

Title 4 Flag Says You're Schwag!

"And I'm telling you, you institutional fellow, Red, white and blue ain't got no Yellow!"

Red, White and Blues – American Family Reunion

Every country of this world recognizes the "International law of the flag" treaty and all government offices must by law, display the flag of their jurisdiction. The courts of our great land are equally bound by this international law.

The Peacetime Civil Flag

The proper red, white, and blue Title 4 U.S.C. Section 1, Chapter 1 Civilian American Flag of the unity States of America with no yellow coloring or fringe takes precedence over all other flags because it is the flag of America the Nation, with an organic constitution. It has very specific dimensions that are defined in TITLE 4 of the UNITY- STATES CODE at CHAPTER 1: SECTIONS 1 and 2, it establishes the civilian jurisdiction for all courts in the united States of America, and its presence invokes constitutional authority. This civilian authority is mandated in almost all the State constitutions.

TITLE 4 U.S.C.A. CHAPTER 1

PART I - DESIGN OF THE FLAG

Section 1. - The flag of the United States shall have thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and a union consisting of white stars on a field of blue.

Section 2. - The positions of the stars in the union of the flag and in the union jack shall be as indicated on the attachment to this order, which is hereby made a part of this order.

Section 3. - The dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag shall conform to the proportions set forth in the attachment referred to in section 2 of this order.

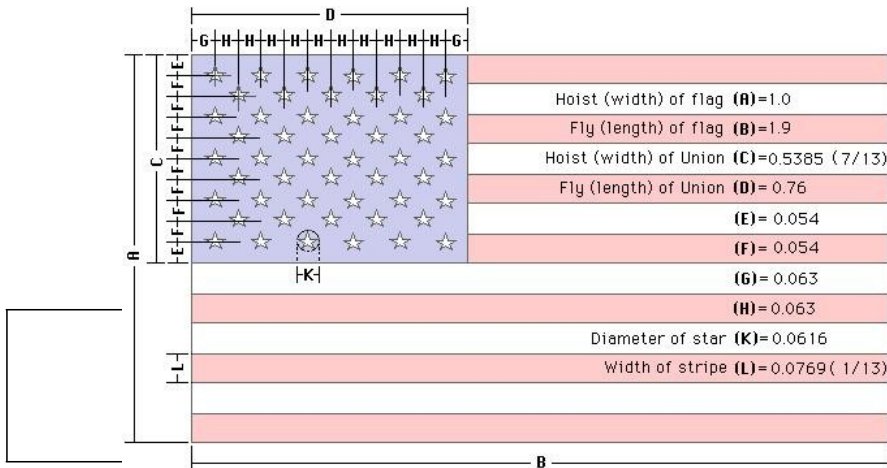
PART II - REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXECUTIVE AGENCIES Sec. 2

- The following sizes of flags are authorized for executive agencies:

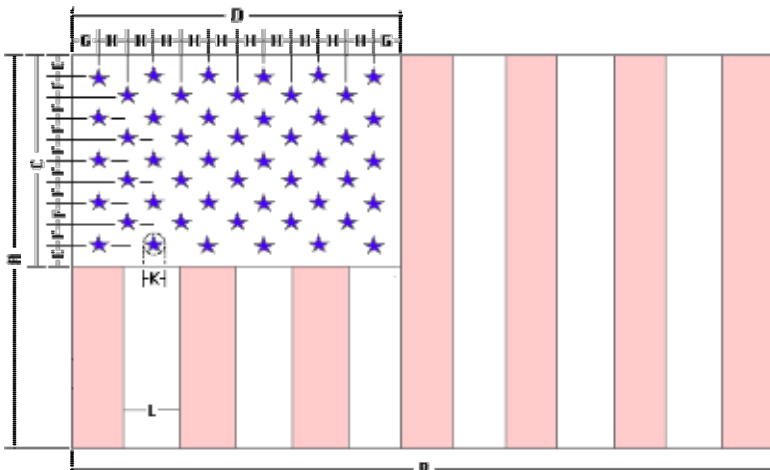
Dimensions of Flag:

Size	Hoist (width)	Fly (length)
(1)	20.00 (feet)	38.00 (feet)
(2)	10.00	19.00
(3)	8.95	17.00
(4)	7.00	13.30
(5)	5.00	9.50
(6)	4.33	8.22
(7)	3.50	6.65
(8)	3.00	4.00
(9)	3.00	5.70
(10)	2.37	4.50
(11)	1.32	2.50

U.S.A. Flag of the 50 States union



American "Sons of Liberty" Common-Law Flag



A vessel or body flying the flag of its jurisdiction advertises its country of origin, that country's constitution, and the rights protected by it. It's always been that way and it always will.

Sec.22. - Flags manufactured or purchased for the use of executive agencies:

(a) Shall conform to the provisions of Part I of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of section 21, of this order.

(b) Shall conform to the provisions of section 21 of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24 of this order.

Sec. 23. - The exterior dimensions of each union jack manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall equal the respective exterior dimensions of the union of a flag of a size authorized by or pursuant to this order. The size of the union jack flown with the national flag shall be the same as the size of the union of that national flag.

Sec. 24. - (a) The Secretary of Defense in respect of procurement for the Department of Defense (including military colors) and the Administrator of General Services in respect of procurement for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may, for cause which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, deems sufficient, make necessary minor adjustments in one or more of the dimensions or proportionate dimensions prescribed by this order, or authorize proportions or sizes other than those prescribed by section 3 or section 21 of this order.

(b) So far as practicable, (1) the actions of the Secretary of

Defense under the provisions of section 24(a) of this order, as they relate to the various organizational elements of the Department of Defense, shall be coordinated, and (2) the Secretary and the Administrator shall mutually coordinate their actions under that section.

Sec. 25. - Subject to such limited exceptions as the Secretary of Defense in respect of the Department of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services in respect of executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, may approve, all national flags and union jacks now in the

possession of executive agencies, or hereafter acquired by executive agencies under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration, for distribution to other agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

PART III - GENERAL PROVISIONS Standard proportions:

Sec 3. Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag

Any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to public view, or give away or have in possession for sale, or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The words "flag, standard, colors, or ensign", as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown

the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors,

standard, or ensign of the United States of America. Source (July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642; Pub. L. 90-381, Sec. 3, July 5, 1968, 82 Stat. 291.)

The Law of the Flag

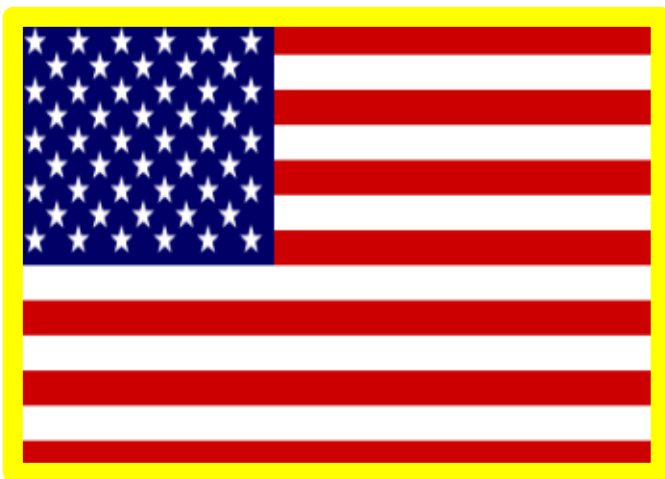
The International Law of the flag, which is recognized by every nation of the planet, is defined as:

"...a rule to the effect that a vessel is a part of the territory of the nation whose flag she flies. 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." Ref.: *Ruhstrat v. People*, 57 N.E. 41

Which flag are they flying, matey?

Let me guarantee you it is not the civilian peacetime flag of the American Union of States, clearly defined in the United States Code at Title 4, section 1, chapter 1. Why? Because they are deviant flags. This is explained as criminal and fraudulent advertisement in TITLE 4 U.S.C.A. CHAPTER 1 SECTION 3. Unfortunately all government offices display gold-fringed military flags or 3x5 army flags because they are all vessels of the UNITED STATES Corporation. You can't even buy a Title 4 Flag at WAL-MART, only the 3x5 proportion military flags.

14.The Military Flag With the Gold Fringe



The gold-fringed flag and wrongly-proportioned red, white and blue flags are flags of a corporation under the UCC. FLAG Martial Law;

Pursuant to 4 U.S.C. chapter 1, §§1, 2, & 3; Executive

Order 10834, August 21, 1959; 24 F.R.6865; a military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United States, except that it has a YELLOW FRINGE border on three sides. "

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." 34 Ops. Atty. Gen. 83.

President, Dwight David Eisenhower, by Executive Order No.10834, signed on August 21, 1959 and printed in the Federal Register at 24 F.R. 6865, pursuant to law, stated that: "A military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United States, except that it has a Yellow Fringe border on three sides."

FLAG Martial law;

"The use of such a fringe is prescribed in current Army Regulation no. 260-10." 34 Ops. Atty. . Gen. 483, 485. 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." The Adjutant General of the Army, March 28, 1924, (1925); 34 ()Ops. Atty. Gen. 483, 485.

Display of Military Flag:

National flags are for indoor display and for use in ceremonies and parades. For these purposes the United States flag will be rayon banner cloth, trimmed on three sides with golden yellow fringe, 2 1/2 inches wide. It will be the same size as the flags displayed or carried with it. Authorization for indoor display is for 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:

11. The following limitations and prohibitions are applicable to flags guidons, streamers, and components." Unauthorized use of official flags, guidons, and streamers. Display or use of flags, guidons, and streamers or replicas thereof, including those presently or formerly carried by U.S. 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" --United States Army Regulation AR 640-10, October 1, 1979 11the Flag is trimmed on three sides with Fringe of Gold, 2 1/2 inches wide," and that, "such flags are flown indoors, ONLY in military courtrooms." And that the Gold Fringed Flag is not to be carried by anyone except units of the United States Army, and the United States Army division associations." --Army Regulations, (AR 840-10, Oct. 1, 1979.)

The U.S. Attorney General has stated:

"The placing of a gold fringe on the national flag, the dimensions of the flag, and the arrangements 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 ...ancient custom sanctions the use of fringe on regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags. . .the use of such a fringe is prescribed in current Army Regulations, No. 260-10." (See 34 Ops. Atty. Gen. 483 & 485)

~~The only statute~~ The only statute or regulation, in the United States, prescribing a yellow fringed United States flag is Army 10, making it a military flag. By Army Regulation 260-10, the gold fringe may be used only on regimental "colors," the President's flag, for military courts of court martial, and the flags used at military recruiting centers." A military flag emblem of a nation, usually made of cloth and flown from a staff.

From a Military Standpoint

Flags are of two general classes...those flown from stationary masts over army posts, and those carried by troops in formation. The former are

referred to by the general name of flags. The later are called colors when carried by dismounted troops.

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.S., 1994 Ed., at Art. 99, (c)(1)(b), pg. IV-34, PIN 030567-0000, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C. The details of the crimes that civilians can commit, that are classed as 'Acts of War,' cover 125 pages in the Manual of Courts Martial.

COLORS AND STANDARDS

"...are more nearly square than flags and are made of silk, with a knotted fringe of yellow on three sides. . .use of a flag -- the most general and appropriate use of the flag is as a national symbol of authority and power." (National Encyclopedia, Vol. 4)

The adornments (FINIAL) on the top of the flag pole are for military use only. 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 840-10, chapter 8).

15. What is Martial Law?

Also know as Admiralty Law, National Emergency or Police State, Martial Law is where the government has declared a military control of the population. Under martial law, you are presumed guilty until proven innocent. It is the armed enforcement of shipping laws regulating commercial contracts with severe penalties.

The Admiralty power originates in article III: sec. 1 of the Constitution for the united States of America.

This is quoted directly from the U.S. Marshal's web site:

"Admiralty law or maritime law is the distinct body of law (both substantive and procedural) governing navigation and shipping. Topics associated with this field in legal reference works may include: shipping; navigation; waters; commerce; seamen; towage; wharves, piers, and docks; insurance; maritime liens; canals; and recreation. Piracy (ship hijacking) is also an

aspect of admiralty. The courts and Congress seek to create a uniform body of admiralty law both nationally and internationally in order to facilitate commerce." [-Note: vessel of the United States defined]

"The federal courts derive their exclusive jurisdiction over this field from the Judiciary Act of 1789 and from Article III, § 2 of the U.S. Constitution. Congress regulates admiralty partially through the Commerce Clause. American admiralty law formerly applied only to American tidal waters. It now extends to any waters navigable within the United States for interstate or foreign commerce. In such waters admiralty jurisdiction includes maritime matters not involving interstate commerce, including recreational boating " [-note: vessel of the United States defined] JURISDICTION: Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction is part of the judicial power conferred upon the courts of the United States by the Constitution which provides "[t]he judicial power shall extend . . . to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" (Article III, Section 2). Subject to specific statutes, the authority of a district court is generally limited to the geographical limits of the district, including the territorial waters bordering the district (a distance of approximately 3 miles offshore Band approximately 9 miles on the Gulf coast of Florida and Texas). [-note: vessel of the United States defined]

However, bodies of water that are wholly located within a single state and are not navigable nor used in interstate or foreign commerce would not be included in the admiralty jurisdiction. In short, admiralty in rem jurisdiction of the federal court and the USMS authority to arrest vessels is limited to vessels and/or cargo physically within the territorial jurisdictional authority of the district. [- note: vessel of the United States defined]

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Upon authorization of the court or the clerk, the clerk will issue a warrant for the arrest of the vessel or other property that is the subject of the action or will issue a Writ of Maritime Attachment or Garnishment and deliver it to the U.S. Marshal for service. There are basic procedures that should be reviewed and followed in order to achieve the arrest, attachment, or garnishment. [-note: vessel of the United States defined]

Although the Supplemental Rules for Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims authorize persons or organizations other than the U.S. marshal to be named by the court to execute the warrant of arrest, or writ of attachment or garnishment, seizure of a vessel and tangible property on a vessel remain

exclusively the task of the U.S. Marshals Service. [-note: vessel of the United States defined]

Seizure of other tangible or intangible property can now properly be undertaken by other persons or organizations if named by the court in the warrant of arrest, writ of attachment, or garnishment. In addition, many districts have local rules pertaining to admiralty procedures and these must be followed where applicable. [-note: vessel of the United States defined]

How Is Military Law Enforced On Americans?

The corporation UNITED STATES" offers corporation citizenship and benefits, out into the American population burdening the unsuspecting recipients with immigrant status and excessive licensing and taxation.

Lincoln Executive Proclamation 1, April 15, 1861, President Lincoln – General Orders # 100 (April 24, 1963): the Lieber Instructions or Lieber Code Trading with the Enemy Act of 1861 - revised 1918.

Under International Law, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre(war name), because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name". See Alien, Wharton's, Pennsylvania Digest, §

20.94 and the Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd. ed., Clarendon Press (1989).

This is exactly why so many judges are appointed, and not elected by the people.

The President, the national military commander in chief, appoints the Federal judges. The Governors, military commanders for the States appoint the State judges. The judges are appointed because civilians do not "elect" military officers.

Are You a Vessel of the United States?

TITLE 18 U.S.C.A.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE PART I - CRIMES

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 9. Vessel of the United States defined

The term vessel of the United States , as used in this title, means a vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, or any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, District, or possession thereof.

If you claim that you are a citizen of the United States, you are expatriating yourself from your state of birth, and claiming immigrant status to the District of Columbia.

Title 28, 3002(15)(3): States that all departments of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION are part of the corporation.

An exhaustive description of the "economic war" against the Private Citizens of the United States of America can be found in the Digest of International Law, Volume 10, and pages 95-127. It is here that we will find that the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Treasury, in disregard to the administrative orders of the President, conduct an "Alien Enemy Program" whose sole purpose is to unconstitutionally seize the properties of all Private Citizens, militarily, with the aid of such maritime hypothecations as "bottomry bonds", etc.

In the sweltering Missouri Summer heat, I had to spend the weekend in the most peculiar jail I've ever seen.

I had been accosted for videotaping a roadblock by get this; the "WATER PATROL". How's that for Admiralty Enforcement of Maritime victimless statute violations.

The video is called "Terror Cop Roadblock" and it should still be at our web sites. It was 108 degrees out, so the air conditioning was a blessing. This common room with bunks had the country music twanging from a radio dangling from the ceiling by three twisted together coat hangers and the wires were stripped at the ends and stuck in a light socket.

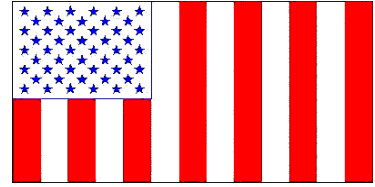
The kids in there greeted me with "Welcome to the Hilton!" They were regulars that were conditioned with abuse to be voluntary slaves and it was so pathetic. They all knew the sheriff's deputies and jailers by name there in Shannon County Missouri.

=====

Have You Been Hornswoggled?

Which Flag is Which?

By Richard McDonald



The people of the United States actually have two national flags: one for our military government and another for the civil. Each one has fifty stars in its canton, and thirteen red and white stripes, but there are several important differences.

Although most Americans think of the Stars and Stripes (*above at 14. The Military Flag With the Gold Fringe*) as their only flag, it is actually for military affairs only. The other one, meant by its maker for wider use, (peacetime), has vertical stripes with blue stars on a white field (*above right*). You can see this design, which bears civil jurisdiction, in the U.S. Coast Guard and Customs flags, but their service insignias replace the fifty stars.

I first learned of the separate, civil flag when I was reading Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*, published in 1850. The introduction, titled "The Custom House," includes this description:

From the loftiest point of its roof, during precisely three and a half hours of each forenoon, floats or droops, in breeze or calm, the banner of the republic; but with the thirteen stripes turned vertically, instead of horizontally, and thus indicating that a civil, and not a military post of Uncle Sam's government, is here established.

It took me two years of digging before I found a picture that matched what he was describing: my second clue was an original *Illuminated History of North America* (1860). If this runs against your beliefs, look up these two references.

History book publishers contribute to the public's mis-education by always picturing the flag in military settings, creating the impression that the one with horizontal stripes is the only one there is. They don't actually lie; they just tell half the truth. For example, the "first American flag" they show Betsy Ross sewing at George Washington's request was for the Revolution -- of course it was military.

The U.S. government hasn't flown the civil flag since the Civil War, as that war is still going on. Peace has never been declared, nor have hostilities against the people ended. The government is still operation under quasi-military rule.

You movie buffs may recall this: 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. Before WWII, no U.S. flag, civil or military, flew within the forty-eight states (except in federal settings); only state flags did. Since then, the U.S. government seems to have decided the supposedly sovereign states are its territories, too, so it asserts its military power over them under the "law of the flag."

Today the U.S. Military flag appears alongside, or in place of, the state flags in nearly all locations within the states. All of the state courts and even the municipal ones now openly display it. This should have raised serious questions from many citizens long ago, but we've been educated to listen and believe what we are told, not to ask questions, or think or search for the truth.

NOTES

1. hornswoggled: deceived. The term comes from the traditional image of cuckolded husbands wearing horns.
2. canton: The rectangular section in the upper corner of a flag, next to the staff.
3. The Scarlet Letter: An Authoritative Text, edited by Sculley Bradley, W. W. Norton, New York, 1978, pp. 7-8.
4. There is also a picture of the Coast Guard flag in Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass., 1966.
5. For more about the law of the flag, see "A Fiction-at-Law . . . ," in the printed version of Perceptions Magazine May/June 1995, Issue 9, page 11.

=====

The Three Flags of the United States of America – You have been warned!
<https://johnhenryhill.wordpress.com/2015/04/25/the-three-flags-of-the-united-states-of-america-2/>

=====

Take this flag with you into the court. This will establish jurisdiction for the man/woman instead of the STRAWMAN.

Get Your U.S. Civil Flag Here: U.S. Civil Flag - Desk Top Flag - 4"x6.5"

<http://www.uscivilflags.org/products.html>