THEY MET IN ST. LOUIS

Forty-three men and women attended the NAVA 14 meeting in St. Louis. Pictured above are: (1) Robert S. Gauron; (2) Maisel Gauron; (3) Florence Hutchison; (4) Dorothy H. Claybourne; (5) John R.B. Szala; (6) John M. Purcell; (7) Whitney Smith; (8) Betty J. Goss; (9) Phil Allen; (10) Rita Blitt; (11) Robert P. Dickson; (12) Lynn Knights; (13) Dorothy Murphy; (14) Jeanette Doetsch; (15) James E. Ferrigan III; (16) Peter Edwards; (17) Unidentified; (18) Mary Knights; (19) Grace Rogers Cooper; (20) David E. Ott; (21) Kenneth R. Huff; (22) Thomas J. Carrier; (23) Edward Murphy; (24) Alice Smith; (25) Phillip H. Smith; (26) Charles E. Brannon; (27) Burke Gordon; (28) Marilu Hardin; (29) A. Zach Hirsch, Jr.; (30) "Woody" Ridgway; (31) John V. Lowe; (32, Horace E. Ott.
The meeting was called to order by President John R.B. Szala at 2:15 P.M. Members were requested to sit in the section to the President’s right; non-members, to the left, to help in the tally of votes. President Szala then announced that the official parliamentarian for the meeting was Dr. Emmet Mittlebeeler, and that the official tellers for the meeting were Thomas Carrier and Jeanette Doetsch. The Recording Secretary, Dr. John M. Purcell, was then asked to read the minutes of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting. Dr. Purcell noted that the minutes had already been published in NAVA News and asked if there was anyone present who needed to have them read, or had corrections or additions. Inasmuch as there were no questions or comments, Mr. Robert S. Gauron moved that the minutes as published be accepted, seconded by Dr. Whitney Smith, and approved unanimously.

President Szala then announced the decisions made by the Executive Board at their meeting on Friday evening, 3 October, 1980. The Board voted to donate $1000 to the Flag Research Center to aid in the publication of the 1977 International Congress of Vexillology Report. The Board also discussed problems in the publication of the Yearbook (the most recent material for which was reported stolen by Editor Ken Hughes) and the NAVA News, both of which are considered vital to informing the membership. It was decided that the new executive board would have to handle the problems with the appointment of new editors.

President Szala reported further the Board’s discussion of whether religious services should be held, as in the past, in connection with NAVA meetings, saying that such services might be in conflict with Article II C of the Bylaws (“The association shall have no commercial, political, or religious objectives...”). The Board had asked that the matter be brought to the meeting for discussion by the general membership. After comments both for and against the idea of holding religious services, a motion was made by Dr. Whitney Smith “that NAVA accept as a principle that the organization shall not be involved in promoting religious ceremonies or activities during any meetings.” The motion was seconded by Mrs. Florence Hutchinson. Dr. Mittlebeeler pointed out that a “yes” vote would mean not to continue religious services; a “no” vote would mean that they could be continued if desired. Voting by secret ballot, yielded the results of 21 “yes” votes, 6 “no” votes, so the motion carried.

The officers were then requested to give their reports, beginning with the Treasurer, Mr. Michael E. Tancey, who provided a copy of the Financial Statement for each member for the fiscal year October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Cash on hand as of September 30, 1980 was $2,094.00. Mr. Tancey reported that membership had increased 10%, with a renewal rate of 81%. He urged the enlisting of new members for the coming year. Mr. Tancey suggested that a new treasurer be elected for the coming year. He was thanked by the President for a job well done.

The Recording Secretary had nothing further to report other than the preparation of the minutes for NAVA 13.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Florence Hutchinson, gave a brief report of her duties in sending out cards to new members, responding to letters and affixing NAVA’s seal to public documents.

The Vice President, Mr. Hugh McClellan was absent, so the president read his report, citing that his duties that past year were as stipulated by the Bylaws and was otherwise uneventful.

The President then gave his report, mentioning the great amount of work involved in his office in getting persons to work on NAVA’s behalf, in answering hundreds of letters, in making numer-
ous telephone calls and bearing the responsibility to bring projects to fruition. He thanked the membership for its support and urged a careful selection of officers for next year, reminding the membership that our primary principle is the advancement of vexillological scholarship.

Reports of the Committees were then solicited by the President. No reports were available for the Auditing, Budget, or Membership Committees. Dr. Smith reported for the Publications Committee, reminding the membership that it is not responsible for the Yearbook or NAVA News. The Committee gave advice on the redesign for the brochure which provides information about NAVA; it will be reprinted in the new form in the near future. Also there was a reprint booklet issued, The Union Mark, which has been distributed to the membership. Finally, the recorded and edited texts of the Seventh International Congress of Vexillology, held in June, 1977, in Washington, D.C., will shortly be published. (NAVA was the official sponsor of the meeting.)

The Editor, Ken Hughes, was in England, and so there was no report. The Historian, Mrs. Dorothy Claybourne, said there was no further progress to report. Mr. Gauron made a comment that in view of the lack of committee reports generally, perhaps it was time to review the Bylaws to see which committees might be eliminated or changed.

The President then reminded the membership that NAVA plans its meetings two years in advance. Last year it had been approved that we should meet in Ottawa in 1981, presumably with the Ninth International Congress of Vexillology. But since that meeting is to be held August 25-28, 1981, there was a question as to whether NAVA 15 should be held then, or separately in October, as has been our custom. After some discussion by the membership it was voted unanimously to hold NAVA 15 in Ottawa on the August dates.

NAVA 16 will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1982, dates to be specified by the new Board.

The President then spoke of a problem which needed to be resolved: the recipient of the Driver Award is normally decided by the Executive Board, but this year, due to some officers' having to leave before Monday, there would not be a quorum to make the decision. Discussion among the members finally yielded the general consensus that the incoming officers could make the decision.

Nominations were then received for a new Nominating Committee. Whitney Smith, Lynn Knights, Robert Gauron and Jeanette Doetsch were nominated; Smith, Knights and Doetsch were elected.

Mr. William Spangler then reported the present Nominating Committee's nominations for officers for 1980-1981: President, Robert Gauron; Vice President, Woody Ridgway; Treasurer, Grace R. Cooper; Corresponding Secretary, Dorothy Claybourne; and Recording Secretary, Ken Huff. Dr. Mittlebeeler moved that the Recording Secretary be told to cast one ballot for the entire slate; the motion was seconded by Mr. George Cahill. The motion was carried with one opposing vote.

There being no New Business, Mr. Spangler moved suspension of the business meeting, seconded by Dr. Smith and acclaimed unanimously at 3:22 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

John M. Purcell
Recording Secretary

Robert P. Dickson of Canada (in white suit) listens attentively to a speaker at the NAVA 14 meeting while George C. Cahill, Director of the National Flag Foundation in Pittsburgh opts to catch up on the daily news.
MINUTES BRAIN—STORMING SESSION

NAVA-14 was officially opened on October 3, 1980, at 8:19 P.M. with the Brainstorming Session. Members were welcomed by President John R.B. Szala. He explained that these sessions were inaugurated in Salem last year to get feedback from the members attending the conference, and to set the tone and direction for NAVA in the months to come. He read the Minutes for last year's meeting.

George Cahill commented that Dorothy Claybourne deserved accolades and orchids for NAVA-14, and applause was given.

Zach Hirsch told about the National Boy Scout Jamboree next July and August in Fredericksburg, Va., and invited interested members to attend.

Whitney Smith advised that Ralph Spence sent his regrets, stating that he was unable to attend because his assistant pastor had an appendicitis. Ralph will be hosting the NAVA-15 meeting to be held in conjunction with the International Congress of Vexillology in Ottawa August 25-28, and Whitney encouraged members to attend. President Szala queried whether this should come up at the business meeting; Whitney explained our connection with the ICV, and it was decided that the discussion would continue at the Board meeting later this night.

Rev. Szala read a letter from Hugh McClellan, explaining his absence being due to the ill health of his wife, presently in the hospital.

At this time the President requested newcomers and others present to bring up matters and issues.

Mrs. Florence Hutchison asked if the new officers have to deal with making decisions, and was advised that new officers take up their duties and responsibilities next year.

Whitney Smith spoke in defense of the NAVA-15 meeting being held in conjunction with the ICV in Ottawa in 1980. He stated that we are not obliged to hold NAVA's meeting at the same time as the ICV, that many of us would want to attend if the meeting of ICV were to be held in North America and might not be able to do both. The Heraldry Society of Canada will sponsor the ICV with or without us. Whitney offered to answer any questions about the Federation.

President Szala stated that he had heard from Kenneth Hughes by telephone and he was unable to be present since he was in England.

Harry Langley brought up the use of the word “Vexillology.” Whitney said that numerous terms had been proposed, such as “banneryology” (in Great Britain), “bannisterics,” and even “flaggery,” and noted that William Crampton, leader at the Flag Institute is using vexillology now, and that the word is now recognized, appearing in a number of dictionaries.

Gordon Burke, new member from Canada, asked if Whitney would explain the difference between the Federation and NAVA. NAVA's “guru in residence” gave a synopsis of the history of NAVA since it began, interwoven with the beginning of publishing The Flag Bulletin in 1967. He said NAVA members are automatically members of the ICV, and vice versa, officially. At the joint meeting, he went on to say, NAVA's role is the business meeting and the rest is with the ICV with tours, speeches, banquet, etc. NAVA dues, however, does not include a subscription to The Flag Bulletin. George Cahill mentioned the distinction that NAVA is composed of individuals, while the Federation is of associations. Robert Gauron called for more background on the foreign flag groups, and Whitney outlined the situation, showing that NAVA is by any standard the most active group and the largest association devoted to vexillology. Other groups have newsletters, others have infrequent meetings, but NAVA has a “real personality.” He recommended that we attend an ICV and meet and get feedback from these foreign groups.

President Szala requested that smokers isolate themselves to the rear of the room, and told any members wishing to tape lectures that they could, indeed be taped with the permission of the speaker.

Bob Gauron opened a discussion on the direction NAVA News should take, whether it should be (1) restricted to membership news, (2) contain original articles on flag topics, or (3) report flag news from periodicals; the last named had heretofore been dependent on materials received by the editor from the members. He wondered if it should and could offer any other service to the members. President Szala, as former editor prior to Kenneth Hughes, stated all three elements have gone into his issues in the past years; and wondered if we should go just one direction or all three, if sufficient coverage of all three were possible. Largely, he said, what goes in, is what the editor can find or obtain tearsheets from, or write if he can find the necessary time to do so, and he put in a plug to members to submit articles and other materials to the editor. Mike Tancey recommended that perhaps an article written by the president in each issue might be appropriate. Whitney Smith commented on the sense of community derived from its regularity, which he admitted was difficult but should be on schedule. The next issue might be devoted to the meeting, perhaps completely; the upcoming meeting should also receive coverage, and be a regular part of future issues of NAVA News. Whitney commented on the Profile series being especially of interest. Whitney suggested that each member should do a check on their local flags for articles. Harry Langley wondered if sometimes when he has a flag to sell if the proper disposition might be a readers exchange column in NAVA News, or a want list or ad column; this might be a useful adjunct. John Szala thought it might be best as an insert, sporadically. Florence Hutchison addressed herself to the postage problem and mentioned that NAVA News had, the past cou-
ple of years, been printed on very expensive stock, costly to send overseas, and recommended future printing be on 20% bond paper; this was agreed to by Bill Spangler. George Cahill wondered if there are others besides Whitney Smith or Charles Brannon who would get referrals via NAVA News. Whitney mentioned the Yearbook and the need for its updating. John admonished that there was "nothing written in stone" about having such a directory, that it had been his idea, and it had been recognized as a useful tool.

President Szala invited the members to raise other issues and comments.

Bob Gauron brought up the value of printing the names and addresses of new members, plus the officers and their addresses, in each issue of NAVA News.

George Cahill complained about the lack of foresight of the Founders (Whitney Smith and Gary Grahl) in not acquiring the Jaspers Johns painting, recently sold for a large sum.

Zach Hirsch stated that there are many collectors of flags and that the Boy Scouts are avid collectors, especially of flags and stamps; he though perhaps heirs of such collections might wish to have their collections evaluated and even liquidated, via NAVA.

Jeanette Doetsch expanded on Whitney's remarks; she mentioned the school program in Brookline, Massachusetts, and their interest in flags; also that it was an important American Legion activity. She had been responsible for numerous talks and exhibits within the schools and locally.

John Szala discussed problems with selecting the winner of the Driver Award with some officers leaving before the end of the last speech; some members have asked not to be included in the consideration for it. He also mentioned the tight schedule for the meeting and announced Saturday morning's plans for the flag ceremony and the tour, which starts from the College Church on the corner.

Tom Carrier brought up his own particular interest in seals, in addition to his interest in flags; he wondered how NAVA was associated with seals and also with individual flags. John replied that seals are a sister science with heraldry, as are seals; and mentioned that the swastika, about which he would be speaking later, is an emblem. Florence reminded us that Bob Gauron had once spoken at a NAVA meeting on the subject of seals; and Whitney remarked that they were closely integrated. Bruce Druckenmiller noted that the drapes in the Knights Room were a good example; they bear the University's seal. Whitney said there is not another country that places such an emphasis as we do on them, that seals are an intimate part of vexillology, appearing as they do on many state and city flags, and others.

Tom called for a definition of vexillology, and Whitney stated that vexillology is that branch of the social sciences which deals with the phenomena of flags and all its manifestations, and Tom thanked him for the clarification.

The meeting adjourned at 9:24 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Hite Claybourne
NOTES FROM BOB GAURON, NAVA PRESIDENT

My dear NAVA friends, — this new column in NAVA News is an effort to maintain the flow of thoughts and fellowship between NAVA officers and members. I plan to make this a regular feature.

NAVA-14 was a grand success as the 50 or so members and guests will heartily attest. The vexillological papers presented and the flag exhibits displayed were of high caliber. So many bouquets to hand out! As one and all will agree — the biggest and bestest to Dorothy Claybourne as Chairperson of the Planning Committee! She spent every minute from NAVA-13 on devoted to NAVA-14 and the magnificent results showed it. Thank you, thank you, Dorothy! You have set high standards for Program Chairpersons to follow.

A skillful manager, Dorothy, — she recruited members who contributed a great deal. On the Arrangements Committee, she enlisted Lynn and Mary Knights, Woody Ridgway, and Philip Smith.

As advisors, Dorothy signed up, — without pay, — Grace Cooper, Ken Huff, Florence Hutchinson, and yours truly. Then to serve as Registration Staff, she persuaded the able Lynn and Mary Knights and Jeanette Doetsch.

And finally, a tremendous thank you to Saint Louis University for opening its doors for facilities and for "loaning" its facility for flag talks.

More thank yous! Emmet Mittlebeeler for leading a thought-provoking panel on "Flag Profanation," and thereby winning the second annual $100 Captain William Driver Award for the best paper at a NAVA meeting. He had strong support from his fellow panelists, John Purcell and Bill Spangler. Also George Cahill and the National Flag Foundation have NAVA's sincerest thanks for funding the award.

And now on to NAVA-15! Ralph Spence has a challenge to equal Dorothy's leadership for our annual meeting in Ottawa on August 25-28, 1981. It will be an exciting gathering because it is not only NAVA-15, but also International Congress of Vexillology-8. We'll rub elbows and exchange vexillological views with our flag cousins abroad!

Here's what you can do! Because the meeting will be on weekdays, — Tuesday, August 25 through Friday, August 28, — why don't you plan to use your vacation for the meeting?

And also, why not begin to save your pennies (what are they? — nickels, dimes, quarters, etc.) for the four-day meeting? Ottawa is one of the world's most beautiful and interesting cities. You and your family will find much to do and see.

Equally important, — give some thought to presenting a vexillological paper. I plan to report on "Flags in National Anthems," — you'll be surprised.

Whoops, one more thing! If you're like me, — I can't keep track of when magazine subscriptions and association memberships expire. So, — this is a reminder to you, — and particularly me! — pay your NAVA membership fee due by January 1, 1981, or forever be sorry for your cultural criminal negligence! NAVA has great things planned for you!
New Flags for Space

By Taz Daughtrey

Some individuals urged that the first human lunar landing be marked by raising a United Nations flag. Armstrong and Aldrin instead planted an American flag on the moon, in recognition of the ongoing nationalistic competition in space technology.

Now both principle and practical considerations are beginning to dictate greater international cooperation. The newest entrant into space doesn’t even possess a flag of its own. It is the European Space Agency (ESA), comprised of eleven nations—West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, and Ireland—and constituted in 1975 to forge a continental space policy.

ESA will be providing the Spacelab research station that begins flying aboard the American shuttle within three years. The bulk of the governmental funding and the actual construction is German, with Italian participation a distant second. Leadership for the agency’s other two major projects has been set for France (the Ariane booster) and the United Kingdom (a maritime communication satellite).

The Europeans now stand ready to take the lead in an exciting new deep-space effort: comet exploration. Interest in probing Halley’s comet has prompted ESA policymakers to defer or delay three other projects in order to appropriate over $100 million for a 1986 flyby. Operating with less than one-quarter the budget or staff of NASA, the agency has thus given European space scientists a major new priority.

If the U.S. commits itself by year’s end to provide the launch vehicle, ESA is prepared to allocate some 25% of the payload to American investigators in return for that savings and improved communication provided by our deep-space tracking network. NASA remains hesitant about the continued availability of its expendable Delta booster; however, continued shuttle schedule slippage has already necessitated shifting ’82 and ’83 payloads onto the expendable rocket, and the Delta’s anticipated retirement has been postponed accordingly.

The new era of internationalism is best symbolized by a change in manned spacecraft crewing. The Soviets have to date launched Soyuz missions with co-pilots and experiments from five Eastern European nations and Vietnam, and French pilots are preparing for a similar 1982 flight. NASA has just begun training two ESA scientists—one Swiss, the other Dutch—as Spacelab mission specialists to begin flying in mid-1983.

Deep-space efforts by individual nations are also on the decline in this decade, as expenses, planning, and flight time grow. Major new planetary ventures are at least implicitly coordinated among the various spacefaring powers. Venus exploration, for example, seems divided between orbital observation of surface features (the task of the American VOIR project, which might start up at full scale next year) and probing of the atmosphere (the job of a joint Soviet-French mission designed for 1984).

Examination of the previously-unexplored polar regions of the sun has been planned as a cooperative U.S.-ESA undertaking. Congressional action this summer preserved NASA’s participation, but a cutback of some $40 million will cost as much as six times that immediate savings by the time the delayed launch occurs in 1985. American cometary exploration now awaits funding and development of a solar-powered ion propulsion system. Information gathered by European and other possible high-speed flybys of Halley will shape the craft designed for rendezvous and long-term inspection of whatever “comets of opportunity” present themselves in the late ’80s or early ’90s.

In the long run, the opening of deep space for human benefit will clearly mean a job too big and too important for the efforts of individual nations. Negotiations for a worldwide sharing of space pioneering, such as the current UN treaty on extraterrestrial resources, will be difficult but necessary. Already, a new flag is being proposed to represent Earth—a stylized representation of sun, moon, and home planet, with no national boundaries visible anywhere.

Taz Daughtrey is an instructor in planetary science at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg Virginia.
The United Nations is putting out this Friday the first installment of an issue devoted to the flags of its member states, a series that will go on for 10 years and perhaps longer if more nations become members.

To begin its Flag Series, the U.N. is issuing four different miniature sheets bearing the flags of the 16 nations selected for the initial segment. Four of the 16 stamps appear on each sheet, with each of the four stamps in a block of four. Specifically, there are 16 stamps on a sheet, but each sheet depicts four of the 16 flags in the issue.

All of the stamps in the first installment are in denominations of 15 cents, the first-class letter rate in the United States at the present time. They are being issued only at U.N. headquarters in New York. They are not, as is customary for commemoratives, also being issued at the European headquarters of the organization at Geneva, Switzerland, or at their offices in Vienna, Austria.

The World Federation of United Nations Associations, in keeping with its tradition of accompanying new U.N. issues with cacheted materials and art work, is this time providing not one but two cacheted covers, and not one but two works of art, all the work of the noted artist Chaim Gross. The Flag issue has attracted a newcomer to the field of cacheted covers — the U.N. Children’s Fund. It is initiating a program of serviced first-day covers, with the cachet a work of art from the country whose flag is on the stamp.

The groupings of the four flags on each sheet are:

- Fiji, Luxembourg, Turkey and Vietnam.
- Bangladesh, Guinea, Mali and Suriname.
- El Salvador, France, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.
- United Republic of Cameroon, Hungary, Madagascar and Rwanda.

The selection of the flags to be reproduced on the first installment was by random drawing by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in 1978. Fiji and Cameroon were replacements for two of the original choices, Iran and Democratic Yemen. These changes had nothing to do with the world situation, however. It was just that there was a possibility that Iran would adopt a different flag and that the two Yemens would reunite.

The flags on the stamps are identical to those flying outside the New York headquarters of the U.N., except that they are in true proportions. The flags flying in front of the U.N. building are slightly modified in proportion to enhance visibility and accent details. The stamps were designed by Ole Hamann prior to his retirement as chief of the U.N. Postal Administration, and executed by Irving Konopiaty, an American artist with the UNPA’s Graphic Design Unit.

Purchasing procedures for the flag issue vary from those ordinarily in effect for U.N. issues.

Any of the four full sheets may be purchased individually. But collectors who wish to purchase a block of four of a particular flag stamp must purchase the entire sheet — that is, all four blocks of four on the sheet to acquire the particular block desired. Also, the center block of four different flag stamps se-tenant may not be acquired separately. Collectors wishing the se-tenant corner block or individual corner inscription blocks must purchase complete sheets.

Four sets of singles are available. Each set of singles includes the four different flag stamps on an individual sheet. Any of the four sets of singles may be purchased separately, but it is not possible to acquire a single stamp or two or three singles.

The Flag Series stamps will not be included in the 1980 New York souvenir folder and in folders of subsequent years, but will be included in a separate folder.

For first-day cover collectors, in an exception to the Flag Series only, covers canceled New York on Geneva cachets will be available by mail order. The single and marginal inscription block first-day covers will be available in sets of four.

For orders and further information write to: U.N. Postal Administration, P.O. Box 5900, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017.

- A collage of the flight of five birds, created from portions of the 16 flags, is the work of art created for the traditional material with which the World Federation of United Nations Associations accompanies U.N. issues. The artist is Chaim Gross, a renowned venerable figure in art circles, who has contributed his talents to a number of WFUNA items. The collage was made from U.N. postcards.

Standard cacheted covers are 25 cents each, or five for $1 plus 30 cents for mailing for up to nine covers, or 15 cents for $2, plus $1 mailing for up to five; 45 cents for every additional five.

Serviced standard first-day-of-issue covers are available in sets only. Covers with a single flag stamp on each are $12.50; 16 covers with blocks of four of each flag stamp are $25; four covers with se-tenant center blocks of four from each sheet are $5.50. The mailing charge is 30 cents for up to five and 50 cents for each additional five.

Serviced jumbo cacheted covers with all 16 flag stamps are $85; a jumbo with four se-tenant center blocks is $8; four jumbos with a full sheet on each are $20. The mailing charge is 85 cents for one, $1.15 for up to five, 60 cents for each additional five.

The collage has been produced in a nine-color lithograph in a limited edition of 1,500, individually numbered and signed by Chaim Gross. The lithograph, 8½ x 11 inches, is accompanied by documentation and background information and sells for $50. A lithograph with a flag stamp and first-day cancellation is $81. The reproduction of the pencil drawing is $5 plus a mailing charge of $1 for up to five and 50 cents for each additional five.

Orders and requests for supplementary information should be addressed to WFUNA, Room DC-380, United Nations, N.Y. 10017.

The U.N. Children’s Fund is undertaking for the complete run of the Flag Series an extensive advance-subscription philatelic program with many elements. Brochures describing the components of the program in detail are available from UNICEF Flag Stamp Program, Box 4480, New York, N.Y. 10117.

UNICEF is providing subscribers to its program, simultaneously with the issue of the U.N. stamps, a set of 16 cacheted covers, each bearing a stamp with the marginal inscription tab.
NAVA-14's SPECIAL FLAG by Dorothy Hite Claybourne

Originally designed for the still-born St. Louis Flag Society, which I attempted to organize here several years ago, the flag makes the same statement now as it did at that time: NAVA in St. Louis.

The St. Louis organization would have been, in my mind at least, an offspring of the larger parent organization, the North American Vexillological Association. Since I joined in 1972, I had thought to set up a local body but, shortly thereafter when I made my attempt, it was to no avail.

This is not to be construed as a lack of interest in flags and flag-related subjects in St. Louis. On the contrary, there are flag enthusiasts in St. Louis as there are doubtless in every North American city; they either just were disinterested in belonging to such a local organization or they did not hear about my plan to establish one, even though it was written up by a columnist in one of the local newspapers. At any rate, the idea was scrapped then, and in the interval this colorful and, I think, attractive flag design was left to languish in a file folder.

Last October when it was determined in Salem that NAVA-14 was to be held in St. Louis, I decided, as Hostess for the meeting, that I wanted to carry on the tradition of a special meeting flag which was begun in Montgomery, Alabama's NAVA-12 conference and continued at NAVA-13 last year in Salem, Massachusetts.

My initial plan was to hold a flag-design contest, a suggestion made by Alfred Znamierowski, designer of the delightful witch flag used so appropriately in Salem. While preparing an article announcing the details of the contest for NAVA News, I inadvertently came upon the folder of the "ill-fated" St. Louis Flag Society. Once again I recognized the merits of the design, but I made no decision about it as the NAVA-14 flag then: Almost indifferently, I sent the design to President John Szala who reacted very favorably. It was thereupon agreed between us to make my design the special meeting flag.

The NAVA-14 flag incorporates the red, white and blue NAVA flag as its basic design. Then I centered the blue fleur de-lis on the golden bezant (bezant being the heraldic term for coin, thus standing for the Louisiana Purchase) from the St. Louis city flag at the base of the chevron. More than the Gateway Arch at the Riverfront or the Statue of St. Louis IX in Forest Park, the fleur de l-is symbolizes to me the city of St. Louis. You see — NAVA in St. Louis.

For which we must give due thanks: The 5x8' outdoor NAVA-14 flag has been made by the Dettra Flag Company, the 3x5' indoor flag by Paramount, and the 12"x18" flags for all who are convening in St. Louis by Annin and Company.

NAVA NEWS/WINTER 1981
FLORENCE HUTCHISON
NAVA’S "BETSY ROSS"

by Dorothy H. Claybourne

Florence Hutchison, NAVA’s feisty and outspoken former Corresponding Secretary, has been called “Betsy Ross” by her fellow vexillologists. This is not without good reason. For 20 years she has specialized in studying the history of U.S. flags, especially during the Revolutionary War, with particular emphasis on the Betsy Ross Flag.

Born Florence Dressel in Chicago June 20, 1911, she moved in 1914 with her parents to a farm near Guthrie, Oklahoma, where her grandfather had purchased two quarters before Oklahoma statehood. After graduation from high school, she went to Oklahoma State University where she earned her B.S. Degree from the School of Home Economics in 1936, after which she and Sanford Hutchison were married. She became County Home Supervisor in the Rural Rehabilitation Program, a forerunner of the Farm Security Administration. In the early days of their marriage Sanford was a high school teacher, and later he went to work for the Farm Security Administration. Still later, he was given a Civil Service appointment to the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona. After Pearl Harbor the Hutchison’s moved to Southwest Missouri and in 1955 with their four daughters and one son to Greenfield, Illinois, where he taught until he retired a few years ago. Florence also taught (home economics and art) during the Missouri years and later in Illinois (from 1949 to 1959).

In 1965, while researching the Oklahoma Flag history, Florence came upon the story of the Betsy Ross Memorial Flag, made by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association (“100 Betsy Rosses”) at the Carnegie Library in Guthrie. The story went that this 6-star U.S. flag was taken to Philadelphia to be flown over Independence Hall on the Fourth of July of the year; later this flag was reported to have sunk with the U.S.S. Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor.

Florence felt she had good reason to doubt this legend and with an interested friend she went to Independence Hall to seek the flag. She found it there safe and sound but hidden away in a box labeled, only “An Oklahoma Flag.” This flag was never on board the U.S.S. Oklahoma. On March 14, 1914, an Oklahoma delegation to the New Jersey shipyards christened the ship for duty in World War I and presented the officers with the first manufactured 46-star flag. Meanwhile, the Memorial Flag made by the Carnegie Library women was flown from Independence Hall staff for a second time, during the ship’s christening ceremony in 1917, when it was boxed, stored and left forgotten, to be rediscovered by Florence in March 1965. Through her assistance the flag is now on display at the Territorial Museum in Guthrie.

As a member and officer, Florence is active in numerous organizations. In 1972 she founded and is president of the Jacksonville Area Genealogical and Historical Society in Jacksonville, Illinois, where she and Sanford now live. She edits the Jacksonville Genealogical Journal. She is a director on the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Genealogical Society. Since 1976 she has been chairman of the Morgan County Records Preservation Commission. In 1969 she received the merit award of the Illinois Historical Society. As a member of the Augustan Society, Florence is on the editorial board of Heraldy, a quarterly begun in 1976. She also belongs to the Eastern Star, the American Association of University Women, and several women’s clubs. She lectures on genealogical, heraldic and flag history subjects.

Florence joined NAVA in 1972. For several years she served on the organization’s Nominating Committee, and in 1977 she was appointed Historian. From 1978 to 1980 she served as NAVA’s Corresponding Secretary.

A busy person, this one!

THE HOSTAGES AND VEXILLOLOGY

A flag designed to honor the 52 American hostages in Iran was sent to the governor of each state with a plea to fly it above the state’s capitol building until the crisis in Iran ended. The design was created by three Connecticut women — Gayle Jabbert, Marjorie Doyle and Dorothy Davis.

The white flag bears a large blue star made up of 50 smaller stars. Around the pattern is a gold-colored wreath similar to the emblem of the United Nations. The inscription reads: “Hold Not Our Nation Hostage.”

Another “hostage flag” was designed by State Representative Phillip Bianco, Jr. (R-25 Ill.) of Chicago and Ken Oglesby of Springfield. The traditional colors of “Old Glory,” red, white and blue are used in the design. Against a blue field, the white number 53, representing the American hostages, is circumscribed by eight white stars, honoring the deceased members of the rescue team who gave their lives in the service of their country. On the fly end of the flag, the red and white stripes are adorned by a red Maple Leaf, recognizing Canada’s role in freeing six American hostages on January 27, 1980.
Site
The National Archives in Ottawa, the Capital of Canada.

Dates
24 - 27 August, 1981 (Monday to Thursday).

Sponsor
The North American Vexillological Association (NAVA) under the aegis of the International Federation of Vexillo-logical Association (FIAV) in co-operation with the Heraldry Society of Canada/LaSociete Heraldique du Canada.

Congress Secretariat
38 Claremont Street, Thorold, Ontario L2V 1R6, Canada
Telephone (416) 227-1298

Languages
The official FIAV languages (English, French, German) and national languages of participants (Dutch, Spanish, Italian, etc.) will be recognized. The working language will be English; translation and resume services will be provided by advance arrangement.

Costs
$200 per person Canadian (includes registration, Congress papers and souvenirs, lunch and dinner each day (including the Congress Banquet and transportation to and from exhibits). Notice of registration must be received together with a $50 non-returnable deposit, on or before April 15th. The remainder of the registration is payable on or before 1 July 1981. Registrations made after 15 April will be subject to a $25 surcharge: after 15 June there is a $50 surcharge.

Persons who wish to support the Congress, but who will not be able to attend in person, may become Supporting Registrants and receive all the literature and souvenirs given to participants and be listed in the official program. The fee for Supporting Registrants is $25, due on or before 1 June.

Participants from Europe, Latin America, and Africa may deduct $25 from the registration fee as a travel allowance; those from Asia and the Pacific, $50. While it does not entail a reduction in registration costs, those wishing to share a room with another registrant will be able to do so.

9th CONGRESS PROGRAM

THE CONGRESS PROGRAM

Theme
1981 marks the 50th Anniversary of The Statute of Westminster which granted Canada complete independence. It is hoped to have a display of Historic Flags of Canada. Flags: past, present and future of all kinds will be honoured.

Official Business
The biennial General Assembly of FIAV and the Annual Meeting of NAVA will be held during the Congress (with alternate plans for non-members)

Activities
The 9th International Congress of Vexillology, like its predecessors over the past decade, will provide a memorable opportunity for direct participation in the world of vexillology. One hundred or more amateur and professional vexillologists from all parts of the world interested in every aspect of flag design, history, symbolism, usage, and manufacture will gather to share their experience, knowledge, problems, and work for the future. The keynotes of the Congress will be scholarship and fellowship; the daily schedule will encourage both.

The program of the Congress will include formal and informal lectures, films, slides, exhibitions, and demonstrations relating to all kinds of flags. The unique resources of Canada's capital city will be utilized in visits and guided tours at such institutions as the War Museum and the National Archives. Visits will be made to collections of flags and flag-related materials, as well as outdoor flag exhibits. Awards and ceremonies and a formal banquet will be balanced by a general spirit of informality. Participants will take home many items of flag literature and other souvenirs of the Congress, in addition to their own notes and photographs, items exchanged or purchased and increased awareness of the tasks facing those who take a serious interest in flags.

Following the Congress — or for those who want to get away for a few hours from its scheduled activities — the many cultural and historical attractions of Ottawa will be close at hand. The residential nature of the Congress will allow for informal meetings in a congenial setting at all times of day with old colleagues and new friends.

Accommodation
As in our last Congress in Vienna a list of hotels in the downtown Ottawa area will be supplied upon registration.

9 ICV REGISTRATION FORM

Name(s):

Address:

Languages (in order of preference):

I/we wish to register for the 9th International Congress of Vexillology as a full Participant ($200 per person). A $50 deposit per person is enclosed ________/had been sent by international postal money order. I/we wish to participate as Supporting Registrant ($25 per person) _________; this amount is enclosed ________/has been sent by international postal money order. I/we require _________rooms. As a late registrant I am paying a surcharge of ________/($25 after 15 June 1981 $50 after 15 July). As a travel allowance, I am deducting ________/($25 for those from Europe, Latin America, or Africa: $50 for those from Asia and the Pacific.)
NAVA MEMBERS ATTEND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Four NAVA members received official invitations to the inauguration of the 40th President of the United States. Attending the gala festivities in the nation’s capital were: Lynn and Mary Knights of Dixon, Illinois, Dorothy Hite Claybourne of St. Louis, Missouri; and John R.B. Szala of Salem, Massachusetts.

Chicago Tribune 11/11/80

30 firemen suspended in flag patch dispute

THIRTY FIREFIEMEN have been ordered suspended for 12 to 24 hours for refusing to display the Chicago flag on their uniforms. The suspensions, ordered Monday evening by Fire Commissioner William Blair, take effect Tuesday.

The 30 were charged with insubordination for failure to replace the American flag patch with the Chicago flag, as ordered last June. All lieutenants who disobeyed the order were suspended for 12 hours and lower-ranking firefighters for 24 hours.

MANY FIREFIEMEN objected when the patch switch was originally ordered. Blair changed the order in September, requiring firemen to wear on their sleeves a new patch depicting both the American and city flags. In doing so, however, he warned that those who refused to obey the June order would be disciplined.

Frank Muscare, president of the Fire Fighters Union, has steadfastly stood by wearing the American flag. He criticized the city for replacing the American flag with the city flag, and praised Blair’s order for a patch depicting both flags. “That was our suggestion,” said Muscare.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. EMMET V. MITTLEBEELER, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR AND ATTORNEY FOR HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE SECOND ANNUAL DRIVER AWARD FOR HIS PRESENTATION ON FLAG DESECRATION AT NAVA 14.

VEXING VEXILLOGOLOGY

“Vexillogy” is the study of flags—their history and symbolism. For Flag Day (June 14), put your own knowledge of the subject to this test.

1. The word “vexillogy” comes from a word meaning “flag” in (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) Latin.

2. The world’s first flags—streamers tied to the tops of long poles—were carried into battle by the soldiers of ancient (a) Babylon (b) Egypt (c) Siam.

3. Probably the oldest national flag still in use (white cross on a red field adopted more than 750 years ago) is that of (a) Denmark (b) Tibet (c) Turkey.

4. The first flag to represent all 13 American colonies was the Continental Colors (also called the Grand Union or Cambridge Flag); it had the same 13 alternating red and white stripes we use today—but in the canton, where the stars now appear, was (a) an eagle (b) a single star (c) a replica of the British flag.

5. Few modern national flags contain colors other than the seven used in medieval heraldry: red, white, blue, green, yellow, black and (a) brown (b) orange (c) purple.

6. The flags of several countries in one particular part of the world are various arrangements of black, green, red and white—the four colors that stand for (a) African independence (b) Arab unity (c) Asia’s natural resources.

7. All but one of today’s national flags are rectangular: Nepal’s is (a) an elongated crescent (b) star-shaped (c) two overlapping triangles.

8. Most of us first pledged allegiance to the 48-star flag that served our nation longer than any other—from 1912 to (a) 1956 (b) 1960 (c) 1964.

9. The word “REPUBLIC” is prominent on the state flag of (a) California (b) Hawaii (c) Texas.

10. The heraldic fleur-de-lis appears on the city flags of both St. Louis and (a) New Orleans (b) Pittsburgh (c) Omaha.