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SYMBOLS OF THE POWHATAN RENAPE NATION

by Don Healy

When the average American thinks of Indians, the great western tribes such as the Apache, Cheyenne and Sioux come to mind. Others might envision the vast reservations of the Navajo in the Southwest.

What would not come to mind is a tribal reservation located at the center of the world's greatest megalopolis - BosWash. BosWash is that densely populated strip running from Boston south to Washington, DC. This corridor is home to one fourth of the US population and contains the major US cities of Providence, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and, of course, the two cities that give the area its name.

This tribute to modern man's technical genius is also home of the Rancocus Reservation of the Powhatan Renape Indian Nation. Located halfway between Philadelphia and Trenton, NJ is the home of New Jersey's (Scheyichbi in the Powhatan language) only resident Indian tribe.

In April 1982, the State of New Jersey and the Powhatan Renape Nation concluded negotiations creating the Rancocus (Living Stars) reservation. This achievement was a welcome accomplishment for both sides.

The Powhatan Renape regained a central land base to act as a focal point for the cultural, educational and historical needs to the tribe. For New Jersey, it again became home to one of its native peoples, a situation that had not existed since the 18th century. New Jersey's pride in the return of the Powhatans was recently emphasized at the state visit of King Carl Gustav of Sweden to New Jersey's capital. It was not the governor who first greeted his majesty, it was not the mayor of Trenton. It was Chief Nemattanew (Roy Crazy Horse) and the Powhatan tribal leaders.

The Powhatan of today are descendants of a confederation of 30 nations that have inhabited the coastal areas of the mid-Atlantic states. The Powhatan were signatories of the oldest treaty written in America with England in 1646. The Renape (human beings) are from surviving tribes that include the Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Nansemond, Pamunkey, Potomac, Rappahannock and Upper Mattaponi. The name Powhatan defines the political entity whereas the Renape name defines the ethnic and linguistic heritage of these people who were once members of a mighty union, the Powhatan Confederacy, which saw its population halved by disease alone by the end of the 1600's. Subsequent disease, war and starvation further reduced the Renape population.



(Fig. 2)

One of the most famous American Indians in the white man's history, Pocahontas (fig. 1), was a Powhatan.

The modern Powhatan Renape nation has both a tribal seal (fig. 2) and flag. The flag of the Powhatan Renape consists of a white field bearing the tribal seal in full color.

The seal's outer ring is light blue bearing a Powhatan warrior and a bear, both white and four black bear prints.

Inside the blue ring is quartered black and yellow. The first quarter contains an orange crescent moon and yellow star. The second quarter contains an orange sun edged in white then red. The third quarter contains an assortment of native vegetables



POCAHONTAS (MATOAKA) 1597-1617

(Fig. 1)

and fruits such as the pumpkin, squash, beans and corn. The final quarter contains, in orange, a design reminiscent of the shell pattern of a turtle on a black field.

Overall, three major totems, or symbols, occupy the center of the seal. These three, the eagle, tree and turtle appear in front of a white native house.

To explain the meaning of these symbols, who better to ask than Chief Roy Crazy Horse, himself? The Chief has defined the elements appearing in the seal as follows:

"The Powhatan-Renape flag is based upon the circle and the number four. The circle symbolizes life, the cycle of life, and the shapes of living things. It is wholeness, completion, the all embracing, the people, the Great Hoop of the Nation, and the universe all in one. The circle appears in this painting as the rainbow, the sun, the eye of the eagle, and the eyes, nostrils, scales, and entire body of the turtle, the number four symbolizes the four seasons, four times of the day, and the four ages of humankind. It manifests here as the four entities which we see -- the turtle, the sacred tree, the white eagle, and the sun.

"The turtle represents Turtle Island, the ancient native name for this continent now called North America. It also represents the entire earth, for many traditional cultures here and elsewhere in the world refer to the earth as a giant turtle . . . like being or as riding on the back of a great turtle.

(Con'd. on page 6)

From the President . . . WOODY'S WORDS

1989 is here and we are looking forward to a great year for NAVA. Growth in membership is a priority. Our retail members can help the organization by familiarizing their customers with NAVA. They may also obtain applications, "An Invitation to Join the North American Vexillological Association", from Don Healy, Corresponding Secretary. Individual members may do better by personal contact. Seize every opportunity to talk about vexillology. During times of patriotic holidays many TV and radio stations are looking eagerly for someone to talk about the flag. Make yourselves available.

In 1974 the Executive Board clarified North American Vexillological Association as including every country north of Panama. For those members who have contacts in Mexico, it would be good to send them applications. We have no members from Mexico.

It would be of interest to our membership to have articles in NAVA News of some of the following subjects:

"FLAGS AS A HOBBY", "MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO RESEARCH FLAGS AND FLAG HISTORY", "PRESERVATION OF FLAGS", "MILITARY FLAGS", "INDEXING FLAGS", ETC.

We have many knowledgeable members; if one of the subjects is in your field of expertise, please send in an article.

The 1988-89 Committee appointments are on page 8.

4 x 6 CORNER

by Don Healy
523 Centre Street
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017

You may be able to guess when this installment was being readied for printing by the flags included, but I'm pretty sure you'll be reading this much later.

"Merry Christmas" (cardinal on tree branch)
"Bah Humbug" (on green field)
"Six Geese a Laying" (Xmas series)
Ferrocarril de Mexico (Mexican Railroad)
Belleville, NJ Poughkeepsie, NY
La Mirada, CA Bencia, CA
Valley Stream, NY Hampton, VA
Powell, WY

This segment has a special guest columnist. Glenn D. Nolan, a NAVA member from Ohio.

The flag of the City of Cleveland is available from J.F. NOVAK CO., 2701 Meyer Ave., Cleveland, OH 44109.

The flag of the City of Cincinnati is available from FLAGGS USA, 6510 Edwood Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45224.

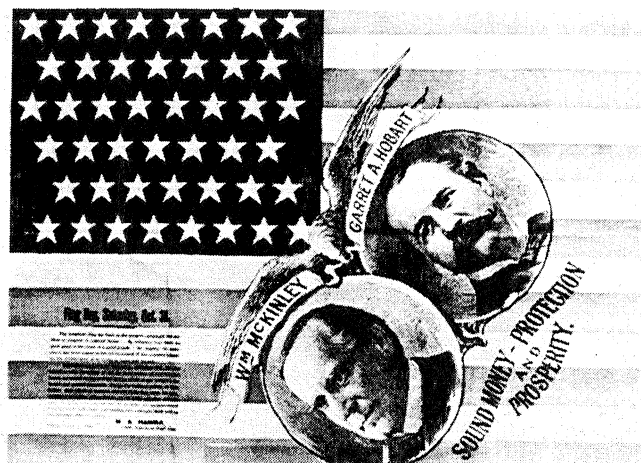
The flag of the City of Dallas is available from J. HUGH CAMPBELL CO., 2116 N. Haskell Ave., Dallas, TX 75204.

The dealer in Cleveland also is a source for the Slovak-American flag if you need one.

NOVAK charges \$.94 for the Cleveland flag and \$1.25 for the Slovak flag, plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling. FLAGGS charges \$2.50 for Cincinnati, and CAMPBELL charges \$2.50 for Dallas plus \$2.00 shipping.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER #13

by Nicholas Artimovich
6280 Lightpoint Place
Columbia, MD 21045



The 45 star flag flew from July 4, 1896 to July 3, 1908. It was this flag that saw the expansion of the U.S. as a colonial empire after the Spanish-American War of 1898. By this time, mass production of large flags was common, and the "government" pattern of stars in staggered rows was the most common. Other "artistic" patterns are rare in flags of this period.

This paper broadside measures 10" by 23" and exhorts Americans to "display the national colors at their homes, their places of business and wherever they may be seen in order that voters whose hearts are for their country may be strengthened in their purpose and those who are undetermined may the more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens." This Flag Day October 31, 1906 was, of course, intended to propel William McKinley to the Presidency with the promise of sound money, protection and prosperity.

The 46 star flag of 1908-1912 is not illustrated in this series, as there were very few interesting varieties to be found. The author's collection does include two overprinted flags from this period, both in silk and both with text in gold leaf. One is for a Civil War veteran organization and the other advertises a songfest in Baltimore, Maryland.

CIVIC FLAGS Series by James Croft will be resumed in the March/April Issue with the Nepean, Ontario flag.

NAVA News Contributors

Nick Artimovich II
Scot Guenter
Don Healy
David Ott
Ted Kaye

Dave Pawson
W.W. Ridgway
Adam Stolfi
Gus Tracchia
Tom Carrier

ED. NOTE: An invitation to join NAVA was sent to Mr. Israel. Political flag collectors note his interest.

NAVA XXIII . . . Big "D" DALLAS - OCTOBER 20-22, 1989

When John Neely Bryan opened his trading post on the east bank of the Trinity River in 1841, he probably had little idea that the city he founded would become the seventh largest in the United States. Often referred to as a "city that never should have been," Dallas has no true natural resources: even the Trinity River is little more than a stream here.

Despite its humble beginnings, Dallas has grown to become one of the nation's largest commercial centers. Growth was spurred by the arrival in 1855 of 200 French, Swiss and Belgian immigrants "intent on founding a utopia," who introduced an amount of culture and education that few cities so young can claim.

Dallas today is the banking center and insurance capital of the Southwest, as well as the nation's third-largest convention city. DFW airport is the world's fourth-busiest and the nation's largest; it covers more area than Manhattan Island. The film and entertainment industry in Dallas has been growing steadily for some years and, of course, is the setting for the popular television series which bears its name - and yes, there really is a Southfork Ranch.

Other Dallas attractions include the State Fair of Texas, which runs at Fair Park every October; the Dallas Museum of Art, as well as other museums; and the Dallas Cowboys, Rangers, Mavericks and Sidekicks. The infamous Texas School Book Depository, site of the Kennedy Assassination, is also open to the curious. You may also note that while Dallas is not exactly the "city of flags," it is a city of BIG flags. It is not uncommon to see 100' long flags flying at shopping malls and auto dealerships.

From October 20 - 22, 1989, NAVA will be convening in Dallas, and Pete van de Putte, Emera Ladino and I would like to invite each and every one of you to attend. We are working to make this the best convention yet, and look forward to seeing you all here.

by David Pawson

NAVA PERSONAL FLAG PROJECT

by Ted Kaye
229 Sanyan
San Francisco, CA 94118

Many NAVA members have personal flags. Wouldn't it be nice to share them with each other? At NAVA meetings it has been traditional to display personal flags at the final dinner, but that only includes attending members--let's go one step further!

I propose that all NAVA members with personal flags send drawings to me. I'll compile them for distribution to all members through the NAVA News.

Members should submit black-and-white line drawings, with an optional short description, suitable for photo-copy reproduction. Hatching or FIAV color notation is encouraged. Multiple flags would be fine. Burgees and banners are welcome. Drawings can be any size, I'll photo-reduce them.

"Personal flags" should be limited to those whose purpose is to represent the NAVA member or a family member. If this is successful, we can do other kinds of designs later.

This is a compilation, not a contest. I'll include every flag submitted. I'd like to do this in the next few months; let's set 28 February 1989 as the deadline . . . consider it a mid-winter project. If you have a flag, please send it in. If you don't, then design one. Don't be shy--if you've gone to the trouble to have a flag for yourself, it deserves to be appreciated by your vexillological peers!

Yours for higher standards.

FLAG PRESERVATION

Update - A Status Report on New Jersey's Historic Flags.

New Jersey was one of more than a dozen states participating in the Flag Preservation Symposium in Harrisburg, PA in October 1987. To bring you up to date on the Garden State's effort, N.J.'s Leah Shoshberg, Director of the N.J. State Museum reports that as of the end of August, 1988 the status is:

- (1). A survey was conducted by a nationally recognized conservator. Basic recommendations include the following:
(a). Strict limitations on the exhibition of the flags with the creation of special facsimile collection if funds were available; (b). Storage of the flags in a climate controlled space in cases designed to allow them to lay flat with no folding or creasing and on an inert surface; (c). Select flags given conservation treatment based on existing condition, historical importance, aesthetic appeal, and exhibit possibility.
- (2). The flags are now stored in a climate controlled space, hanging from temporary supports. Custom cases, however, have been ordered and are due to arrive this fall which will fill the requirements set by the consulting conservator.
- (3). The flags have been fully catalogued and photographed. A publication and a video will be produced when funding is secured which will document and interpret the collection.

by Don Healy

FLAG SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

FLAG SYMPOSIUM Proceedings from the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee's October 29 & 30, 1987 meeting have been published and are now available for sale. The cost is \$15.00 per copy plus \$3.00 per copy shipping and handling. Orders may be placed by sending a check or money order to: FLAG SYMPOSIUM Proceedings, Capitol Preservation Committee, Room 144, Main Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

TOPICS INCLUDE:

Issues and Perspectives on the Study of Flags

- Flag terminology — Dr. Whitney Smith, Exec. Dir., The Flag Research Ctr.
- A military historian's perspective on flag conservation — Howard Madaus, Asst. Curator, Milwaukee Public Museum.
- Source materials for studying the history of flag collection — Richard Sauers, Military Historian, Capitol Preservation Committee
- Archives for flag conservation records — Donald Kloster, Curator, Div. Armed Services History, Smithsonian Institution
- An approach to collection documentation — Grace Rogers Cooper, Museum Consultant American Textiles

"What Can We Expect of Conservation & Conservators?" — An Overview of Approach and Cost Considerations.

- Representatives of regional groups will present their approach to conservation, cost, and treatment of flags. This is meant to be an overview and not a detailed discussion of method.

"Approaches to the Preservation of Entire Collections"

- Previous and ongoing state projects will be presented and discussed with regard to all aspects, difficulties, and considerations of these types of large scale projects.

"Funding — Public and Private"

- Funding of existing projects — Ruthann Hubbert, Martin Shay
- Considerations in organizing private fund-raising — Dennis Babbitt
- Public funds and agencies — Phyllis Dillon

"Training and Availability of Textile Conservators"

Margaret Fikioris, Textile Conservator, Winterthur Museum

(How Much) Do Flag Mistakes Matter?

A Summary of the presentation given at NAVA XXII

by Adam Stolfi

Many flags have detailed design specifications officially stated for them, laid out to keep all the copies of any such flag uniform with one another as they are made. But making cloth flags is subject to as much error as any human endeavor; a remarkable number of flags flown and commercially sold are faulty, differing from the exact specifications for them set forth by the entity they are meant to represent.

Often these errors are seemingly minor, detectable mainly by close observation when the flag is not flying. Sometimes the discrepancies are grievous enough to jeopardize the flag's symbolism.

Proportions can be a mandated aspect of a flag's design, yet most flags commercially made in the U.S.A. are manufactured to standard sizes, only incidentally conforming to any official proportions. In practice this does not matter; these flags continue to be purchased and displayed, accepted as proper by persons unknowing or unconcerned with specified proportions.

Practicality and normal wear keep flag users from being too concerned with the close accuracy of a flag's color shades; even short periods of exposure could cause colors to fade and differ slightly from prescribed hues. It would be wasteful to discard such flags because of this slight and inevitable change.

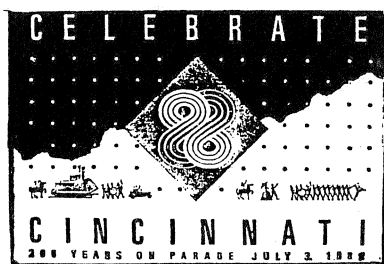
How much do mistakes in physical flags matter? Greatly, as in the strictest sense they cause the flags to deviate from mandated designs, making them different flags. But to many they matter not, as the flags are perceived, displayed, and honored as applicable symbols.

Flag design specifications are functional, aiding in communication via flags when they are followed. Ideally, confusing discrepancies can be avoided if all those who prescribe exact designs for flags make the information readily available, and if all those who make a flag seek and adhere to mandated specifics as much as possible.

Vexillology must be scientific in noting the existence of erroneously made flags AS WELL AS their use and acceptance (through ignorance or indifference) as proper symbols.

Cincinnati's Bicentennial Flag

information from Glenn Nolan to Don Healy



In 1988 the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, celebrated its 200th birthday. As part of the festivities a flag was adopted to commemorate the event.

The Cincinnati flag employs the colors of the flag of the United States - red, white and blue. The field, blue over white, represents the areas of Ohio and Kentucky that surround the city. The border between the two colors follows the route of the Ohio River, the city's southern boundary. Cincinnati, itself, is represented by a large red diamond bearing a stylized '88' in white.

'Celebrate' appears in white; 'Cincinnati' is in blue; and the phrase '200 years on parade July 3, 1988' appears in red. Parading across the lower third, beginning at the fly end, are a marching band, a strolling couple, a man on horseback, a couple in an antique auto, a smaller marching band, a paddle wheel steamboat and finally another man on horseback.

Appearing across the entire flag are small red, white and blue dots forming a grid of seventeen by seven. Some of the dots do not actually appear, having been obscured by the diamond and parade.

HISTORIC ANECDOTE: Hitler's Ensign

by Scot Guenter

One day while I was researching in the archives of the Spahr Library at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the college archivist mentioned that the storage room contained an item of vexillological interest. I was quickly diverted from my original project, and, at my request, she retrieved this holding. Opening the storage box, I discovered a naval ensign, approximately 58 by 41 inches. On the center of a red field outlined in gold, it depicted a sunburst of yellow, resembling a cogwheel with fourteen points. Within the cogwheel, a black line encircled a field of white, within which a black swastika immediately drew this viewer's attention. I soon discovered I was gazing at the flag Adolf Hitler flew from the personal yacht which he maintained on the Rhine during his days as Fuehrer of the Third Reich.

How had this flag ended up in a small college library? It turns out that Colonel William A. Gano, the American Historian of the European Theatre of Operations in 1947, had acquired the flag in that year from Major General Frank A. Ross, Chief of Transportation of the same Theatre. Gano, a Dickinson alumnus, has passed the curio on to his alma mater. In a December 1947 letter to Gano, Ross had this to say about the banner:

... As for the flag which you have. It is authentic. It was tied to the lanyard where it normally flew when my people took her over ...

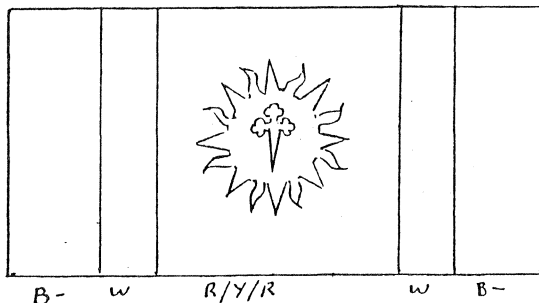
... The yacht was a ritzy affair built for Hitler. The crew was a picked one. She was equipped in a surprisingly fine fashion. We moved her to Frankfort (sic) last Fall and used her as a floating club there. She was returned to Wiesbaden in February, prior to high spring water. It was flown from the stern of course and we replaced these flags with our own when we took them over. The Germans, like ourselves, flew these flags with the sun ...

This flag is certainly historic, and the brilliancy of the colors holds up well after more than forty years. As I looked at it however, as I reached out and touched it, the physical artifact impressed upon me once again the dreadful REALITY of World War II and the horror of the Holocaust. Adolf Hitler had wine, dined, and cruised the Rhine beneath this very ensign. As a vexillologist, I recognize the scholarly importance of preserving such a flag, but then again, as a citizen of the world, I am repulsed by the semiotic impact the design continues to present, and will doubtlessly continue to present for a long time to come. It is a disgusting fact that Nazi memorabilia accelerates in value more rapidly than most precious ores, and I would not be able to ascertain what this ensign might bring on the open market. But I know the college would not wish to sell it to the kind of people that would treasure such a memento. It is true we all need to remember the horrible sins of which mankind is capable, and that flags have served the forces of evil as well as the forces of good. How, when, and why flags are employed in such struggles remain important questions for vexillologists. With these thoughts in mind, I carefully folded Hitler's flag, returned it to its box, and sent it back into storage.

SUGGESTED READINGS: Any vexillologists interested in the struggle over national symbols during the years of the Weimar Republic should take a look at William G. Crampton, "The Promotion and Acceptance of Political Symbols with Particular Reference to the German *Flaggenstreit* of 1926," *The Flag Bulletin*, No. 120, pp. 47-56. A useful text for understanding the historical context in which Nazism developed is Gordon A. Craig's *Germany 1866-1945* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1978). And those intrigued by the use of the swastika flag in cinematic propaganda should rent a copy of German filmmaker Leni Riefenstahl's classic *Triumph of the Will* (1934, B & W) at the local video store. Perhaps, if, as social scientists, we can learn a bit more about the effective use of such symbols in motivating mob behavior, we might someday help curtail the political resurrection of such destructive tendencies.

THE FLAG OF SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, ARGENTINA

By Gus Tracchia
Edited by Dave Pawson



During the years of 1815 to 1853, many of the Argentine Provinces voiced their disapproval of the central government by adopting their own flags. Although Santiago del Estero was among these provinces in disagreement with the federal government, the national colors were retained. The use of provincial flags was discontinued after 1853, when the new federal constitution was approved by all of the provinces.

On April 17, 1986, Santiago del Estero became the first province to officially adopt a flag in this century. On this date a bill originally introduced on September 2, 1984 by Dr. Mario Moreno became law, declaring that the flag be of celeste, white, red, white and celeste vertical stripes in proportions of 2:1:4:1:2; the middle stripe bears a yellow sun upon which is depicted a red cross of Saint James. The full dimensions are 2:5.

The colors are assigned as follows:

- "The blue and white represent the national colors,
- "The red stands for our strong attachment to federalism,
- "The yellow sun reminds us of the ancient Incas and our pre-columbian heritage,
- "The red Cross of Saint James represents our bonds to Spain and Christianity."

The law provides for general usage of the flag within provincial borders by all people, cultural organizations, sports associations, or private organizations.

THE FLAG OF SANTE FE PROVINCE, ARGENTINA

By Gus Tracchia
Edited by Dave Pawson

On October 20, 1986 the Provincial Legislature of Santa Fe reinstated the use of its forgotten flag. The following paragraphs are taken from House of Representatives Bill Number 3194.

"Article 1. The flag designed by Brigadier General and Governor Estanislao Lopez, which was officially approved by the Provincial Legislature on August 22, 1822, is hereby adopted as the Flag for this Province.

"Article 2. In accordance with the preceding Article, the Flag of the Province of Santa Fe is as follows:

- a) Rectangular in shape,
- b) The field is divided into three equal sections with red to the left, white in the center, and celeste on the right,
- c) In the center, a yellow oval ring, bearing the inscription 'Provincia Invencible de Santa Fe' in black,
- d) Within the oval, two crossed arrows, themselves crossed vertically by a spear, surmounted by a rising sun.

"Article 3. The Flag will be used together with the National Flag, rendering only to the National Flag the customary honors during official ceremonies."

This statute confirms the flag originally adopted in 1822, which for various reasons fell into disuse and was gradually forgotten by the 1880's. However, this law differs from the original in that it specifies the use of celeste, or sky-blue, in Article 2, whereas the legislation of 1822 states simply "blue".

For further information on this or other flags of [PROVINCE], refer to NAVA News, Sept./Oct. 1987, Vol. XX, No. 6, page 5, "Flags of the Federation," or contact Gus Tracchia, 82-87 Austin Street #205, Kew Gardens, NY 11415.

Updated information on this bill was provided by Mr. Ruben A. Perazzo of Argentine Vexillological Society.

13th International Congress of Vexillology SEPT. 24-29, 1989

POST by AIR MAIL to:—

13th. I.C.V. Co-Ordinator, Flag Society of Australia.
P.O. BOX 142, COLLINS ST. P.O., MELBOURNE, VIC., 3000, AUST.

PROGRAM

The first event of the Congress will be the welcoming reception, in the evening of Sunday, 24th. September 1989. The Congress will be officially opened by the President of F.I.A.V. the next morning, Monday, 25th. September 1989. The following five (5) days will consist of Lectures (Presentations), Seminars, Tours (including a two day "out of Melbourne" tour), F.I.A.V. General Assembly Meetings, and an Australian Pacific Historic Flag Exhibition. The Congress will be officially closed in the evening of Friday, 29th. September 1989, by the President of F.I.A.V., during the Congress Gala (Closing) Dinner.

ACCOMMODATION

Newman, Queen's and St. Mary's Residential Colleges of the University of Melbourne, will be the main Congress accommodation. College accommodation shall commence on Sunday, 24th. September 1989, and finish on Saturday, 30th. September 1989. Communal washing and bathroom facilities exist in all Colleges.

Accommodation in Ballarat will be at the Mid City Motel, in Doveton Street, North Ballarat.

LECTURES (PRESENTATIONS)

Congress delegates are very welcome to present original papers on topics of vexillological interest. Their presentation should take 20 to 25 minutes, and can be accompanied by slides, displays or hand-outs. Preliminary summary should be sent to the 13th. (1989) I.C.V. Co-Ordinator by the 30th. June 1989, and final definitive text (including diagrams) by the 31st. August 1989. Please indicate audio-visual requirements. All lectures (presentations), which are subject to approval by the 13th. I.C.V. Committee, will be published in the Congress Report and distributed to all Congress Delegates, Associate Delegates and Commercial Sponsors after the Congress.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The biennial General Assembly Meeting of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations will be held during the Congress. F.I.A.V. Member Associations must have an officially accredited delegate present in order to be represented.

ED. NOTE: At NAVA XXII Grace Cooper, NAVA News Editor, was elected official NAVA Delegate.

NOTICE TO FLAG COLLECTORS

Do you know 35 other flag collectors? The announcement in the Sept./Oct. 1988 issue has resulted in Nick's compiling a list of individuals who collect flags of the world, municipal flags, antique American flags, Civil War battleflags, religious flags, etc. This list will be updated once more, based on the response to this announcement. If you want your name and collecting specialty to be circulated among other collectors, most of whom are interested in buying, selling, and/or trading flags, please write to Nicholas Artimovich, 6260 Light Point Place, Columbia, MD 21045 and ask for a survey form. (SASE would be appreciated.) Information from the completed survey forms will be compiled and returned to all on the list.

The Washington (D.C.) Legal Foundation is filing a "friend of the court" brief in the Supreme Court appeal of a Texas resident charged with flag desecration. The constitutionality of a Texas law regarding desecration is in question. This case should be heard sometime in this session. The Foundation claims that flag desecration is an illegal act which can arouse emotions to the extent that public safety is in danger. After attempting to research the subject of flag use, the Foundation contacted me after they realized that the reference works on flags found in most libraries are minimal to nonexistent. I was able to provide the Foundation with books from the 1880's to the 1980's on the history of the U.S. flag and its meaning to Americans throughout our nation's history. (The Washington Legal Foundation was lead to call on me by the National Flag Organization.)

Nick Artimovich II

FOLLOW UP: MORE MANCHUKUO FLAGS

By David Ott

Prior to the 1950's, JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, the recognized authority on the world's navies, included line drawings of the flags used by these navies.

From its creation by the Japanese in the 1930's until its demise at the end of World War II, Manchukuo was included in the various volumes released on an annual basis.

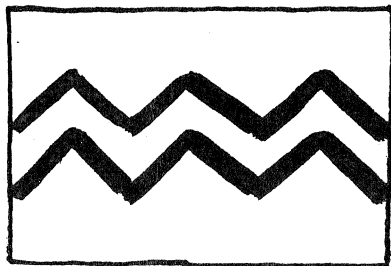


FIG 1

The national flag of Manchukuo, as well as its imperial standard, was reported in the July/August 1988 issue of NAVA News. However, JANE'S included a full suite of naval flags not mentioned in the previous article. Most of these flags were variations on the national flag, the one exception being the flag used by repair ships. This flag (fig. 1) used the same design as its Japanese equivalent, but substituted black stripes for the Japanese red and used a yellow field instead of white.

The other major flag used by Manchukuo was its naval ensign (fig. 2). This simply extended the stripes in the canton all the way across to the fly end. This meant the upper half consisted of stripes of red, blue, white and black. The lower half was dark yellow.

The remaining flags appearing in JANE'S were flags used to distinguish rank in the Manchukuan navy. The Minister of Defense used the national flag with a fouled anchor in the fly. The officer's also used variations on the national flag.

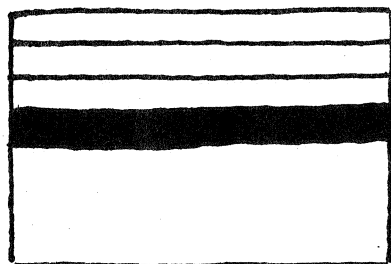


FIG 2

An admiral in Manchukuo's navy used the national flag bearing three red Lotus blossoms arranged to form a reverse 'L'. A vice-admiral had two blossoms in a diagonal pattern. A rear-admiral had a single blossom appearing in the fly (fig. 3). A commodore used a swallowtailed variety, with a lotus blossom centered under the canton.

The flag used to indicate the presence of a senior officer was indicated by a yellow swallowtail flag bearing a single lotus blossom in the center.

Although these are the only flags JANE'S documents, it does point to a larger number of flags that may have existed for this and other creations of World War II.

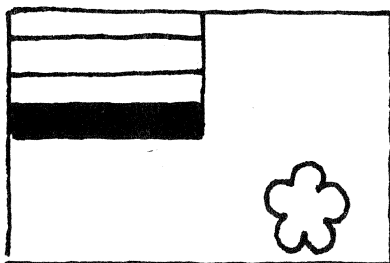


FIG 3

SYMBOLS OF THE POWHATAN RENAPE NATION - (Con'd. from page 1)

"The sacred tree symbolizes all life, and it grows at the center of the universe. Its condition is a reflection of the health and happiness of living things in general. The left or right side of the sacred tree mirror each other, yet they are also opposite, but they are one in the oneness of the tree. This principle, which appears throughout this drawing, and everywhere in the outer world, is represented by the number, being both the duality of the one and the unity of the two. Thus multiplying 3 by itself, this sacred tree has nine tiers, or levels of leaves.

"The white eagle is a spirit eagle, a traditional American Indian symbol of sacredness, transformation, and watchfulness for the well being of the coming generations. Some traditional elders say that there was once a great native American leader and spiritual teacher named White Eagle, who traveled across this turtle island bringing a message of peace and unity to the people. As with the turtle and the sacred tree, the white eagle is a universal symbol, representing physical life taking spirit form and soaring skyward. Here we see the scales of the turtle, which represents the physical world, evaporating through the trunk of the sacred tree, which is rooted on this turtle island, to become the spirit being of the white eagle, who's head is turned sunwise as it looks towards rebirth.

"The fourth entity is the sun, perhaps the most universally prominent of all the symbols, which in unity with the earth is a giver of life. Its twelve rays represent the principles of three times four, which has many applications. Unity is expressed through the children as the third element. Also, there are legends among the native people here and elsewhere that tell of the twelve clans, tribes, nations, etc., that make up the whole of their kind, and great leaders are often spoken of as having Twelve Disciples. The sun is a great leader symbol. Twelve also plays a role in the turtle's make up, with it's twelve main scales, and the one in the center, which like the ball of the sun, symbolizes their oneness.

"Thus we have four entities with their opposing yet mirroring qualities- earth (turtle), sun, plant (tree), and animal (eagle). Turtle and tree of the land, eagle and sun of the sky. These four entities also represent the four elements: turtle- as water, tree- as earth, eagle- as air, sun- as fire.

"But there is also a fifth entity here, the rainbow, whose seven spectrum colors represent the principles of three and four together. As the fifth entity, it serves to unify the four, the duality of dualities, as the rainbow unifies the duality of earth and sky. Five also manifests in this painting as the five fingers of the turtle's hand and the eagle's wings. The circle of the rainbow connects all these beings into one ever-flowing lifestream. Universally, the rainbow is a symbol of hope, the future, the beauty of the world, and the realization of our highest dreams.

Powhatan Chief Wahunsonakeh once said "One must learn how to live. Not just how to make a living, but how to find a path of beauty in this life. We begin by knowing who we are." By understanding the symbols of the Powhatan Renape, we can begin to understand who they are.

My thanks to Chief Roy Crazy Horse and the Powhatan Renape Nation for supplying the information that made this article possible.

VEXI-Tidbit

by Tom Carrier

Many articles and cartoons were provided relative to the flag and the Pledge of Allegiance as an over-used campaign theme. Tributes were provided, letters to editors highlighted, and opinions of all sort were expounded. Most were sent in by John Szala, with thanks, and I took a survey determining the pros (for the use of these themes in the campaign) and cons (those against). The tally: 10 pros - 13 cons. Copies of all entries are available for the asking.

LETTERS . . .

Dear Sir:

I am trying to locate and purchase color slides covering Flags of the American Revolution the One Hundred Regiments assigned.

I am hoping that someone in our organization could assist me in this matter.

Thanking you, I am
Yours very truly,
John D. McGlynn
P.O. Box 265
Daytona Beach, FL 32015

A Letter to Flag Retailers

In doing a survey of the geographic distribution of NAVA members, it has been noticed that an inordinately high percentage of NAVA's new members come from areas where flag retailers display and disseminate the NAVA membership application. Almost 15% of NAVA's members come from within a 30 mile radius of the Flag Store in San Francisco, and one-third of our Canadian members are from the Vancouver area, home of the Flag Shop, for example.

It seems only reasonable that people interested in flags would patronize flag stores. The flag retailer, then, is the first, best way for day-to-day contact with hobbyists throughout North America.

Since you are both a retailer and a member of NAVA, we, of the membership committee, are asking you to consider displaying NAVA membership forms on your counter or near your cash register and point them out to obvious hobbyists.

Results would be positive for both of us. As a retailer, you would find customers who join NAVA more enthusiastic about their hobby and more likely to purchase more flags more often. NAVA would benefit by increasing its membership and the pool of people on which it can draw to further stimulate interest in flags as a hobby.

If you have a supply of membership forms, PLEASE display them and encourage your customers to take them. If you do not have any, please contact the Corresponding Secretary as head of the Membership Committee to obtain some.

Thank you.
Don Healy
Corresponding Secretary

Nov. 28, 1988

Dear Mrs. Cooper,

Can you kindly send me information about the North American Vexillological Association.

I am interested in political flags, such as those illustrated in Herbert Collins' volume.

Many thanks.
Fred L. Israel
R.D. 1 Box 328
Pipersville, PA 18947

NEW MEMBERS . . .

| NAME | ADDRESS | INTEREST |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Robert Benton Active | 5836 Long Lane RD # 2 Doylestown, PA 18901 | Collecting US with unusual star patterns, hand sewn |
| David R. Bergeron Active | P.O. Box 128 Minot ME 04258 | US flag development presentations in schools |
| Thomas E. Foley Active | P.O. Box 2401, Hammond Louisiana 70404 | US & Confederate Military flags |
| Angelo de Guttadauro Active | 7816 Forest Dream, San Antonio Texas, 78233-7200 | Historic European Flags |
| Ronald P. Ouellette Active | 64 Szedga Rd. Columbia CT. 06237 | Int'l flags and Municipal flags of Canada |
| Mark T. Stead Active | 216 Main St. Davison Michigan, 48423 | The Liberty Museum 210 different old U.S. flags. Antiques |
| Young and Co. Organization | 520 Washington St. Lynn Mass. 01901 | Manufacturers of national & marine flags |

Dear Grace,

It was good to see you again last month.

I thought that it was time that I write and chat a bit about my vexill-activities since Portsmouth, some of which may be of interest to readers of NAVA News. Earlier this year I had visited the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the headquarters of the U.S. Department of State, both of which are located in Washington, D.C. and have displays of the flags of the world. Tom Carrier and Don Healy were with me on those expeditions when we noticed that many of the foreign flags were of obsolete design. I subsequently wrote to both entities informing them that some of their flags were out-of-date, and that I would be willing to aid them in determining which needed replacing. In both cases between 6 and 12 flags were of old designs, and I enumerated them for their ready reference.

Just how influential my letters were I can't tell for sure, but both organizations contracted with local suppliers and have replaced the inappropriate flags. Both organizations have expressed their appreciation for my list, so I know that in some way I have aided them. In one case (the Kennedy Center) the responsible agents were preparing to update and expand the display when I added my two cent's worth (the Kennedy Center is now preparing the follow-up contract to add additional staffs for the flags which the U.S. has diplomatically recognized since the Center opened in 1971.)

I hope that other NAVA members will see this as something that they can do in their area as well. I would guess that many metropolitan areas have indoor displays of international flags or flags of the U.S. states or Canadian provinces which haven't been updated in years. This is a chance for members to help the organizations to be sure that their flag displays properly honor the nations by including their current national flag. It might involve some research, as there are, as of November 1988, no books on flags of the world which have changes made as long as a year ago (Afghanistan revised the arms of their flag in November, 1987.) Also the status of the flags of Burma, Fiji, and Sudan are in question at this time.

I think it would be a rewarding experience for any member to undertake to visit locations with flag displays and send a short note to those in charge detailing which flags need to be replaced. I would be happy to assist anyone wishing to do this by providing them with a list of national flags which have been altered in the last few years. Just have them write to me with a short description of the display and a guess as to how long it has been since it was installed or updated last.

Sincerely,
Nick Artimovich

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Editor's Notes:

As we enter the New Year 1989 we are beginning to look forward to our meeting in Dallas. This is the time to be researching your presentation for our XXIII Meeting. Remember the Driver Award. For those who may be new members, and to remind old members, 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 the presentation of new documented information.

We are pleased that more and more members are sending original articles to be published in NAVA News. Remember that line drawings add no charge to our printing costs. Include line drawings of flags whenever possible. If you send text or illustrations from periodicals, be certain to get permission for their publication. Most periodicals have some restrictions. Newspaper illustrations do not reproduce well; the print from the reverse side shows through. Try to obtain a copy of the photograph from the newspaper. Articles should be typed, 60 picas to the line. There are about 68 lines to the column. A line drawing can use from eight to fourteen lines. When you read an interesting newspaper article, write a summary and send it to us giving the full citation for the original article. And be sure to let us know about interesting flag exhibitions you have seen. This is your newsletter; we want to hear from you.

Have you paid your 1989 dues? According to our Bylaws, dues are payable on the first day of the calendar year.

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