

VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Day

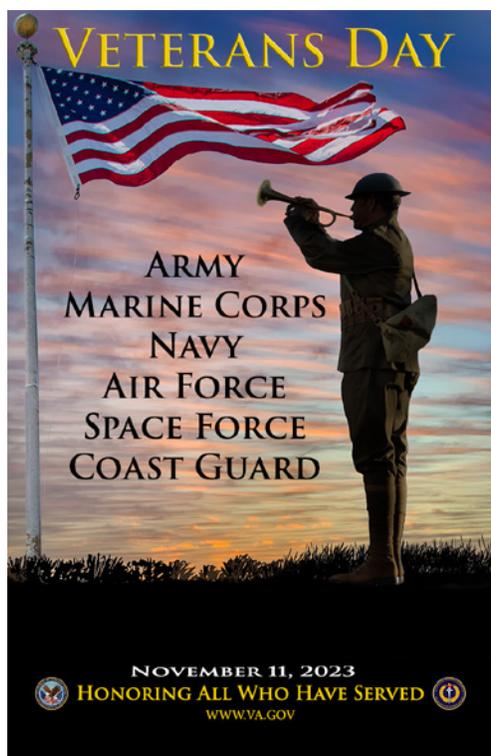
2023 Teachers Resource Guide

Download your
free copy of the
**OFFICIAL Veterans
Day Poster**
See page 3 for details



The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans Day National Committee are pleased to provide you with this Teachers Resource Guide. It is our hope that by thanking America's Veterans and their families for their service and sacrifice, we can reward them with the honor they so richly deserve.

Introduction	page 4
Program Guide.....	page 5
Origins of Veterans Day	page 6
Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	page 7
The Difference between Veterans Day and Memorial Day.....	page 8
America's Wars	page 9
Prisoners of War (POWs) and Those Missing in Action.....	page 10
Veterans Service Organizations.....	page 12
Scholarships	page 13
Medal of Honor	page 14
Student Activities.....	page 18
Veterans Legacy Program	page 19
Respecting the Flag.....	page 20
Folding The Flag.....	page 21
2023 Veterans Day National Committee	page 23



Each year, the Veterans Day National Committee publishes a commemorative Veterans Day poster. The poster is selected from artwork submitted by artists nationwide and is distributed to VA facilities across the country and to military installations around the world. It also serves as the cover of the official program for the Veterans Day Observance at Arlington National Cemetery.

This year's poster is by Mr. Gene Russell, a Photographer at the VA headquarters in Washington D.C. For information about the inspiration for Mr. Russell's design, visit the [Veterans day poster announcement webpage](https://news.va.gov/122205/2023-veterans-day-poster-contest-winner-is/) at news.va.gov/122205/2023-veterans-day-poster-contest-winner-is/.

Current and past Veterans Day posters are available for download from [VA's Veterans Day Poster Gallery](https://www.flickr.com/photos/veteransaffairs/albums/72177720300172803) at www.flickr.com/photos/veteransaffairs/albums/72177720300172803.

Our American Veteran

A Veteran of the United States is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces, Public Health Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or Environmental Science Service. The Veteran must have earned any character of discharge other than dishonorable. **On Veterans Day, we honor the service and sacrifice of all Veterans – living and deceased.**

Introduction

Welcome to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2023 Veterans Day School and Teachers Resource Guide. As Veterans Day approaches, we hope you will help your students connect with Veterans who served in the past, as well as service members now on active duty. We can all better appreciate the freedoms we have because of the men and women who have served in defense of the United States.

There are about 18 million Veterans living among us, in every state and territory and from every walk of life. Many of the students in your class may be the son, daughter, cousin, or other relative of a Veteran or current Servicemember. By engaging in discussion about these crucial members of our society, your students will be able to hear from and about those who helped shape U.S. history. Our hope is that students will be encouraged to learn more of these often unheard stories from those close to them.

This resource guide, along with another group of America's finest — our teachers — will allow your students to learn more about the price our brave Veterans have paid to defend our nation.

The School Assembly:

Because the weather can be quite cold in November in many parts of the country, an indoor assembly is far more sensible than one that would take place outside, eliminating the need for foul weather plans.

The scope of such a program may be expanded to permit invitations to the community from local Veterans groups. Students can be encouraged to bring family members who are (or were) parents, siblings or grandparents) who have served in the Uniformed Service.

Nearly 100 Veterans of America's wars -- from World War II to the Global War on Terrorism -- join cadets of the Elbert County Comprehensive High School Junior Reserve Officer Training Program in rendering a hand salute, in honor of Veterans and our fallen heroes during a Veterans Day commemoration.

Georgia National Guard photo by Capt. William Carraway

Inviting Local Veterans Groups:

Inviting local Veterans groups makes assembly programs far more exciting and meaningful for students. Students tend to better understand and absorb the significance of Veterans Day when they can attach a human face to it.

In addition, Veterans groups often put on very exciting shows. From stirring renditions of the National Anthem to thrilling speeches and stories, Veterans will both entertain and educate students.

You can find Veterans groups in your area through your local Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs) and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical facilities or regional offices. You may be surprised at how many Veterans live in your area. Schools that send out invitations often end up with former generals and admirals, Medal of Honor recipients and other distinguished Veterans as guest speakers. A listing of VSOs appears on page 12 of this guide. Or visit www.va.gov/ogc/apps/accreditation/index.asp for an online directory of Veterans' groups.



Program Guide:

Undoubtedly, your school will want to put on a program worthy of all your distinguished guests. The following are some suggestions for a sample program guide that will make this Veterans Day memorable for both students and guests:

Prelude and Posting of Colors — As the audience enters to be seated, a school or community musical organization may offer several appropriate selections. A procession and posting of the colors (U.S. Flag) is a stirring event. Local VSOs often participate in such programs with their impressive array of military banners and U.S. Flags.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Singing of the National Anthem — The program chairperson, school principal or student body president should invite the audience to stand and join in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance and singing the National Anthem.

Introductory Remarks — Brief introductory remarks set the tone for the entire program. Consider reading the President’s Veterans Day Proclamation, which the White House issues in advance and posts on the internet. For more information, please visit: www.whitehouse.gov.

Additional remarks and suitable quotations for speeches can be found on the [Veterans Day website](https://department.va.gov/veterans-day/).
<https://department.va.gov/veterans-day/>

Introduction of Guests — Introduce any special guests, who may include local government officials, school alumni with distinguished military service, Veterans from the community who represent different periods of service and faculty members who are Veterans.

Principal Speaker — Your principal speaker should be invited far enough in advance to allow adequate preparation for your program.

Student Essay or Reading — By including various presentations by individual pupils in school programs, student body participation may be increased. Selected essays from class or school-wide competitions may be read aloud by the authors. The reading of a well-known patriotic address by a U.S. president or war hero is also effective. There are a number of published musicals/narratives that can enhance your program. A student-performed short play or skit can be quite entertaining as well.

Moment of Silence, Taps — While Veterans Day is primarily a tribute to America’s living Veterans, it is always appropriate to recognize and remember those who gave their lives for our country. More than a century ago, World War I ended when an armistice – a truce – took effect at 11 a.m. on November 11, 1918; thus, the saying that the war ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. Although 11 a.m. remains a traditional hour for remembering our fallen heroes, a moment of silence is appropriate at any point in the program. This may be followed by the playing of “Taps.” For more information on the history of Taps please visit www.tapsbugler.com.

Closing — The Master of Ceremonies announces “Retire the Colors.” Accompanied by appropriate music, such as a John Philip Sousa march, the Colors are paraded out of the assembly area. This concludes the ceremony.



The Meade High School JROTC Color Guard performs during a Veterans Day Assembly held at MacArthur Middle School, which has a “Partners In Education” program, where Servicemembers act as mentors to students.
Photo by: Daniel Kucin Jr. Baltimore Sun

Origins of Veterans Day

“To Honor Veterans of All Wars”

Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, Alabama organized an Armistice Day parade for that city on November 11, 1947 to honor Veterans for their loyal service. Later, U.S. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas proposed legislation changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day – to honor all Veterans who have served America.

In 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a bill proclaiming November 11th as Veterans Day and called upon Americans everywhere to re-dedicate themselves to the cause of peace. He issued a presidential order directing the head of the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs) to form a Veterans Day National Committee to organize and oversee the national observance of Veterans Day. In addition to fulfilling that mission, the committee oversees the annual production and distribution of a Veterans Day poster and a Teachers Resource Guide.

In 1968, Congress moved Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. However, it became apparent that the November 11th date – the end of

World War I – was historically significant to many Americans. As a result, Congress formally returned the observance of Veterans Day to its traditional date in 1978.

The Veterans Day National Ceremony is held each year on November 11th at Arlington National Cemetery. At 11 a.m., a color guard made up of members from each branch of the military renders honors to America’s war dead during a tradition-rich ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The President or his representative places a wreath at the Tomb and a bugler sounds “Taps.” The balance of the ceremony, including a “Parade of Flags” by numerous VSOs, takes place inside the Memorial Amphitheater, adjacent to the Tomb.

In addition to planning and coordinating the National Veterans Day Ceremony, the Veterans Day National Committee supports a number of Veterans Day Regional Sites. These sites conduct Veterans Day celebrations that provide excellent examples for other communities to follow.

YOU CAN'T GET TODAY'S NEWS OUT OF YESTERDAY'S PAPERS--READ THE PIONEER

BEMIDJI DAILY PIONEER

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XVI. NO. 273 BEMIDJI, MINN., THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1918 FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

GERMANY SURRENDERS!

Hun Military Leaders Bear the White Flag

53 PRECINCTS REPORT; TOTAL SLOW COMING IN; SURPRISES

Nelson Wins By Nearly 1,000 Votes; Burnquist Wins Over Four Others

DRYS SEEN WINNER BY BIG LEAD; KNUTSON WINS

McGhee Leads Stewart; Sheriff Close; Paulson Is Elected; Rako Winner

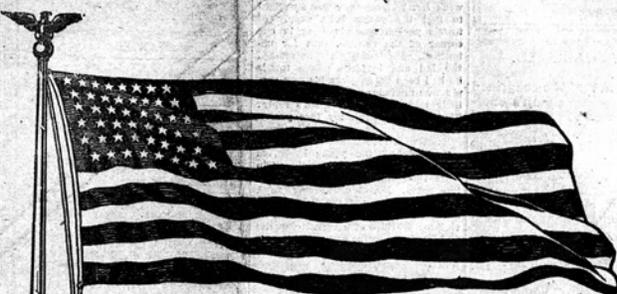
The following totals are made up from these voting precincts: The wards of Bemidji, Town of Bemidji, Taylor, Grant Valley, Kellher village, Frohn, Eskies, Turtle River town, Solway, Teastrike, Northern Jones, Liberty, O'Brien, Nelsish, Bur-sh, Shooka, Burnett, Lammera, Maple Ridge, Wilton, Sugar Bush, Turtle Lake, Turtle River village, Funkley, Blackduck village, Summit, Benville, Lee, Hagall, Hornet, Black-

United Press Head Cables Victory Story

(Special to The Pioneer.)
St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press associations, and William Phillip Simms, war correspondent of the United Press, sent in the account of the unconditional surrender of the Germans. The story is correct, and was sent from Brest.

This statement was made by telephone to The Pioneer this afternoon by D. D. Meredith, manager of the Northwest Bureau, United Press, St. Paul. He was called for confirmation of the report and said it was being sent broadcast throughout the country over the United Press wires to the newspapers who are members.

A. P. DENIES REPORT.
(By Associated Press.)
St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Report being sent out that Germany has surrendered is untrue, according to an inquiry sent to Washington and



Armistice Is Signed Behind Allied Armies Battle Lines At 2 o'Clock This Afternoon

(By United Press.)
WASHINGTON, NOV. 7.—THE GREATEST WAR IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY CAME TO AN END AT TWO O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON (EUROPEAN TIME) WHEN THE ALLIED MILI-

CHAIRMEN ARE SELECTED AS DIRECTORS OF WAR CAMPAIGN

Various Townships Are Organized for Big Drive; North Half County Ready

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM

Central Subscription Stations for City; Elk Building and Lincoln School

At a meeting of the executive committee of the United War Work campaign held at the Commercial club yesterday, final plans and arrangements were made for the big drive. Allotments for each and every individual have been made. That is a minimum has been established and each individual must call at the subscription booth located in the Elk building for the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

In 1921, an American soldier – his name “known but to God” – was buried on a Virginia hillside overlooking the Potomac River and Washington, D.C. The burial site of this unknown World War I soldier in Arlington National Cemetery became known as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The neoclassical, white marble sarcophagus depicts three carved Greek figures representing Peace, Victory, and Valor. Inscribed on the back of the Tomb are the words:

“Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God.”

The Tomb sarcophagus stands above the grave of the Unknown Soldier of World War I. To the west are the crypts for an Unknown Soldier from World War II

and the Korean War. A white marble slab flush with the plaza marks each crypt.

In the following years, thousands of people flocked to Arlington National Cemetery to pay their respects at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which soon came to symbolize the sacrifices of all American Servicemembers.

In 1926, Congress established a military guard to protect the Tomb during daylight hours. Since midnight on July 2, 1937, the Army has maintained a 24-hour guard over the Tomb. Sentinels of the 3rd U.S. Infantry, “The Old Guard,” assumed these duties on April 6, 1948, maintaining a constant vigil regardless of weather conditions.



Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Arlington Cemetery) Washington D.C, United States of America

The Difference Between Veterans Day and Memorial Day

Both holidays were established to recognize and honor the men and women who have worn the uniform of the United States Armed Forces. Memorial Day, which is observed on the last Monday in May, was originally set aside as a day for remembering and honoring military personnel who died in the service of their country, particularly those who died in battle or as a result of wounds sustained in battle.

Veterans Day is intended to thank and honor all those who served honorably in the military – living and dead – whether in wartime or peace. In fact, Veterans Day is largely intended to thank living Veterans for their service, to acknowledge that their contributions to our national security are appreciated, and to underscore the fact that all those who served - not only those who died - have sacrificed and done their duty.

To ensure the sacrifices of America’s fallen heroes are never forgotten, in December 2000 the U.S. Congress passed and the president signed into law “The National Moment of Remembrance Act,” P.L. 106-579, creating the White House Commission

on the National Moment of Remembrance. The commission’s charter is to “encourage the people of the United States to give something back to their country, which provides them so much freedom and opportunity” by encouraging and coordinating commemorations in the United States of Memorial Day and the National Moment of Remembrance.

The National Moment of Remembrance encourages all Americans to pause wherever they are at 3 p.m. local time on Memorial Day for a two minute of silence to remember and honor those who have died in service to the nation.

On October 7, 2016, President Obama signed the Veterans Day Moment of Silence Act. The law requires that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe a two-minute national moment of silence on Veterans Day at 3:11 p.m. Atlantic standard time, 2:11 p.m. Eastern standard time, 1:11 p.m. Central standard time, 12:11 p.m. Mountain standard time, 11:11 a.m. Pacific standard time, 10:11 a.m. Alaska standard time, and 9:11 a.m. Hawaii-Aleutian standard time.



Veteran salutes the headstone of a fallen soldier in a cemetery.

America's Wars



WORLD WAR I

(1917 - 1918)

Total Forces.....	4,734,991
Battle Deaths.....	53,402
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	63,114
Wounded.....	204,002



KOREAN WAR

(1950 - 1953)

Total Forces.....	5,720,000
Battle Deaths.....	33,739
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	2,835
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	17,672
Wounded.....	103,284



GULF WAR

(1990 - 1991)

Total Forces.....	2,225,000
Battle Deaths.....	148
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	235
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	1,565
Wounded.....	467



WORLD WAR II

(1941 - 1945)

Total Forces.....	16,112,566
Battle Deaths.....	291,557
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	113,842
Wounded.....	670,846



VIETNAM WAR

(1964 - 1975)

Total Forces.....	8,744,000
Battle Deaths.....	47,434
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	10,786
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	32,000
Wounded.....	153,303



Iraq War

(2003 - 2011)

Total Forces.....	192,000
Killed.....	4,507
Wounded.....	32,242

Afghanistan War

(2001 - 2021)

Total Forces.....	800,000 +
Killed.....	2,461
Wounded.....	20,698

Prisoners of War (POWs) and those Missing in Action (MIAs)

A prisoner of war (POW) is any person captured or placed in prison (interned) by an enemy power during an international armed conflict. In the strictest sense, POW refers to members of the Armed Forces, but by broader definition it also includes members of small independent groups taking part in irregular fighting (guerrillas), civilians who openly fight against an enemy, or noncombatants associated with a military force. Generally, enemy civilians who do not take up arms are considered “internees,” not prisoners of war.

Most American citizens and nationals who became prisoners of war did so through no fault of their own. They were captured while defending their country. Sometimes they are “surrendered” by their commanding officers who judge continuing to fight as suicidal. For example, the troops on Bataan (1942) in the Philippines under siege by the Imperial Japanese military were surrendered by Major General Edward P. King.

It was not until the 18th century that any rules existed for the treatment of prisoners of war in Europe or European colonies. Common practice was for enemy combatants to be murdered, enslaved, or ransomed. In 1899 and again in 1907, international conferences at The Hague drew up rules of conduct for the treatment of the sick, wounded, and captured. The brutality of modern warfare during World War I prompted the nations of the world gathered at Geneva to write the Convention of 1929, which expanded protections concerning the treatment

of prisoners of war. This convention was ratified by France, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and many other nations, but not by Japan or the Soviet Union. The rules outlined in these three documents were updated and refined in the four Geneva Conventions of August 1949. These too have subsequently been revised and updated.

There are several U.S. government organizations that focus on the lives and fate of POWs and MIAs. The Defense Department’s Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) is charged with providing the fullest possible accounting for our missing personnel to their families and the nation. In Georgia, the National Park Service administers there is the National Prisoner of War Museum at the Andersonville National Historic Site. Opened in 1998, the Museum tells the story of POWs throughout American history. Also in 1998, U.S. Navy dedicated the Robert E. Mitchell Center for Prisoner of War Studies in Pensacola, Florida to study the mental and physical effects of captivity.

A number of national veterans’ cemeteries have memorials to POW/MIAs. These include the Enoura Maru Memorial Stone at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii; National POW/MIA Memorial at Riverside National Cemetery in California, and the “The Liberation Moment” statue at the Miramar National Cemetery in California.

Since 1863, the International Committee of the Red Cross has worked to ensure protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict and strife worldwide.

In the United States, POWs and MIAs are the mission of the following veterans’ organizations: American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society (WWII in the Pacific), American Ex-Prisoners of War (All), Coalition of Families of Korean & Cold War POW/MIAs, the Doughboy MIA Project (WWI), and the National League of POW/MIA Families (Vietnam). [NB: These are listed alphabetically. They can also be listed by conflict era.]

According to the Pentagon’s Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA), there are currently more than 81,500 unaccounted for U.S. personnel, including 72,294 from World War II, 7,529 from the Korean War, 126 from the Cold War, 1,582 from the Vietnam War, and six from Iraq and other recent



Bartlett Veterans Memorial located in Bartlett IL.

conflicts. Out of the missing, 75 percent of the losses are located in the Indo-Pacific, and over 41,000 of the missing are presumed lost at sea (i.e., ship losses, known aircraft water losses, etc.). [NB: All numbers need to be checked again directly with DPAA as they may have changed from last year.]

National POW/MIA Recognition Day was established by the U.S. Congress in 1979 and occurs on the third Friday in September. The National Former POW Recognition Day was established by Congress in 1988 and occurs every April 9, the anniversary of the surrender of American forces on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines in 1942 and the beginning of the infamous Bataan Death March. Both commemorative days are recognized with a presidential proclamation.

The distinctive black and white POW/MIA flag was adopted in 1972 as the official emblem of the National League of POW/MIA Families. Congress took action several times between 1988 and 2008 to expand displaying the POW/MIA flag at all military and VA facilities.

In 2019, the National POW/MIA Flag Act was signed into law, requiring the POW/MIA flag to be flown on designated federal properties, including the U.S. Capitol Building and the White House “on all days the U.S. flag is flown” and “in a manner designed to ensure visibility to the public.”

During the Revolutionary War more than twice the number of those who took up arms against the British died as POWs (17,000) than in combat. The Prison Ship Martyrs Monument in Brooklyn, New York honors these first patriots. Today, American MIA and POW figures are in the single digits. This reflects a change in America’s ability to rapidly locate missing military personnel and in the nature of modern warfare.

Contemporary conflicts also generally go into action with smaller combat units and the enemy tends to be less organized than in the past. Nonetheless, POWs and MIAs should never be forgotten, or their sacrifice considered less.

Name	Captured and Interned	Died While POW	Returned to U.S. Military Control	Refused to Return
GRAND TOTAL	142,186	16,985	125,180	21
World War I	4,120	147	3,973	–
World War II	130,201	14,072	116,129	–
Korean War	7,140	2,701	4,418	21
Vietnam War	725	65	660	–



United States Army Colonel Floyd “Jim” Thompson (right), was the longest-held prisoner of war in American history, surviving nine years (3,278 days) of torture and deprivation at the hands of the enemy. While flying in an observation plane, Thompson was shot down by enemy small arms fire and was captured near Quang Tri, South Vietnam. He was released with other POWs in mid-March 1973 as part of Operation Homecoming. *Photo courtesy Department of Defense*

How to Contact Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs)

Veterans service organizations (VSOs) are organized groups of Veterans who assist Veterans and their families, and support them as advocates for a variety of Veterans' issues. Many organizations consist of members that share a common experience, such as those who served in the same military unit or period of war. The following is a list of organizations that serve on the Veterans Day National Committee. Many of these groups have chapters/posts throughout the country with Veterans who can share their experiences with younger generations.

Voting Members

Air Force Sergeants Association
 American G.I. Forum
 AMVETS
 Army and Navy Union, USA
 Blinded Veterans Association
 Catholic War Veterans, USA
 Commissioned Officers Association of the
 US Public Health Service
 Congressional Medal of Honor Society
 Disabled American Veterans
 Fleet Reserve Association
 Jewish War Veterans of the USA
 Korean War Veterans Association
 Legion of Valor of the USA
 Marine Corps League
 Military Chaplains Association of the USA
 Military Officers Association of America
 Military Order of the Purple Heart of the USA, Inc.
 Military Order of the World Wars
 Non Commissioned Officers Association
 Paralyzed Veterans of America
 Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA
 The American Legion
 The Retired Enlisted Association
 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
 Vietnam Veterans of America

Associate Members

Air Force Association
 American Ex-Prisoners of War
 American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.
 American Red Cross
 Association of the United States Navy
 Blue Star Mothers of America
 Bowlers to Veterans Link
 Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers Association
 Enlisted Association of the National Guard
 Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.
 The Independence Fund
 Japanese American Veterans Association
 Marine Corps Reserve Association
 National Association of State Directors of
 Veterans Affairs
 National Association of State Veterans Homes
 Navy Mutual Aid Association
 Navy Seabee Veterans of America
 Reserve Organization of America
 Student Veterans of America
 Wounded Warrior Project

Emeritus Members

American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor
 Memorial Society
 Women's Army Corps Veterans Association

Scholarships

Whether you're looking into schools for yourself or a family member, you can find the financial support and resources you need. Here is a partial list to get you started:

The [Survivors & Dependents Assistance Program](https://www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/) offers financial assistance to eligible children, ages 18-26, (or spouses) of Veterans. There are two main GI Bill programs offering assistance to survivors and dependents of Veterans. Both programs may be used by those who are enrolled in approved undergraduate, graduate or vocational training. www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/

This includes the [Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship \(Fry Scholarship\)](https://www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/fry-scholarship/). The Fry Scholarship provides up to 36 months of education and training benefits to the surviving children (or spouses) of Service members who died in the line of duty, on or after September 11, 2001, or the Service member was a member of the Selected Reserve who died from a service-connected disability on or after September 11, 2001. www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/fry-scholarship/

If a student is the child (or spouse) of a Veteran or Service member who has died, is captured or missing in action, or has disabilities, they may be eligible for up to 36 months (45 months if they began using the program prior to August 1, 2018) of benefits, through the [Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance \(DEA\) program](https://www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/dependents-education-assistance/), also called Chapter 35. www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/dependents-education-assistance/

The [Mrs. Patty Shinseki Spouse Scholarship Program](https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Mrs-Patty-Shinseki-Spouse-Scholarship-Program) provides grant money to the eligible spouses of active-duty or retired U.S. Army personnel. Applicants must be enrolled at least part-time in an accredited college or university. myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Mrs-Patty-Shinseki-Spouse-Scholarship-Program

The [General Henry H. Arnold Education Grant Program](https://afas.org/haparnoldgrant/). The program provides financial assistance to Air Force and Space Force dependents each year. This is a need-based grant based on family income and education costs. <https://afas.org/haparnoldgrant/>

[Airmen Memorial Foundation scholarships](http://www.hqafsa.org/scholarships.html) are supported by the Air Force Sergeants Association and the Airmen Memorial Foundation. These scholarships are available to enlisted Airmen's children aged 23 and younger. www.hqafsa.org/scholarships.html

The [Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society](http://www.nmcrs.org/our-services/scholarships) provides scholarships and interest-free loans to spouses and children under age 23 of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their families. www.nmcrs.org/our-services/scholarships

The [PHS Commissioned Officers Foundation for the Advancement of Public Health](http://www.phscof.org/scholarships/family-member-scholarships/) offers a scholarship program available to high school students sponsored by a member in good standing of the Commissioned Officers Association of the USPHS. The scholarships are funded by active-duty and retired U.S. Public Health service members, local branches of the association, and open to students who are pursuing a career that may relate to any of the Public Health Service professional categories (e.g., physician, dentist, nurse, engineer, etc.). www.phscof.org/scholarships/family-member-scholarships/

The [Captain Caliendo College Assistance Fund \(CCCAF\)](https://uscgcpoa.org/resources/cccaf/) Scholarship assists dependent children of CPOA/CGEA members in defraying expenses incurred at a university, college, or vocational school of acceptance. Applicants participate in an essay contest, with the subject having been selected at the CPOA/CGEA Annual Convention. A Committee consisting of CPOA and CGEA members reads and scores all submitted essays. Three grants will be awarded to the individuals submitting the top entries. <https://uscgcpoa.org/resources/cccaf/>

The Medal of Honor

The Medal of Honor is the United States' highest award for military valor in action. And while over 150 years have passed since its inception, the meaning behind the Medal has never tarnished. Etched within are the very values that each Recipient displayed in the moments that mattered—bravery, courage, sacrifice, integrity. A deep love of country and a desire to always do what is right.

A distinguished award presented only to the deserving, the Medal tells a story of its own.

Awarding the Medal

The standards to award the Medal of Honor have evolved over time, but the Medal has always stood for actions that go above and beyond. The current criteria were established in 1963 during the Vietnam War.

The Medal is authorized for any military service member who “distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty

- While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.”

All recommendations require thorough reports on the act itself, the battlefield and its setting; at least two sworn eyewitness statements; and any other compelling evidence that can be gathered. Recommendation packets must be approved all the way up the military command structure, ending with the United States President as the Commander-in-Chief.

By Federal Statute, recommendations for the Medal must be submitted within 3 years of the valorous act and the Medal must be presented within 5 years. Any submissions outside of this timeline require an Act of Congress to waive the time limits.

Below is a listing of current living recipients. To read stories about these recipients and learn more about all the recipients and the Medal of Honor, please visit Congressional Medal of Honor Society at www.cmohs.org.

JOHN PHILIP BACA

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

FEBRUARY 10, 1970

MEDAL OF HONOR ACTION PLACE: NEAR QUAN LOI, PHUOC LONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DONALD EVERETT BALLARD

Vietnam War - U.S. Navy

MAY 16, 1968

QUANG TRI PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

HARVEY CURTISS “BARNEY” BARNUM JR.

Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps

DECEMBER 18, 1965

OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE OF KY PHU, QUANG TIN PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DAVID G BELLAVIA

War on Terrorism (Iraq) - U.S. Army

NOVEMBER 10, 2004

FALLUJAH, IRAQ

DWIGHT W. BIRDWELL

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

JANUARY 31, 1968

TAN SON NHUT AIR BASE, VIETNAM

PATRICK HENRY BRADY

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

JANUARY 6, 1968

NEAR CHU LAI, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PAUL WILLIAM BUCHA

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

MARCH 16 - 19, 1968

NEAR PHUOC VINH, BINH DUONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

EDWARD C BYERS, JR.

War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Navy

DECEMBER 8 - 9, 2012

QARGHAHYI DISTRICT OF LAGHMAN, AFGHANISTAN

WILLIAM KYLE CARPENTER**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Marine Corps**

NOVEMBER 21, 2010

MARJAH DISTRICT, HELMAND PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

TY MICHAEL CARTER**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

OCTOBER 3, 2009

KAMDESH DISTRICT, NURISTAN PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

BRUCE P CRANDALL**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

NOVEMBER 14, 1965

LANDING ZONE X-RAY, IA DRANG VALLEY, VIETNAM

SAMMY LEE DAVIS**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

NOVEMBER 18, 1967

FIREBASE CUDGIL, WEST OF CAI LAY, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DREW DENNIS DIX**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 31 - FEBRUARY 1, 1968

CHAU DOC PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ROGER H.C. DONLON**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JULY 6, 1964

NEAR NAM DONG, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JOHN J. DUFFY**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

APRIL 14 - 15, 1972

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS, VIETNAM

FREDERICK EDGAR FERGUSON**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 31, 1968

HUE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

MICHAEL JOHN FITZMAURICE**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

MARCH 23, 1971

KHESANH, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JAMES PHILLIP FLEMING**Vietnam War - U.S. Air Force**

NOVEMBER 26, 1968

NEAR DUC CO, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ROBERT FRANKLIN FOLEY**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

NOVEMBER 5, 1966

NEAR QUAN DAU TIENG, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

HAROLD ARTHUR FRITZ**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 11, 1969

NEAR AN LOC, BINH LONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DENNIS M. FUJII**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

FEBRUARY 18 - 22, 1971

LAOS & VIETNAM

SALVATORE AUGUSTINE GIUNTA**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

OCTOBER 25, 2007

KORENGAL VALLEY, AFGHANISTAN

FLORENT A GROBERG**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

AUGUST 8, 2012

ASADABAD, KUNAR PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

FRANK ALOYSIOUS HERDA**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JUNE 29, 1968

NEAR DAK TO, QUANG TRANG PROVINCE,
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**ROBERT RONALD INGRAM****Vietnam War - U.S. Navy**

MARCH 28, 1966

QUANG NGAI PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JACK HOWARD JACOBS**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

MARCH 9, 1968

KIEN PHONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DON JENKINS**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 6, 1969

KIEN PHONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

THOMAS GUNNING KELLEY**Vietnam War - U.S. Navy**

JUNE 15, 1969

ONG MUONG CANAL, KIEN HOA PROVINCE,
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ALLAN JAY KELLOGG JR.

Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps

MARCH 11, 1970

QUANG NAM PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JOSEPH ROBERT KERREY

Vietnam War - U.S. Naval Reserve

MARCH 14, 1969

NEAR NHA TRANG BAY, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PETER CHARLES LEMON

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

APRIL 1, 1970

FIRE SUPPORT BASE ILLINGWORTH, TAY NINH PROVINCE,
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

GARY LEE LITTRELL

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

APRIL 4 - 8, 1970

KONTUM PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JAMES EVERETTE LIVINGSTON

Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps

MAY 2, 1968

DAI DO, QUANG TRI PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ALLEN JAMES LYNCH

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

DECEMBER 15, 1967

NEAR MY AN (2), BINH DINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM

WALTER JOSEPH MARM JR.

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

NOVEMBER 14, 1965

VICINITY OF IA DRANG VALLEY, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JAMES C MCCLOUGHAN

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

MAY 13 - 15, 1969

TAM KY, NUI YON HILL, VIETNAM

DAKOTA LOUIS MEYER

War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Marine Corps

SEPTEMBER 8, 2009

KUNAR PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

ROBERT JOSEPH MODRZEJEWSKI

Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps

JULY 15 - 18, 1966

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

MELVIN MORRIS

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

SEPTEMBER 17, 1969

CHI LANG, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

THOMAS ROLLAND NORRIS

Vietnam War - U.S. Navy

APRIL 10 - 13, 1972

QUANG TRI PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ROBERT EMMETT O'MALLEY

Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps

AUGUST 18, 1965

NEAR AN CU'ONG 2, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

ROBERT MARTIN PATTERSON

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

MAY 6, 1968

NEAR LA CHU, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

THOMAS PATRICK PAYNE

War on Terrorism (Iraq) - U.S. Army

OCTOBER 22, 2015

HAWIJA, KIRKUK PROVINCE, IRAQ

LEROY ARTHUR PETRY

War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army

MAY 26, 2008

PAKTYA PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

RYAN M PITTS

War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army

JULY 13, 2008

VICINITY OF WANAT VILLAGE, KUNAR PROVINCE,
AFGHANISTAN

EARL D PLUMLEE

War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army

AUGUST 28, 2013

FORWARD OPERATING BASE GHAZNI,
GHAZNI PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

RALPH PUCKETT, JR.

Korean War - U.S. Army

NOVEMBER 25 - 26, 1950

HILL 205, VICINITY OF UNSAN, KOREA

ALFRED V RASCON

Vietnam War - U.S. Army

MARCH 16, 1966

LONG KHANH PROVINCE, VIETNAM

RONALD ERIC RAY**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JUNE 19, 1966

IA DRANG VALLEY, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

GORDON RAY ROBERTS**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JULY 11, 1969

THUA THIEN PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JOSE RODELA**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

SEPTEMBER 1, 1969

PHUOC LONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

CLINTON LAVOR ROMESHA**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

OCTOBER 3, 2009

OUTPOST KEATING, KAMDESH DISTRICT, NURISTAN PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

GARY MICHAEL ROSE**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

SEPTEMBER 11 - 14, 1970

LAOS

CLARENCE EUGENE SASSER**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 10, 1968

DING TUONG PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

BRITT KELLY SLABINSKI**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Navy**

MARCH 4, 2002

TAKUR GHAR, AFGHANISTAN

JAMES MICHAEL SPRAYBERRY**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

APRIL 25, 1968

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

WILLIAM D SWENSON**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

SEPTEMBER 8, 2009

KUNAR PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

JAMES ALLEN TAYLOR**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

NOVEMBER 9, 1967

WEST OF QUE SON, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

LARRY L TAYLOR**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JUNE 18, 1968

NEAR THE VILLAGE OF AP GO CONG, BINH DUONG PROVINCE, VIETNAM

BRIAN MILES THACKER**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

MARCH 31, 1971

FIRE BASE 6, KONTUM PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

MICHAEL EDWIN THORNTON**Vietnam War - U.S. Navy**

OCTOBER 31, 1972

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

JAY R VARGAS**Vietnam War - U.S. Marine Corps**

APRIL 30 - MAY 2, 1968

DAI DO, QUANG TRI PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

GARY GEORGE WETZEL**Vietnam War - U.S. Army**

JANUARY 8, 1968

NEAR AP DONG AN, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

KYLE J WHITE**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

NOVEMBER 9, 2007

NURISTAN PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

MATTHEW O WILLIAMS**War on Terrorism (Afghanistan) - U.S. Army**

APRIL 6, 2008

SHOK VALLEY, NURISTAN PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

Student Activities: Veterans Day 2023



Plan a school assembly to be held on Veterans Day and invite local Veterans. Present them with a small flag, flag pins, a medal, a traditional “poppy” or other remembrance and honor them during the program. [Poppies first became a symbol of remembrance for soldiers who died during World War I, since poppy fields grew where some of the battles were fought.]



Involve Scout groups to present the U.S. Flag and State Flag at an assembly on Veterans Day, or at the morning flag raising.



Discuss the meaning of what it means to be a Veteran. Create a short play with several students in conversation, talking about “Who Is A Veteran?”



Ask students to bring a photograph of any family members who are Veterans and display them. Each photo could be displayed on a laminated sheet of paper with the Veteran’s service record, name and the student’s name. These photos should be mounted on school walls in a significant area.



Look up former students who are Veterans and display their pictures as described above, but incorporate the school colors, either as background or in a ribbon, attached to the picture.



Students can share the stories of their family members who are Veterans, and whether it was difficult to obtain a photograph and service records.



Involve the student government by asking them to research teachers and staff at the school who are Veterans. Honor them with something on their class or office door, such as a patriotic wreath or sign made by the art class.



Hold a Veterans Day Breakfast for teachers and staff who are Veterans, or for local Veterans in the area.



Hold a Veterans Day Poster Contest or copy a previous Veterans Day Poster or the current one and paint or color it. This could be blown up very large or create small ones to be colored.



Challenge students to match military terms (i.e., “junior officer”) to a random list of definitions.



Read the poem “In Flanders Fields” by John McCrae. Discuss the poem’s significance to Veterans. Have students write a poem for Veterans Day and hold a contest for the best poems. These could be read at the school assembly or Veterans Day program.



Draw pictures of poppies. Ask a local VSO for a supply of small poppies to distribute among the students.



Write letters to Veterans and place small U.S. Flags at the graves of local Veterans.



Research Armistice Day and why it was changed to Veterans Day. Research military campaign medals and ribbons.



Assign small groups to research wars and conflicts, and give oral reports to the class.



Set up a Missing Man Table during your assembly or Veterans Day event.

The Missing Man Table is on permanent display in many military dining facilities, and is also traditionally part of formal dinner ceremonies and military balls. The ceremony may also be performed in conjunction with Veterans Day, Memorial Day and Armed Forces Day services. The Missing Man Table is a small table set for one, symbolizing the isolation of the absent service member. (Sometimes the table is set for six – for the five branches of the Armed Forces and civilians.) It is meant to honor and remember those who have served and are still missing and unaccounted for in overseas locations.



National Cemetery Administration

VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Legacy Program

Discover Their Story – Honor Their Sacrifice

A National Legacy

At VA, we seek to engage educators, students, researchers, and the general public to build an appreciation of what earlier generations have given to the nation and help us understand why this ground is set aside as “national shrines to the gallant dead.”

The Veterans Legacy Program proudly shares the stories of all Americans who served.

TEACH USING VA NATIONAL CEMETERIES

- As you develop your curriculum for the fall, explore our five new digital lesson plans, Teacher-developed and standards aligned.
- Lesson plans are built on primary sources, contain colorful hand-outs and lesson extensions, and provide ideas for on-site learning!
- Additional lesson plans are being developed to invite learners to explore their local history. Keep checking the website.
- If you are interested in participating in one of NCA's Teachers institutes, please contact us for information.

Contact the Veterans Legacy Program

VeteransLegacyProgram@va.gov

Connect with Us



For More Information, tools and resources visit us at <https://www.cem.va.gov/cem/legacy/index.asp>.

Respecting the U.S. Flag

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Important Things to Remember

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag should be rendered by standing at attention and facing the flag, with the right hand over the heart. If not in uniform, a person should remove his or her hat with the right hand and hold it near the left shoulder, with the hand over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute.

Display the U.S. Flag every day, but especially on national and state holidays. On Memorial Day, the flag is flown at half-staff in the forenoon (sunrise until noon), then raised to its normal position at the top of the staff. When raising the flag to half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it half-way. When lowering a flag that has been flying at half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it all the way. The U.S. flag should be displayed on or near the main building of every public institution, in or near every school on school days, and in or near every polling place on election days. Always hoist the U.S. flag in a brisk manner; lower it slowly.

Things to Avoid

Never show disrespect to the U.S. Flag. Never dip (lower quickly and then raise) the U.S. Flag to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags and organization or institutional flags are dipped as a mark of honor. Never display the U.S. Flag with the field of stars at the bottom, except as a distress signal. Never let the U.S. Flag touch anything beneath it — ground, floor, water or merchandise. Never carry the U.S. flag 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. Never fasten, display, use or store the U.S. Flag 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 and 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.

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 discarded; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, fire fighters, police officers and members of patriotic organizations. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff from which the flag is flown.

Learn more about the U.S. Flag Code at www.usflag.org/uscode36.html.

Folding the Flag

When the U.S. Flag is no longer in suitable condition for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified manner -- preferably by burning. Many Veterans groups perform this service with dignified, respectful flag retirement ceremonies.

When your flag isn't on display, fold it into a triangular shape and store in a safe place to show your respect. Here's how to do it:

What You Need

A U.S. Flag and another person to help fold it.

Watch a "Flag-Folding Ceremony" video, performed by members of the U.S. Marine Corps at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVYYdOQ8RvM>.

Meaning of Flag-Folding Ceremony

The U.S. Flag-folding ceremony represents religious principles that guided the founders of our nation.

The portion of the flag denoting honor is the canton of blue containing the stars that represent our 50 states. The canton field of blue dresses from left to right and is inverted only when draped as a pall on the casket of a Veteran who has served our country honorably.

In the U.S. Armed Forces, 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 dead. The next morning it is brought out and, with the accompanying sound of reveille, is raised on the flagpole.

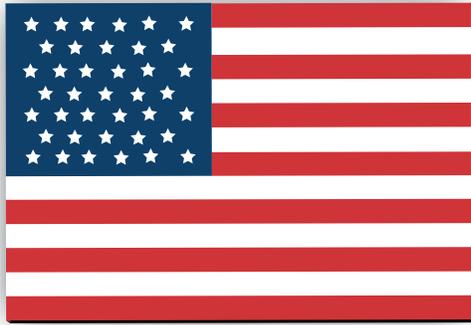
Flag etiquette is an important part of the American tradition that ensures the Stars and Stripes is treated with the dignity it deserves. Established by Congress in 1942, the official U.S. Flag Code created guidelines for the care and display of the flag. Although it does not describe an official method for folding the flag, the rules do state that you should never store a flag in a way where it can get torn, soiled or damaged. You should also never let the flag touch anything beneath it, such as the ground or floor.

Over time, a triangular shape has become the traditional way to fold the flag and store it in a safe manner. The exact origin of this specific procedure is unknown, but it may trace back to the Gold Star Mothers of America or the United States Air Force Academy.

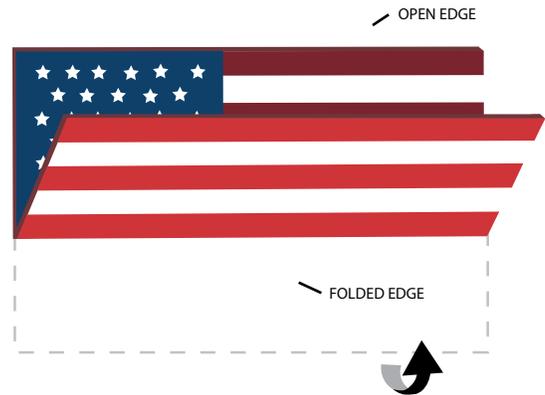


Follow These Steps

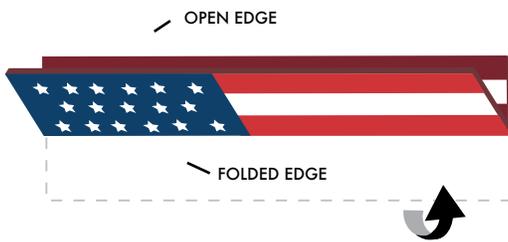
Tip: As you're folding, make sure the crease is perfectly aligned. You can also smooth it out with your hand to get rid of any air bubbles.



Step 1: Start by holding the flag at waist height with another person and stretch it out. The flag, at this step, should be parallel to the floor.



Step 2: Next, fold the bottom half of the section with stripes lengthwise. As such, the stripes will fold over and cover the field of stars. Make sure that both "folders" are holding the top and bottom edges securely.



Step 3: Then, fold the flag lengthwise once more. The blue field of the flag should now be on the outside.



Step 4: Bring the stripes corner from the folded edge to the top open edge of the flag to make a triangular fold.



Step 5: Now, form the second triangle by turning the outer end point inward and parallel to the open edge.



Step 6: Continue to make the triangle folds all the way until the end of the flag's entire length.



Step 7: Check that the completely folded flag showcases the blue field of stars. The red and white parts of the flag should be wrapped into the blue, like the light of day vanishing into the night's darkness.

2023 Veterans Day National Committee

Honorary Chairman
Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the United States

Chairman
Honorable Denis McDonough
Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Vice Chairman
B. Sue Fulton
Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs,
Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (OPIA)

Members

Air Force Sergeants Association	American G.I. Forum of the United States	AMVETS
The Army & Navy Union, USA, Inc.	Blinded Veterans Association	Catholic War Veterans of the United States
Commissioned Officers Association of the USPHS	Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the USA	Disabled American Veterans
Fleet Reserve Association	Jewish War Veterans of the USA	Korean War Veterans Association of the USA
Legion of Valor of the USA	Marine Corps League	Military Chaplains Association of the USA
Military Officers Association of America	Military Order of the Purple Heart	Military Order of the World Wars
Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the USA	Paralyzed Veterans of America	Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA
The American Legion	TREA: The Enlisted Association	Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States
Vietnam Veterans of America		

Associate Members

Air & Space Forces Association	American Ex-Prisoners of War
American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.	Association of the United States Navy
Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.	Bowlers to Veterans Link
Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers Association	Enlisted Association of the National Guard
Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.	Japanese American Veterans Association
Marine Corps Reserve Association	National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs
National Association of State Veterans Homes	Navy Mutual Aid Association
Navy Seabee Veterans of America, Inc.	Reserve Organization of America
Student Veterans of America	The American Red Cross
The Independence Fund	Wounded Warrior Project

Emeritus Members

American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society	Battle of the Bulge Association
Women's Army Corps Veterans Association – Army Women United	

The Veterans Day Teachers Resource Guide is published
in honor of U.S. Veterans by the

VETERANS DAY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20420

<https://department.va.gov/veterans-day/>