

Chapter 1 : Under Other Flags by William Jennings Bryan-First Edition-Signed/Inscribed | eBay

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Endnotes An Overview The Red Flags Rule tells you how to develop, implement, and administer an identity theft prevention program. A program must include four basic elements that create a framework to deal with the threat of identity theft. Red Flags are suspicious patterns or practices, or specific activities that indicate the possibility of identity theft. If you have identified fake IDs as a red flag, for example, you must have procedures to detect possible fake, forged, or altered identification. Fortunately, the Rule also gives you the flexibility to design a program appropriate for your company – its size and potential risks of identity theft. While some businesses and organizations may need a comprehensive program to address a high risk of identity theft, a streamlined program may be appropriate for businesses facing a low risk. Securing the data you collect and maintain about customers is important in reducing identity theft. A business must implement a written program only if it has covered accounts. Does my business or organization regularly: No to all, the Rule does not apply. Yes to one or more, ask: Does my business or organization regularly and in the ordinary course of business: Yes to one or more, you are a creditor covered by the Rule. Two categories of accounts are covered: A consumer account for your customers for personal, family, or household purposes that involves or allows multiple payments or transactions. For example, there may be a reasonably foreseeable risk of identity theft in connection with business accounts that can be accessed remotely – say, through the Internet or the telephone. Your risk analysis must consider any actual incidents of identity theft involving accounts like these. But business models and services change. You may acquire covered accounts through changes to your business structure, process, or organization. FAQs I review credit reports to screen job applicants. Does the Rule apply to my business on this basis alone? I am a professional who bills my clients for services at the end of the month. Am I a creditor just because I allow clients to pay later? In my business, I lend money to customers for their purchases. The loans are backed by title to their car. Anyone who lends money – like a payday lender or automobile title lender – is covered by the Rule. Their lending activities may make their business attractive targets for identity theft. No one in our organization ever sees the credit reports. Is my business covered by the Rule? Your business is – regularly and in the ordinary course of business – using credit reports in connection with a credit transaction. The Rule applies whether your business uses the reports directly or whether a third-party evaluates them for you. I operate a finance company that helps people buy furniture. Does the Rule apply to my business? My business accepts credit cards for payments. Are we covered by the Red Flags Rule on this basis alone? How should I structure my program? The Guidelines to the Rule have examples of possible responses. But even a business at low risk needs a written program that is approved either by its board of directors or an appropriate senior employee. A Four-Step Process Many companies already have plans and policies to combat identity theft and related fraud. Different types of accounts pose different kinds of risk. For example, red flags for deposit accounts may differ from red flags for credit accounts, and those for consumer accounts may differ from those for business accounts. When you are identifying key red flags, think about the types of accounts you offer or maintain; the ways you open covered accounts; how you provide access to those accounts; and what you know about identity theft in your business. Sources of Red Flags. Consider other sources of information, including the experience of other members of your industry. Categories of Common Red Flags. Supplement A to the Red Flags Rule lists specific categories of warning signs to consider including in your program. The examples here are one way to think about relevant red flags in the context of your own business. Documents can offer hints of identity theft: Personal identifying information can indicate identity theft: How the account is being used can be a tip-off to identity theft: A customer, a victim of identity theft, a law enforcement authority, or someone else may be trying to tell you that an account has been opened or used fraudulently. Detect Red Flags Sometimes, using identity verification and authentication methods can help you detect red flags. Consider whether your procedures should differ if an identity verification or authentication is taking place in person, by telephone, mail, or

online. Depending on the circumstances, you may want to compare that to information you can find out from other sources, like a credit reporting company or data broker, or the Social Security Number Death Master File. You may be using programs to monitor transactions, identify behavior that indicates the possibility of fraud and identity theft, or validate changes of address. If so, incorporate these tools into your program. Your response will depend on the degree of risk posed. It may need to accommodate other legal obligations, like laws about providing and terminating service. Consider whether any aggravating factors raise the risk of identity theft. Update The Program The Rule recognizes that new red flags emerge as technology changes or identity thieves change their tactics, and requires periodic updates to your program. Factor in your own experience with identity theft; changes in how identity thieves operate; new methods to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft; changes in the accounts you offer; and changes in your business, like mergers, acquisitions, alliances, joint ventures, and arrangements with service providers. Administering Your Program Your Board of Directors “ or an appropriate committee of the Board “ must approve your initial plan. The Board may oversee, develop, implement, and administer the program “ or it may designate a senior employee to do the job. Remember that employees at many levels of your organization can play a key role in identity theft deterrence and detection. In administering your program, monitor the activities of your service providers. One way to make sure your service providers are taking reasonable steps is to add a provision to your contracts that they have procedures in place to detect red flags and either report them to you or respond appropriately to prevent or mitigate the crime. Other ways to monitor your service providers include giving them a copy of your program, reviewing the red flag policies, or requiring periodic reports about red flags they have detected and their response. As a result, the Guidelines are flexible about service providers using their own programs as long as they meet the requirements of the Rule. The person responsible for your program should report at least annually to your Board of Directors or a designated senior manager. The Red Flags Rule is published at 16 C. See also 72 Fed. You can find the full text at <http://www.ftc.gov>: The preamble B pages 63,, “ discusses the purpose, intent, and scope of coverage of the Rule. The text of the FTC rule is at pages 63,, The Rule includes Guidelines B Appendix A, pages 63,, “ intended to help businesses develop and maintain a compliance program. The Supplement to the Guidelines “ page 63, “ provides a list of examples of red flags for businesses and organizations to consider incorporating into their program. Transaction accounts include checking accounts, negotiable orders of withdrawal accounts, savings deposits subject to automatic transfers, and share draft accounts. See also Regulation B. This Rule may be a helpful starting point in developing your program.

Chapter 2 : Flying Another Country's Flag in USA | American Flags Forum

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Both ceremonies should be conducted at a private, non-public location. Ceremony of Final Only one Flag, representing all those to be destroyed, should be used in the ceremony. Two color guards should be used at evening retreat, one for the Flag currently in use and a special color guard for the Flag to be permanently retired. Just before sunset, the Flag which has been flying all day is retired in the normal, ceremonial procedure for the group or site. The color guard responsible for the Flag receiving the final tribute moves front and center. The leader should present this color guard with the Flag which has been selected for its final tribute and subsequent destruction. The leader then should instruct the color guard to "hoist the colors". When the Flag has been secured at the top of the pole, the leader comments: It has worn to a condition to which it should no longer be used to represent the nation. We honor them all as we salute one Flag. Slowly and ceremoniously, the flag is lowered, then respectfully folded in the customary triangle. The Flag is delivered to the leader and then the group is dismissed. This concludes the Ceremony of Final Tribute. Ceremonial Burning Fire and Flag Preparation: The burning of a Flag should take place at a campfire in a ceremony separate from the Ceremony of Final Tribute. The fire must be sizable preferably having burnt down to a bed of red hot coals to avoid having bits of the Flag being carried off by a roaring fire, yet be of sufficient intensity to ensure complete burning. Before the ceremony begins, the color guard assigned to the Flag opens up its tri-corner fold and then refolds it in a coffin-shaped rectangle. When all is ready: All assemble around the fire. The leader calls the group to attention. The color guard comes forward and places the Flag on the fire. After the salute, but while still at attention, the leader should conduct a respectful educational program as the Flag burns: When the Flag is consumed, those assembled, with the exception of a leader and the color guard, should be dismissed. They should be led out in single file and in silence. The leader and color guard should remain to ensure that the Flag is completely consumed, and to burn additional Flags, if any. The fire should then be safely extinguished. Newsletter Sign Up for Our Newsletter:

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When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning. A little known fact about the history of Old Glory, is her sister, the almost forgotten Civil Flag of the United States. The first authorization of a U. Through usage, horizontal stripes were adopted for use over military posts and vertical stripes adopted for use over civilian posts. Most flag purchase orders were for the military version by the Federal government. Out paced by military purchases, civil flag orders were almost non-existent as the cost was far more than most Americans could afford. Sightings of the Civilian Flag were rarely seen until U. In , Alexander Hamilton proposed armed shipping vessels to enforce customs duties in the nations shipping ports. The final version was approved on August 1st, Although intended just for the Customs Office, the new civilian flag became adopted by custom houses and merchants to show their civilian nature as opposed to being under military control. In , the U. By , the original Customs Civil Flag had been phased out completely with another redesign. It is believed by some historians that the Civil Flag was discontinued after the Civil War when the federal government imposed military governments in the States and disbanded civilian government. For over years, the Civilian U. Flag was flown by a select citizenry that could afford to buy them. Notice that the military flag is flying on top, in the "superior" position above the civil custom flag and there is no Alaska State flag. Photograph by Walter Kenaston circa You may recall in the old Westerns, "Old Glory" has her stripes running sideways and a military yellow fringe. Most of these films are historically accurate about that; their stories usually took place in the territories still under military law and not yet states. Peace has never been declared, nor have hostilities against the people ended. All of the state courts and even the municipal ones now openly display it. As new states joined the Union, they demanded representation in the stars and stripes of the flag. In Congress voted to increase to 15 the number of stars and stripes. Legislation enacted in reestablished the number of stripes at 13 and instituted the policy, "That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag The thirteen stripes were fixed at equal width. The hoist of the blue field containing the stars was fixed at seven-thirteenths of the overall hoist, that is, as extending from the top of the flag to the bottom of the seventh stripe. The fly of the blue field was fixed at a tiny fraction over three-fourths the overall hoist. The diameter of each star was established as a minute fraction under one-sixteenth of the overall hoist. This describes the civil flag of the United States, as it is to be flown in the District of Columbia, its enclaves and overseas on ships and embassies. Currently, the Flag of the united States of America is defined as: The American Flag of Peace of the united States of America is described as red, white and blue, with thirteen alternating red and white horizontal stripes, and a blue field union with 50 stars, one to represent each of the several States. The Flag is proportional, 1 X 1. This proportion is easily determined by measuring the length fly and dividing by the measurement of the width hoist. The length divided by the width should be very nearly 1. If the flag is not to the correct 1 X 1. As provided by title 36 U. Civilians must use the title 4 U. The president of the United States designates this deviation from the regular flag, by executive order, and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief. FLAG Martial Law;The Placing of a fringe on the national flag, the dimensions of the flag and the arrangement of the stars in the union are matters of detail not controlled by statute, but are within the discretion of the President as commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. FLAG Martial law; "Ancient custom sanctions the use of the fringe on regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags. It will be the same size as the flags displayed or carried with it. Authorization for indoor display Each military courtroom Any courtroom that displays these flags behind the Judge is a military courtroom. You are under military law and not constitutional law, or common law, or civil law, or statute law. Restrictions "The following limitations and prohibitions are applicable to flags guidons, streamers, and components. Display or use of flags, guidons, and streamers or replicas thereof, including those presently or formerly carried by U. Army units, by other than the office, individual, or organization for which authorized, is prohibited except as indicated in below. Use only

by recognized United States Army division associations. Attorney General has stated: The former are referred to by the general name of flags. The later are called colors when carried by dismounted troops. The gold eagle is for the use of the President of the United States only, and only in time of war. The gold spear ball is for military recruiting centers only. The gold acorn is for military parades only. Army Regulation , chapter 8. Colors -- "A flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet. Hence, a deceptive appearance; a plausible, assumed exterior, concealing a lack or reality; a disguise or pretext. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "color of state law. Colorable imitation -- In the law of trademarks, this phrase denotes such a close or ingenious imitation as to be calculated to deceive ordinary persons. The term is used to designate the RIGHTS under which a ship owner, who sends his vessel into a foreign port, gives notice by his flag to all who enter into contracts with the ship master that he intends the Law of that Flag to regulate those contracts, and that they must either submit to its operation or not contract with him or his agent at all. For example, the embassies of foreign countries, in Washington D. If you enter an embassy, you will be subject to the laws of that country, just as if you board a ship flying a foreign flag, you will be subject to the laws of that flag, enforceable by the "master of the ship," Captain , by the law of the flag. Why have the judges of the State and Federal courts been allowed to erect foreign enclaves within our public courthouses under a foreign flag of the yellow fringe upon the soil of your state? Under martial law, you are presumed guilty until proven innocent. The flags displayed in State courts and courts of the United States have gold or yellow fringes. That is your WARNING that you are entering into a foreign enclave, the same as if you are stepping into a foreign embassy and you will be under the jurisdiction of that flag. The flag with the gold or yellow fringe has no constitution, no laws, and no rules of court, and is not recognized by any nation on the earth, and is foreign to you and the united States of America. When you enter a courtroom displaying a gold or yellow fringed flag, you have just entered into a foreign country, and you better have your passport with you, because you may not be coming back to the land of the free for a long time. The judge sitting under a gold or yellow fringe flag becomes the "captain" or "master" of that ship or enclave and he has absolute power to make the rules as he goes. The gold or yellow fringe flag is your warning that you are leaving your Constitutionally secured RIGHTS on the floor outside the door to that courtroom. This is exactly why so many judges are appointed, and not elected by the people. The Federal judges are appointed by the President, the national military commander in chief. The State judges are appointed by the Governors, the state military commanders. The judges are appointed because the courts are military courts and civilians do not "elect" military officers. The gold-fringed flag only stands inside military courts that sit in summary court martial proceedings against civilians and such courts are governed in part by local rules, but more especially by "The Manual of Courts Martial", U. Government Printing Office, Wash. We just thought you would like to know, so that the next time you see this yellow fringed flag you will know what you are looking at and what it really means. If you are in Spain and you see the National Flag of Spain, you would know that you are under the jurisdiction of Spain; and their laws govern you at this time. This is an admiralty law that says that all who see this flag understand they are governed by the laws of the country that this flag represents. It is a notice to you that you are under the rules and regulations of the military force that is flying that flag. Are you familiar with martial law? Do you understand that most of our court systems fly this flag? Do you think it is necessary to understand this difference? Does your attorney understand what this flag means? You may see something that looks like an American Flag, but it is a shortened National Flag, for military use only. It is a colorable flag, a colorable alteration or imitation of the official American flag. Take your tape measure to determine what kind of a flag it really is. You will find that its proportion is shortened to only 1 X 1. Why do private businesses display National Flags with military adornments on the flag pole? Why do banks display gold or yellow fringed flags, with gold adornments, in their lobbies? Why have military "colors" been placed in our public schools? Why do most churches display gold or yellow fringed flags with gold adornments? Does your Church have a pastor or a military chaplain? Why are there no manufacturers that produce the correctly proportioned Title 4 U. Take your tape measure and try to find one. Why do civilian courts display a military or foreign flag? Why do civilian judges conduct court martials against civilians? Are they foreigners or just ignorant? Here are the correct answers to all these questions: The proper Title 4 U. If

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you can find a proper Civilian American Flag then buy it, for you will then have something very powerful indeed.

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Funeral flags Please note: Our site contains the flag code in its entirety and dozens of answers to a very wide array of questions. We hope the information we have provided will be a useful resource to visitors. We are not expanding this section and cannot answer specific questions regarding the flag code and its interpretation.

Displaying the Flag Where should the flag be mounted as it relates to the front of a house? It is traditionally flown either to the right or the left of the front door. It can be on either side. When there is a choice, find a position of prominence. Sometimes that is the left of the door, sometimes the right, sometimes away from the door, but centered on the house when you have a porch, for example. Use your best judgment to find a nice position for the flag. We are flying the US flag, our state flag, and our company flag on side-to-side poles. What order should they be in? Facing the display, from left to right: US flag, state flag, company flag. If you are flying them on two poles, place the US flag on the leftmost pole, and the state flag over the company flag on the right pole check your state Flag Code to be sure this is acceptable. You may not fly a company flag on the same pole as the US flag. However, if you need to fly it on its own staff, a GSA directive for federal displays states, "It is generally flown immediately below or adjacent to the flag of the United States as second in order of precedence. Military protocol states that it would follow the others. When the three poles are the same height, the priority is left to right. When the center pole is taller, then the position of prominence is the center pole, then the left, then the right. See complete order of precedence below We have the US flag, a Canadian flag, and our state flag. The correct order is US, then other nationality always flown at the same height as the US flag , and then state flag. Section 7g of the Flag Code states: 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. There are several opinions on this question. There is often discussion regarding the appropriate display of the U. Should it match what is done at sea or should it be in compliance with the Flag Code, which does speak to displays at sea in Section 7-c? The gaff is the diagonal that projects aft from the crosstree. This is the convention at sea, with the U. This display is consistent with the U. There is no prohibition against having the U. I have three flags and one pole. You may never place two national flags on a single pole, as they must be at the same height and the approximate same size. You may never place a company or advertisement flag on the same pole as the US flag. In military use, no more than two flags may be on a single pole. There is no official guideline for civilian use. The order, generally, is as follows, seen top to bottom: But, can a company flag fly beneath it on the same pole? Corporate banners are a form of branding, and, as such, a form of advertising. Section 8i of the Flag Code reads: Is this a violation of the flag code? The Flag Code requires that the US flag be flown on federal institutions, including public schools. It does not require you to fly the US flag and it does not forbid you from displaying a foreign flag. For example, someone with Irish heritage may proudly fly an Irish flag and is not required to fly the US flag. In the early s there was hostility when the German flag was flown in the US, prompting Theodore Roosevelt to state that we had one flag, and one language. We are again revisiting tensions, this time it is the Mexican flag. We understand the emotional tensions of the situation, however, the Flag Code does not support those who wish to forbid the flying of the Mexican flag within our borders without also flying the US flag. Can a foreign flag fly above the US flag? This was a violation of the Flag Code and was apparently done to make a political statement. You will find there is a contradiction. First it says that all foreign flags should fly at the same height as the US flag. But later, it says that no foreign flag should fly at the same height as the US flag. See Are there penalties for violating the Flag Code? How do we display the US flag with the Christian Flag? The challenge is which flag should be in the position of prominence. Section 7k of the Flag Code states: Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience. Does God come before country? Are secular and sacred separate spheres? In the s the Nativist Riots were directed against Catholics fearing sovereignty of the Pope over the laws of the country. We advise not making a political issue over the

flags. Some choose not to fly the US flag inside the church, to avoid the conflict. Most prefer to have the US flag in the church, to recognize that our Freedom of Religion is one of the extraordinary distinguishing and precious freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution. The Christian flag may fly above the US flag only "during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy" Flag Code , Section 7c. Both flags should be at the same height and of approximately the same size. The complete order of precedence of flags in the US The following is the order of precedence of flags, according to Army regulations. The flag of the United States. Normally, these are displayed in alphabetical order using the English alphabet. Flag of the President of the United States of America. State and territorial flags. Normally, state flags are displayed in order of admittance of the State to the Union. However, they may also be displayed in alphabetical order using the English alphabet. Territorial flags are displayed after the State flags either in the order they were recognized by the United States or alphabetically.

Chapter 5 : Is it actually "illegal" to fly another countries flag over the American flag? | Yahoo Answers

In Tennessee that has two Flags Poles and they have the American flag on the right and the state flag on the Left with the corporate flag under the state flag and both the American flag and state Flags are at the same level.

Flying the flag of another country does not necessarily mean that the flyer is expressing allegiance to that country, or denying allegiance to the USA. A few years ago, one of my fellow vexillologists came up with what he called a "typology of flag behavior. Here is a slightly edited version of the list, with examples of each one: I am the property of, or responsible for, the entity that this flag represents. I am subject to the laws of the entity that this flag represents. I am an official representative of the entity that this flag represents Examples: I owe allegiance to the entity that this flag represents. I have an emotional or cultural attachment to the entity that this flag represents. I wish to show my respect for the entity that this flag represents. The point is that a national flag can mean any one of these things, depending on the circumstances. It is fine if they do not want to show American pride, but they should not by all means show disrespect. My neighbors are from Korea. The neighbor lady smiled radiantly when she saw it, and thanked me profusely for honoring their holiday. It was added in , at the height of the McCarthy era, and its intent was to show disdain for the United Nations which McCarthy hated. It was also very poorly written and full of ambiguities. And what does "in place of" mean? One is flying without the American flag on an apartment house in my town. The Cuban flag existed long before Here in Virginia, the Vietnamese community flies the old flag of the Republic of South Vietnam, and that flag has been officially recognized by the state government as a symbol of Vietnamese heritage. On the contrary; doing so makes us a stronger and better nation. Just ask my Korean neighbor.

Chapter 6 : Espionage Act of - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Flag Etiquette And The U. Flag Code formalizes and unifies the traditional ways in which we give respect to the flag, also contains specific instructions on how the flag is not to be used. When displaying the flag, DO the following: When a patriotic effect is desired the flag may be displayed hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness. When placed on a single staff or lanyard, place the U. Flag above all other flags. When flags are displayed in a row, the U. Flags of other nations are flown at same height. State and local flags are traditionally flown lower. When used during a marching ceremony or parade with other flags, the U. On special days, the flag may be flown at half-staff. On Memorial Day it is flown at half-staff until noon and then raised. When flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union blue field of stars to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street. Other flags should be placed to the left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed in the same way -- with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When the flag is displayed on a car, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender. When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. When saluting the flag DO the following: All persons present in uniform military, police, fire, etc. Members of the armed forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may render the military salute. All other persons present should face the flag and stand at attention with their right hand over the heart, or if applicable, remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. When stowing or disposing of the flag, DO the following: Fold in the traditional triangle for stowage, never wadded up. The VFW offers the following instructions for properly disposing of a worn flag: The flag should be folded in its customary manner. It is important that the fire be fairly large and of sufficient intensity to ensure complete burning of the flag. Place the flag on the fire. The individual s can come to attention, salute the flag, recite the Pledge of Allegiance and have a brief period of silent reflection. After the flag is completely consumed, the fire should then be safely extinguished and the ashes buried. Flag for any person, flag, or vessel. Always allow it to fall free. Use bunting with the blue on top, then white, then red.

Chapter 7 : Under Other Flags: William Jennings Bryan: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

Displaying the Flag with other Flags The American Flag may be displayed with other flags as long as its display follows the rules specified by the Flag Code. These rules were set to make sure the American Flag is in a position of prominence over other flags.

Drawn only four years before the American takeover, this map of Spanish Mobile is rich in detail. Contrary to modern convention, north is to the right. The fort sits on the south side by the river, and the Campo Santo, or cemetery, is to the west, marked by a small cross. This is roughly where the Cathedral stands today. Royal Street is the first north-south street west of the river, and the old Choctaw Road angles to the southwest. Every block depicts at least a few buildings, none of which, alas, survives. Get out the vuvuzelas. One of the most important books ever written about Mobile celebrates a milestone this year. Hamilton was a remarkable figure whose interests and achievements ranged across several fields. Born in Mobile in 1811, he studied at Princeton and Woodrow Wilson was a classmate, the University of Leipzig and the University of Alabama before returning home to practice law. His resume eventually grew to include stints as city council member, city attorney, secretary of Mobile Rifle Co. His familiarity with and access to legal and historical records in various states and foreign countries helped him navigate the dizzying variety of incident and personality that so distinguish Gulf Coast history, divided as it is into French, British, Spanish and American periods. Because the edition was more substantive than the earlier effort, it got serious review coverage. Michael " were all Spanish creations. In addition, a limited number of used hardcover copies are for sale at Bienville Books, Dauphin Street, downtown Mobile. Call for information. The entire text may be read for free online at <http://www.calendrierdelascience.com>. The Spanish held Mobile from 1763 to 1813. The population was about 1,000. The following excerpt from Peter J. Hamilton's *Mobile: A History* (1997) describes the city as a traveler would see it in 1763. At the mouth of great navigable streams, the country trade of the place was with Indians only, and by canoes; at the head of a fine bay, foreign commerce was yet small. Near there, the marshy land was filled up so as to make a quay out to the ledge of oyster-shells which lay about where Water Street now runs; but, north of Dauphin and south of the fort, lagoon and marsh claimed the river bank. The marshes came down from the Bayou Chateaugue district to near St. Anthony Street; and from about Eslava south also the land was similarly overflowed to the east of the ridge, at or near present St. Emanuel Street, even to the bay at modern Frascati. The little town did not extend as far west as Jackson except at one point, and its principal buildings were on Royal Street, north of the fort. Ellicott, in 1763, thought the situation handsome, many of the houses tolerably good, and, for so small a place, the trade considerable. Emanuel Street now runs. There was a row of houses east of him across the unnamed street, and on Conception, too, west of the fort, were a few places. Lefleau, for instance, had what is now the Sheffield place on St. Such was the small South District. But the miles of land north and south of the little town were untenanted marshes then, instead of cotton warehouses and lumber yards; and the gently sloping plain to its west, now crowded with humble homes or handsome residences, was then a vast pine forest interspersed with oaks and magnolias. About the streets walked stolid Spanish officials and the vivacious French inhabitants, together with negro slaves and picturesque Choctaws, while only after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 would be seen a wide-awake Yankee, come to make his fortune.

Chapter 8 : Flag code FAQs: Displaying the flag

Flags Importer&,ç is a pioneer in the industry of manufacturing flags. For more than 15 years, Flags Importer&,ç has been selling quality flags to both wholesale and retail customers. We produce country flags, state flags, American flags, super flags, military flags, rebel flags, pirate flags, car flags, and more!

Flag of Wisconsin Flag of Wyoming 2. Know how to display the national flag with two other flags under the following situations: Pathfinder Day program d. Parade[edit] When marching in a parade, there is only one flag that has guidelines as to its location. That flag is the U. When marching with only one row of flags, the U. When marching with multiple rows of flags, the U. The Pathfinder flag, AY flag, Christian flag and state flags are dipped when the "eyes right" command is given, but the U. For displaying the flag in other situations Camporee, Fair, etc. This web site is very helpful for all situations. Demonstrate how to fold and salute your national flag. Mention when and how it should be displayed. Fold the flag in half twice, length-wise. Beginning at the striped end, fold one corner into the opposite side of the flag, forming a triangle. Repeat this triangular folding until only a small strip of the star field shows. Tuck this strip into the triangle. Be sure to keep the flag from touching the ground while folding. Note that the flag is folded differently when preparing to raise unbroken on a flag pole. Flag protocol defines the proper placement, handling and use of flags. Some countries have added certain protocols into their law system while others prefer to have "guidelines" without civil or criminal consequences attached. General guidelines General guidelines are accepted practically universally. Much of the flag protocol is derived from common sense. That is, using it as a table cover or wrapping paper are inappropriate uses. It should be treated with respect. Many countries consider signing a flag disrespectful, adding a border would be more appropriate. Pinning or sewing items to a flag would also be ill advised. It is also correct to fly the flag on its own right. To an observer it would be on the far left. If more than three flags are used, the proper position is as far left from the point of view of an observer. An additional flag may be placed on the right side, but is not necessary. When two poles are crossed, the position of honor is the flag that ends on the left side from the point of view of an observer the pole will therefore end on the right. In a semicircle, the position of honor is the center. If a full circle is used outside an entrance to an arena or stadium, the position of honor is directly opposite the entrance. If used to line the walls of the arena, the flag should be placed directly opposite the entrance. Hanging When flown horizontally, as from a flag pole, the flag should be oriented so that the canton is closest to the top of the pole. If hung against a wall, the canton should be placed in the upper-left corner from the point of view of the observer. When hung vertically, flags should be rotated so the canton is again closest to the top of the pole. Other places On a vehicle the flag should be affixed securely to the front right of the chassis. When placed with a podium or at a place of worship the flag should be hang directly behind or on a pole to the right of the speaker, from the point of view of the audience. When carried in single file the flag of honor leads. Multiple flags When flags of many nations are flown the flag of the hosting country should be placed on the left with the rest following in alphabetical order using the language of the host country. Saluting the American Flag Civilians should place their right hands over their hearts, except when wearing athletic clothing, in which case they should remove their hats and stand at attention. No hand salute is necessary. Civilian men wearing hats should remove the hat and hold it at their left shoulder, with hand over heart. Aliens should simply stand at attention. Of course, those in uniform including the Pathfinder full dress uniform should render the military salute. When the flag is moving, as in a parade, it is proper to salute when it is six paces in front of you and hold the salute until it passes six paces beyond. Reflections on the Youth Honors Answer Book. To the left as viewed by the audience. This can be verified by looking at speeches by the US President. Flag is always on his right. Explain the meaning of and reason for the National Anthem, and recite the words from memory. The words were written on September 14, , on board a British frigate in Baltimore harbor, where the author, Francis Scott Key " had been detained after successfully petitioning for the release of a civilian friend. He was inspired to write the poem when he saw in the morning, the American flag still flying over Fort McHenry, which had withstood the British bombardment during the previous night. Give the rights and responsibilities of a citizen of your country. Here

are some of the rights you have as a U. Responsibilities[edit] Citizens have the duty to serve in a jury, if selected. The United States Government also insists that U. Although no one has been drafted in the U. Also, citizens are recommended to vote, but it is not required. Have an interview with a local, regional, or national official of your country, and learn about his duties. The interview can be accomplished during a club meeting, and multiple Pathfinders can ask questions. Invite your guest well ahead of time, and make sure everyone in the club is on time. A visit by an official would be a very good reason to have everyone in the club wear their class A uniforms. If desired, you can make up several questions ahead of time, writing them on index cards, and distributing them to the members of your club. But do not be so rigid as to not allow them to ask spontaneous questions. Having questions prepared ahead of time on index cards are a good way to get things rolling. Here are some suggested questions: Could you describe a typical day at work? What is the most difficult part of your job? What is the most satisfying aspect of your job? To whom do you report? How did you get your position? Were you elected, appointed, or hired? How should a young person prepare for a life of public service? Write a one-page essay or give a two-minute oral report about a famous person in your country. Mention what he has done to gain his recognition. Encourage your Pathfinder to choose a person they are personally interested in. If they cannot think of anyone themselves, have a list of suggested persons at hand and encourage them to choose from the list. Famous people might be historical figures, politicians, actors, sports stars, or anyone else. It would be preferable to choose a person who has been a positive influence on the country. Although the requirement asks that you "mention what he has done to gain his recognition," this should not be interpreted as excluding women. Men are not the only famous people in a country. Do one of the following[edit] a. Make a list of ten famous quotations from leaders of your country. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of men and women. Liberty is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote! Jesse Jackson God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it. If it is ever to fall it will be from within. Make a list of ten famous historic places in your country. Make a list of ten famous historic events in your country. Describe what you can do as a citizen to help your church and country. Edmund Burke, an English philosopher summed this up when he said "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. It also means you will support it with your tithes and offering, show up for business meetings, and not wait to be asked before you volunteer your services. If you see something that needs done, do it. If you do not have the skill to do it, or you think that you need permission first, talk to your pastor, an elder, deacon, or deaconess. For your country, it is much the same. Show up for public meetings, stay informed about the issues of the day, vote if you are eligible, and pay your taxes fairly and promptly. Go through the steps of an individual acquiring citizenship in the country and learn how this is done.

Chapter 9 : Full text of "Under other flags. Travels, lectures, speeches"

However, if you fly a second flag, then the US flag must be on the viewer's left of the other flag, as you approach the house. We are flying the US flag, our state flag, and our company flag on side-to-side poles.

The flag should never be dipped to any person or thing. It is flown upside down only as a distress signal. The flag should not be used as a drapery, or for covering a speakers desk, draping a platform, or for any decoration in general. Bunting of blue, white and red stripes is available for these purposes. The blue stripe of the bunting should be on the top. The flag should never be used for any advertising purpose. It should not be embroidered, printed or otherwise impressed on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, boxes, or anything intended to be discarded after temporary use. Advertising signs should not be attached to the staff or halyard. The flag should not be used as part of a costume or athletic uniform, except that a flag patch may be used on the uniform of military personnel, fireman, policeman and members of patriotic organizations. The flag should never have placed on it, or attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, number, figure, or drawing of any kind. The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything. When the flag is lowered, no part of it should touch the ground or any other object; it should be received by waiting hands and arms. To store the flag it should be folded neatly and ceremoniously. The flag should be cleaned and mended when necessary. When a flag is so worn it is no longer fit to serve as a symbol of our country, it should be destroyed by burning in a dignified manner. Contact your local American Legion Hall or Scout Troop to inquire about the availability of this service.

Displaying the Flag Outdoors When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting from a window, balcony, or a building, the union should be at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When it is displayed from the same flagpole with another flag - of a state, community, society or Scout unit - the flag of the United States must always be at the top except that the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for Navy personnel when conducted by a Naval chaplain on a ship at sea. When the flag is displayed over a street, it should be hung vertically, with the union to the north or east. When flown with flags of states, communities, or societies on separate flag poles which are of the same height and in a straight line, the flag of the United States is always placed in the position of honor - to its own right. The other flags may be smaller but none may be larger. No other flag ever should be placed above it. The flag of the United States is always the first flag raised and the last to be lowered. When flown with the national banner of other countries, each flag must be displayed from a separate pole of the same height. Each flag should be the same size. They should be raised and lowered simultaneously. The flag of one nation may not be displayed above that of another nation.

Raising and Lowering the Flag The flag should be raised briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. Ordinarily it should be displayed only between sunrise and sunset. It should be illuminated if displayed at night. The flag of the United States of America is saluted as it is hoisted and lowered. The salute is held until the flag is unsnapped from the halyard or through the last note of music, whichever is the longest.

Displaying the Flag Indoors When on display, the flag is accorded the place of honor, always positioned to its own right. Place it to the right of the speaker or staging area or sanctuary. Other flags should be to the left. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states, localities, or societies are grouped for display. When one flag is used with the flag of the United States of America and the staffs are crossed, the flag of the United States is placed on its own right with its staff in front of the other flag.

Parading and Saluting the Flag When carried in a procession, the flag should be to the right of the marchers. When other flags are carried, the flag of the United States may be centered in front of the others or carried to their right. When the flag passes in a procession, or when it is hoisted or lowered, all should face the flag and salute. The Salute To salute, all persons come to attention. Those in uniform give the appropriate formal salute. Citizens not in uniform salute by placing their right hand over the heart and men with head cover should remove it and hold it to left shoulder, hand over the heart. Members of organizations in formation salute upon command of the person in charge.

The Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem The pledge of allegiance should be rendered by standing at attention, facing the flag, and saluting. When the national anthem is played or sung,

citizens should stand at attention and salute at the first note and hold the salute through the last note. The salute is directed to the flag, if displayed, otherwise to the music. The Flag in Mourning To place the flag at half staff, hoist it to the peak for an instant and lower it to a position half way between the top and bottom of the staff. The flag is to be raised again to the peak for a moment before it is lowered. On Memorial Day the flag is displayed at half staff until noon and at full staff from noon to sunset. The flag is to be flown at half staff in mourning for designated, principal government leaders and upon presidential or gubernatorial order. When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed with the union at the head and over the left shoulder. It should not be lowered into the grave. This page is maintained by Duane Streufert, Contact Us. Questions or comments welcome! This Site Established on 20 November Last Updated 10 February Web Design and Development by Visionary Enterprises.