

# NAVA NEWS

## NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



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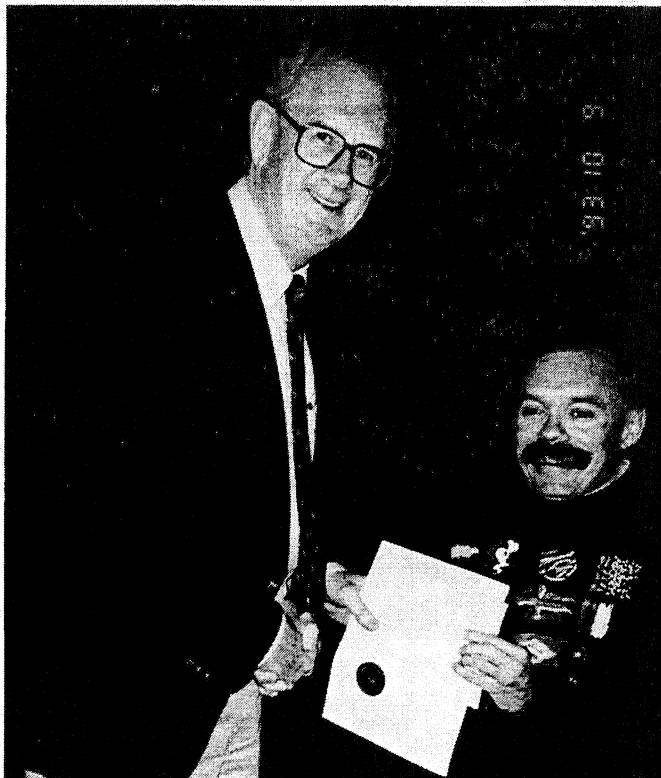
### A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

*Scot Guenter*

*(Adapted from Presidential Report, NAVA 27, Portland, Maine)*

The ongoing maintenance of an association such as ours is based on the goodwill and dedication of elected representatives and volunteers. I have been fortunate to have an excellent executive board this past year: all were very familiar with the responsibility and function of their positions; all were efficient and effective in fulfilling their duties. Similarly, many of the committee leaders demonstrated sincere commitments to furthering the aims of NAVA.

Dave Pawson and Lee Herold have retired from their positions as Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary respectively, of NAVA. They both did fine jobs and NAVA, I hope, will benefit from further input from them in the future. Kin Spain has taken on the responsibilities of Treasurer for 1993-1994, with Mary Ann Docktor-Smith as our new Corresponding Secretary and Peter Edwards as our new Recording Secretary. With Rich Kenny as Vice-President and myself rounding out the Executive Board as President, I believe we have a sense of "team spirit" (apologies to Nirvana *(Continued on page 2)*)



*Photo by Bruce Druckenmiller*



### NAVA 27 FLAG, PORTLAND, MAINE OCTOBER 8-11, 1993

As striking as it is in black and white, the NAVA 27 flag in the NAVA colors of red, white and blue was spectacular flying at the International Harbor in Portland; it was very festive in 4" x 6" form at each place at the banquet tables, and as a cake! John Szala, the designer, shares the meaning of the design. White is for the purity of intent, red for the passion for research, and blue for the dedication to the principles of the organization. The red and white concentric circles express the ever expanding field of vexillology and all embracing outreach for present and future members. The blue Star-points represent the earth's continents, the extended one for North America. The white pine tree is the official tree of Maine, the home of NAVA 27. It's a great flag.

### PETER EDWARDS RECEIVES DRIVER AWARD PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT GUENTER

Since 1978, through the generous sponsorship of the National Flag Foundation, a cash prize of \$100 and a Certificate bearing the recipient's name is awarded for the best paper presented by a NAVA member at the Annual Meeting. Important factors in judging the papers are research and the presentation of new information. The attending members of the Executive Board are the judges.

Peter Edwards received the award at NAVA 27 for his presentation "Yacht Flags - A Preliminary Study." This paper is a preliminary survey of a neglected area of maritime vexillology - yacht and yacht Club flags. It roughly follows the developmental stages of recreational boating throughout the 19th and 20th centuries in the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe, and with reference to some other nations. It discusses yacht club burgees (with reference to rowing, canoe, and ice boat club flags), flag officers' flags, special ensigns, distinguishing or racing flags, private signals, class and regional, national and international association flags, marina flags, along with some of the design changes. Research areas, the author's filing system, and a classification system are suggested.

# A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

(continued from page 1)

for my appropriation of the term) when it comes to furthering the aims and aspirations of vexillology in the year ahead.

Since my last column, I have focussed attention on two specific areas: the development, creation, and eventual distribution of RAVEN, and participation in the FIAV meeting in Zurich. Let me comment on both of these areas.

## RAVEN:

I regret that you do not already have RAVEN in hand, but complications sometimes arise in the process of creating a new journal; we learn as we go and I am very pleased with the professionalism of the editorial board in their completion of their duties and the vigor of our staff. Jon Radel's work as Managing Editor has been crucial in the creation of RAVEN. As the general editor, I am keenly aware of his good judgment and computer skills. If you do not yet have it, be watching your mailbox as you should soon be receiving your free copy (an advantage to NAVA membership -- tell your other flag friends!).

## FIAV:

Several NAVA members were in attendance at the General Assembly of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) held 23, 25, and 27 August 1993 during the 15th International Congress of Vexillology. 20 of FIAV's 23 members were represented; I carried the vote for NAVA.

At the meeting the Secretary General announced that the Vexillological Society of Ireland had disbanded and withdrawn its membership. On behalf of the Great Waters Association of Vexillology, I extended an invitation for FIAV to join us when NAVA 29 meets in Cincinnati, combining the two meetings. FIAV declined, choosing instead to hold its 1995 meeting (16th International Congress) in Warsaw, Poland. Provisionally, approval was expressed for the 17th Congress in Paris in 1997, and looking ahead to the anniversary celebration of the Union Jack, for the 19th Congress to be held in Great Britain in 2001. On recommendation of the FIAV Board, Maria-José Sastre y Arribas was named as 1993 winner of the Vexillon award. I moved that in the future the Board be able to choose the winner of this award without approval of the assembly, so that it could be kept a surprise for the banquet ceremonies. My motion passed.

The meeting spent considerable time debating the status for new members petitioning to join FIAV, and whether they should be admitted as full or associate members. At issue was the vexillological focus of the organizations. A minor dispute arose over the relationship of vexillology and heraldry. As a representative of NAVA, I spoke in accord with Ralph Bartlett of Australia's position that vexillology is distinct from heraldry, that it is important for vexillology as a discipline to move beyond classification and categorization of flags to also include input from the social sciences and relevant theories from the arts and humanities. I remain adamant on this point; as vexillologists operating in societies that do not have the same heraldic traditions as many European nations we need to be aware of their traditional and academic approaches to vexillology but we must not feel ourselves constrained by them.

In the end seven new members were voted into FIAV, all eventually recognized with full status: The Canadian Flag Association, Asociación Argentina de Vexilología, Fundación Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Culturales (Argentina), Centre Belgo-Europeen d'Etudes des Drapeaux (Belgium), Heraldischer Verein "Zum Kleeblatt" (Germany), World Vexillological Research Institute (Germany), and Slovenski Šcit (Slovenia).

On the FIAV Board, Ralph Bartlett of Australia was reelected Secretary-General for Congresses, Dr. Emil Dreyer of Switzerland was reelected Secretary-General. For the third of the three board positions, William Crampton (United Kingdom) was elected to replace the Rev. Hugh Boudin (Belgium), who retired.

To sum up my presidency in the past year, I have tried to encourage flag

scholarship whenever possible and to represent NAVA as an academic who is dedicated to vexillology in all its varied incarnations. I have stressed frugality, and where we have saved money I believe it should be put back into publications and the dissemination of flag knowledge. I will continue to support such positions. We must remember that first and foremost we are united in the study of flags: menus, club badges, souvenir t-shirts, and debates over names of regional groups must never consume so much of our time that we forget why we became vexillologists in the first place. Let us remember the most important sentence of all in our Articles of Incorporation: "The association shall be a nonprofit corporation whose purpose shall be the promotion of vexillology as the scientific study of flags." So KEEP STUDYING THOSE FLAGS!

## NAVA 27 OCTOBER 8 - 11

By Grace Cooper

We were welcomed warmly into the Portland, Maine area as the countryside was covered in a glow of red; the foliage was beautiful. An optional tour allowed us to enjoy some of the historic sights, especially the view of the harbor at the site of Maine's most famous lighthouse, the Portland Head.

The spectacular sight, however, began at 4:30 p.m. Friday as Registrants were directed to choose a flag and march, parade style, to the International Ferry Terminal. What a PARADE of FLAGS, the NAVA Officers flags, all the past NAVA meeting flags, the national flags of the countries represented, historic flags, and fun flags. Our hosts, Dave Martucci and Lynn Knights, had arranged permission and a two-car police escort blocked the intersections stopping all traffic as we marched about eight blocks down the middle of the street. People stopped to stare, ask questions, and enjoy the colorful sight of all those flags. Children were especially delighted. The U.S. Flag, Canada Flag, Maine Flag, Portland Flag, NAVA Flag and NAVA 27 Flag were raised at the Terminal.

We lost our police escort on the return, but Martin Francis stepped in and personally stopped the traffic at the intersections. What a "warm up".

A delicious reception followed that evening.

On Saturday we were down to the business of the Annual Meeting. (See Minutes) As it was well organized and well run it moved smoothly and was completed on time, allowing the meeting to progress to the presentation of papers.

On Saturday afternoon "The Battle of the Boxer & the Enterprise: The Fight and the Flags" was presented by Representative Herb Adams, "Toward a National Flag" presented by John Matthew of the Wellington Polytechnic, New Zealand, and "The History of Flags in Maine" by Dave Martucci. A reception followed and at the Banquet that evening the speaker was Earle Shettleworth, Director of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

The papers presented by NAVA members were given on Sunday. Abstracts of these papers follow on another page. The lecture/performance by Dr. Hedwig was innovative and a rare treat. Papers presented by NAVA members are filed with the Historian.

Plans and an invitation to Portland, Oregon for NAVA 28 in 1994 were presented by Harry Oswald, Chairman and Host.

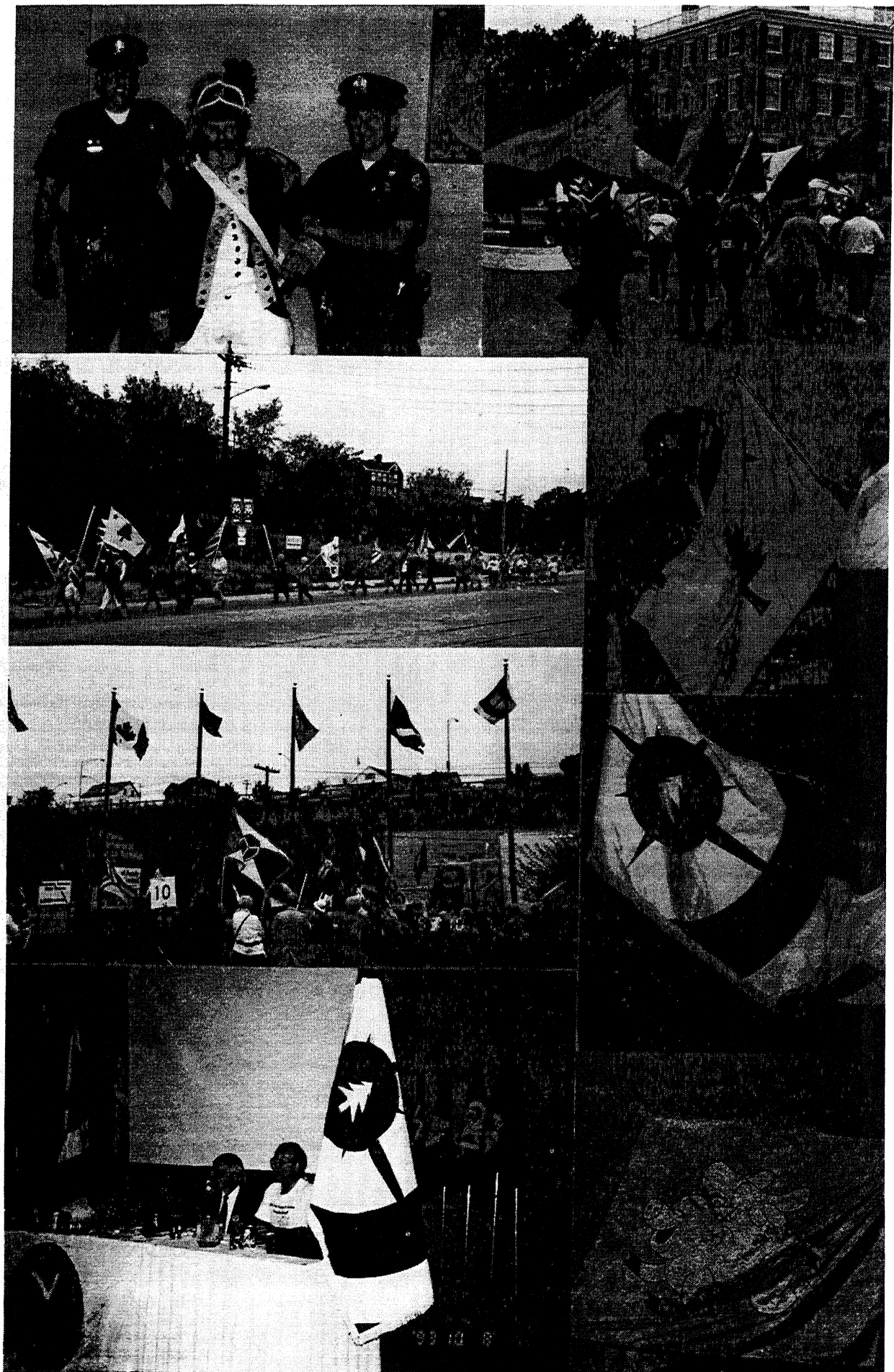
After another delicious dinner and the closing ceremonies, Don Healy amused, confused, educated, and entertained with his endless collection of 4" x 6" flag Flash cards. NAVA members always enjoy this "cool down".

On Monday, some of us had to leave before dawn (Jim Ferrigan and I rode to the Airport with the airline crews.) But many were able to stay and enjoy the optional tour to Freeport.

It was a great meeting. Many thanks to the New England Vexillological Association for hosting, especially to Dave Martucci and Lynn Knights.

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On page 3 we see Martucci and Portland's Finest, The PARADE of FLAGS, and some of the colorful marchers, Helen and Woody Ridgway, Whitney Smith, and Jim Croft. At the bottom left are the 1992-93 NAVA officers, L to R, Kin Spain, Scot Guenter, Lee Herold, and Rich Kenny. Photos by B. Druckenmiller and John Szala



## NAVA 27 - PRESENTATION - ABSTRACTS

### TANDEM BONA CAUSA TRIUMPHAT: THE NEUBECKER COLLECTION

*Abstract by Whitney Smith*

Vexillologists are always interested in the collections of others. Few from the United States or Canada had the opportunity during his lifetime to visit Dr. Ottfried Neubecker, Germany's greatest vexillologist. His vexillological collection comprised over 700 books on flags, over 250 binders of documentation (correspondence, news clippings, photographs, artwork, etc.), over 200 flag plates, and many other items. This was actually only part of his entire collection which also included works on heraldry, sphragistics, military orders and decorations, and related subjects. The nature of this collection, how it was built and used during his lifetime, the problems Neubecker faced in dealing with it, and its acquisition after his death are the subject of this lecture. It concludes with a consideration of some of the larger questions facing all vexillologists: What is the purpose of collecting flag books and documentation? How should that material be organized and preserved? What happens to such a collection when the original owner dies? What kind of relationship is there — or should there be — between vexillology as a hobby and as a scholarly discipline?

### "BANNERS AND BUGLES": A PERFORMANCE/LECTURE ON NATIONAL "FLAG" ANTHEMS

*By Douglas F. Hedwig, D.M.A.*

*Associate Professor of Music at Brooklyn College and The City  
University of New York Graduate Center*

Dr. Hedwig, a trumpeter with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, presented a program of trumpet with piano accompaniment featuring the anthems of ten nations from around the world. These anthems were selected from among the fifty-one nations whose national anthem text refers in some way to flags (i.e., flag, pennant, banner, bi-color, tri-color, or specific color indications), current as of January 1993 (Source: complete music of anthems contained in "National Anthems of the World," 8th Edition, edited by Reed and Bristow. London: Cassell, 1993.)

National anthems are the equivalent in music of a country's motto, flag, or crest. Although flags have been used for thousands of years as symbols of national, regional, group or individual identity, it is now as much a matter of course for every country to have its own anthem as to have its own flag. Together, anthems and flags may be said to function as the two best-known international expressions of national identity. As may be witnessed during the quadrennial Olympic Games, where the winner of each event is saluted with the anthem and flag of the country he represents, they can provide dramatic and stirring emphasis to public events and evoke intense feelings of patriotism. Further evidence of the close relationship of anthems and flags is the frequency with which national anthems' texts refer to flags (approximately one-quarter of current world anthems). It is this body of "flag" anthems which forms the basis of this performance/lecture.

National "flag" anthems may be divided according to their musical characteristics into four broad categories, which are not, however, entirely exclusive: hymns, marches, operatic anthems, and folk anthems, (a fifth category, fanfare, is not relevant for this study and is used mainly by oil-producing countries in the Middle East). Many world anthems reflect the 19th century European models of musical style and form; this is understandable since the very concept of the national anthem coincides with the rise of nationalism in the West. However, some anthems are based on or influenced by native folk music (particularly those composed or adopted since 1949 in Eastern and African countries). These anthems tend to evoke the clearest sense of region or locality to Western ears.

Prior to the performance of each anthem, the sections of the text that relate to the flag was read, the flag was displayed and its symbolism discussed, and the musical style, form, and context examined with particular emphasis on any unusual or "fold" elements which may be present. Each country's flag was displayed while suspended from the bell-section of a modern-day herald trumpet (when the appropriate size flag is available),

reflecting the ancient tradition of trumpet-banners and adding visual dramatic impact to the presentation.

The trumpet is an ideal instrumental medium for the performance of national "flag" anthems. Used for centuries for signaling and ceremonial purposes on the battlefield and for alerting the population to enemy attack, visiting dignitary, or simply the time of day (as still continues in the city of Krakow, Poland), many cultures have found that trumpets make an ideal vehicle for the display of a ruler's, leader's, or government's colors and/or coat of arms. In addition, many military or military style civic bands are today routinely called upon to play their nation's anthem in a variety of private and public ceremonies; in most cases, it is the trumpet which serves as the soprano-voice and hence, primary carrier of melody in these type ensembles.

### THE CASE OF FLAGSHIP EARTH" MEDITATIONS ON A GLOBAL BANNER

*By Scot Quenter*

The cultural analysis of the various individuals, organizations, and social movements involved in the design and dissemination of world flags deserves more attention. After summarizing the rainbow flag motif and the global-map-or-image as the two basic categories into which most world flags fall, this paper examines more closely the creation and distribution process for the Children's Global Flag, an example of the latter category which originated in San Jose, California, and is circulated through the efforts of the Flagship Earth Foundation. Like many other world flags, this banner is used as a pedagogical tool to promote multiculturalism, while multiculturalism itself, though admirable as a philosophy, is an academic component of the evolving global consumer culture.

### AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

*By Henry W. Moeller, Ph.D.*

*Dowling College, Oakdale, New York*

From 1971 through 1978, my research team conducted an archaeological excavation of the Culloden, a British third rate man-of-war which sank on a cold January day in 1781 at Montauk, New York. After the shipwreck, the surviving crew members transferred the remaining stores to several ships in the fleet.

While the underwater archaeological site fascinated me, I remained curious about where the crew members of the Culloden camped on land during the days or months they were salvaging the remains of the ship. Consequently, I began to study the surrounding countryside. In the course of this investigation, a colleague and I ventured to the top of a hill where we discovered the archaeological remains of a signal station. But how old was this site? This question was followed by a second. What types of signals were used on this site? The types of signals that were used on this site were flags. Once I focused on flags, I became curious about specific types of flags. This led to my investigation of the origin of the American flag.

There are currently two schools of thought about the origin of the American flag. One school argues that our flag was designed and created by a single individual. A second school asserts that our flag evolved over many years into a recognizable national standard. My thesis is that our national standard evolved out of a number of military and quasi-military signal flags that were used on land and at sea. The historical and archeological evidence to support this position was presented in this paper.

### CANADA'S HERALDIC AUTHORITY

*By Kevin Harrington*

The presenter reviewed the Interim Process Governing Grants of Arms from the Canadian Heraldic Authority. A specific set of guidelines for both Municipalities and Individuals was given.

"Under interim arrangements now in use by the Authority the petitioner is asked to bear the cost of painting and calligraphy necessary to produce the approval sketch and the Patent. The payments are made directly to artists working under parameters set by the Authority."





*Martucci registers G. Cooper as Peter Kinderman and Michael Halleran wait their turn; Lynn Knights holds the NAVA flag.*



*Bruce Druckenmiller (chief photographer) selected NAVA 14 Flag (St. Louis) to carry in the parade, of course!*



*Vanessa Van de Putte accepts the NEVA award, the ENDICOTT, for the best non-commercial Exhibit of NAVA 27, from Lynn Knights as Dave Martucci looks on.*



*At the banquet NAVA President, past presidents, John Purcell and Don Healy, and distinguished NAVA members Jon Radel, Gus Tracchia, and Peter Edwards entertained New Zealand visitors Judy and John Matthew.*



*Eleanor and Richard Kelchner, Barbara Druckenmiller, and Anneliese and Mark Liss enjoy the moment as Bruce Druckenmiller photographs his table.*



*A congenial group of FLAG FLASH-CARD participants.*

# NAVA ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES, OCTOBER 9, 1993

## NAVA 27, PORTLAND, MAINE, HOLIDAY INN BY THE BAY

1. The chair (Scot Guenter, president) called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. and announced the order of the day as printed in the agenda.

Thirty-three active members present: Nicholas Artimovich II; Glenn E. Compton; Grace R. Cooper; James Croft; Mary Ann Docktor-Smith; Bruce Druckenmiller; Peter B. Edwards; James J. Ferrigan III; Martin A. Francis; Scot M. Guenter, *president*; Michael F.H. Halleran; Kevin Harrington; Donald T. Healy; Douglas F. Hedwig; Barbara M. Herold; Lee L. Herold, *corresponding secretary*; Richard S. Kelchner; E. Lee Kennedy; Richard A. Kenny, *vice president*; Peter Kinderman; Donal M. Kinsella; Donald J. Klett; Lynn Knights; Mark A. Liss; John A. Mokler; Harry W. Oswald; David Ott; John M. Purcell; Gary Randall; Woodrow W. Ridgway; Whitney Smith; Charles A. Spain, Jr., *recording secretary*; and Gustavo J.M. Tracchia. According to the treasurer, NAVA had 250 active members as of September 9, 1993, the cutoff date for establishing the membership count, and the ten-percent quorum is, therefore, twenty-five active members.

2. Don Healy moved to set the time for adjournment at 11:35 a.m. Nick Artimovich seconded the motion. Passed.

3. The chair (Scot Guenter, president) appointed Jim Ferrigan and Gus Tracchia as election inspectors.

4. Don Healy moved to accept the minutes for the June 11, 1977, annual meeting (NAVA 11) as published in the October-December 1977 *NAVA News*. Gus Tracchia seconded the motion. Passed. Don Healy moved to accept the minutes for the October 10, 1992, annual meeting (NAVA 26) as published in the November/December 1992 *NAVA News* with the corrections noted in Charles Spain's letter in the March/April 1993 *NAVA News*. Michael Halleran seconded the motion. Kevin Harrington moved to amend the motion to change paragraph 8(d) of the 1992 annual meeting minutes to replace the words "Great Lakes" with "Great Waters." Don Healy accepted Kevin Harrington's amendment. Motion to accept the minutes passed.

### 5. Officer Reports

a. Treasurer—Written report submitted in advance by David Pawson and orally presented by Gus Tracchia. For fiscal 1992-1993, NAVA had total income of US\$14,477.71 and total expenses of US\$17,171.97 (these figures include income and expenses from NAVA 26 convention). Note, however, that most of the NAVA 26 convention income was received in fiscal year 1991-1992, while most of the NAVA 26 convention expenses were incurred in fiscal year 1992-1993. Setting aside the NAVA 26 convention figures, for fiscal 1992-1993 NAVA had income of US\$11,069.71 and expenses of US\$8,079.16, resulting in a net gain of US\$2,990.55. No convention income from NAVA 27 has been received for fiscal 1992-1993.

b. Recording secretary—Written report submitted and orally presented by Charles Spain. Special thanks to historian Mark Liss and past president Whitney Smith for help in locating important NAVA papers.

c. Corresponding secretary—Written report submitted and orally presented by Lee Herold. Special thanks to treasurer David Pawson for placing NAVA's records on computer.

d. Vice president—Oral report presented by Rich Kenny.

e. President—Written report submitted and orally presented by Scot Guenter. Special thanks to public relations committee chair Mary Ann Docktor-Smith, committee on continental cooperation chair Gus Tracchia, mailing committee chair and *Raven* managing editor Jon Radel, and publications chair and *NAVA News* editor Grace Cooper. International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV)/15th International Congress of Vexillology report given.

### 6. Appointed officer reports

a. Protocol—No report.

b. Parliamentarian—Written report submitted and orally presented by Don Healy.

c. Registered agent—No report.

d. Historian—Written report submitted and orally presented by Mark Liss. Special thanks to recording secretary Charles Spain and past president Whitney Smith for help in locating important NAVA papers.

### 7. Committee reports

a. Audit—Oral report presented by Gus Tracchia that the treasurer's books were inspected and found in order.

b. Budget—Written report submitted and orally presented by Nick Artimovich proposing fiscal 1993-1994 total income of US\$10,100.00 and total expenses of US\$10,600.00.

c. Convention—Oral report presented by Lynn Knights with the assistance of David Martucci that the NAVA 27 convention will break even.

d. Membership—Written report submitted in advance by David Pawson and orally presented by Charles Spain. Total active members for 1993 was 254, a loss of 14 from 1992; total associate members for 1993 was 44, a loss of 5 from 1992; total organizational members for 1993 was 21, unchanged from 1992; and total honorary members for 1993 was 1, also unchanged from 1992. Associate membership was subdivided as follows: Total foreign members for 1993 was 24, a loss of 3 from 1992; total members of spouses for 1993 was 3, unchanged from 1992; and total student members for 1993 was 17, a loss of 2 from 1992. The total NAVA membership for 1993 was 320, a loss of 19 from 1992.

e. Program—Oral report presented by Rich Kenny.

f. Public Relations—Written report submitted and orally presented by Mary Ann Docktor-Smith and Kevin Harrington. Special thanks to Donald Klett, John Radel, and George Cahill. Jim Croft suggested sending NAVA information to other vexillological organizations. Whitney Smith seconded the suggestion, which was approved.

g. Publications—Written report submitted and orally presented by Grace Cooper.

h. Continental cooperation (special committee)—The chair (Scot Guenter) announced that this committee would continue for another year and report its findings next year.

### 8. Old business

a. Amendments to the bylaws—Written report submitted and orally presented by Lee Herold, bylaws special committee chair. Lee Herold moved to accept the bylaws amendments as previously distributed to the membership. Gary Randall seconded the motion. Passed.

b. Honorary membership—Last discussed at October 28, 1972, business meeting (NAVA 6). Don Healy moved to table. Nick Artimovich seconded the motion. Passed.

### 9. New business

a. Future NAVA convention sites—The chair (Scot Guenter) thanked Harry Oswald, host for NAVA 28, Portland, Oregon; and Glenn Compton, host for NAVA 29, Cincinnati, Ohio. The chair mentioned proposals for NAVA 30 in Sonoma, California and NAVA 31 in Québec.

b. Budget—Don Healy moved to accept the budget committee's proposal. Jim Ferrigan seconded the motion. Passed.

c. Chapters—Lynn Knights moved that the president appoint a committee to study NAVA's organizational status regarding chapters. Bruce Druckenmiller seconded the motion. Ten in favor; thirteen opposed; and eight abstentions. Failed.

10. Lee Herold presented the executive board's proposed slate for the 1993-1994 nominating committee: John Gámez, chair; Michael Halleran, member; and Whitney Smith, member. Lee Herold moved to elect the proposed slate. Gus Tracchia seconded the motion. No nominations were received from the floor. Don Healy called for election of the candidates by acclamation. Nick Artimovich seconded the call. Passed and slate elected.

11. Michael Halleran, 1992-1993 nominating committee chair, presented the nominating committee's proposed slate for the 1993-1994 executive board: Scot Guenter, president; Gus Tracchia, vice president; Mary Ann Docktor-Smith, corresponding secretary; Peter Edwards, recording secretary; and Charles Spain, treasurer. Whitney Smith moved to elect the proposed slate. Jim Ferrigan seconded the motion.

a. Treasurer—No nominations were received from the floor. Gus Tracchia called for election of the treasurer by acclamation. Don Healy seconded the call. Passed and Charles Spain elected.

b. Recording secretary—No nominations were received from the floor. John Purcell called for election of the recording secretary by acclamation. Lynn Knights seconded the call. Passed and Peter Edwards elected.

c. Corresponding secretary—No nominations were received from the floor. Lee Kennedy called for election of the corresponding secretary by acclamation. Peter Edwards seconded the call. Passed and Mary Ann Docktor-Smith elected.

d. Vice president—Gus Tracchia declined the nomination and nominated Rich Kenny. No other nominations were received from the floor. Mary Ann Docktor-Smith called for election of the vice president by

# THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERATION (ABSTRACT) (ARGENTINA 1831-1853)

By Gustav Tracchia

From the years 1831 to 1853, The United Provinces of the River Plate (UP), changed its name to The Argentine Confederation (CA). The flag used during the CA had the peculiarity of having three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, from top to bottom; with a red sun at the center. The blue was of a darker shade than before. During the period of the vice royalty and during the early stages of the wars for independence, red cockades were used by the army. By 1812, blue and white cockades were used simultaneously with the traditional red. In February of the same year the government of Buenos Aires resolved that blue and white cockades were the official one for the new nation. During the Wars of National Organization (1820-1853) the red was used again but this time in flags.

THE FIRST TIME WE SAW RED IN FLAGS WAS ON THE "Flag of the Federation" hoisted in 1815. The forces displaying this flag belonged to the Federal party. The flag was of three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, with a diagonal red stripe.

The party opposed to the Federal were the Unitarians with Buenos Aires as their main political center. The Federals drew their followers mainly from the provinces of the interior.

In 1816, the UP officialized, as the flag of the nation, three horizontal stripes of light blue, white, and light blue. Later in 1818 a yellow sun was added at the center.

The wars of independence were fought under those colors and recognized as the colors of the UP, or as the colors of Buenos Aires.

At the same time the tricolor of the Federals was gaining popularity in many of the provinces of the interior, and differences between Unitarian and Federals grew deeper once independence was secured. The fundamental disagreement between those two faction prompted by 1820 the dismemberment of the UP into autonomous regions.

In 1825, the UP were involved in a war against Brazil, which occupied the Eastern Stripe Province. This occupation resulted into the creation of a third state, The Republic of Uruguay.

The agreement between Buenos Aires with Brazil was reached by the Unitarian controlled government of Buenos Aires headed by Bernardino Rivadavia. When the news was known to the rest of the country it irritated the Federal provinces, resulting in the end of the unitarian control of Buenos Aires.

Juan Manuel de Rosas, a federal sympathizer was appointed as Governor of Buenos Aires by the Provincial Legislature in 1829. During Rosas administration (1829-1832 and 1835-1852) the use of red was imposed on every aspect of life.

The flag of the Nation, without loosing its symbolism, also came into style at that time. The light blue was changed to a dark blue, and the yellow sun was changed to red; four frigate caps of red were added to the flag, one at each corner.

The country was renamed, The Argentine Confederation, and recognized by the other powers of the time, mainly England and France, as a new state with a new philosophy.

However, in Argentina the flag of CA had not been considered as having official status as the flag of the country during that period of over 30 years.

We are confronted with the fact of not having a single official government record of the their documenting the legal adoption of this design. For that reason the flag of the CA has not been considered by local historians as an official version, but rather as an illegal and tasteless design imposed by a reckless dictator.

One of the many reasons why we do not have more evidence or documents to substantiate the claim of official pavilion is due to the fact that Argentine official history was written and edited by Rosas' enemies as Mitre and Sarmiento.

It was only in 1989, that Rosas remains were brought back to Buenos Aires from England, where Rosas sought exile and died.

Argentine historians of today are deeply involved in bringing into light all the facts pertaining to Rosas period.

The status of the flag has not yet been scientifically studied. No study of that turbulent period will be complete until this flag is put in perspective, since flags are the visual and tangible evidence of the historical and socio-political events of the past.

(The paper has footnotes and a bibliography.)

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 6)

acclamation. Peter Edwards seconded the call. Passed and Rich Kenny elected.

e. President — President Scot Guenter vacated the chair to vice president Rich Kenny. No nominations were received from the floor. Gary Randall called for election of the president by acclamation. Whitney Smith seconded the call. Passed and Scot Guenter elected. Vice president Rich Kenny surrendered the chair to president Scot Guenter.

12. Don Healy moved to adjourn. Glenn Compton seconded the motion. Passed. The chair (Scot Guenter) adjourned the meeting at 11:20 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles A. Spain, Jr.

1992-1993 Recording Secretary

October 27, 1993

IF YOU NOTICE ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THE MINUTES, PLEASE CONTACT CHARLES SPAIN SO THE MINUTES MAY BE CORRECTED.

## TOSSING FLAGS AND FLAG TO BE TOSSED

By Gus Tracchia

While in Switzerland, during the 15th International Congress of Vexillology, we were treated to a flag tossing exercise at the Schwyz Archives. This interesting event requires dexterity of both hands and legs. A half size pole is used and it is taken by the flag. The flag is of one by one proportions. At the end of the pole is a metal ball that helps the tosser to maneuver the flag more easily.

I tried it, (Scott Gunter has the picture), and it is not heavy. The weight of the cloth is balanced with the pole; it helps you swing the flag. The cloth gives you the momentum needed for the desirable maneuver. I did not do very well but I had the feel for it. As for the origins of this interesting and lively exercise, I received three answers.

While sipping wine and munching on chips, I asked a Swiss from the Schwyz Archives, our hosts, and he said that its origins probably can be traced to Italy where it has been in practice in several northern towns, as in the well known City of Siena.

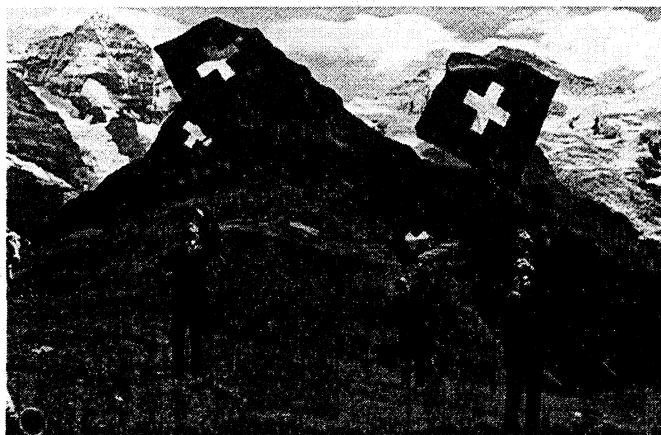
"Probably, Swiss mercenaries got the idea and passed it along." A flag of one by one proportions is needed, and Swiss flags are of those proportions.

The second answer, also from a Swiss was; "I don't know. I am a very bad Swiss. My family arrived from France 300 years ago, and on my mother's side, they came from Germany more or less around the same time. So as you can see there are many things that we don't know."

The third answer was from the flag tosser himself; he said that it was created as a system of communications from one regiment to another during the wars. (He didn't specify which wars of the many that the Swiss were involved in but probably during the "firsts ones").

This system of communications got a little carried away and, to the signals, a touch of acrobatic features (for the flag and the person in charge) were added when conveying good news.

I guess in these cases it would be proper to call them "Flag wavers". Today flag tossing is done as a sport, and competitions are held once a year in Europe gathering flag tossers from different regions of Italy, Switzerland, as well as other countries like Belgium and Germany.



Postcard, G. Cooper

## VEXI-BITS

Edited by Don Healy

**MIAMI HERALD** - August 26, 1993 - U.S. Virgin Islands will vote on October 11 in a non-binding referendum choosing between statehood, independence and an enhanced version of its current territorial status. Governor Alexander Farrelly and other leading territorial politicians favor the enhanced territorial status. (submitted by Bernard Couture Sr.)

**CNN** - June 13, 1993 - California Legislature passed a bill permitting a referendum allowing the state to break into three separate states. (submitted by John H. Gamez)

**PRESS JOURNAL (Miami, FL)** - July 29, 1993 - Andorra and Monaco have been approved for United Nations membership by the Security Council. Andorra's political status was recently changed to a fully independent state with the recent approval of a new constitution. (submitted by Bernard Couture Sr.)

**MIAMI HERALD** - May 14, 1993 - Members of the Serbian Radical Party, demonstrating for creation of a "GREATER SERBIA", in the Serbian town of Loznica, unfurled the black flag bearing the white skull and crossed bones used by the Serbian "Chetniks" in World War II. (submitted by Bernard Couture Sr.)



Emblem EPLF - Fig. 1

**ABC NEWS** - September 27, 1993 - while reporting on President Clinton's visit to the United Nations, the reporter stood in front of the "E" revealing the new flag of ERITREA. That flag is based upon the old flag of the EPLF - a red triangle with base at the hoist and apex at the fly end, above it a green triangle, below a triangle of light blue. The EPLF flag bore a yellow star on the red whereas Eritrea replaces the star with the arms in yellow. (Fig. 1)

**LEGAL TIMES** - April 5, 1993 - Congressional reauthorization of the logo of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was denied for the first time since 1898. The opposition by Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D-ILL), the only African-American in the U.S. Senate, was to the use of the Confederate flag as the central motif of the logo. (Fig. 2) The initial effort to table the proposal to deny was defeated 52-48, but after an emotional speech by Senator Moseley-Braun, the Senate denied the reauthorization 72-25. Senator Moseley-Braun's swing of 27 votes on the strength of her oratory was a very rare occurrence - rarely are any votes altered by speeches given in the Senate. (submitted by Charles Spain and many others)



FIG. 2

**Bernard Couture Sr. reports** locating two felt flags still bearing the stickers "Factory No.: 2153, 3rd district, State of New York" in dark blue with white lettering. (This points to production by the American Cigarette Company as the manufacturer - the same maker of many early flag cards and silks - they annotated their silks the same way.)

**Miami Herald** - August 4, 1993 - Inspired by Senator Moseley-Braun's speech against renewal of the patent for the U.D.C. (see above), the Hillsborough County (FL) Commission - the Tampa area - has been requested to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from the county's arms. (submitted by Bernard Couture, Sr.)

**Florida Today** - August 6, 1993 - Hillsborough County commissioners voted to remove the Confederate flag from the county's arms in a 4-2 vote. (Very Quick Action!) (submitted by Bernard Couture, Sr.)

**NAVA member John Gamez** reports he had a 100+ flag display in the

lobby of the San Antonio (TX) Public Library from Memorial Day (May 30th) to Flag Day (June 14th). (Good Work - John!)

Charlotte, NC - August 1993 - University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, to celebrate its bicentennial, decided to recognize North Carolina's 100 counties by displaying all the county flags. Unfortunately, UNC discovered over half the counties had no flags. (Whoops!) Many counties tried to comply with UNC's request. Camden County designed a flag for the display only to discover the county already had a flag. Burke County has only one copy - a 12' x 8' banner too unwieldy to fly. Onslow County could not figure out what the object was on its flag - a clam or an oyster? (No, a cured ham, once the tribute sent to the British throne, a custom out of date by some 200 years) and poor Mecklenburg County - they have a flag, but don't know if UNC invited them! (submitted by Ted Kaye)

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOUTH AFRICANS FIGHT OVER NATIONAL SYMBOLS

(Excerpts taken from the NY Times of October 8th, 1993)

Submitted by Gus Tracchia

What flag should flap above the inauguration of the country's first black President? What anthem, what coat of arms?

The flag designs nominated by the citizenry are thumb-tacked up in the negotiating center that has become the seat of transition, and they make a semaphore of the country's moods: triumphal (a clasp of black and white hands), sentimental (twin doves, hearts), hopeful (a large black cat and small white mouse, tails entwined), anxious (a splash of blood on a field of black and white), bitter (a hammer and a sickle of a banana and assault rifle), silly (Bart Simpson at the beach).

For many whites, especially Afrikaners, the orange, white and blue flag that has flown for 66 years is a sacred testament, and the anthem "Die Stem", "The Call of South Africa", is a cry of pride.

To the black majority, "these are all apartheid products, which are reminiscent of the horrors of apartheid and colonialism," said the chairman of the subcommittee dealing with the new flag.

South Africans spent some of their fury when readmitted to international sports and had to decide whether the old symbols should accompany the country's Olympic team to Barcelona or be displayed at rugby matches. The flag and anthem were retired after the ANC threatened to call a new sports boycott, but white fans still tote the flag and burst defiantly into the anthem.

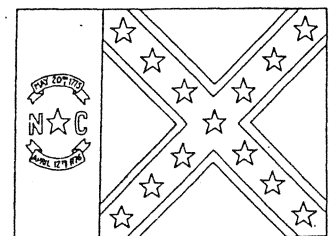
The flag is supposed to reflect the country's diversity, promote national unity, and be simple enough "that a child could draw it".

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## A NEW NORTH CAROLINA FLAG?

Submitted by Edgar M. Malpass

There has been a new flag sighted in and around the "Old North State". In a show of support for the current Georgia state flag, a North Carolina version has appeared recently at various Civil War related functions. It is very similar to the Georgia flag in that the red and white horizontal bars have been replaced with the Confederate battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, while retaining the vertical blue bar with the scrolls, the star, and letters "NC" next to the hoist. It has been viewed mostly as a symbol of protest against the "political correctness" movement which has attempted to bar all public display of the Southern battle flag in its various forms. It also represents North Carolina's Confederate heritage as it had more soldiers in the army than any other Confederate state. Understandably, the flag itself has been gaining popularity in the Civil War community as they have been most vocal in preserving the Georgia state flag in its present form.



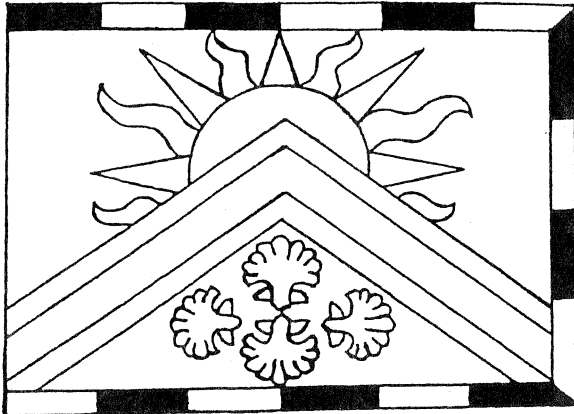


# FLAG OF STANBRIDGE, QUEBEC

By James Croft

The township of Stanbridge, Quebec celebrated its centennial in 1990. To commemorate this event Canon Peter Hannen, part-time resident of Stanbridge East and a member of the Canadian Heraldry Society, suggested to town officials they petition the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a coat of arms and flag. A grant of arms was confirmed on May 18th, 1990 and later, at a civic ceremony on May 20th, the Chief Herald of Canada, Mr. Robert Watt, presented this grant to the citizens of Stanbridge, Quebec.

The flag is armorial in design. That is, the symbols (charges) on the shield of the coat of arms are spread (emblazoned) across the flag. A border of alternating squares of green and white (compony) has been added for apparently aesthetic purposes since no symbolic meaning has been attached



Flag

to it.

The large white chevron charged with a green chevronnel, represents "The Pinnacle," a mountain and local geographical landmark on the eastern horizon of Stanbridge. The green and white colours together signify the original settlers who came to this area from the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire in the 1790's. The colours are also those of the local school and sports teams. The chevron is significant for two other reasons. It alludes to Captain Stanbridge as a Chevron appears on the arms of the Stanbridge family of County Sussex. The Captain is claimed to have surveyed the township in 1790 and one legend accords the community is named for him. A chevron is also displayed on the Rice family coat of arms from which one of the villages of Stanbridge is named - Riceburg.

The four shells in the base of the flag are positioned to reflect the four compass points and are symbolic of the four villages which constitute the township around the community of Stanbridge East: Riceburg to the northwest, Puddledock to the north, Beartown and Ross Road to the east, Bunker Street, the Blinn neighborhood and Stanbridge Ridge to the south. The shells also reflect Stanbridge's prehistoric geological past. Recent excavations in the area have revealed remains of fossilized shells, verifying ten thousand years ago this land lay beneath Lake Champlain.

The rising sun in the east beyond The Pinnacle, alluded to on the flag by the "demi sun in splendour" above the chevron, symbolizes the village of Stanbridge East, the principal community in Stanbridge Township.

## FLAGDATA:

Proportions: 2:3 (De Jure - as shown on the grant of arms).

1:2 (De Facto - actual flags displayed in the community).

Colours: A green field with a golden yellow "demi sun in splendour" above a white chevron charged with a green chevronnel. Below the chevron point, in center base, are four golden yellow scallop shells positioned crosswise with their bases inward. The whole within a bordure compony of green and white.

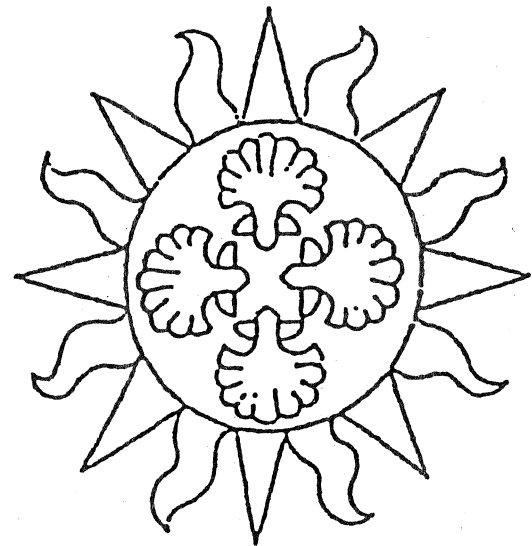
## SOURCES:

Hannen, Peter. Stanbridge 1890-1990. Sherbrooke: Louis Bilodeau and Fils, Ltee., 1990.

Special thanks to Mr. Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, Whose assistance made this article possible.



Coat of Arms



Badge

## TREASURES AT THE FLEA MARKET

By John H. Gámez

Seeking an escape from the stresses of the work a day world, I found myself making the rounds of the local flea markets. One never knows what one may find there. I was hoping to find something along the lines of a flag or old flag book. I did not expect to find a piece of history.

In one stand, strewn among the flotsam and jetsam of our throw away society, I found a jewel.

Mounted in a simple frame was a Japanese war flag. As I approached it the details became apparent. Measuring roughly about 2' x 2½', was a white silk flag browning slightly in spots with a few small holes. The red sun was not a perfect circle and gave the impression of it being hand painted. Across the top and to the left of the sun was Japanese writing written with a brush and black ink. The most striking part of the flag was the blood stains. This gave the flag a hauntingly human side.

I asked the proprietor of the stand if he knew the history of the flag. An older gentleman, he said simply that it came from the Pacific Theater of Operations and the man who originally owned it was named Suzuki. Suzuki-san is said to have been a Kamikazi and the flag was taken from him.

This seems a bit unlikely. The Kamikazi were young, idealistic men who's sole purpose in life was to fly their planes and crash them into enemy warships. Aircraft loaded with explosives and rigged with detonators tend not to leave artifacts such as flags in such good condition.

Whatever the story of Suzuki-san and his flag may be, the blood on his flag serves to remind us of the dedication of men (and women) at war. It is also grim reminder of the human cost of war.

# NAVA SHOPPER INVENTORY AS OF 10/15/93

SEND orders to Dave Pawson, 1429 Amherst Dr., Plano, TX 75075-7203; checks made out to NAVA.

ITEM	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	MAT.	QTY.	PRICE
Afghanistan	4x6"	Seal w/o book, star	Rayon	199	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	25	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	2	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	13	25.00
Albania	4x6"	Communist star over eagle	Rayon	126	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	26	15.00
	4x6'		Nylon	1	25.00
Benin	2x3'	Green field w/red star	Nylon	14	15.00
Brazil	4x6"	23 Stars.	Rayon	626	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	34	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	24	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	5	25.00
Cambodia	4x6"	Blue-red-blue, white temple	Rayon	126	1.00
Cape Verde	4x6"	Pan-African colors	Rayon	239	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	61	15.00
East Germany	2x3'	N/R/Y w/seal	Nylon	34	15.00
FIAB	4x6"	Organization Flag	Rayon	13	2.50
	6x10"		Rayon	3	5.00
FIAB 2	4x4"	Zurich, 1967	Rayon	6	2.50
FIAB 3	4x6"	Boston, 1969	Rayon	14	2.50
FIAB 5	4x6"	London, 1973	Rayon	16	2.50
FIAB 7	4x6"	Washington, 1977	Rayon	23	2.50
FIAB 8	4x4"	Vienna, 1979	Rayon	11	2.50
FIAB 9	4x4"	Ottawa, 1981	Rayon	21	2.50
FIAB 10	4x6"	Oxford, 1983	Rayon	8	2.50
Kampuchea	4x6"	Lt. Blue field w/white map	Rayon	417	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	3	15.00
	4x6'		Nylon	7	25.00
Kazakhstan	4x6"	Soviet flag	Rayon	15	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	2	15.00
	4x6'		Nylon	2	25.00
Kirghizstan	4x6"	Soviet flag	Rayon	1,244	1.00
	4x6'		Nylon	4	25.00
Mongolia	4x6"	Communist star on soyonbo	Rayon	132	1.00
	2x3"		Nylon	6	15.00
	4x6'		Nylon	1	25.00
NAVA	4x6:	Organization Flag	Rayon	90	2.50
	36x54"		Nylon	4	30.00
NAVA 11	4x6"	SEE FIAV 7	Rayon		
NAVA 14	4x6"	St. Louis, 1980	Rayon	20	2.50
NAVA 15	4x4"	SEE FIAV 9	Rayon		
NAVA 16	4x6"	Pittsburgh, 1982	Rayon	10	2.50
NAVA 18	3x7"	Vancouver, 1984	Rayon	46	2.50
NAVA 20	4x6"	Trenton, 1986	Rayon	1	2.50
NAVA 23	4x6"	Dallas, 1989	Rayon	20	2.50
		Keyring		6	1.00
NAVA 24	4x6"	Toronto, 1990	Rayon	1	2.50
		Lapel Pin		6	1.00
NAVA 25	4x6"	Minneapolis, 1991	Rayon	56	2.50
		Gym Bag	Nylon	5	10.00
	Small	T-shirt	50-50	4	8.00
	Medium	T-shirt	50-50	13	8.00
	Large	T-shirt	50-50	23	8.00

	X-Large	T-shirt	50-50	16	8.00
NAVA 26	4x6"	San Antonio, 1992	Rayon	46	2.50
		Mug & Keychain		26	7.50
		NAVA/NAVA 26 Lapel Pin		15	1.50
Nevada	4x6"	"Nevada" around star	Rayon	1,101	1.00
	3x5'	Fringed parade flag	Nylon	6	20.00
Poland	2x3'	Crowned eagle	Nylon	6	15.00
	3x5'	Crowned	Nylon	24	20.00
	4x6'	Crowned eagle	Nylon	3	25.00
South Dakota	4x6"	"The Sunshine State"	Rayon	582	1.00
	12x18"		Nylon	226	3.00
	2x3'		Nylon	24	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	1	20.00
	3x5'		Cotton	30	20.00
	3x5'	Parade flag, no fringe	Nylon	3	20.00
	3x5'	Fringed parade flag	Nylon	20	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	38	25.00
	5x8'		Nylon	11	30.00
	6x10'		Nylon	15	35.00
Tajikistan	4x6"	Soviet flag	Rayon	540	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	16	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	4	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	12	25.00
Turkmenistan	4x6"	Soviet flag	Rayon	251	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	8	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	14	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	8	25.00
Yemen	3x5'	Single green star. Parade, fringe	Nylon	1	20.00
Yugoslavia	4x6"	Communist star	Rayon	1,167	1.00
	2x3'		Nylon	42	15.00
	3x5'		Nylon	40	20.00
	4x6'		Nylon	17	25.00

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## 1993-1994 NAVA BUDGET

Chairman of the Budget, Nick Artimovich

As a volunteer budget committee chairman, it is not hard to make estimates of what future dollars will be received and spent. But I do not have to live with these projections, the Executive Board and the Publishing Committee does. If this budget is adopted I believe that it should be considered a guide, not a restraint. For example, if a super item is offered for reprinting and the printer's quote is \$650, I think that the Publications Committee ought to feel free to go forward with it, and not think that they have to find something of lesser quality that will cost less than \$500.01. NAVA's current bank balance is sufficient to handle an occasional expense like this.

Income		Expenses	
Dues	\$8800	Nava News	
Interest	200	Printing	\$3900 (6 times \$650)
Merchandise	1000	Mailing	1050 (6 times \$175)
Driver Awd	100	Drive Awd	100
		Secy. State of Ill.	5
		Supplies	200
		Officer's Exp.	500
		Other Postage	1600
		Misc. Expenses	945
		Other Printing	
		Nava Handbook	500
		Member List	300
		Other	200
		Journal	1000
		Publicity	300
Total	10,100	Total	\$10,600

Ed. Note: A copy of the full report is on file. The Budget was approved.

## LETTERS...

Dear NAVA:

As a school counselor at an elementary school, we have started a project collecting state flags. We will trade a 3' x 5', stitched, Texas flag for any state flag.

Is it possible to run a small note or ad in a publication or flyer that might get before the group. I understand that a national meeting is coming up and maybe something could be included in material there.

Please mail any 3' x 5' state flag to  
CLIFTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
706 W. 11th St.  
CLIFTON, TX 76634

Attention: Jerry Stephens

We will promptly send a "Lone Star" in return.

Thank you very much and I can't wait to receive more information from NAVA.

Sincerely,  
Jerry Stephens

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear editor:

I thank Gary Csillgheghi for his review of fictional flags. I have found that this area of the flag realm is rather like a New England field that always coughs up new stones (more stones).

I've been keeping my own account of fictitious flags in cinema, which I pass on at our GAVA meetings, and I haven't found any of them in Gary's articles: a firm flag (house flag) in Noel Coward's War time "In Which We Serve"... a rotten "Northumbrian" banner turned up in Kirk Douglas' "The Vikings"... the standard of the "Boss/Chief" in the '36 Korda "Things to Come"... the Führer's standard in a Star Trek episode.. and the flag of Sweethaven in "Popeye" (Don't see it!). Variations of the U.S. flag occur, naturally. My favorite was a black canton and gray stripes and seen in Jodorosky's hallucinatory "Sante Sangre".

Phil Allen

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Editor:

Currently I am seeking the interest of an individual that would like to purchase a flag that I own.

The flag was given by Mussolini to A.P. Gianni (founder of Bank of America). The great grandson, George Gianni was the original owner of the flag as his father gave it to him. George gave it to me in payment for some abstract paintings. In any case, I do not have any written document from George, but I am trying to locate him and ask him to send a statement of authenticity. However, at this time I can only offer you the origin of this flag from what George Gianni has told me.

At this time the only bid for the flag is from Bank of America. If you are at all interested in putting in a bid you may do so by letter, fax or telephoning.

My phone/fax is (808) 951-6609. If you need any further information please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,  
Thomas Commelin Bartlett  
1219 Keeawmokee St.  
Penthouse  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

At its October 8, 1993 meeting in Portland, Maine, the executive board approved the following copyright notice regarding the NAVA membership list: "© 1993 by the North American Vexillological Association (NAVA). Use of this directory by non-NAVA members without written permission of the NAVA corresponding secretary is prohibited."

NAVA members should disregard the copyright notice that is printed in the membership list. The executive board encourages all NAVA members to use the list to contact their fellow members.

## WELCOME... TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Mr. Thomas S. Connelly, Active  
1301 Lafayette Road  
Gladwyne, PA 19035-1111 USA  
Interests: 1) U

Mr. G. Craig Caba, Active  
206 York Street  
Gettysburg, PA 17325 USA  
(717) 732-3204

Mr. Henri Crutzen, Assoc. F  
5, Road of Merols  
4711 Walhorn  
BELGIUM

Mr. Harold A. Lubic, Active  
3200 Earlmear Drive  
Los Angeles, CA 90064 USA  
Interests: 1) R 2) V 3) N

Mr. Ernest J. Owen, Active  
4737 Exeter Street  
Annandale, VA 22003 USA  
Interests: 1) M 2) CM 3) Brit. M 4)  
India M

Dr. Patrick J. Thomas, Active  
1358 Sandpiper  
Corpus Christi, TX 78412 USA  
Interests: 1) H 2) J 3) GW

Mr. Jerry Stephens, Active  
P.O. Box 5619  
Laguna Park, TX 76634 USA  
(817) 622-8383  
Interests: 1) J 2) D 3) HL

Sr. Teodoro Amerlinck y Zirion,  
Active  
Tres Picos, 17  
11580 Mexico, DF  
MEXICO

Ms. Susanne A. Haffner, Active  
3015 Timmy  
Clovis, CA 93612-4849 USA  
( ) 292-5624

Mr. Richard A. Bowers, Active  
3 Liberty Street  
P. O. Box 75  
Fredonia, PA 16124 USA

Mr. Alexanter Mackenzie, Active  
107 High Street  
Stratham, NH 03885  
( ) 778-8254  
Interests: 1) HU 2) G 3) W

Mr. Bert Christensen, Active  
71 N. Roosevelt Avenue, #7  
Pasadena, CA 91107-3625 USA  
Interests: 1) GW

Southern African  
Vexillo. Assoc., Exch.  
Attn: Bruce Berry  
P.O. Box 836  
Pinegowrie 2123  
SOUTH AFRICA

\*\*\*\*\*

## ADDRESS CHANGES

Mr. Amilcar A. Barreto-Marquez,  
Assoc.  
P.O. Box 842  
Alfred, NY 14802  
USA  
(716) 836-2244 (Home)  
(716) 636-2251 (Work)  
Interests: 1) G 2) O 3) I

Carolina Overseas, Inc. Organ.  
Attn: J.E. Goldman  
P.O. Box 471828  
Charlotte, Nc 28247-1828  
USA  
(704) 366-8630  
Interests: 1) GJ 2) L 3) W

Mr. Nicholas Demilio, Active  
100 Fairfield Ct.  
Rocky Mount, NC 27804 USA  
Interests: 1) W 2) A

## NAVA 28 FLAG DESIGN CONTEST

Design proposals for the NAVA 28 Flag are now being accepted.

The proposed design should be in color and on a sheet no larger than 8½" x 11". The designers name and address should be on the front of the design sheet.

Designs will be accepted until January 31, 1994.

Mail designs to:  
Flag Design Contest, Attention: Harry Oswald  
1134 SE 60th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97215-2805

## DECEASED

Elisabeth Rabbow

August 1993

Our sympathy is extended to NAVA member Arnold Rabbow and Family.  
Casparistrasse 3, 38100 Braunschweig, Germany

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Doreen Braverman (1986-87)  
W.W. Ridgway (1987-89)  
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Protocol Officer - Jim Ferrigan

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Michael Halleran  
Kevin Harrington  
Jim Ferrigan  
Annie Platoff

### NAVA 28 - PORTLAND, OR

Harry Oswald, Chair, Host  
Rich Kenny, Program  
Michael Hale

## EDITOR'S NOTES...

If you have the opportunity, attend a FIAV Meeting. FIAV is the international organization of vexillological associations. Meetings are held every two years. This year the Swiss Society of Vexillology hosted the meeting in Zurich. Eleven NAVA members, delegate President Scot Guenter, George Cahill, Harry Oswald, William Spangler and Claire Spangler, Bruce Druckenmiller, Whitney Smith, Gus Tracchia, Kevin Harrington, Wolfgang Jilek, and Your Editor, were part of the over one hundred and fifty who attended. We were treated to a major exhibition of 14th to 20th century flags at the Landesmuseum (the Swiss National Museum), the site of the meeting. Our hosts also took the group by coach to Solothurn, Lucerne, and Bern to view major historic buildings and important flag collections. We dined at quaint country inns and while boating on Lake Zurich. It was a rare treat.

In FIAV each association has one delegate, one vote. Although business meetings are primarily attended by the delegates, all are invited to attend and listen. It is instructive to witness FIAV in action. The next meeting will be in 1995 in Warsaw, Poland. Of greater interest than the business meeting are the papers presented. This year there were thirty-eight on a wide variety of flag subjects. Although many papers are presented in a language other than English simultaneous translations are provided. In addition to the FIAV meeting in San Francisco in 1987, I have attended the last three. I highly recommend them.

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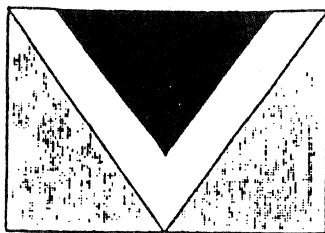
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