1002 THE CARRY

This position is adopted before the command is given to "quick MARCH."

"Pathfinders, atten-TION."

"Guidon bearers, to the CARRY."

- A. The left arm bending at the elbow is snapped across the body to the right side in a horizontal position and grasps the staff between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, fingers held together.
- B. The staff is released from the grip of the right hand, which then acts as a guide for the staff as the left hand raises the staff to a position with the left hand in line and pressed into the right shoulder. The staff must be held firmly into the right shoulder and the right hand is extended toward the ground and grips the staff.
- C. The left hand is cut to the side in a quick movement and commences to swing after the order "quick MARCH" is given.





1003 TO RETURN TO THE ORDER POSITION FROM THE CARRY

- A. This is done without command when the club is brought to a halt.
- B. The left arm bending at the elbow is snapped across the body to grasp the staff at the right shoulder.
- C. The staff is released from the grip of the right hand, which then acts as a guide for the staff as the left hand lowers the heel of the staff to the ground touching the toe of the right foot.
- D. The left arm is cut to the side.

1004 SALUTING

On parade, when the flag is raised, broken or lowered, hold the guidon in the "order" position. Do not salute.

1005 MARCH-PAST

During "eyes right" on a march-past, the guidon is kept at "the carry." It is not dipped.

CHAPTER 11

FLAG BEARERS DRILL

1100 CARRYING THE FLAG

The Pathfinder flag carried in a march-past will be carried in a holster receptacle and held in position by the right hand to the bottom of the staff and the left hand in a comfortable position well above the right hand.

1101 PRESENTING COLOURS

The salute (present colours) will be carried out by removing the flagpole from the holster, tucking staff under right armpit and lowering the staff until the flag is just clearing the ground. Staff should be held by both hands.

1102 AFTER THE SALUTE

After the Salute has been given the colours will be returned to the holster receptacle on the command, "Eyes FRONT."

CHAPTER 12

FORMATIONS WITHIN THE CLUB

- A. As soon as practicable after organisation of a Pathfinder Club, members shall be instructed on formations. These formations are essential to maintain control and to ensure uniformity throughout drill training.
- B. **"Pathfinders, form up on single rank, quick MARCH."**
On the command, "Form up in single (two) (three) rank(s)," a group of five or less Pathfinders shall form a single rank; six to nine Pathfinders two ranks; and ten or more Pathfinders three ranks. They shall be dressed at arm's length from the right, covering off from front to rear with one pace between ranks.

SINGLE RANK

* * * * *

Arms Length

TWO RANKS

* * * * *
* 1 pace

* * * * *
* Front Rank

Arms Length

TWO RANKS WITH BLANK SPACE

* * * * *
* 1 pace

* * * * *
* Front Rank

Arms Length

THREE RANKS

			Rear Rank
*	*	*	* 1 pace
*	*	*	* 1 pace
*	*	*	* Front Rank

Arms Length

THREE RANKS WITH BLANK FILE

			Rear Rank
*	*	*	* 1 pace
*	*		* 1 pace
*	*	*	* Front Rank

Arms Length

THREE RANKS WITH TWO BLANK FILES

			Rear Rank
*	*		* 1 pace
*	*		* 1 pace
*	*	*	* Front Rank

Arms Length

CHAPTER 13

CLUB FLAG CEREMONIES

The ceremonies set out here are only examples. The formation of the units, the use of a colour bearer other than the captain, and other options may be chosen by individual clubs, depending on the size and shape of the meeting hall, and the number of Pathfinders in the club.

NOTE: Where a club has a national flag this should be uncased or broken at the masthead, and in place before the ceremony commences. Therefore it is not used in the opening ceremony.

1300 SUGGESTED OPENING CEREMONY - FLAG ON A STAFF/OR ON A FLAGPOLE (HOLLOW SQUARE FORMATION)

First whistle is given by the director.
Pathfinders cease activities and stand still.
Unit captains collect their guidons and take up positions.
Second whistle is given

Director: "Pathfinders, on PARADE."
Pathfinders take up positions in rank two paces behind the captain.
The captain is centred in front of the unit. (See diagram at close of this chapter.)
Pathfinders take dressing without command, from the Pathfinder on the right.
Unit then stands "at ease."

Director: "Pathfinders, atten-TION."
Sing the Pathfinder Song (refer to the Organisation section of this Manual) or other opening song.

Director: "Boys, remove HATS."
(See References 715 and 716 for the procedure for removing and replacing headdress)
Prayer is offered.

Director: "Boys, replace HATS. The honour unit for this week is the _____ unit. Prepare to form the colour guard."
Captain gives guidon to a remaining unit member.

Director: "Colour guard, fall OUT."
Colour bearer (unit captain) need not move. The two escorts take two paces forward, and form up each side of the colour bearer.

Director: "Colour guard, left or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
Colour guard marches in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the director, as commanded), to a position three paces in front of director and marks time.

Director: "Colour guard, HALT. Left or right TURN."
The colour guard is halted in rank three paces in front of the flag

Director: "Colour bearer, to the FLAG."
Colour bearer steps forward and lifts the flagstaff from its bracket; steps back into position between escorts; lowers flag to horizontal position and turns to enable director to uncase flag. As flag is uncased, colour bearer holds unfurled flag erect and remains facing the director.

FOR FLAG ON A FLAGPOLE: Colour escorts step to flagpole and untie halyard. Colour bearer attaches flag. Colour escorts take one step back. Colour bearer raises flag to masthead.

The colour bearer makes fast the slack halyard by winding it around the cleat, then resumes position between the colour escorts.

(IF FLAG IS TO BE BROKEN AT THE MASTHEAD, the flag is correctly folded, attached to the halyards and raised to the masthead before the ceremony commences.

Colour guard marches direct to within three paces of flagpole. Colour bearer only steps forward to pull on halyard to unfurl flag, then steps back between escorts.)

Director: "Pathfinders, repeat the Pledge and Law."

Director: "Colour bearer, post your FLAG."
(This command is used only for flag-on-a-staff ceremony)
Colour bearer posts Pathfinder flagstaff in its bracket, and steps back into position between escorts.

Director: "Colour guard, left or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
Colour guard returns in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the director, as commanded), to the front of the unit and marks time.

Director: "Colour guard, HALT. Fall IN."
Colour guard takes original position and stands at "attention."
(Unit captain regains guidon before standing at "attention")

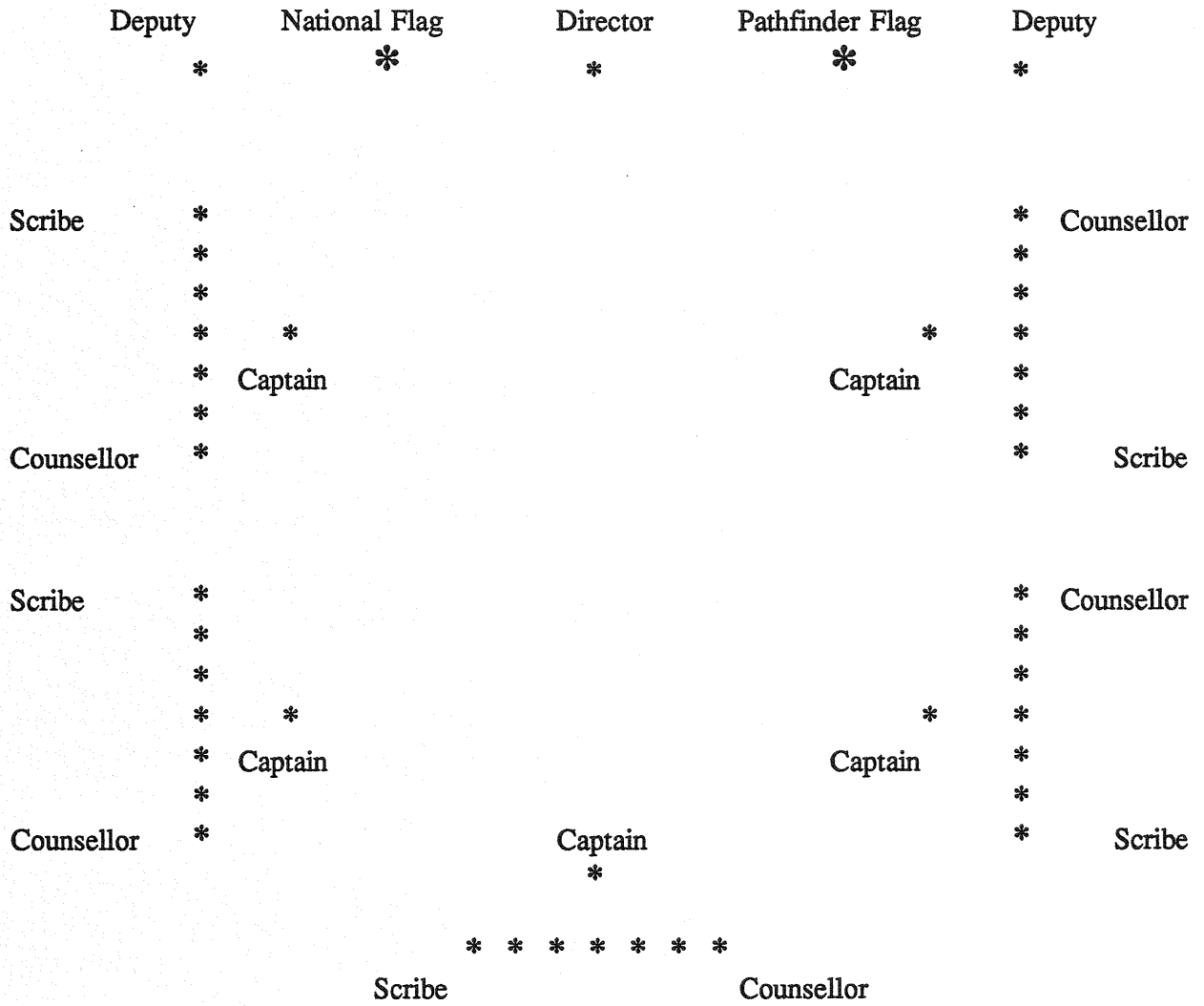
Director: "Pathfinders, stand at EASE."
Various activities may follow, such as inspections, guest speaker etc.

1301 SUGGESTED CLOSING CEREMONY - FLAG ON A STAFF/OR ON A FLAGPOLE (HOLLOW SQUARE FORMATION)

First whistle is given by the director.
Pathfinders cease activities and stand still.
Unit captains collect their guidons and take up positions.
Second whistle is given.

- Director:** "Pathfinders, on PARADE."
Pathfinders take up positions in rank two paces behind the captain.
The captain is centred in front of the unit.
Pathfinders take dressing without command, from the Pathfinder on the right.
- Director:** "Pathfinders, atten-TION. Prepare to form the colour guard."
Captain gives guidon to unit member.
- Director:** "Colour guard, fall OUT."
Colour bearer (unit captain) need not move. The two escorts take two paces forward, and form up each side of the colour bearer.
- Director:** "Left or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
Colour guard marches in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the director, as commanded), to a position three paces from the flag and marks time.
- Director:** "Colour guard, HALT. Left or right TURN."
The colour guard is halted in rank three paces in front of the flag.
- Director:** "Colour bearer, to the FLAG."
Colour bearer steps forward and lifts flagstaff from its bracket. With the assistance of escorts the colour bearer furls and cases the flag, then steps to director, salutes and hands over flag and staff, salutes again then steps back between escorts.
- FOR FLAG ON A FLAGPOLE: Colour bearer steps to the flagpole, unties halyard and lowers flag. At the same time, colour escorts step forward and gather flag up so that it does not touch the ground. Escorts fold flag while colour bearer ties halyard to pole. Colour bearer marches to the director, salutes, hands the flag to him, takes one pace backward, salutes again, then steps back between the escorts.*
- Director:** "Colour guard, left or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
Colour guard returns in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the director, as commanded), to the front of the unit and marks time.
- Director:** "Colour guard, HALT. Fall IN."
Colour guard takes original position and stands at "attention."
(Unit captain regains the guidon before standing at "attention")
- Director:** "Pathfinders, stand at EASE."
Make any announcements.
- Director:** "Pathfinders, atten-TION. Boys, remove HATS."
Benediction is offered.
- Director:** "Boys, replace HATS. Pathfinders, dis-MISS."

THE HOLLOW SQUARE FORMATION



CHAPTER 14

CALLING THE ROLL COLLECTING FEES

Director: "Scribes, atten-TION. Quick MARCH."

Scribes form into rank before the deputy director (secretary) to receive unit report cards.

Director: "Scribes, about TURN. To your units, quick MARCH."

Scribes return to units, check attendances, collect fees.

Director: "Scribes, atten-TION. Quick MARCH."

Scribes form into rank again before the deputy director and return cards and fees.

Director: "Scribes, about TURN. To your units, quick MARCH."

Scribes return to unit and stand "at ease." Director makes any necessary announcements about coming events, rearrangement of personnel of units, or election of new captains or scribes; presents Honour tokens earned etc.

Director: "Pathfinders, dis-MISS."

Pathfinders break from parade, and take their seats. The director introduces the guest speaker. During the talk, Pathfinders will be courteous to the speaker, and there should be absolutely no talking among themselves.

CHAPTER 15

INSPECTIONS

1500 CLUB INSPECTION PROCEDURE

Director: "The deputy director will now inspect the units."

Deputy Director: Marches to the first unit, and gives the command:

" _____ unit, atten-TION."

After inspecting the unit, the deputy director gives the command:

" _____ unit, stand at EASE."

Then moves on to the next unit.

Deputy Director: Comment on points earned or deducted, and these are recorded by the secretary.

1501 PATHFINDER CLUB FORMAL INSPECTION

For a formal inspection the Pathfinders will form in ranks by the club as a whole. Refer to References 721 and 722 "open order" and "close order," for preparing the club for a formal inspection.

A formal inspection must be announced to the club at least a week in advance. It may be held when there is a visitor from the General Conference, division, union conference, or local conference youth director. A local Pathfinder director, however, may conduct a formal inspection at any time he desires and may invite the district director to conduct this.

The purpose of the inspection is not a proficiency inspection of the leader; nevertheless, it will be a reflection on a director's leadership. This, in itself, should help a director bring the club up to a high rating.

To prepare the club for inspection so that the inspecting party can pass between the ranks, the club will be given open ranks.

The inspecting visitor may hold the club at "attention" throughout the inspection or he may direct the leader to give "at ease" to units or ranks as they wait to be inspected. These units or ranks, however, will be called back to "attention" by the club director when the inspecting visitor begins inspecting them.

Formation: For a formal inspection by a district director, Reference 1501 is followed.

Uniforms: Since the Pathfinders will be notified of a formal inspection a week or more in advance, it is expected that they will be in complete Pathfinder uniform, with insignia sewn on correctly, and cleaned, ironed or neatly pressed.

Sashes with honour tokens will be worn by those who have earned them. This will encourage the obtaining and the wearing of these items in the club.

Personal Appearance: This area of the inspection will include the neatness and personal appearance of each Pathfinder. Face, hands and fingernails will be clean. Hair should be neatly groomed. Posture should be correct when standing at the position of "attention."

Courtesy: When the inspection is being made, some of the Pathfinders may be asked questions, which should be answered politely. There will be absolutely no talking during any formation while the Pathfinders are at the position of "attention" or "at ease."

Throughout the entire inspection of the club, the Pathfinders will be observed for their courtesy to their leaders and to one another.

Drill: At the end of the inspection, before they are dismissed, have the club run through a few of the simple drill movements. In many clubs the drill area may be limited. However, the following movements may be executed correctly and precisely:

- a. Right dress.
- b. Salute and present colours.
- c. Stand easy and stand at ease.
- d. Right and left turn.
- e. About turn.

Discipline: Pathfinders will be observed to see if they obey orders promptly and cheerfully. Their classes will be watched to see if they are attentive and listen to instructions and other information that is given. During any devotional part of the program, Pathfinders need to be especially reverent.

Crafts: Craft classes will be observed for neatness, and care of their craft tools and supplies. The level of interest and ability will be noted.

Club Meeting Program: The club program should be well planned and balanced and conducted as scheduled. The meeting should open and close on time, and all other segments should begin and end at the appointed period.

The following should be included:

- a. Opening prayer.
- b. Opening and closing flag ceremonies.
- c. Pledge and Law.
- d. Director's minute.
- e. Closing prayer.

Club Flag: Each club, if at all possible, should have a Pathfinder flag and should receive credit in the inspection for having it at the inspection.

Unit Guidons: Each unit in the club will have a guidon and should receive credit in the inspection for displaying it. In order to receive this credit the unit guidons must be displayed correctly.

CHAPTER 16

CHURCH PARADE

There are occasions when it is necessary for the Pathfinders to march into a hall or a church, as for instance, at an Investiture Service or a special Pathfinder Rally.

Make prior arrangements with the church deacons so that sufficient seating will be provided at the front of the hall or church. These seats should be marked "reserved" and the deacons should see that they are kept clear.

The Pathfinders are to assemble in a foyer, basement, hall or even outside. In the case of an Investiture, the various classes will be grouped together. If it is a Rally, and flags are being used, the Pathfinders should assemble as for the Fair.

All instructions are given before entering the church or hall. There will be no loud commands inside the church or hall, where quietness and reverence must prevail. If the procedure is rehearsed beforehand, commands will be unnecessary. Preferably, the organist for the occasion would be one who has rehearsed with the Pathfinders.

When the national flag is carried into a church, it is never necessary to have a colour party. If flags are being carried into the church and it is intended that the bearers sit in the body of the church, the flags are to be placed in the front of the church in the appropriate holders. If, however, the bearers will be standing on the rostrum facing the congregation, this is not necessary.

On reaching their designated seats, Pathfinders all remain standing until a signal to sit is given by the director.

CHAPTER 17

FAIRS, RALLIES AND CAMPOREES

1700

RAISING THE FLAG AT A CAMPOREE (WITHOUT A PARADE)

The national flag should be raised at 8.00 a.m. It is usually undesirable to break into the camp program at this time and have assembly, therefore the flag is raised by a colour guard, without a parade.

More than one flag may be raised, for example the national flag and the camporee flag. In this case, two colour guards would be used. (The national flag is always raised first.) The colour guard consists of three Pathfinders, and is usually accompanied by the club director. They should be notified beforehand so they can practise their drill and be in full uniform. (Each subcamp has a flag-raising ceremony to raise the special subcamp flag.)

The club director and colour guard march to the assembly area (approximately thirty metres from the flagpole), and form up in rank. The parade marshal blows whistle (or air horn) at the flagpole. On the sound of the whistle every Pathfinder within sight or sound of the flagpole, no matter what they are doing, turns toward the flagpole and comes to attention.

Club Director: "Colour guard, atten-TION. Fall OUT."
Colour guard takes one pace forward.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guard, left or right TURN."
"Quick MARCH."
Colour guard marches in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the parade marshal, as commanded), to a position within three paces of the flagpole and marks time.

"Colour guard, HALT. Left or right TURN."

The colour bearer steps forward to the parade marshal, who is standing beside the flagpole, and salutes. The parade marshal hands the colour bearer the flag and salutes again, then steps to the flagpole, ties the flag to the halyard and raises the unfurled flag to the masthead. (An alternative method is to have the flag already raised to the masthead furled. The colour bearer then jerks the lower halyard to unfurl the flag.) As the flag reaches the masthead (or is broken at the mast) the escorts, together with any uniformed Pathfinders who may be within sight, salute. (A bugler may play "Reveille" while the flag is being raised or broken.)

Colour bearer does not salute, but holds the halyard. After the salute, the halyards are tied together and fixed firmly round the cleat. The colour bearer steps back between the escorts.

PARADE FOR FAIRS AND CAMPOREES

Clubs will form up in designated position off the parade ground as shown in the diagram following. The parade marshal will take up position in front of the first club and give commands.

Parade Marshal: "Parade, atten-TION. Clubs will march on parade, _____ club leading. Quick MARCH."

The first club will march off on the command, other clubs will mark time until their turn to move forward. Under the command of the club director, clubs will march-past the dais giving the "salute" and "eyes right," as in References 805 and 806. Someone may call "eyes right" and "eyes front" from the dais. The "salute" and "eyes right" is taken by an official guest, e.g. world youth director, division youth director, government official etc. who will take the salute.

Once past the dais, club directors will march their clubs to their assigned positions, bring them to the "halt" and stand them "at ease." When all clubs are in position and at ease, Reference 1704 is followed for the flag-raising ceremony.

Next is the presentation of club flags; see Reference 1706.

The conference youth director then gives the welcome.

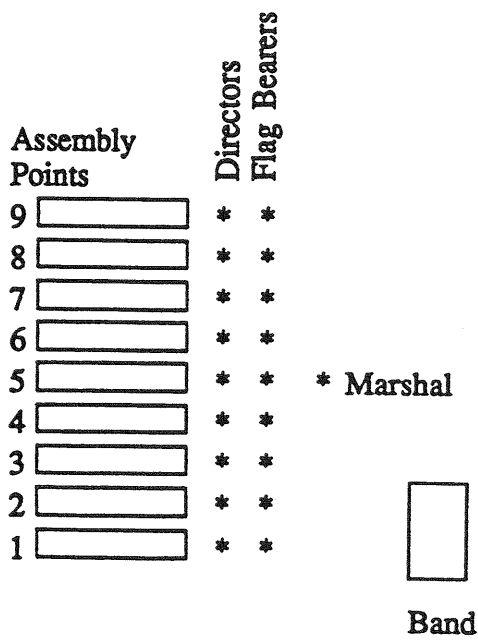
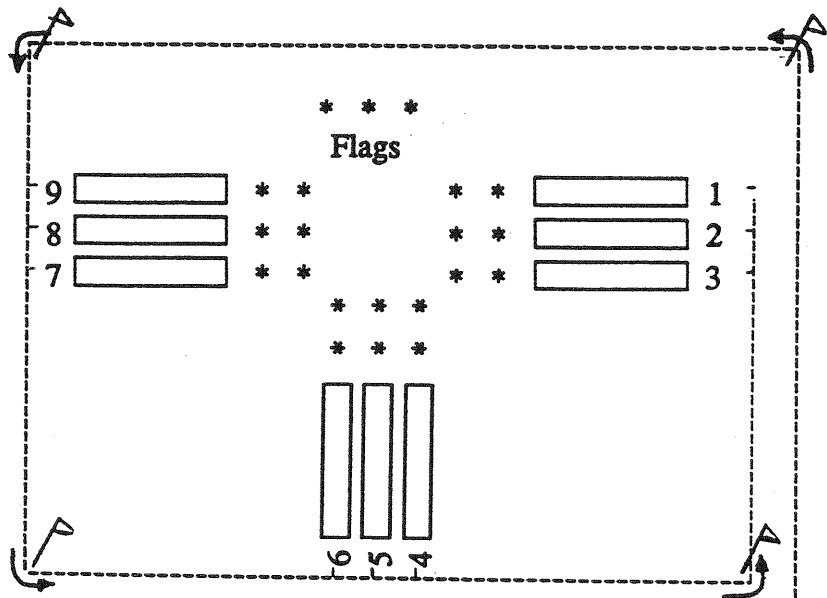
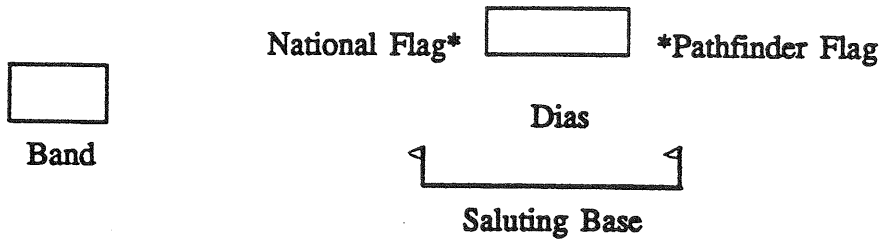
Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, atten-TION. Boys, remove HATS."
Prayer is offered.

"Boys, replace HATS. Pathfinders, stand at EASE. Stand EASY."
Youth director then introduces the guest of honour who will address the parade.

Parade Marshal: "Directors, prepare for inspection."
Parade marshal accompanies youth director and guest to clubs.

One of the options for club inspections, in Reference 1707, will be followed at this point. When the inspection party returns to dais the guest or youth director will comment on inspection. The youth director makes any announcements necessary concerning activities.

Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, atten-TION. Directors at your command."
Directors will then march their clubs to a position off the parade ground, bring them to the "halt" and "dismiss" them ready for activities. The parade marshal will advise where the club should be taken to be dismissed. An option may be to "about turn" and march away from the dais.



1703

OPTIONAL PARADE FOR FAIRS AND CAMPOREES

Clubs form up off the parade area and stand "at ease."

Parade Marshal: "Club markers, fall OUT"
Right-hand markers come to attention, march to designated spot, and stand "at ease."

Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, fall OUT."
Pathfinders come to attention, march to places on parade ground and stand "at ease."

Reference 1704 for the flag-raising ceremony now follows, for the breaking of the Pathfinder and national flags.

Then follows Reference 1706, for the presentation of club flags.

The conference youth director then gives the welcome.

Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, atten-TION. Boys, remove HATS."
Prayer is offered.

"Boys, replace HATS. Pathfinders, stand at EASE. Stand EASY."
Youth director then introduces the guest of honour who addresses the parade.

Parade Marshal: "Directors, prepare for inspection."
Parade marshal accompanies youth director and guest to clubs.

One of the options in reference 1707, for club inspections, will be followed at this point.

When inspection party returns to the dais, the guest or youth director will comment on the inspection.

Parade marshal takes up position in front of first club.

Parade Marshal: "Parade, atten-TION. Clubs will pass in review, _____ club leading. Quick MARCH."

The first club will march off on the command. Other clubs will mark time until their turn to move forward under the direction of the club director, marching past the dais and giving the "salute" and "eyes right" on the march, as in Reference 805.

Once clubs have passed dais, the club directors march their club to an area away from the parade ground. They then "halt" and "dismiss" their club, ready for the activities.

A TWO FLAG CEREMONY FOR FAIRS OR CAMPOREES (WITH A PARADE)

The national and Pathfinder flags will be correctly rolled and raised ready for breaking at the masthead, before the parade begins. The halyard is fixed to the cleat on the flagpole. Two colour guards will be used. Drum should beat out the step for colour guards.

Clubs should be "at ease," on parade.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards from the _____ and _____ clubs, atten-TION. Fall OUT."

The selected Pathfinders march to the front of the club, and form up as a colour guard in rank in front of the club flag bearer.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, left and/or right TURN. Quick MARCH."

The colour guards march in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the parade marshal, as commanded), to a position three paces in front of the flagpoles and mark time.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, HALT. Left and/or right, TURN."

Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, atten-TION."

The colour bearer of the colour guard for the national flag steps forward to the flagpole, and breaks the national flag by jerking the slack halyard.

As the flag is unfurled all on parade salute except the colour bearer. At this point, while all continue to salute, the parade marshal may ask the Pathfinders to repeat the optional flag salute:

"I honour my God, I honour my Queen,
I honour my country, I salute its flag."

The bugle will sound "Reveille," followed by the national anthem. Only club directors and those who are in uniform on the dais, continue to salute during the playing of the national anthem.

During the salute and the playing of the national anthem, the club flag bearers "present" their Pathfinder flags. All other Pathfinders and staff members stand to "attention." This includes the colour escorts. At the conclusion of the national anthem, the colour bearer for the national flag ties halyard and steps back between escorts.

The colour bearer for the Pathfinder flag will then step forward and break the Pathfinder flag. When the Pathfinder flag is unfurled, the parade marshal will step forward and ask all Pathfinders to repeat their Pledge and Law. This includes colour escorts.

At the conclusion of the Pledge and Law, colour bearer ties halyard and steps back between escorts.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, left and right TURN. Quick MARCH."

The colour guards return in file, by the shortest route (or a route

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, left and right TURN. Quick MARCH."
The colour guards return in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the parade marshal, as commanded), to the front of the club and mark time.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, HALT. Fall IN."
Colour guards return to original positions in the club and stand at "attention."

Parade Marshal: "Pathfinders, stand at EASE."
Youth director then continues on with the program.

1705 A TWO FLAG CLOSING CEREMONY FOR FAIRS OR CAMPOREES (WITH PARADE)

At a given signal, the Pathfinders take up their positions around the flagpole, for the closing ceremony. Directors align their clubs and stand them "at ease."

Make sure that club flags have been returned to the flag-stands at the dais, if taken out during the Fair or Camporee.

After the awarding of the trophies and pennants, and any necessary announcements have been made, the flags are lowered.

All directors should have a prearranged colour guard properly drilled on flag-lowering procedure and in full uniform, in the event of their being selected for this honour.

Parade Marshal: "Parade, atten-TION. Colour guards from the _____ and _____ clubs, fall OUT."
The selected Pathfinders fall out, march to the front of the club, and form up as a colour guard in rank in front of the club flag bearer.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, left and/or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
The colour guards will march in file, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the parade marshal, as commanded), to a position three paces in front of the flagpoles and mark time.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, HALT. Left and/or right TURN."
"Pathfinders, atten-TION."
The colour bearers step forward to the flagpoles, loosen the halyards and slowly lower the national and Pathfinder flags as the bugle sounds.

As the flags come down only the directors and those on the dais who are in uniform, salute. The bugler will play "Taps." One of the escorts steps to the flagpole and catches the fly of the flag to ensure that it does not touch the ground as it is lowered.

The flag is folded by the two escorts as the colour bearers tie halyards to poles. Escorts regain position after giving flags to colour bearers.

The colour bearers march over to the parade marshal, stop three paces in front of parade marshal, salute and hand the flags to the parade marshal, take one step backward, salute, turn about and rejoin escorts.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, left and/or right TURN. Quick MARCH."
The colour guards will return to their clubs, by the shortest route (or a route designated by the parade marshal, as commanded), to the front of their club and mark time.

Parade Marshal: "Colour guards, HALT. Fall IN."
Colour guards will take original positions and stand at "attention."

Parade Marshal: "Boys, remove HATS."
The parade marshal or someone designated by him, offers the closing prayer.

Parade Marshal: "Boys, replace HATS. Directors, at your com-MAND."
Directors salute, and march their club off the parade area. At a place of their choice the director will "halt" and "dismiss" the club. All members turn right, and break off after the count of two.

1706

PRESENTATION OF CLUB FLAGS

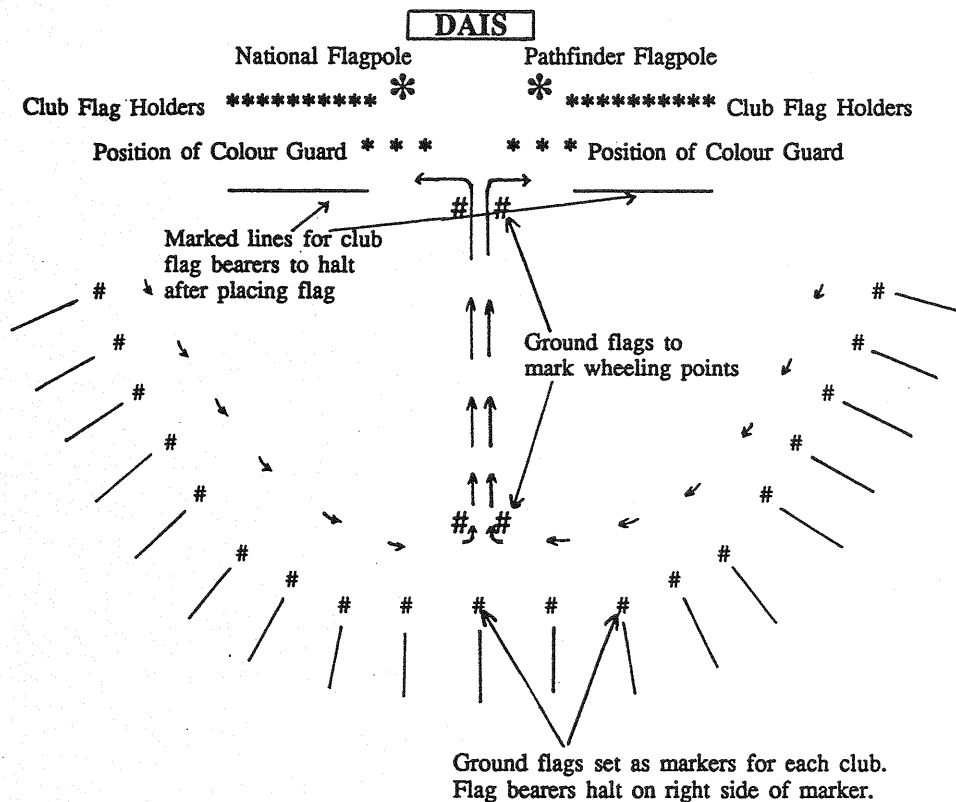
(Immediately following the raising of the two flags) Clubs remain "at ease" during this procedure. A side-drum may beat out the step as standard bearers march to the front of the parade.

Parade Marshal: "Club standard bearers, prepare to present your club flags." "Attention. Left and right TURN."
"Quick MARCH."
Standard bearers will march along the inside of the club marker flags; wheel at the centre, and march in pairs to the dais where they will separate again by a right or left wheel, to a position beside their appropriate flag holder, and then "halt" (see diagram following).

Parade Marshal: "Standard bearers, right and left TURN."
"Present FLAGS."
First bearer places club flag, steps back three paces and is followed by each bearer in turn. As each bearer steps backward he/she stands "at ease." They will thus be in a straight line, facing the flags, when last bearer is "at ease."

Parade Marshal: "Club standard bearers, attention."
"Inwards TURN."
"To your clubs, quick MARCH."
Standard bearers will return to their clubs by the same route, halt in front of their club at original position, smartly turn inwards facing the flags and stand "at ease."

Plan showing layout of parade ground and route of colour guard and club flag bearers for opening and closing parades.



1707

INSPECTION OF PATHFINDERS AT FAIRS, PARADES OR CAMPOREES

Sometimes a full inspection will not take place and the clubs will be reviewed from the front only. In such cases, as the inspecting party approaches each club in turn, the club director comes to "attention," turns about and gives the command: " club, atten-TION." Then turns about and salutes the inspecting party.

As the inspecting party leaves, the director turns about, and gives the command: " club, stand at EASE." The director then turns about and stands "at ease."

When a full inspection is required the director comes to "attention," turns about and gives the commands: " club, atten-TION. Left TURN. Open Order MARCH." The director then turns about and salutes the inspecting party and follows the inspecting party through the ranks.

Upon completion of the inspection the director again salutes the inspecting party. As the inspecting party leaves, the director turns about and gives the commands: " club, close order MARCH. Right TURN. Stand at EASE." The director then turns about and stands "at ease."

CHAPTER 18

DUTIES OF A PARADE MARSHAL

Prior to parade, the parade marshal:

- A. Selects a suitable position for the dais.
- B. Marks the marching route with direction flags. Marks the saluting distance with direction flags. Refer to saluting at the march-past, Reference 805.
- C. Marks the route to be taken by club flag bearers for club flag presentation (see diagram Reference 1706).
- D. Selects a suitable position for the flagpole(s). Either side of the dais or in front of the dais (see diagram in Reference 1702). The flags may be hoisted furled, to be broken during the ceremony.
- E. Marks the assembly points of each club, showing the position of the flag bearer and the marker.
- F. Familiarises club directors with procedures.
- G. Conducts the parade, choosing options as set out in chapter 17.
- H. Chooses an option for announcing "eyes right" past the dais. The director may call "eyes right" and a counsellor at the back of the club may call "eyes front"; or someone on the dais may call "eyes right" and "eyes front."
- I. Chooses an option for dispersing after the parade. eg clubs can "about turn" and march away from the dais, before being dismissed by the club director.
- J. Makes sure all club flags are in place, before commencing the closing parade.

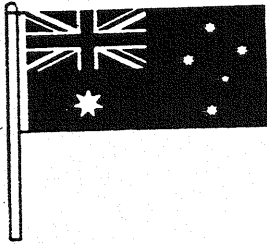
CHAPTER 19

FLAG RULES AND ETIQUETTE

Following are the regulations for the display of the national colours of various nations which comprise the South Pacific Division. In various countries where there is no policy for the display of the national colours and in such cases where they are members of the Commonwealth, it is suggested that the policy of Australia or New Zealand be used as the model.

1900 AUSTRALIA

Application of the Rules:



1. These rules apply to the flying of the Australian national flag and the Australian red ensign by persons and bodies respectively on land and at sea. They also apply to the use of flags on aircraft, ships and other seagoing craft. The rules do not apply to the flying of flags by the armed forces.
2. The Australian national flag is the correct flag to be flown on land by individuals, public and private organisations, firms etc.
3. Under existing legislation, the Australian red ensign is the proper flag to be flown by merchant vessels registered at an Australian port; it may also be flown on unregistered vessels and small craft that are the property of residents of Australia. The Australian red ensign is flown only at sea and never on land.
4. There is no prohibition on the use of the Australian national flag on unregistered small vessels at sea. A resident of Australia, if so desired, may fly the Australian national flag on a privately owned vessel.
5. The Australian white ensign is the proper flag to be flown by navy vessels. The Australian white ensign is flown only at sea, and never on land.

Dignity of the Flag:

1. The Australian national flag is to be displayed only in a manner befitting the national emblem; it should not be subjected to indignity or displayed in a position inferior to any other flag or ensign. The flag normally takes precedence over all other national flags. It should always be flown aloft and free.
2. It is undignified to use the Australian national flag in any of the following ways:
 - a. as a table or seat cover;
 - b. allowing it to fall onto or lie upon the ground;
 - c. as a masking for boxes, barriers or intervening space between floor and ground level on a dais or platform.

Due consideration should be given to flag etiquette and precedence whenever the Australian national flag is displayed. If a purely decorative effect is desired without the involvement of precedence, it is better to confine the display to flags of lesser status, e.g. house flags, or pennants of coloured bunting.

Use for Advertising or Commercial Purposes:

The flag should not be used for advertising or commercial purposes.

Defacement:

A flag is said to be "defaced" when a "badge of office" is superimposed upon an authorised flag. This has occurred on some official standards and flags. Current policy normally prohibits defacement of the Australian national flag.

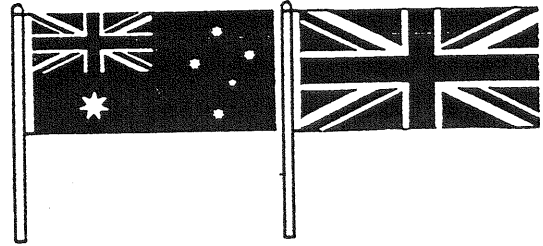
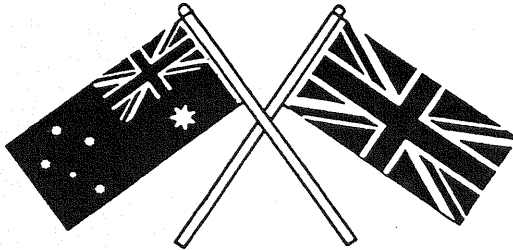
Position of the Australian National Flag for Display:

1. **On a staff:** the top-left (first) quarter to be placed in the position nearest the top of the staff. When carried, the flag should be aloft and free.
2. **On a flag rope (halyard):** the top-left quarter to be placed uppermost, raised as closely as possible to the top with the flag rope tight.
3. **Flat against a wall:** the top-left quarter to be placed uppermost on the observer's left, as viewed from the front.
4. **When used to cover a casket at funerals:** the top-left quarter to be draped over the left shoulder of the deceased. The flag should be removed before the casket is lowered into the grave or, at a crematorium, after the service.

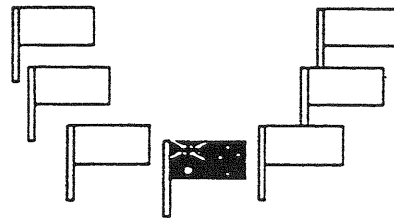
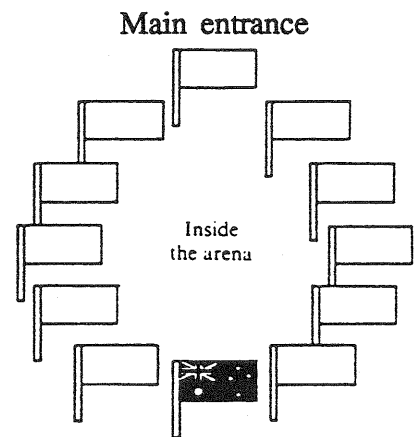
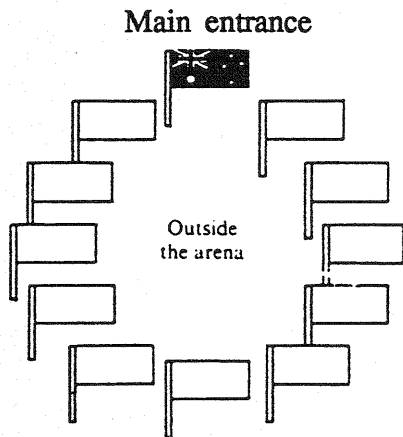
Position of Honour When Displaying the Australian National Flag:

1. **When displayed alone at a meeting:**
 - a. on a speaker's platform:
 - i. flat against the wall (as in the flying position): above and behind the speaker.
 - ii. on a staff: on the speaker's right as he faces the audience.
 - b. in the main body of the hall: from a staff on the left of the audience as they face the platform.
2. **When displayed with Pathfinder flag:**
 - a. against a wall: with crossed staffs, should be on the observers left when facing the flags, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.
 - b. on dais: on speaker's right, and other flags on speaker's left.
 - c. on floor: at the left of the audience as they face the platform. Other flags are to be to the right of the audience.
3. **When flown alone on top of or in front of a building:**
 - a. having two flagpoles: the flagpole on the left of the observer facing the flag.
 - b. with more than two flagpoles: as near as possible to the centre.

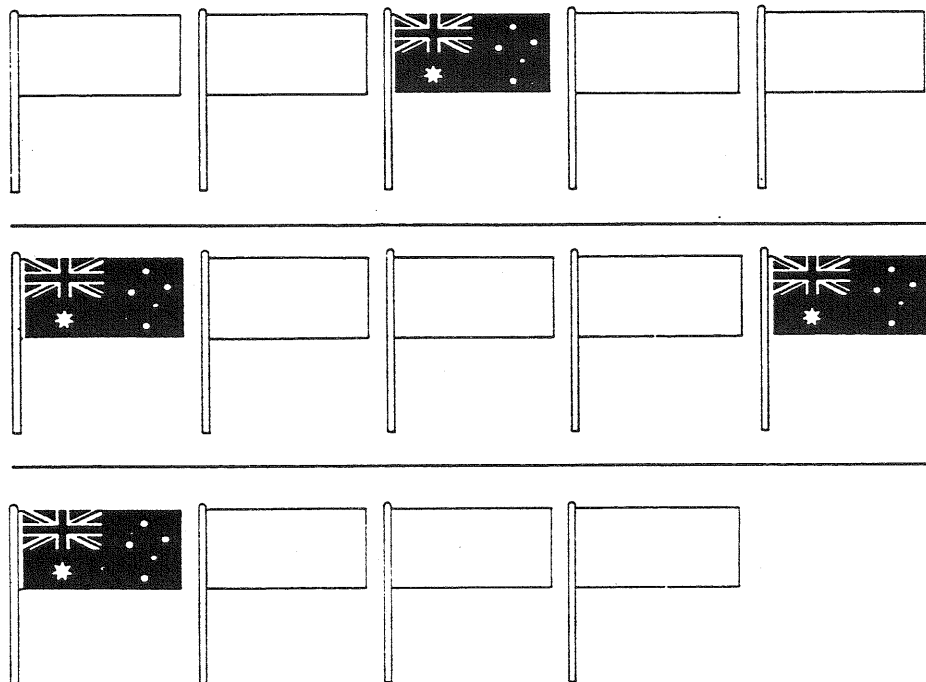
4. When displayed with the flags of one or more sovereign nations within Australia the Australian national flag should occupy the position of honour:
- with the flag of one nation, the Australian national flag should be on the left of the observer facing the flags. Both should be at the same height.
 - from cross-staffs, the Australian national flag should be on the left of the observer facing the flags. Its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



- in an enclosed circle of flags, the Australian national flag should be flown on the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance to a building or arena.
- in a semicircle of flags, the Australian national flag should be in the centre.

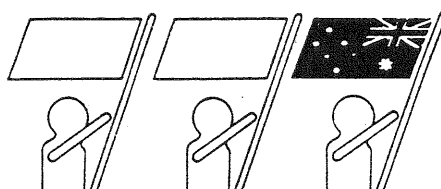


- if there is an even number of flags, the Australian national flag should be flown on the left of the observer facing the flags. Where two Australian flags are available, one should be flown at each end of the line. In a line of flags, the Australian national flag should be flown in the centre when one Australian flag only is available.

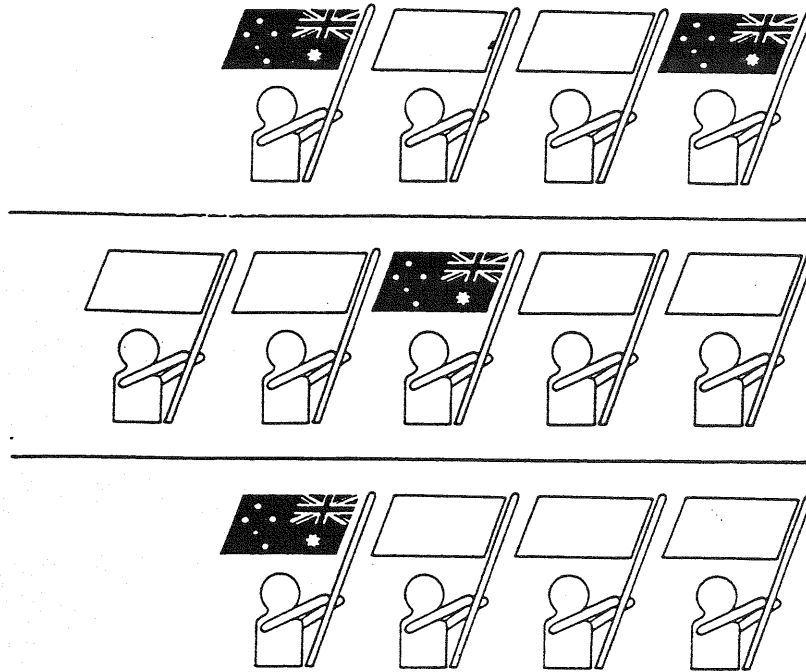


5. When carried in a procession:

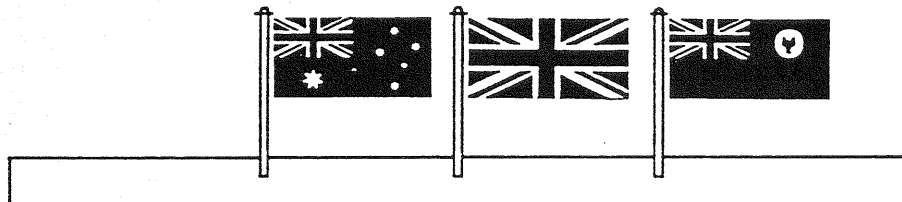
- a. single file if carried with other flags, the Australian national flag should always lead.



- b. abreast if carried in line abreast, it is preferable to have the Australian national flag at each end of the line. If only one Australian national flag is available, it should be placed in the centre of the line of flags carried abreast. Where the number of flags is even and the Australian national flag cannot be carried in the centre (of a line of flags abreast), it should be placed (carried) on the right-hand end of the line facing the direction of movement.



6. **When displayed with state flags, house flags, and club pennants, the Australian national flag should be flown on the left of a person facing the flags or at each end of a line of flags, and slightly higher. It is desirable to avoid flying the Australian national flag and state flags or house flags on the same flag rope (halyard). Nevertheless, the Australian national flag should always be at the peak.**
7. **When the Australian national flag, the Union Jack and a state flag are displayed on or in front of a building, the correct position is shown as below:**



8. **The Australian national flag, when flown or paraded, takes precedence over all other national flags. When flown with the flags of other sovereign nations, all flags should be flown on separate staffs and at the same height, all being of the same size, if possible. International practice forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another in time of peace. The Australian national flag should, however, be raised first and lowered last, unless the number of flags permits their being raised and lowered simultaneously.**

There is a standing approval for the Australian national flag to be flown from the main flagstaff on government buildings on all working days during normal working hours. It should be raised briskly and lowered ceremonially. The flag may be displayed at night, but only where it is properly illuminated.

9. It is permissible for the flying of flags on the days of national commemoration that regularly fall on public holidays to be restricted to General Post Offices and other principal government buildings in the state capitals, main Post Offices and principal government buildings in the territories, and Chief Post Offices in major country centres, that is where the population exceeds ten thousand people.

Days of National Commemoration:

On days of national commemoration the Australian national flag may be flown on any additional flagstaffs on public buildings. Special days of national significance are notified as they arise. The following occasions that occur annually are to be particularly noted:

- January 1 Anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- January 26 Australia Day (and on the holiday associated with Australia Day).
- April 25 Anzac Day (flags to be flown at half-mast till noon then at the peak until the close of office business for a normal working day).
- May 9 Anniversary of the inauguration of Canberra as the Seat of Government (Canberra only).
- June Official Birthday of the Sovereign and Commonwealth Day (The actual date of the Queen's Official Birthday is proclaimed annually).
- October 24 United Nations Day.
- November 11 Remembrance Day (flags should be flown at the peak from 8 am to 10.30 a.m., at half-mast from 10.30 a.m. till 11.03 a.m. and at the peak from 11.03 a.m. until the close of office business for a normal working day).

Half-Masting for Mourning:

Flags are flown at the half-mast position as a sign of mourning.

The flag is brought to the half-mast position by first raising it to the top of the mast and then immediately lowering it slowly to the half-mast position. The flag should be raised again to the top before being lowered for the day.

The position of the flag when flying at half-mast will depend on the size of the flag and the length of the flagstaff. It is essential that it be lowered at least to a position recognisably "half-mast" so as to avoid the appearance of a flag that has accidentally fallen away from the top of the mast owing to a loose flag rope. A satisfactory position for half-masting would normally be when the top of the flag is one-third of the distance down from the top.

Flags should be flown at half-mast when directed by the Minister for Administrative Services. The following are examples of the practice:

1. On the death of the Sovereign, from the time of the announcement of the death up to and including the funeral. (It is customary on the day when the Accession of the new Sovereign is proclaimed for flags to be raised to the top of the mast from 11.00 a.m. until the close of office business for a normal working day.)
2. On the death of a member of the Royal Family, in accordance with special commands from the Sovereign in each case, and/or by direction of the Minister for Administrative Services.
3. On the death of the Governor-General.
4. On the death of a distinguished Australian citizen, in accordance with protocol.
5. On the death of a foreign Sovereign or Head of State of a foreign country with which Australia maintains diplomatic relations, on the day of the funeral.
6. Where it is desired by authorities in cities or towns in Australia to fly the flag at half-mast as a sign of mourning following the death of a local citizen, it would be appropriate to do so on the day of the funeral. The flag should be raised to the top after interment has taken place.
7. Generally speaking, on days of national commemoration it is undesirable to fly flags at half-mast, except as indicated in the Rule. If on these days it is intended to honour some deceased distinguished person, it would be appropriate for the flag to be flown at half-mast on the building in which the deceased is lying in state, and at the top of the mast after the body has been removed.

Unveiling Ceremony:

The Australian national flag should not be used as the covering of a statue, monument or plaque for an unveiling ceremony. It may be displayed, however, as a distinctive feature of the ceremony on a staff or on the wall alongside or behind. A plain cover should be used on the statue etc. to be unveiled.

Conduct on Ceremonial Occasions During Religious Services etc. when the flag is Hoisted, Lowered etc.

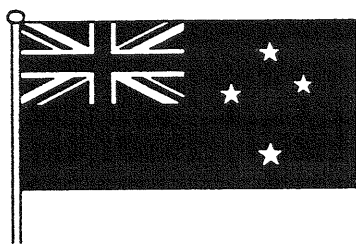
When the Australian national flag is raised or lowered, or when it is carried in a parade or review, all persons present should face the flag, men should remove their hats, and all should remain silent. Persons in uniform should salute.

Distress Signal:

To fly a flag upside down is a signal of distress. The Australian national flag should not be displayed with the top left quarter down on any occasion except as a genuine signal of distress.

Disposal of the Flag:

When a flag becomes dilapidated and is no longer in a suitable condition for use, it should be destroyed in a dignified way by burning privately.



By statute, by tradition, and from long usage the blue ensign with the Southern Cross is the national flag. It may be flown on land by every New Zealand citizen; it should be used at all times on shore in preference to all other flags, including the Union Jack, which is now generally accepted to be the national flag of the United Kingdom. Every British citizen has the right to fly the Union Jack on land, but in New Zealand the New Zealand flag should be given pride of place when more than one flag is flown.

Displaying the Flag:

The New Zealand Ensign may be flown on land by every New Zealand citizen. It is made in three standard sizes:

3.6 metres x 1.8 metres	(12' x 6')	Ceremonial use only.
2.25 metres x 1.4 metres	(9' x 4'6")	Normal size for general use.
1.8 metres x 0.9 metre	(6' x 3')	Storm flag.

In all cases the length of the flag should be twice its breadth. Its colour is royal blue, not navy blue.

The New Zealand Ensign should be displayed as follows:

1. **On a Staff:** The flag should be hoisted to the peak of the staff, with the Union quarter uppermost. When carried the flag should be held aloft and free.
2. **On a Halyard:** The Union quarter should be uppermost, hoisted as closely as possible to the block, with the halyard taut.
3. **Against a Wall:** The Union quarter should be in the upper left-hand corner as viewed by a person looking toward the wall.
4. **In a Window:** The Union quarter should be in the upper left-hand corner as seen by an observer in the street.
5. **Suspended Vertically Above a Street:** The Union quarter should be uppermost and to the left of an observer where possible. On a street running west to east the Union quarter should be to the north; on a street running north to south the Union quarter should be to the east, i.e. on the left of an observer facing east or south respectively..
6. **On a Speaker's Platform:** When flown from a staff, the flag should be placed on the speaker's right as he faces the audience. When displayed against a wall, the flag should be above and behind the speaker, with the Union quarter uppermost and to the left as seen by the audience.

7. **Crossed Flags:** When two flags on staffs are crossed, the New Zealand Ensign should be on the right (the observer's left) with its staff over that of the other flag.
8. **When used to cover a casket at funerals** the Union quarter should be placed at the head of the casket over the left shoulder of the deceased. The flag should be secured at its four corners and removed before the casket is lowered into the ground.

When the New Zealand Ensign is displayed with the flags of other nations, each flag should be flown from a separate mast. The masts should be of equal height and all flags of the same size, if possible. When the masts are of different height, the New Zealand Ensign should occupy the senior position on the highest of them (usually the centre mast). International usage forbids the display of one nation's flag above that of another nation.

If both the Union Jack and the New Zealand Ensign are flown from the same building, the New Zealand Ensign should occupy the senior position to the right of the Union Jack, i.e. on the observer's left. When flown with other flags, the New Zealand Ensign should occupy the senior position on the right. An exception is made when flags are flown from a royal or vice regal dais. On these occasions the flag of the guest of honour (e.g. the Sovereign's personal flag in New Zealand, the personal standard of any member of the Royal Family, or the Governor-General's flag) takes precedence over the New Zealand Ensign.

As a general guide, the order of precedence, right to left, of a row of flags flown from poles of equal height on any building would be: New Zealand Ensign, Union Jack, other Commonwealth flags (in alphabetical order), foreign flags (in alphabetical order), house flags. The New Zealand Ensign would be on the observer's extreme left. Unless all flags are raised and lowered simultaneously, the senior flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.

If foreign flags only are flown, they should be ranged from right to left in alphabetical order.

When flags only are flown in a semicircle the New Zealand Ensign should be given the place of honour in the centre.

When carried in a procession with other flags the New Zealand Ensign should be given the place of honour at the head of the column. If two flags are carried side by side, the place of honour is on the right of the column.

Defacing the Flag:

Any person who defaces the New Zealand Ensign by placing on it any sign, representation, or letter, commits an offence.

Use of the Flag for Advertising Purposes:

The flag should not be used for advertising purposes. The use of a trademark that contains a representation of the flag of any Commonwealth country, or of the coat of arms or any insignia of New Zealand, is prohibited unless the authority of Her Majesty the Queen or of the Governor-General has first been obtained.

General:

The New Zealand Ensign is the national flag, and care should be taken to treat it with respect. It should always be displayed as a flag and not used as a means of decoration; it should not be allowed to touch the ground; it should not be used as a draping or as a table covering.

The flag should never be flown in a position inferior to that of any other national flag or ensign.

Distress Signal:

A flag flown upside down is a recognised signal of distress.

Hours Flown:

It is customary to fly the flag from 8.00 a.m. until sunset. The breaking of the flag at the masthead is regarded as a symbol of hope for the future; the lowering of the flag at dusk is a symbol of respect for the past. The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered more slowly.

The flag is not lowered because of climatic conditions.

Disposal of the Flag:

When a flag becomes dilapidated and is no longer in a suitable condition to be used, it should be destroyed by burning.

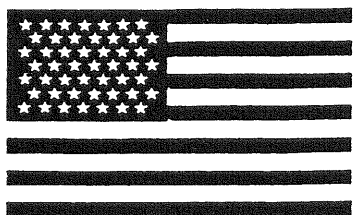
Flags Flown at Half-Mast:

Flags are flown at half-mast as a sign of mourning. The flag is first hoisted to the masthead and then lowered slowly to the half-mast position. It should again be hoisted to the peak before being hauled down. At half-mast the top of the flag should be approximately one-third of the length of the mast from the peak. Its exact position will depend on the length of the flagstaff and the size of the flag, but it should be recognisably at half-mast. In this position the flag should never be less than its own depth from the top of the mast.

On occasions when the New Zealand Ensign is flown at half-mast, other flags should not fly superior to it; for preference, they should be lowered completely.

1902

AMERICAN SAMOA



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."

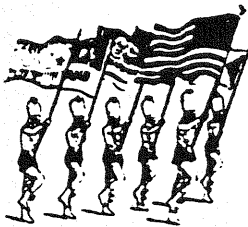
It is the universal custom to display the national flag from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open on all days that weather permits, but especially on national and state holidays and other days that may be proclaimed by the President of the United States. On Memorial Day the U.S. flag should be half-staffed until noon.

The U.S. flag may be displayed at night when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

The U.S. flag should be displayed on or near the main building of every public institution, during school days in or near every schoolhouse, and in or near every polling place on election days.

Always hoist the U.S. flag briskly. Lower it ceremoniously.

The U.S. flag, when carried in a procession with another or other flags, should be either on the marching right (the flag's own right) or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of that line. Never display the U.S. flag from a float except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.

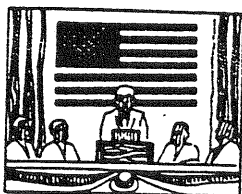
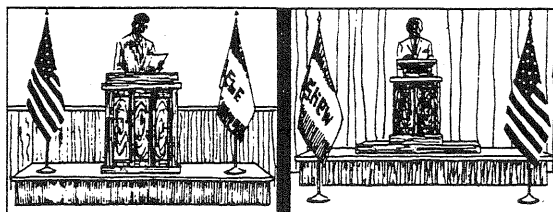


Saluting the Flag: When a national flag is raised or lowered as part of a ceremony, or when it passes by in a parade or in review, all persons should face it and stand at attention.

A man or woman in a military uniform should give a hand salute. A man not in uniform salutes by removing his hat with his right hand and holding it at his left shoulder, with his right palm inward over his heart. A man without a hat salutes by placing his right hand over his heart. A woman salutes by placing her right hand over her heart. Women do not remove their hats to salute the flag. The flag should be saluted at the moment it passes by in a parade or in review. Citizens of other countries stand at attention, but need not salute.

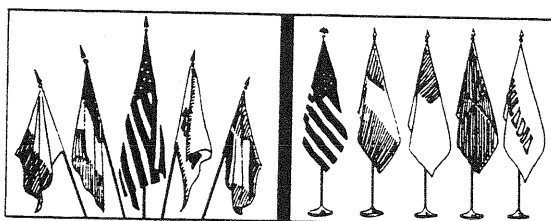


Displaying the Flag: In the chancel of a church or on a speaker's platform the U.S. flag is placed to the speaker's right. Other flags are to be placed to the speaker's left. When displayed elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform the U.S. flag should be placed at the right of the audience as they face the platform. Other flags are to be to the left of the audience.

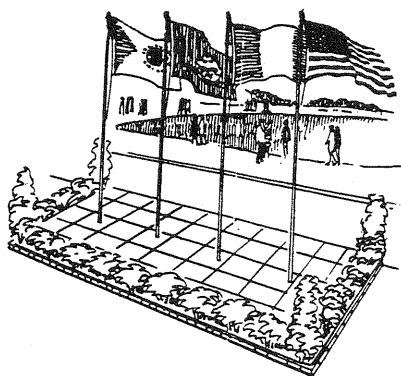


If displayed flat against the wall on a speaker's platform, the U.S. flag should be placed above and behind the speaker with the union of the flag in the upper left-hand corner as the audience faces the flag.

The U.S. flag should be at the centre 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 the U.S. flag is on display with flags of other nations, all staffs should be of equal height with the U.S. flag in the position of honour at the U.S. flag's own right, which is the extreme left as the flags are viewed.

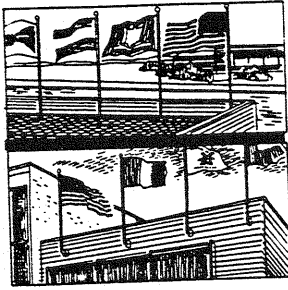


The U.S. flag, when displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the U.S. flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

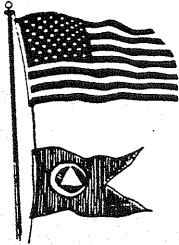


When displayed outdoors with other flags, the position of honour for the U.S. flag is the U.S. flag's own right, which is normally the extreme left position as the flags are most frequently viewed.

When the U.S. flag is displayed on a pole projecting from a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When suspended from a rope extending from the building on a pole, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.



When flags of two or more nations are displayed: in this circumstance, all the flags including the U.S. flag, 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 other flags are flown from the same halyard: the U.S. flag should always be at the peak. When other flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the U.S. flag is hoisted first and lowered last. No flag may fly above or to the right of the U.S. flag.

When flown at half staff: The U.S. flag should be first hoisted to the peak for a moment and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.

The U.S. flag should form a distinctive feature at the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

When the U.S. 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.

Important Don'ts:

- * The U.S. flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.
- * Never in any way should any disrespect be shown the U.S. flag.
- * The U.S. flag should never be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colours, state flags, and organisation or institutional flags are dipped as a mark of honour.
- * The U.S. flag should never be displayed with the union down except as a signal of dire distress.
- * The U.S. flag should never touch anything beneath it - ground, floor, water or merchandise.
- * The U.S. flag should never be carried horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- * Always allow the U.S. flag to fall free - never use the U.S. flag as drapery, festooned, drawn back, or up in folds. For draping platforms and decoration in general, use blue, white and red bunting. Always arrange the bunting with blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.
- * The U.S. flag should never be fastened, displayed, used or stored in a manner that will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way.
- * Never use the U.S. flag as a covering or drape for a ceiling.
- * Never place anything on the U.S. flag. The U.S. flag should never have placed upon it, or on any part of it, or attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature.
- * Never use the U.S. flag for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything. The U.S. flag should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform.

Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

- * Never display the U.S. flag from a float except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.

Disposal:

When the U.S. flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning, privately.

OTHER COUNTRIES

The following countries do not have a published flag criterion and it is therefore recommended that the Pathfinder clubs of individual countries relate to the flag act of the country under which they were a protectorate, trust territory, etc., or whose influence is most recognised in the present day. A flag Act for Great Britain is not in print and it is therefore suggested that those countries which relate to Great Britain, use either the Australian or New Zealand flag Etiquette as a model.

1903	COOK ISLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
1904	FIJI	GREAT BRITAIN
1905	FRENCH POLYNESIA	FRANCE
1906	KIRIBATI	GREAT BRITAIN
1907	NEW CALEDONIA	FRANCE
1908	NIUE	NEW ZEALAND
1909	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	AUSTRALIA
1910	PITCAIRN ISLAND	GREAT BRITAIN
1911	SOLOMON ISLANDS	GREAT BRITAIN
1912	TONGA	GREAT BRITAIN
1913	TUVALU	GREAT BRITAIN
1914	VANUATU	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1915	WESTERN SAMOA	NEW ZEALAND

CHAPTER 20

PLEDGES

The following salutes may be used in your club meetings, in addition to the pledge and law:

2000 AUSTRALIAN FLAG SALUTE

I honour my God, I serve my Queen, I salute the flag.

2001 OPTIONAL FLAG SALUTE

I honour my God, I honour my Queen, I honour my Country, I salute its flag.

2002 AMERICAN FLAG SALUTE

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.

2003 BIBLE SALUTE

I pledge allegiance to the Bible, God's Holy Word, and will take it as a lamp unto my feet, a light unto my path, and hide its words in my heart that I may not sin against God.

