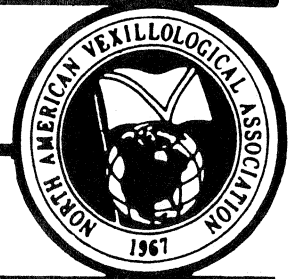


NAVA NEWS

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



VOLUME XX No. 7

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1987

NEW SERIES

With this issue we begin a new series of articles on selected civic flags of Canada and the United States.

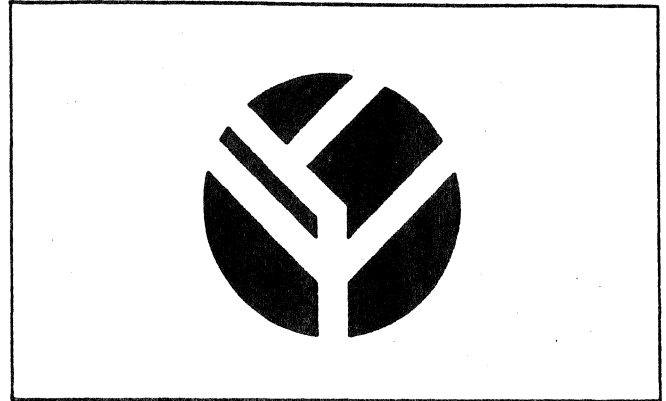
CIVIC FLAGS: ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

by James Croft

Englewood owes its beginning to the discovery of the gold in Little Dry Creek in the 1850's. A gold rush soon ensued and a small community was established. One of the earliest names for the community was Fiske Gardens; later, due to the number of shady trees, it was referred to as Orchard Place. In 1903 a bitterly and narrowly contested election was held concerning the incorporation of the community. The early settlers wanted the community to remain "wide open," while the newer settlers desired incorporation so as to exclude establishments of ill-repute, amusement and drinking. In May 1903 the community was incorporated and named for a town near Chicago, Illinois. Englewood means "wood of the nook" and the city's beautiful and simple flag is based on the name.

The flag is white: in the center is a logo consisting of a green disc with a graphic representation of a tree in white. This symbol is referred to as the city "mark" and was designed by Mr. Ron Hughes of Unigraphics of Denver, Colorado. The mark was officially adopted on September 7, 1971. It's symbolism, which reflects the history and character of the city, is described in section 1-9-2 of ordinances 27 of 1971:

A tree grows and blooms with branches and leaves. In much the same manner a city branches out with streets and blooms with industry and homes. The circle represents order and protection. Just as a city is never perfect or complete, an imperfect and incomplete "E" is contained in the mark. The color green confirms life.



Englewood, Colorado, Flag Proportions: 3:5 Colors: White with a green disc in the center bearing a stylized representation of a tree, in white.

The flag of Englewood was never officially adopted. However, the graphic manual issued by Unigraphics contained an illustration displaying the application of the mark as a flag. Today the Englewood flag is flown in the 3x5 foot size on municipal buildings and is fringed for indoor use in city hall.

Englewood, a city of 31,000 people located adjacent and directly south of Denver, uses the mark profusely on city vehicles, stationery, waste receptacles. It is even used as a design in the grillwork in front of city hall. The mark demonstrates how a simply designed symbol has many versatile applications.

** Special thanks to Ms. Ethel Altenbach and Ms. Nancy Bunker, Reference Librarians, Englewood Public Library, for the data they graciously provided for this article.*

THE SERIES ON CIVIC FLAGS

by James Croft

Today many American and Canadian civic authorities clutter their flags with their city seal or coat of arms and, in many cases, include the name of the community on the flag. In contrast to these complex flags will be those presented in this series. Although the artistic beauty of a flag lies in the eyes of the beholder, the flags shown meet the vexillological design criteria of being simple, distinctive and without wording. Furthermore, since NAVA is a binational association, the flags represented will be divided equally between the two member nations.

Finally, I would like to give a special "thank you" to Dr. Whitney Smith for editing these articles and for giving me the encouragement to undertake writing this series.

About the Author: see page 2.

From the President . . . **WOODY'S WORDS**

What do you as a member expect from NAVA? Ask yourself what you can do for NAVA. As an organization, NAVA needs members, volunteers to serve, goals to work toward. There are many different interest groups in our organization, flag scholars, flag makers/retailers, flag designers, flag collectors and flag hobbyists. These goals must include these different interests of vexillology.

If our organization is to grow we need some short and long range goals. I've asked Dr. John Purcell to chair a committee made up of past-presidents to establish goals and set a course that NAVA should follow. Your ideas would be welcomed. Send to Dr. John Purcell, 1748 El Dorado Boulevard, Brunswick, Ohio 44212.

Yes, membership is important; in this every member can excell. Talk Vexillology, have invitations to join available.

The Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee hosted a flag symposium, Oct. 29 and 30, 1987 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Two of NAVA members were invited to speak. Our founder Dr. Whitney Smith, Executive Director, The Flag Research Center, spoke on "Flag Terminology." Our present NAVA News Editor, Mrs. Grace Cooper, Museum Consultant American Textiles, presented the subject "Take Another Look . . . Forty Years of Examining Flags." Don Healy, NAVA Corresponding Secretary (Ever Ready) sent NAVA Membership Forms to be distributed with Literature during the symposium.

Mark Liss has volunteered to be Historian and I have appointed him to that position. I am certain he will do an excellent job. Glad to have you as Historian, Mark.

Editor's Note:

The Specific Objectives of NAVA are set forth in the NAVA Bylaws, Article 2, B, on page 9 of the NAVA Handbook, 1985-1986. The members are encouraged to reread these and help the Committee on Short and Long-Range Goals to set forth a program to achieve these objectives.

NAVA NEWS Nov./Dec. Contributors

Nicholas Artimovich II	David Pawson
James Croft	Steve Tyson
Donald Healy	John Purcell
John Szala	Sheppard Wahnnon
W.W. Ridgway	Kevin Harrington

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

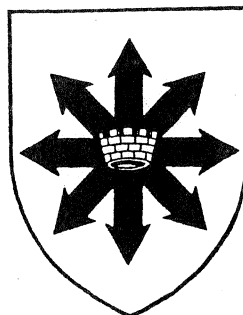
Jame Allen Croft

James Croft was born on February 17, 1952, in Gardner, MA. He received his BA degree in English from the U. of Montana in 1974 and a B.S. in Hotel, Restaurant, and Travel Administration from the U. of Massachusetts in 1985. After employment in that field, he is currently employed by AT&T as a Customer Service Representative.

Jim's interest in vexillology began when he was six years old with a packet of small silk national flags that he received as a gift, which began "a love affair that has lasted 28 years." He continued to collect small flags, but his serious interest came in 1967 when he visited Dr. Whitney Smith, one of the editors of a flag chart he had purchased. "Since that meeting in 1967, Dr. Smith has inspired me to pursue my interest in vexillology. In fact, when I decided to go to college in Montana, it was his suggestion that I introduce a bill in both 1973 and 1974 to change the Montana flag," states Jim.

After college Jim worked in Africa for two years and did an extensive study of South African flags and coats of arms.

Upon Returning to the States Jim founded The Institute of Civic Heraldry, Feb. 14, 1980. It is devoted to the collection and dissemination of heraldic and vexillological information around the world. The logo is a white shield with a blue cross of arrows pointing out for the dissemination while the negative arrow formed by the white symbolizes the information coming into the



**The Institute of
Civic Heraldry**

Institute. The gold mural crown in the center is used extensively in civic heraldry.

In 1981, James Croft received the Driver Award for his presentation "South African Civic Flags." In 1982 he self-published his first book, *Civic Coats of Arms of Mozambique*. Those with interests in civic flags and heraldry may write to him:

James Croft-Executive Director
The Institute of Civic Heraldry
P.O. Box 365
Northampton, MA 01061 U.S.A.

SOURCES:

Letters of Ms. Ethel Altenbach and Ms. Nancy Bunker, Reference Librarians of the Englewood Public Library, dated 23 June, 1986, 1 August, 1986 and 19 March, 1987.
Section 1-9-2, Ordinance 27 Series 1971 of the City of Englewood, CO.
Hicks, Davis. *Englewood From the Beginning*. Denver. 1971.
"Englewood Has A New Mark," Unigraphics Manual.

NAVA MEMBER IN THE NEWS

From the:

Scarborough (Ont.) Mirror
August 26, 1987

by: Abby Nicholson
Special to The Mirror

The study of flags may not be a subject that normally stirs up a lot of interest, but just have a chat with Scarborough resident Kevin Harrington, president of the Canadian Flag Association, and you'll probably change your mind.

At 53, Harrington likely spends as much time with his flag research and producing his association's quarterly newsletter, as he does working full time as a librarian at Agincourt Collegiate Institute. It was after taking a year off work in 1984/85 and attending an international flag conference in Madrid, that he became increasingly involved in vexillology, the formal name for the study of flags.

The Canadian Flag Association was formed in 1985 and Harrington is its second president. His passion for the subject of flags is more as a scholar than as a collector, and his research has taken him on many trips. He has driven across Canada and flown overseas to Italy researching certain types of flags.

He has just returned from San Francisco where he spoke to an international conference on the flags of the Indian and Metis (Indian and French Canadian mixed blood) peoples.

His decision to choose such an obscure subject was based on a desire to have a historical presentation in a Canadian vein. He had studied the Riel Rebellion and realized that since the Riel group had formed a government of their own, they might have had a flag as well. A year and a half later, he had found five Metis flags and 17 Indian flags.

Canadian Flag Association
50 Heathfield Drive
Scarborough, Ont.
Canada, M1M 3B1

From the presentation of Kevin Harrington Flag Congress, San Francisco, August 1987; *Indian and Metis Flags of Canada*.



Chippewa of the Thames

4 x 6 Corner

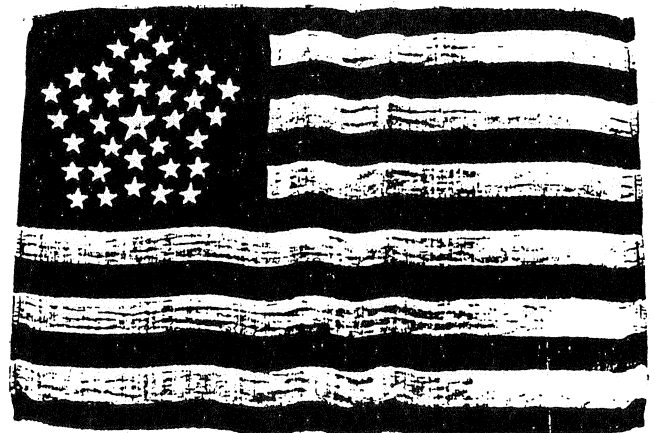
Many requests have been received for addresses of vendors that may carry flags mentioned in this column. I am glad to report I have received an okay to list sources known to me. As additional sources become known I will include them from now on. Here is my list to date of retail outlets that are interested in serving 4x6 collectors:

Carolina Overseas, Ltd., Charlotte, NC
Flag Factory, Pittsburgh, PA
Flag Shop, Vancouver, PA
Flag Store, San Francisco, CA
National Flag Foundation, Pittsburgh, PA

Don Healy
523 Centre St.
Trenton, NJ 08611

COLLECTORS CORNER

by Nicholas Artimovich



This printed silk flag of 34 stars is an example of a rare star pattern — sometimes known as the "Flower Flag." Two other 5 sided patterns, namely the "Great Star" (see C.C. #4) and the "Pentagon" (See C.C. #6) are severely geometric, while this flag has the stars arranged in a soft flower-like pattern.

The 34th state was Kansas, admitted to statehood on January 29, 1861 and the 34 star flag was the official U.S. flag from July 4, 1861 to July 3, 1863.

Production of small flags by printing directly on cloth was underway at least by 1840 with flag banners of William Henry Harrison. The earliest known general purpose flag made by printing was the 26 star flag (1837-1845). The U.S. Civil War saw printed flags waved by the thousands in sizes from 2 inches long to over 2' by 3' and on silk, cotton muslin, or even paper.

Stars & Stripes

*A Patriotic Potpourri of
Star-Spangled Americana*

by Kit Hinrichs

Taking liberties with Old Glory is a time-honored American tradition as witnessed by more than two centuries of tricolored banners, buntings, badges, and an almost endless variation of star-spangled brochures. Now in this bright new all-color volume, *Stars & Stripes*, innovative designer and American Flag Collector, Kit Hinrichs, in conjunction with AIGA, presents interpretations of the American flag by some of America's top designers and illustrators. Included within this group are Milton Glaser, Massimo Vignelli, Seymour Chwast, Saul Bass, Woodie Pirtle, Michael Vanderbyl, Dugald Stermer, Michael Manwaring, Jim Cross, Kinuko Y. Craft, and Chris Hill. The collection of 100 individual flags is expressed in a vast array of media; from traditional watercolor and oil paint to exotic experiments with sandblasted granite, popcorn collages, and even a dimensional flag constructed of over 2400 red, white and blue pencils. *Stars & Stripes* is a glowing testimony to the richness and creative diversity of contemporary American design.

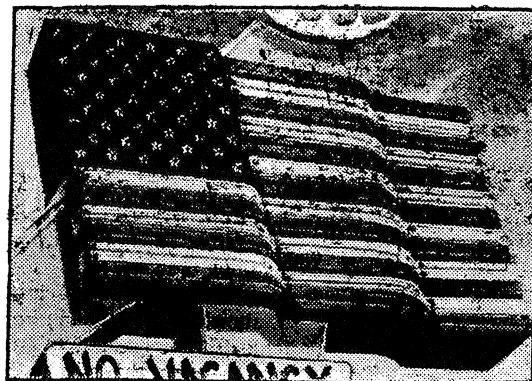
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San Francisco, California 94102
415 777-7240

BOOK REVIEW MOVE OVER, BETSY ROSS

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, 96 illustrators and designers were asked to provide their interpretations of the American flag for the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The images gathered by Kit Hinrichs in **STARS & STRIPES** (Chronicle Books, \$16.95) fall into two categories — those that are interpretations of the flag's design, and those that are interpretations of American culture. The most striking images use the flag as the symbol of a consumer society. Paula Scher's graphic collage uses photographs of movie actors for the stars and images from mass culture for the stripes; David Linn does an arresting oil of a neon flag outside a motel; and Mercedes McDonald paints a bucolic desert highway landscape surrounded by popular symbols —



Oil on canvas by David Linn.

hamburgers, cowboy boots, the Liberty Bell. All are ironic, but nostalgic and loving as well, their commentary muted by their delight in the consumer culture. Only two of the works explicitly address social issues — Steven Soshea's computer-generated Cibachrome collage and Lenore Bartz's pastel and pencil drawing representing nuclear war. None of the images portray discrimination or poverty, and when they delineate patriotism, they reflect uninspired TV commercial imagery. Too many of the images gathered by Mr. Hinrichs, a member of the executive board of the A.I.G.A., come off as portfolio pieces spelling out the assignment — arty illustrations done in techniques borrowed from Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, or overly designed works with the impact of greeting cards. If it had been commissioned 20 years ago, this book would have been more politicized, more individualistic, more biting.

MARC LIDA

September 6, 1987

February 14, 1986/The Miami Herald

Haiti flag reverts to blue, red

From Herald Staff

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The new military-civilian government of Haiti capped a heady seven days of celebration on Thursday by announcing that the colors of the country's flag would revert to blue and red.

The gesture, announced in a brief communique, is the most symbolic step yet taken by the government to end the 28-year domination of Haiti begun by the late Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier and carried on by his son, Jean-Claude.

Papa Doc had ordered the colors changed to black and red in 1964 in part to emphasize black-majority control after years of rule by the minority mulatto elite.

The colors became increasingly identified with Duvalier rule, however, the blue and red became the rallying standard during the recent anti-government protests that forced Jean-Claude to flee.

The change becomes effective Tuesday.

FOR REBEL FLAG BUFFS

From Kevin Harrington

A little research item I stumbled across last night at the University of Toronto library. I was researching yacht flags on the Great Lakes and found back issues of "Inland Seas." In the Spring & Summer issues of 1949, was this article in 2 parts, by Frank Zornow,

"Confederate raiders on Lake Erie; their propaganda value in 1865."

Apparently, some disguised Confederate agents, in an attempt to free Confederate prisoners held on Johnson Island in Sandusky Bay, northern Ohio, commandeered a vessel and then took prisoner U.S. soldiers on another vessel (which they sunk). The conspiracy came to naught as local federal military had gotten news of it. In any case, this flag incident emerges and I'll quote two paragraphs exactly.

"For a brief time the conspirators raised the Confederate flag aboard the ship on which they embarked for the island. This was the only time during the whole course of the Civil War that the Southern flag waved over federal territory as far north as the shores of the Great Lakes."

and

"During the return journey, the Confederate flag was raised at the masthead and for a few hours, at least, it floated over the Great Lakes. . . . once safely in Canadian waters, the conspirators released their prisoners."

It does not illustrate nor otherwise specify what 'Confederate' flag design was involved; and according to 'Rebel flags afloat' by H. Michael Madaus, the Flag Bulletin, no. 115, Jan-April 1986, the design could have been one of several possibilities. (Madaus, however, makes no mention of this incident).

FROM: The Economist
July 11-17, 1987



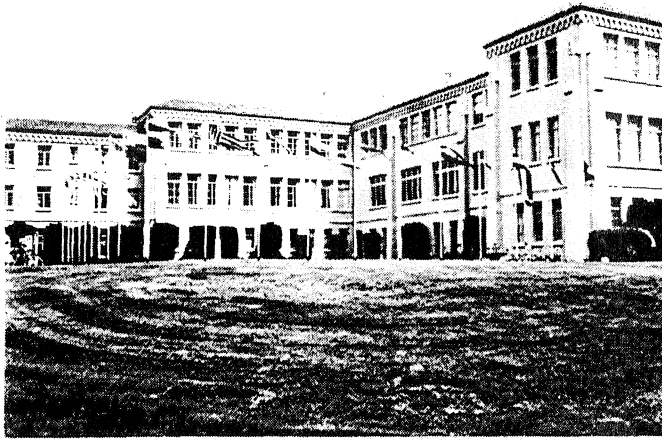
BRAVER COLOURS

After 40 years, the time has come for Europe to take over from America more of the job of defending itself, page 11. How to tell who's not cheating in disarmament deals, page 52.

CELEBRATION AT FORT McHENRY

On September 17, 1987, the Constitution Bicentennial Celebration was held at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The event included a naturalization ceremony whereby nearly 100 persons became United States Citizens. Nick Artimovich decorated the buildings within the Fort with four by six foot flags from his collection of flags of the world. The national flags he used were Belgium, China (Taiwan), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Egypt, France, Germany (West), Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom. The national Park Service was most appreciative of the colorful display of flags representing a fraction of the nations which have contributed to the cultural wealth of the U.S.

Nick is also working with Fort McHenry on an exhibit of vintage U.S. flags. If NAVA members are aware of authentic U.S. flags with 20 stars, 23 stars, 27 stars and 42 stars, he would be interested in learning of their location. They need documented examples. (Address given on page 3.)



The flag poles were up at the Lone Mountain Conference Center, but the official NAVA and FIAV flags were not to be raised until the Opening Ceremonies. Steve Tyson does not like to see empty flag poles, so he filled them with fanciful welcome flags of his own design.

TIPS ON FLAG AND BANNER DESIGN

by Steve Tyson

Simple and bold is best, with no words on flags. A flag is a symbol, not a sign. Wording on flags is redundant, rather like writing 'FRANCE' on a French flag. Wording on a flag is difficult if not impossible to read when the flag is in flight, and the lettering must be double faced if the flag is to read correctly on both sides. A design that looks good on stationery does not always make a good flag design. One frequent mistake is to use an organization's seal on a flag. The seal is designed for stationery and usually has too much detail for flags and a seal usually has wording.

Don't be nervous about having your logo appear without wording on your flag. Most company flags are flown on company property so it is easy for the public to make the connection. If you are insecure about your logo, maybe you need a new logo.

All of the above aside, sometimes it is necessary to have words in your design. If this is the case, then try to visualize how the lettering will appear on both sides of the flag. Double facing or partial double facing will have to be done. One method is to put the words on a stripe that runs the length of the flag; this is one way to avoid the patched look of partial double facing. The patched look can be minimized by making the patch a decorative shape.

Bright colors are best for flags because they are more attractive. Yellow, red, orange and magenta are brightest. Stay away from browns and black except for

accent or detail. Most flag makers have a wide range of colors available. Gradated color should be avoided because the flag craft does not lend itself to this process.

Most custom flags are made from nylon. An excellent range of colors is available in this fabric, it wears well and looks terrific with light shining through it. Other fabrics are available: cotton, acrylic, polyester and nylon-wool.

Flags are constructed using three techniques: applique, cut-away, and printed. Applique is where the background fabric is sandwiched between other pieces of fabric, the outer fabric carrying the design. The cut-away technique is similar to applique except that the finished flag is only one thickness of fabric. First the design is sewn onto the flag and the back is cut away to reveal the design as it appears on the front. The method of fabrication depends on the size of the flag and the complexity of the design. Printed flags are made when the quantity or complexity warrant. The finishing of the design makes it a flag or banner. Flags for outdoor use are finished to be hung on a flagpole with either rope loops or grommets on the heading or hoist end of the flag. Indoor and parade flags are finished with a pole sleeve as are some banners. Pole sleeves come with small tabs at each end of the sleeve to hold the flag or banner in place. Fringe is an option on indoor flags and banners. Marine flags are sometimes finished with rope and toggle.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JOHN L. HORTON
291 Cornwall Road
Rocky River, Ohio 44116

September 1, 1987

Dear Editor:

I like the 4" x 6" Corner and the Collector's Corner in NAVA News. Keep it coming and growing.

Sincerely,

John Horton

Sheppard Wahnnon
115 East Ninth St. 16-M
New York, NY 10003

August 3, 1987

Dear Editor:

Would it be possible to include in NAVA News a "Classified" section in which members could sell/swap various vexillological items?

Yours,

Sheppard Wahnnon

Dear Sheppard:

Please send an example of the type of item and description that you would like to place in a classified ad. I will present it to the Publication Committee and the Executive Board and we will see what they think.

Editor

Griff Morris
Route 1
Lafayette, MN 56054

Dear Editor:

... I have over 1200 flags that can be seen in my flag room and all named, very beautiful and educational.

Griff Morris

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you for the newspaper article on the use of the Norwegian and American flags in the celebration in Hanska, MN last May. Too bad we don't have color printing to reproduce the colorful picture.

Editor

NEW MEMBERS

NAMES	ADDRESS	INTEREST IN FLAGS
Gary S. Gsillaghegyi Active	6724 Abrego Rd., #118 Goleta, CA. 93117	Military colors, Heraldic Standard
Christopher Daniels Organizational	P.O. Box 4718 Mainville, OH 45039	Commercial
Michael C. Dereshkevich Active	612 S. Main St., Apt. #12 Warrensburg, MO. 64093	Military and Naval Flags Flags of the American Rev.
Patricia L. Hanson Active	12084 Fowlers Mill Rd. Cohrdon, OH. 44024	All aspects.
Jorg M. Karaschewski Associate	Albert Schweitzer-Str. 11 2807 Achim, W. Germany	Collecting, history of German flags, Prussia, Reich
Samuel R. La Porte	300 Eureka Sq. Pacifica, CA 94044	All flags, every country
David Robinson Active	205 Captains Way West Bay Shore, N.Y. 11706	Collector
John Solley Active	109 South Lucia Redondo Beach, CA 90277	Collector, accuracy and history
Bridgett Solley Associate	109 South Lucia Redondo Beach, CA 90277	Collector, accuracy and history

Q. My guess is that red is the favorite color in flags of most nations. Can you tell me which colors appear most frequently? — T.T., Manattan

A. This was a difficult question to answer because we weren't sure if some navy blues weren't black, and we hesitated when we came to orange (could we simply call it red?). Also, some flags had just a spot of a color (could we eliminate it completely?). Grouping all the pinks through orange to red, however, and eliminating it completely from flags where it was barely a smidge, we find that red appears in at least 134 flags (up from 116 in 1974, when we last counted). The next most-often-used color is blue, from baby blue to lavender, and we found it in 84 flags (up from 65). Yellow was third most popular, in 75 flags (fourth in 1974, in 45 flags). Green and shades thereof turned up in 73 flags (up from 57). Black, which we didn't count last time, insisting that it must have been navy, appears in 38 flags.

7-21-87 NEWSDAY

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

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vexillographer

Page 2118

vex·il·log·ra·pher (vek/sə log/rə fər), *n.* a person who designs or makes flags. [*< L vexill(um) flag, VEXILLUM + -o- + -GRAPHER*]

vex·il·lol·o·gy (vek/sə lol/ə jə), *n.* the study of flags. [1955-60; *< L vexill(um) flag, VEXILLUM + -o- + -LOGY*]
—**vex·il·log·ic** (vek sil/ə loj/ik), **vex·il/lo·log/i·cal**, *adj.*
—**vex·il·lol·o·gist**, *n.*

vex·il·lum (vek sil/əm), *n.*, *pl. vex·il·la* (vek sil/ə). 1. a military standard or flag carried by ancient Roman troops. 2. a group of men serving under such a standard. 3. video frequency. 4. Also, **vex·il** (vek/sil). *Bot.* the large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. See *diag.* under **papilionaceous**. 5. *Ornith.* Rare, the web or vane of a feather. [1720-30; *< L: standard, flag, dim. from the base of vēlum sail (see VEIL)*]

NAVA XXII

in

RHODE ISLAND

See you in Newport



Oct. 7-9
1988

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EDITOR'S NOTES

Why is NAVA News late? This is a very good question and one that has been asked many times over the years. There are two parts to the question that I would like to discuss, first the "why" and second what constitutes "late." The issue of NAVA News following an Annual Meeting is especially difficult to get to the membership "on time." To me "on time," the opposite of late, is receipt of the newsletter during the first month of the bimonthly period, preferably by the 15th. That would mean you should have received the Sept./Oct. Issue in September. You did not. Why? The Annual Meeting was over on August 16th, but many officers did not get back to their homes for a week. Therefore, this Editor set September 19 as the deadline for the News to go to press. Most of the material was received by that date and the deadline was met. Once the copy goes to press it takes a minimum of two weeks at the printers. The copy is set in type, proofed, and then printed. The minutes of the Annual meeting were received a week after deadline and therefore, they were presented "camera ready" to save time and cost. Proofing was done at the printers, in a hurry, and a few mistakes slipped through. Final copies of the Sept./Oct. NAVA News were ready October 5 and shipped to Dettra that day.

They were labeled and mailed bulk rate on Oct. 22. The labeling and mailing of NAVA News has been done at Dettra in Oaks, PA for many years through the generous contribution by Bill Spangler of his staff and equipment. Some members report that they receive their copies weeks later than other members. I talked to Mary Schaffer at Dettra about this. She reports that all copies are mailed at the same time; this is a requirement of bulk mailing. However, once bulk rate mail arrives at the Postal destination, the local Post Office is not required to deliver it immediately but can deliver it at its discretion based on the volume of mail. Take your Post Master a flower and ask for his help. This Nov./Dec. Issue went to press October 15 and is to be completed by the printers by Nov. 1. You should be receiving it "on time," that is by Nov. 15.

Please notice that Nov./Dec. is Vol XX, No. 7. We are returning to the practice of initiating a new volume with the new year. Volume XXI, No. 1 will be Jan./Feb. 1988.

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Oaks, PA 19456

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for year 1988

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The annual dues will be determined at the annual meetings of the association and will be payable before the first day of a calendar year for membership during that year.*

N.A.V.A. By-Laws

Article III, E

*Membership includes: Six NAVA news issues — The NAVA Year Book — A reissue of an important out of print vexillological article.

- ☐ Active Member (\$18 Residents of North America)
- ☐ Associate Member (\$5 available only to students, sponsor of members, and residents of North America)
- ☐ Associate Member. NON-RESIDENTS of North America (\$9 which includes overseas postage)
- ☐ Organization Member (\$35)

Name _____

Current Address _____
House and Street Number or P.O. Box

Town _____
City State/Province Zip

Country _____

Note—Please be prompt in sending Changes of Address to Treasurer who keeps master membership list.

Comments:

Make Checks payable to : N.A.V.A. Treasurer

Mail to:

MR. G. TRACCHIA
82-67 AUSTIN ST. APT. #205
KEW GARDENS. N.Y. 11415