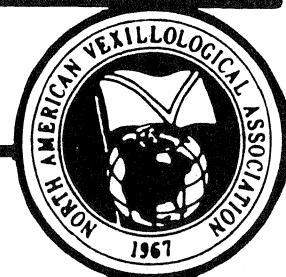


NAVA NEWS

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



VOLUME XXI, NO. 3

MAY/JUNE, 1988

The African-American Flag

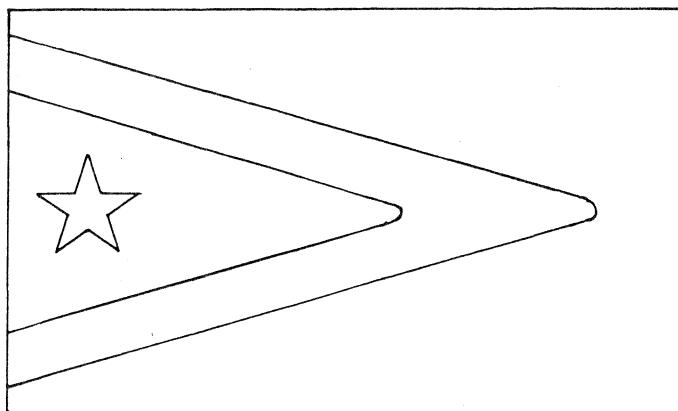
by Adam C. Stolfi

A recent addition to the panoply of ethnic flags used in the United States is the African-American flag, designed by Frank Weston and first hoisted February 5, 1985. The flag is dark brown with a broad dark gold V with its arms on the hoist, falling short of the upper and lower hoist corners, its point aiming toward but not touching the center fly. The wedge-shaped area inside the V is forest green with a dark gold five-pointed star pointing toward the top of the flag.

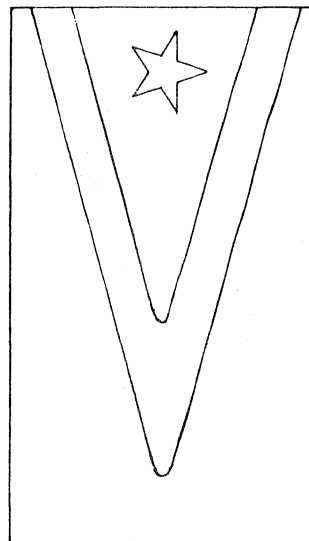
One unusual feature of this flag is that it can properly be displayed three ways: flown, as from a staff or pole; hung with the hoist uppermost; and hung with the fly end uppermost, in which case it would have to be secured by the fly itself, the heading along the hoist being at the bottom in this position.

The dark brown symbolizes the African people united. The golden V represents the wealth of African-Americans and the resources of Africa itself, and is also a depiction of a gold-tipped African spear in flight. The point of the V (both outside where it borders the brown and inside bordering the green) is rounded to avoid any display of overt force or hostility. The dark gold star represents God, faith, and unity in the doorway of life, through which all persons pass.

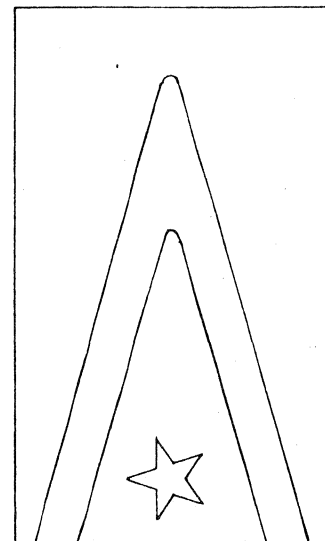
Frank Weston is the founder of the African Committee for the United Nations Diplomatic Consular Corps (ACUNDC), an organization functioning as a liaison between African-Americans and the diplomatic community. ACUNDC commissioned the flag to express the identity of and foster unity among African-Americans. The flag is flown by private citizens and religious and educational institutions in all fifty states of the United States of America. ACUNDC seeks for every African-American home to have this flag; they sell three foot by five foot nylon ones through their office at Four Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.



The African-American Flag



When the African-American flag is hung with the V pointed downward the dark green area states that God, justice, and unity are the only means to victory.



When the flag is displayed with the V pointed upward the green becomes the Holy house of the Lord and the star is the open door to it for all who wish to enter in peace.

NO STAMP FLAG

reported by John Szala

Inscribed on a large flagpole in Prescott Park overlooking Strawberry Banke in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, site of the NAVA 22 meeting, is a plate with the following inscription:

FIRST NO STAMP FLAG RAISED IN
THE AMERICAN COLONIES
Jan. 8, 1766
SONS OF LIBERTY

There is no other information available! What, pray tell, is a "No Stamp Flag"? Description of same? Etc., Etc.

... and more about the flagpole from Lynn Knights

The large flagpole, made of wood with the Liberty cap on top, is a nineteenth century replacement of the original pole and was installed at the cost of \$220.

Editor's Note:

This would be an interesting subject for a presentation at the NAVA Meeting in Portsmouth in October. We hope one of the members will enlighten all of us about the history of the NO STAMP FLAG.

VEXI-Bits

by Tom Carrier

INTERNATIONAL - An article sent by SHEPPARD M. WAHNON sorts out the interesting history behind Israel's early flag design. "How the Zionist Flag Was Adopted" by W. Gunther Plaut focuses on four independent contenders for the early use of the colors white and blue along with the early uses of the menorah and the shield of David. It's only a basic understanding of the persons involved and symbols used but it's worth the read. I have a copy to send. . . . David Ott sent an article that decries the fact the Soviet flag was not flown over the Madison Hotel nor the Vista International Hotel in Washington, D.C. during the recent summit especially since both were classified as foreign embassies throughout the summit's duration. The Electrical Workers Union across from the Soviet Embassy, however, continued to fly the flag of the Polish Union Solidarity throughout the summit despite repeated requests to take it down. . . . You should know that England has been claimed "on behalf of the aboriginal people of Australia" by native, ancestral aborigine Burnham Burnham. He planted a flag to commemorate the event (coinciding with Australia's 200th anniversary) but, alas, the article does not describe the flag.

NATIONAL - Well, the articles over the Confederate flag controversy continue to come in by the bunches from many different sources. Gov. Guy Hunt (R) of Alabama believes the flag is a "banner of southern pride and tradition" while others less influential believe the flag should be removed and placed in a museum. Opinions may be swinging toward the latter if the amount of mail is any indication. Copies of the various articles are available for the asking. . . . An article discovered by David Ott of Texas mentions that a particular flag manufacturer for the state has incorrectly produced some Lone Star flags with the star right side up only when the red stripe is on top. We know the white stripe should be above the red one. While it is a vexillological crime of sorts, the perpetrators of this misdeed are the residents of the Gatesville (Texas) Women's Prison.

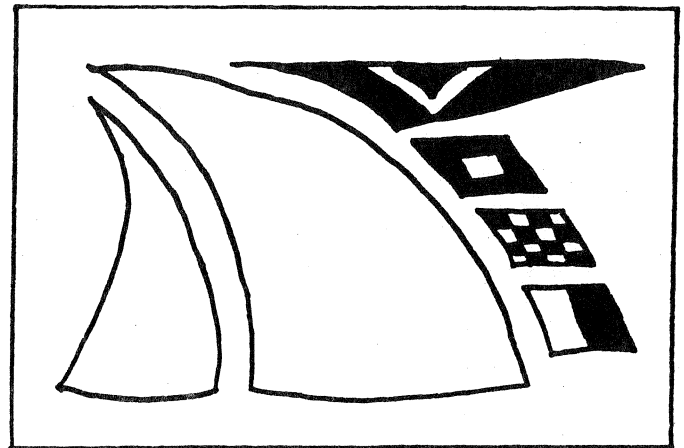
PUBLICATIONS - Earl P. Williams, Jr. has written "What You Should Know About the American Flag" (Maryland Historical Press, 1987). Written mostly for the younger set, it could easily serve as a quick reference for the rest of us. The monograph briefly relates the stories behind U.S. flags in easy to read fashion with bright illustrations throughout. All flag legends are fairly represented along with flag etiquette, a brief glossary of terms, and a fairly impressive biography. Cost is about \$4 from the Maryland Historical Press, 9205 Tuckerman Street, Lanham, MD 20706 (301) 577-5308. . . . "Stars and Stripes", by Kit Hinrichs (Chronicle Books, \$16.95), is a compilation of 96 interpretations of the flag in honor of the Statue of Liberty's centenary created especially for the event by top designers and artists of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. . . . THE FLAG BULLETIN of the Flag Research Center (Nov-Dec 1987) features articles on the new flags of Mauritius and Saudia Arabia, the Soyombo symbol of Mongolia, the African-American flag, and the origins of the Arab Revolt Flag. . . . CHARLESTON, in its February issues, features an article entitled "South Carolina Historic Flags and People." The history and the information might be basic to the knowledgeable but makes for interesting reading nevertheless. Contact The Charleston Gateway, Inc., P.O. Box 803, Charleston, SC 29402 (803) 722-3969 for possible gratis copies. I got mine secondhand from John Szala.

FINALLY - The President's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives is in the process of selecting recipient corporations for its annual "C-Flag" which recognizes private sector's contributions to society. The top thirty community service projects are eligible to fly the red, white, and blue flag emblazoned with the words "We Can, We Care." . . . General William C. Westmore-

land is honorary chairman of The Association to Save the Fort Sumter Flags, P.O. Box 758, Charleston, SC 29402, dedicated to the preservation of the Civil War flags housed at the Fort . . . Washington, D.C. has plans to build a memorial to Francis Scott Key near Key's former homesite in the District. Contact the Francis Scott Key Park Foundation at 1530 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 333-8194 for colorful brochures and further information.

Remember, personal flags for Portsmouth.

NAVA XXII



**PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
OCTOBER 7-9, 1988**

NAVA NEWS CONTRIBUTORS

Nicholas Artimovich II
Tom Carrier
Don Healy
Lynn Knights
David Pawson

W.W. Ridgway
Whitney Smith
Adam C. Stolfi
John Szala
Gus Tracchia

From the President . . . WOODY'S WORDS



W.W. Ridgway

Let me tell you some of my joys of Vexillology. I started collecting flags several years before learning of the North American Vexillological Association. NAVA came to my attention when our local newspaper "The Kansas City Star" published

an interview with Dr. Whitney Smith, of course the subject was Vexillology. Reading the article with great interest, I soon found myself writing to Dr. Smith. Upon receiving an invitation, I joined NAVA. Vexillology has become my most gratifying hobby.

In June 1977, Helen and I attended our first meeting, NAVA XI, Washington, D.C. We met people with similar interests and made new friends. At each NAVA Meeting we renew our friendships and look forward to gaining new ones.

NAVA Meetings are a time for learning, seeing old and new flags, hearing new topics of research, making new friends, discussing NAVA business, electing officers; it is a very enjoyable time for all attending. NAVA XXII, October 7, 8 and 9 will be in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Rev. John Szala and Lynn Knights as Co-hosts. Those members who attended NAVA XIII in 1979 in Salem, Massachusetts, will remember the fine meeting we had; Rev. Szala was host.

Join us in New Hampshire; please mail your registration for NAVA XXII as early as possible. Today would not be too soon.

4 x 6 CORNER

by Don Healy

This time I have something a little different for you. What follows is a list of common 4x6 flags that can actually be used to create obscure additions to your collections because they used identical designs.

- Poland = Upper Austria and Tyrol in Austria
- Azuay, Ecuador
- Czechoslovakia (1918-1920)
- Indonesia = Vienna, Vorarlberg and Salzburg, Aust.
- Alsacia, France
- Hesse, West Germany
- San Marino = Bavaria, West Germany
- Somalia = Rep. of West Florida (1810)
- The "Bonnie Blue" flag of the South
- Haiti (w/o arms) = Moldavia (1910)
- Ethiopia = Carchi, Ecuador
- Sierra Leone = Galapagos Is., Ecuador
- Upper Volta = Germany (1870-1918)
- Chad = Andorra
- Egypt = Libya (1973-1979)
- Syria (1973-1980)
- Iraq = Syria (1963-1973)
- Austria (w/o arms) = Tahiti (19th century)
- Guinea = Rwanda (1/62 - 9/62)
- Syria = Egypt (1958-1973)
- Alabama = Baliwick of Jersey (pre-1980's)
- Red Cross = Tonga (19th century)

NOTICE from your Treasurer

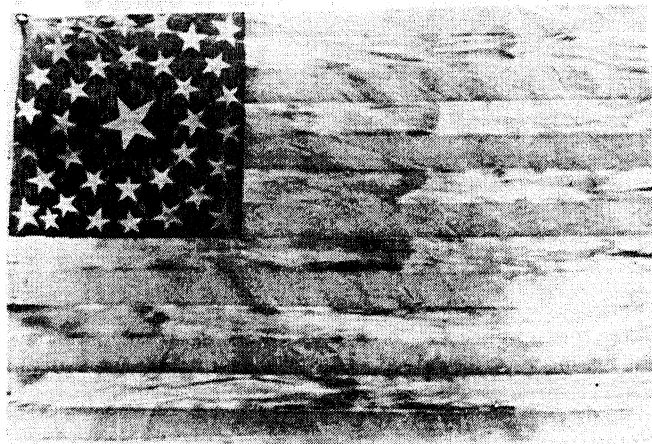
by Gus Tracchia

"Second Reminder Notices" were included with all copies of NAVA News to save individual first class mailing. The notices were reminders to the members **who had not paid** their 1988 dues. If you have paid your 1988 dues this notice was not for you.

On behalf of NAVA, I offer a SPECIAL thank you to all the members who had paid their dues without a second notice.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER #10

by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Light Point Place
Columbia, MD 21045



Nebraska became the 37th State on March 1, 1867 and the 37-Star Flag was official from July 4, 1867 to July 3, 1877. This printed example measures 11" by 18" and is the circular "Double Wreath" pattern, with a large central star. Although it is possible that the larger star was intended to honor the new state, it is more likely that it was merely an artistic interpretation. The large star more nearly completes the pattern by filling the void within the concentric rings (compare with the large central stars in Collector's Corner Articles #1, 2, 6, 7, and the "global" pattern in #9.)

The large central star creates a more dramatic pattern -- one that would sell more readily to the patriotic public. The arrangement of stars in the flag was not subject to regulation until 1912. Until that time, each flag maker placed the stars in whatever pattern they desired. The author's collection recognizes the following patterns: Quincuncial (staggered), Regimented, Circular/Global, Circular/Double Ring, Great Star, Pentagon, Flower Flag, and Seme (Scattered).

The Symbols of the Navajo Nation

by Don Healy

The largest of the Native American tribes in the United States is the Navajo, located in the Southwest. The Navajo nation's reservation sprawls across four states around the "four corners", the junction of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

The modern symbols of this tribe are little known outside the tribe, but thanks to the cooperation received by the author from the Navajo Tribal Headquarters in Window Rock, Arizona, this anonymity is coming to an end.

According to literature supplied by the Navajo Headquarters, the Great Seal of the Navajo (fig. 1) was designed by John Claw Jr. of Many Farms, AZ and was adopted by the Navajo Tribal Council on January 18, 1952.

The 48 arrowheads outlining the seal symbolize the tribe's protection within the 48 (at the time of adoption) states. The opening at the top of the concentric rings, which symbolizes a rainbow, points to the east. The rainbow, itself, represents the sovereignty of the Navajo nation, and never closes on the tribe's sovereign immunity. The colors of the rainbow are blue, yellow, red starting from the outermost and working inward.

The yellow sun shines from the east on the four mountains which are considered sacred by the Navajo people. The mountains, located at the four cardinal points, appear in their traditional ceremonial colors. The east is white and stands for White-shell Woman; the south is blue and represents Turquoise Woman; the north is black and symbolizes Jet Woman and lastly, the west is yellow and represents Alalone Woman.

Two light green corn plants, symbolic as the sustainer of Navajo life, appear at the bottom of the seal. Their tips are yellow, showing the pollen used frequently in Navajo ceremonies. In the center are a cow, horse and sheep which symbolize the livestock of the Navajo.

The Navajo tribal flag (fig. 2), designed by Jay R. DeGroat, a Navajo from Mariano Lake, AZ, was selected from 140 proposed designs and was adopted by the Tribal Council on May 21, 1968.

On a tan (de facto - buff) background is a representation of the current reservation in copper (de facto - dark gold) with the original 1868 reservation shown in dark brown. The four sacred mountains and rainbow used in the tribal shield surround the map of the reservation, but the rainbow arcs across only the top half of the flag. The blue coloring in the southern mountain and in the rainbow is appropriately a definite turquoise shade. It should be noted that each mountain is slightly different in shape and orientation.

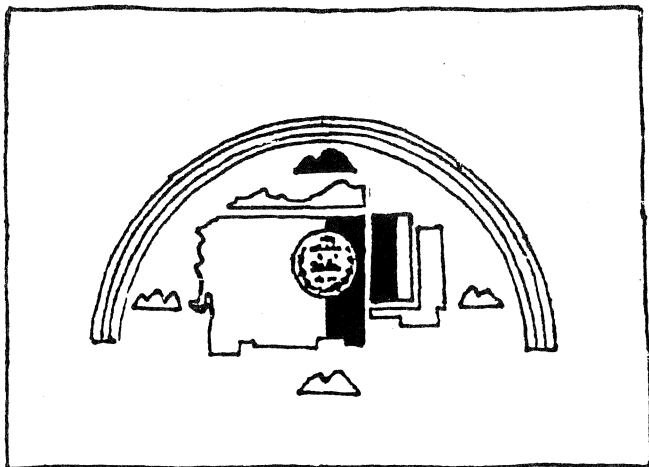


Fig. 2 - Navajo Tribal Flag

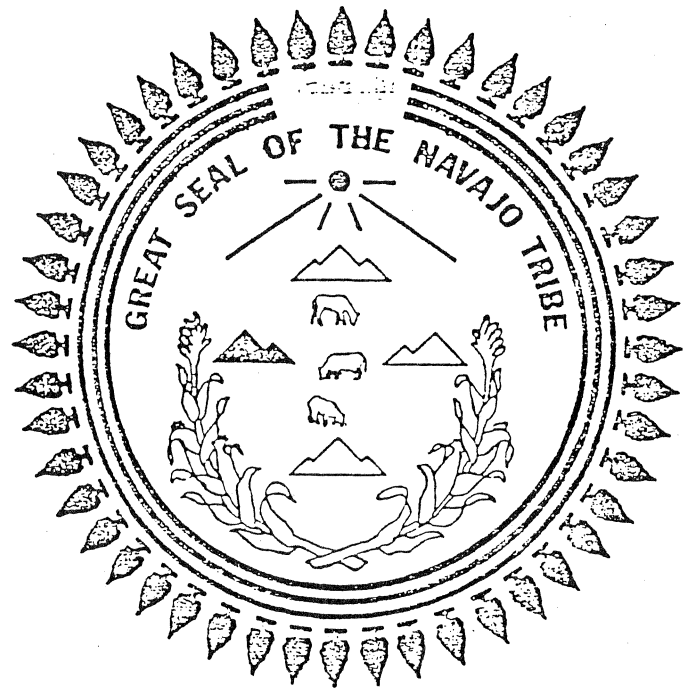


Fig. 1 - The Great Seal of the Navajo

In the center of the reservation is a circular emblem (fig. 3), similar, but not identical to, the tribal seal. It adds a traditional hogan, a modern house, an oil derrick symbolic of the reservation's mineral wealth; a sawmill and various elements of the native flora and fauna. All elements of the central emblem appear in black except the two corn stalks, which are in light green and yellow. The background of this device is white. The wording that appears on the great seal is missing from the flag device.

Thanks again to the Navajo Tribal Headquarters for providing the information used in this article.

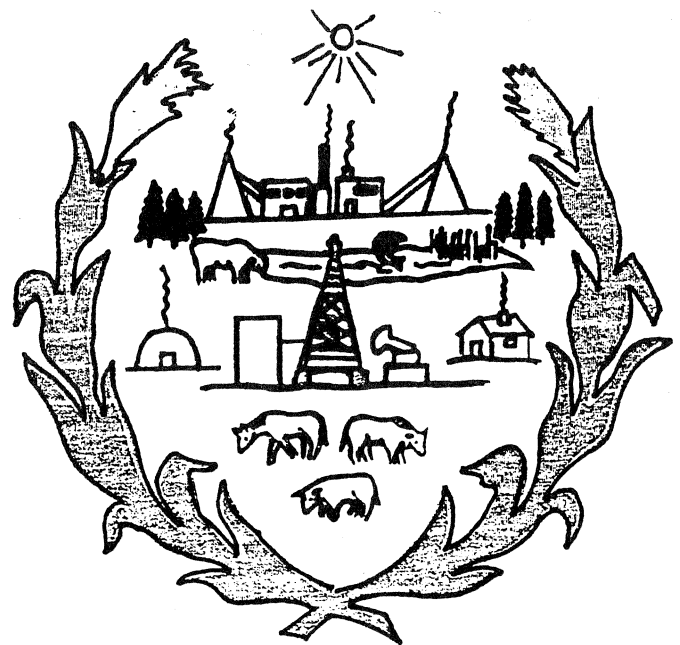


Fig. 3 - Detail of the circular emblem in the center of the Navajo Flag

FLAGS IN SPORTS

by W. W. Ridgway

Every nation uses its national flag at sporting events. Banners -- flags based on coats of arms -- were used in medieval days to identify the participants in jousts as well as judges, individual knights, and the house which a herald served. Matadors use bright-colored ribbons and banners as a means of identification, besides using a red "flag" to infuriate the bull. Flags in sports is such a broad subject it is almost impossible to list all the modern games that employ flags in some way.

The most colorful and spectacular use of flags in sports occurs in the Olympic Games. In the beginning of the ceremonies, all the athletes enter the stadium in special uniforms, each group following its national flag with the Olympic Flag leading the way. The Olympic Flag has a white background with, in the center, five interlaced rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red -- arranged in that order from left to right. The flag of every nation competing in the games has at least one of these colors.

The Olympic Flag was first flown in public at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1914 and made its first appearance at the games of the VIIIth Olympiad at Antwerp in 1920. The Olympic Flag (and symbol) symbolize the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from all over the world at the Olympic Games in the spirit of fair and equal competition and good friendship.

In his study of 150 sports played throughout the world, the author found that 48 of the games used flags as a means of conveying a message to the contestants. This study included all 21 summer and seven winter games as currently played in the Olympics. (A sport must be widely popular in at least 40 countries on three continents before it can be considered for the summer Olympic Games. Winter games must have great popularity in 25 countries on two continents.)

Unlike many team flags and banners, the flags that are used in sports events have no logos. Most flags so used are rectangular in shape and plain in color. There are some triangular in shape, however, and also some with many colors -- for example, in car racing, yacht racing, and air racing.

The most widely used color is red, while a close runner-up is white. Plain flags of the following colors are used in sports: red, white, blue, yellow, green, purple, and black. These flags are employed to set boundaries as in football, shot put, discus and hammer, croquet, etc., as well as to mark the course in cross-country running and skiing. The color of the flag identifies the right or left side of the course. Colors also indicate whether it is a course for men or women. Some flags are used for judging and scoring, while others show penalties or fouls.

One interesting use of flags is in karate where four judges -- one at each corner of the mat -- have flags, one red and one white each. They use these flags to show a point scored or a foul or to show their disagreement with the referee's decision. If more than one disagree, they may reverse the referee's call.

Flags above the pool at swimming meets are more than just decoration. They let the contestants of the backstroke competition know when they are 5 m (5'5") away from the end of the pool.

Possibly the most colorful sets of flags in use are found in car racing, air racing, and motorcycle racing. These flags must be 2' or 2'6" (61 x 75 cm). In motorcycle racing in the United States the national flag is used to start the race while the black and white

checkered flag signals the finish of the race. A yellow flag means "danger"; a green flag is "all clear"; a blue flag means "rider behind"; a waving blue flag means "rider behind wishes to pass." The white flag warns of other vehicles or an ambulance on course. A red flag with vertical yellow stripes warns of oil on course.

Air racing is quite similar. Red and white flags signal the start of the race. A white flag is used to show the start of the last lap. A yellow flag signifies an emergency, while a black flag directs one or more aircraft to leave the course. The black and white checkered flag ends the race.

This article was first presented as an illustrated lecture in Ottawa in 1981 at the 9th International Congress of Vexillology.

Business Cards

by David Pawson

The serious vexillologist should obtain a set of business cards. Most of us think of business cards as something for company presidents, salesmen, or doctors; yet they can be useful in other contexts, as well. Like the coats of arms in a bygone era, the business card identifies the individual and names his ties. It also tells the recipient where the bearer can be reached, either in person or by telephone.

My own business card identifies me as a vexillologist. For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the word, it also says "Flag Collector." The addition of the word "Consultant" has led to the retention of my name as an information source. As for ties, the card tells people that I am a member of four flag organizations, lending even greater credibility to the preceding claims.

Exactly what doors can a business card open? I have been permitted in the back rooms of numerous shops after having presented a card and informing the proprietor that I am not looking for anything in particular, but would just like to see if they have anything unusual. Previously, I would be told, "Hey, look, if you don't know what you want, we can't help you." I have also been invited in to see otherwise too-busy people for the purpose of gathering information, including township and city officials and a bank president. In my work as a locksmith, I have encountered executives with company flags on their desks and have walked out with those flags after presenting my card and asking how I might obtain a flag for my collection.

The benefits of a business card far outweigh the cost of printing. I highly recommend their purchase to all serious collectors and researchers.

Some Flags of Portugal

Town of Sintra

by Gustavo Tracchia

The flag is of rectangular shape, quartered of yellow and blue, charged with the complete coat of arms at the center of the flag. The origins of the colors of the flag are linked directly to the coat of arms. It has been customary to use a tower in the coat of arms of most towns and cities in Portugal, to represent the victories against the Moors during the ninth and tenth centuries. The Town of Sintra is no exception to this tradition.

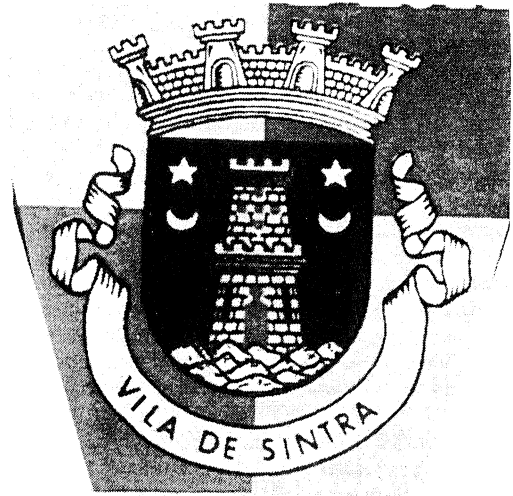
With the research done by specialists in heraldry and archeology, hired by the Council of the Town of Sintra in the years 1923-29, it was determined that since early times the principal element of the Town's coat of arms was a building. This building appears sometimes as a tower, as a towered tower, or as a palace with towers. It is certain that by the years 713 and/or 783 the Moors had built a fortress on the highest hill surrounding the village, for defensive purposes. This fortress has been known as "O Castelo dos Mouros" (The Castle of the Moors).

Sintra has a very good, strategic location, because from the hills any movements of troops as well as ships heading toward Lisbon could be monitored. And in case of aggressive intention by the approaching ships or troops, the city could be warned to prepare for its defense. We could say that "O Castelo dos Mouros" functioned more as a watchtower than as a fortress. For this reason King Alfonso Henriques (1112-1185), first king of Portugal and founder of the Portuguese nationality, foresaw the necessity of controlling Sintra and the castle before taking Lisbon. The Castle of Moors was taken in the year 1147, and from there Alfonso Henriques launched the final attack on Lisbon liberating the main Portuguese city. In the same year the coat of arms was granted to the Town of Sintra. Since then, with modification in the style of the castle shape and design, the principal charge has been a building of Oriental style like a towered tower.

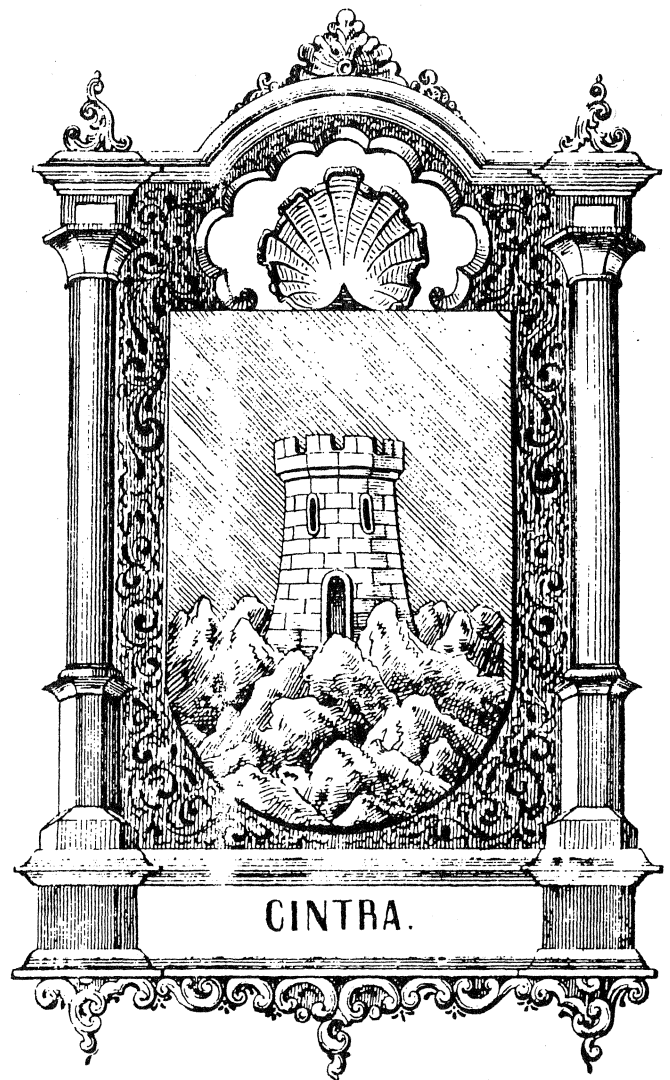
In the year 1929 the Town's council adopted a definitive design, which is the one used today. Therefore in accordance with this, the arms of Sintra are as follows: Gules (red), upon a rock sable (black), a Moorish towered tower or (gold), open gate and windows azure, between a crescent and star silver (one pair at each side of the tower.) A crest, a mural crown of four towers silver, gives to the town the status of "vila" according to the Portuguese hierarchical system. And as a motto, a white ribbon bearing the inscription in black letters, "Vila de Sintra."

According to the information received from the Cultural Services of the Municipality of Sintra, the history is represented in the elements of the coat of arms: The red represents the Christian reconquest by Alfonso Henriques, also in heraldry red is the color of victories, duties to the fatherland, and war. Since the castle was built for defensive purposes and as a watchtower, rather than as a residence, the towered tower is the main charge of the arms. Because of the value of possessing the castle and its importance to the security of Lisbon and the entire nation, the tower is of gold symbolizing nobility, faith and power. The actual taking of the castle by Alfonso Henriques is represented in the traditional quinas of Portugal, which are seen as windows in the upper part of the tower. The former Lords of the town, the Moors, are represented by the silver star and crescent. The beauty of the view of the countryside is represented by the blue shown in the open gate and windows. The black rock on which the tower stands represents the earth and nature, and honesty in heraldry.

The council also adopted a flag in 1929 choosing the colors blue and yellow corresponding to the colors of the tower. The Town of Sintra has a municipal banner, which in colors and design is as the flag but of square shape and bordered with a fringe of gold and blue. The center also has the coat of arms. In session of December 26, 1929, the Coat of Arms, flag and banner were made official by the Administrative Council of the Municipality of Sintra.



Flag of Sintra



from FRC book on Portugal city arms

LETTERS . . .

700 Scarsdale Avenue, Apt. 3K
Scarsdale, New York 10583

February 17, 1988

Dear Grace:

Following the nice reference to vexillology in a *Smithsonian* Magazine article, two or three years ago, the practitioner of that science has now "made" the celebrated *New York Times* Sunday crossword puzzle, edited by Eugene T. Maleska.

A recent edition (January 24, 1988), by Mary Virginia Orne, has "Special People" as its theme and defines the vexillologist as "Flags expert" along with the myrmecologist, hierophant, ophiologist, lycanthrope, arbalester, companologist, coryphee, ethnarch.

That's some company! (And at least I could fill in one answer.)

Sincerely,
Elsie H. Blechta

Editor's Note:

Thanks Elsie and also to Jack Lowe who sent in the same crossword puzzle. An entomologist friend and his wife were visiting me when the puzzle appeared in our paper. He said he was glad he was visiting or he wouldn't have been able to answer the vexillologist. The word appeared in the *Randon House Dictionary of the English Language* in 1987, see *NAVA News*, Nov./Dec. 1987, page 7.

615 Walnut Avenue
Elizabethton, TN 37643

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

I personally like the newsletters you send out. I also like the 4 x 6 Corners, but I would like to make a recommendation to the person that writes the 4 x 6 Corners. It helps me better when they put pictures of the flags that they are looking for cause the names are interesting to me.

I would like to know if you keep any of the past articles or newsletters from 1978 or back issues. If you do could you send me the cost if there is one. If there isn't please send me some. How much would it cost if you sent 1978 to 1980 from January to December. I would appreciate it very much.

Sincerely yours,
Jimmy Ritchie

Dear Jimmy:

NAVA News does not have a supply of out-of-date issues, as packets of these have been presented to new members over the years. Maybe some of our member-readers will be able to share issues from the 1978-1980 period with you.

I am forwarding your suggestion concerning illustrating the 4 x 6 Corner to the author, Don Healy. Maybe we could show one of the more unusual ones with each column.

The Editor

NEW MEMBERS:

NAMES	ADDRESS	INTEREST IN FLAGS
Richard T. Claus (Active)	602 Willowmere Lane Ambler, PA 19002	Collecting and historical significance.
Colors of the Wind (Active)	321 W. San Francisco Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	
Bernard J. Couture, Sr. (Active)	655 18th Place Vero Beach, FLA. 32960	All types of flags as a hobby only.
Carita M. Culmer	5707 N. 13th Place Phoenix, AZ 85014	City U.S. flags. Written article on Phoenix flag.
Steve Duke (Associate)	P.O. Box 340 Reservoir, Victoria 3073 Australia	
Eugene Florek (Active)	927 Cleophus Lincoln Park, MI 48146	Flags in general, Flags and philatelia.
Michael E. Golden (Active)	61 Calhoun Street Vallejo, CA 94590	U.S. Historical, Pre & revolutionary, Civil & Int'l Wars; Military (etc) Units; Orig. States flags.
David C. Heisser (Active)	101 Western Ave., Apt. 23 Cambridge, MA 02139	State heraldry (arms) and seals.
Historical Collections Curator Div. of Military & Naval Affairs State of New York	330 Old Niskayuna Rd. Latham, New York 12110-2224	Civil War
Bernard B. Milnes (Active)	A207 2040 White Birch Rd. Sidney, B.C. V8L 2R1 Canada	Heraldic & Marine
Noah Import, Inc.	2041 Blake Ave. P.O. Box 39693 Los Angeles, CA 90039	

28 January, 1988

Grace:

Readers might be interested that my son, Mason, who celebrated his second birthday during the San Francisco Flag Congress, continues his fascination with flags. He can correctly identify two dozen . . . the basic USA/Canada/European countries as well as some more esoteric ones like Cuba, Liberia, Gambia, and Burundi . . . He enjoyed all the attention he got at the Congress, especially the flag pins so many delegates gave him.

Regards,
Ted Kaye
229 Stanyan
San Francisco, CA 94118

P.O. Box 669
San Francisco, CA 94101

February 24, 1988

In answer to the letter from Mark Ritzenhein in the March/April Issue of *NAVA News*

Mark:

I'll sell you flag grade nylon 60" wide in many colors for \$6.50/yd plus postage. Cotton is being phased out.

Colors are specified and manufacturers try for a close match, but variations occur worldwide depending on fabrics and dyes.

A flag is unacceptable when enough people complain.

Steve Tyson

EXECUTIVE BOARD

PRESIDENT

W. W. Ridgway
9133 Grant Ave.
Overland Park, KS 66212
913-381-0090

VICE-PRESIDENT

James Ferrigan
1047 Polk St.
San Francisco, CA 94109
415-474-3965

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Donald T. Healy
523 Centre St.
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017

RECORDING SECRETARY

Rich Kenny
4412 Masterson St.
Oakland, CA 94619
415-531-5170

TREASURER

Gustavo Tracchia
82-67 Austin St. #205
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
718-847-2616

CONSULTANTS

(Past NAVA Presidents)

Dr. Whitney Smith (1967-77)
Rev. D. Ralph Spence (1977-78)
Rev. John R. B. Szala (1978-80)
Robert S. Gauron (1980-81)
John M. Purcell (1981-83)
Grace R. Cooper (1983-86)
Doreen Braverman (1986-87)

1987-88 COMMITTEES

Nominating Committee (elected)

George Cahill, Chairman
Scot M. Guenter
Whitney Smith

Auditing Committee

Scott Bonfiglio, Chairman
David Cornish

Budget Committee

Nicholas Artimovich II

Membership Committee

Donald T. Healy, Chairman
Gus Tracchia
Whitney Smith

Program Committee

Jim Ferrigan, Chairman
NAVA 22

John R.B. Szala, Host
Lynn Knights, Co-Host

Public Relations

Joel Goldman, Chairman
David Pawson
Corinne Oats

Publications

Grace R. Cooper, Chairman,
NAVA News Editor

Tom Carrier
James Croft, Special Publications
Nick Artimovich II

Parliamentarian

Robert Coykendall

Historian

Mark Liss

Special Committee, FIAV Proposal

Doreen Braverman

Editor's Notes . . .

The 1988 booklet of current NAVA members is in preparation. Plans are to have it to the members by June.

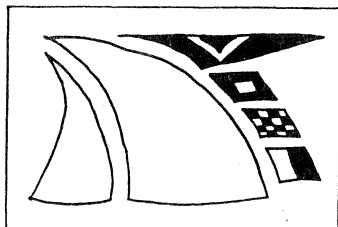
Call for papers to be presented to the membership at NAVA XXII in Portsmouth in October will be coming soon. What is your research, your collection, your flag interest? NAVA would like to hear about it at the Annual Meeting, through an illustrated talk or with an exhibit. Be prepared to send an abstract of your talk or the space requirements for your exhibit for consideration to Program Chairman, Jim Ferrigan. In preparing your papers remember the William Driver Award. Since 1979, 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 presentation of new documented information. Who will be the winner at NAVA XXII? If you have a single item you wish to talk about for five minutes, we group these together in a "members news conference;" please indicate this in your response to Jim Ferrigan as this would not be considered a full presentation.

We need articles about Canadian flags. I hope our members will come to the rescue.

IF YOU MOVE, be sure to send your change of address to the NAVA News Distribution, c/o Mary Schaffer, Dettra Flag Co., Oaks, PA 19456, and to the Treasurer. Every copy of NAVA News returned, due to non-delivery, costs NAVA \$1.00. We would rather spend your money in more positive ways.

North American Vexillological Association
Oaks, PA 19456

NAVA XXII



PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
OCTOBER 7-9, 1988

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Oaks, PA
Permit No. 9

MARK A. LISS D/B/A
HERITAGE FLAG CO.
P. O. BOX 31521
HOUSTON, TX 77231

NAVA NEWS EDITOR

Grace R. Cooper
Route 9 West, Box 43A
Great Cacapon, WV 25422
304-947-7622