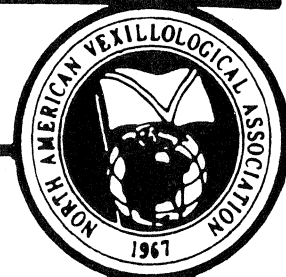


# NAVA NEWS

## NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



VOLUME XXII, No. 6

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1989

### DON HEALY ELECTED PRESIDENT AT NAVA XXIII

NAVA Members chose Don Healy to lead them for the coming year. Don has been a member of NAVA for fifteen years. He hosted NAVA XX in Trenton in 1986 and has served as Corresponding Secretary since 1987. Don is well-known to all the members through his popular 4 X 6 Collectors Column and through the many informative articles he has written for NAVA News. Serving with Don are Scot Guenter as Vice President, Adam Stolfi as Corresponding Secretary, David Pawson as Recording Secretary and Gus Tracchia continuing as Treasurer. All of these members have shown their interest in NAVA through their contributions and committee work. We wish them the very best.

Over sixty people attended NAVA 23 and flew their flags from the respective balconies of their motel rooms overlooking the pool courtyard . . . a beautiful and colorful sight. They enjoyed the Friday night barbecue, complete with Texas music, the reunions, the many interesting presentations, the highlight tour of Dallas, the business meeting, the banquet, and many hours of good conversation, all about FLAGS. Thanks Dave Pawson for a good meeting site. Rich Kenny did a terrific job stepping in at the last minute for Program Chairman Jim Ferrigan, who was unable to attend. One of the highlights of the NAVA Meeting is the presentation of the Driver Award for the best paper delivered at the meeting. This year's winner is Kevin Harrington for NAMES and NICKNAMES of FLAGS. This paper, limited to the thirty minutes allowed, certainly has the meat for a most interesting book. Congratulations to Kevin, a member for a number of years who has been presenting papers at NAVA and FIAV conferences since 1985. Kevin will be hosting NAVA 24 in Toronto. You will hear more about both in the coming issues.



Kevin Harrington receives DRIVER AWARD from retiring Pres. Woody Ridgway (right)



# FROM THE PRESIDENT . . .

## DON HEALY

I wish to thank the members of NAVA that elected me to the position of president for the coming year. I hope I can live up to their faith and trust.

I'd also like to thank our departing president, Woody Ridgway, for his two years of hard work and devotion to NAVA. He can be justifiably proud of the accomplishments during his tenure.

Hopefully, your new executive board will be able to build upon his achievements. Two of the five members of the new executive board are carryovers from Woody's administration. The three new members are Scot Guenter, Dave Pawson and Adam Stolfi. The "new kids on the block" have a devotion to NAVA that will ensure their success as your new Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary.

With me, Gus Tracchia is continuing to serve you as your Treasurer. The fact that this begins his fourth term, exhibits the confidence the membership has in his abilities.

As your past Corresponding Secretary, I feel a special closeness to the great body of our membership that cannot attend our meetings regularly. I understand that your main contact with NAVA is NAVA News. It will be high priority of my administration to continue the growth in quantity and quality of your newsletter.

Mrs. Grace Cooper has performed a remarkable feat in the building of NAVA News into a respected periodical in the vexillological world. Fortunately, she is going to continue as your editor. Her work is one of the leading causes of the remarkable growth in membership over the past two years — almost doubling our paid members and even recapturing several members we had considered long lost.

Part of the story behind NAVA News' success is the increasing willingness of our members to submit articles, clippings, photos, drawings and any other flag related information to NAVA News. You can be proud of yourselves for building this organization.

Another group that has become a significant contributor to NAVA's growth has been the retail flag dealers. Our new members come predominantly from areas where flag dealers display or offer NAVA membership applications. The remarkable growth in membership in three areas — greater Cincinnati, greater Kansas City and greater Dallas are attributable to the support we receive from FLAGGS USA, All Nations Flag, and Dixie Flag. Thank you.

NAVA is still fortunate to have the continuing support of our American and Canadian manufacturers. They have nurtured NAVA for almost a quarter of a century. We all owe them a flag salute.

With support from all these groups, it is an increasingly bright future for NAVA. If you haven't jumped in with your active support, it's never too late. Keep your eyes peeled for new flags and send in the info to the Editor. If you operate a flag store, display NAVA membership forms, or if you receive an unusual order send along a copy of the specifications so we can report on new flags. It will really make you feel good when you see your name as the contributor. We are all here to share our knowledge with one another, not hoard it like some forbidden treasure.

Before closing, I'd like to thank Dave Pawson and Pete Van de Putte for organizing NAVA 23. You did a wonderful job. Thanks for all the hard, but rewarding, work.

## MEMBERSHIP

### Corrections in membership list and/or change of address

Please check the following against your 1989 Membership List; make the necessary changes to update.

G.S. Csillaghegyi, 3929 Aurora Ave. N. No. 3, Seattle, WA 98103-7801

Bruce E. Druckenmiller, 1951 Grassy Ridge, St. Louis, MO 63122

John H. Gamez, 7807 Restmere Rd., Apt. D, Norfolk, VA 23505-2270

Michael L. Larson, 7726 La Manga, Dallas, TX 75248

Albert M. Laisy, P.O. Box 517, Fallston, MD 21047

(Continued on PAGE 15)

# COLLECTOR'S CORNER

## "C" IS FOR CANADA

by Nicholas Artimovich II  
6280 Lightpoint Place  
Columbia, MD 21045

This is the third installment in the series of Collector's Corner articles dealing with national flag design changes. This listing is not meant to be an exhaustive study. For example, "A is for Afghanistan" (NAVA News July/August 1989) listed nine flags for Afghanistan whereas there have been over a dozen. The designs not listed were generally in use for such a short period of time that very few actual examples were ever made and, therefore, unavailable to collectors. I will attempt to detail as many different national flags as possible, but certain obscure designs will escape my attention. Comments and critique from readers will be most welcome.

In the last issue of NAVA News I discussed how one goes about locating old flags for their collection. Some vexillologists do not have a need to collect the flags themselves. Rather, they are content with collecting information regarding the changes to national flags and studying the reasons for the changes. Personally, I use obsolete flags to identify a country geographically and historically. Collecting flags and researching their background "fixes" the information in my mind as no amount of memorization could. I am fortunate in that I have been able to accumulate a small library of books and prints on flags of the world that I use to trace national flag histories. Four publications, in particular have been quite useful:

*Flags of Maritime Nations*, by the United States Navy, was first published in 1866, and I have the editions published in 1869, 1872, 1882, 1898, 1914, and 1938. These beautifully illustrated books can be used to identify the general time period of many national flag changes since the U.S. Civil War period. No significant text accompanies the illustrations except in the case of the U.S. flag.

*Flags of the World*, by Frederick Warne and Co. London, has been published since 1892. I have the editions of 1892, 1915, 1928, 1936\*, 1939, 1953, 1956, 1961, 1965, 1969, and 1978 (\*this edition was arranged alphabetically and is titled "Manual of Flags".) The explanatory text is very useful in establishing vexillological chronology.

*Flags Through the Ages and Across the World*, (1975, out of print but can be found in most libraries) which goes into extraordinary detail for the flags of 13 countries in addition to a history of flags in general, histories of a number of individual historic flags, and details of the flags and coats of arms of world nations in the mid-1970's.

And, by the Flag Research Center: *The Flag Bulletin*, a periodical which, since 1961, has detailed nearly every national flag variation. Articles on flag histories are often included.

For those interested in a comprehensive publication detailing every national flag throughout the history of national flags, the Flag Research Center's **CVM National Flags** is a multi-year effort to compile this information. CVM details the dates of use as well as the legislation/regulation/practice that led to the flags adoption and demise.

### CAMBODIA

**pre-1948** Red field, bordered in blue, with white Angkor Wat in center

**1948-1970** Red field, narrow blue stripes at top and bottom, white Angkor Wat in center (4" X 6", 3' X 5")

**1970-1976** (Khmer Republic) Blue field with three white stars in upper fly. Red canton with white Angkor Wat (4" X 6", 3' X 5")

**1976-1979** (Kampuchea) Red field with yellow three-pointed temple silhouette

**1979-date** (Democratic Kampuchea) Red field with yellow five-pointed temple (This flag may have changed recently. Television clips have been seen which show Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean citizens waving flags horizontally divided blue and red with a yellow temple thereon.)

### CAMEROON

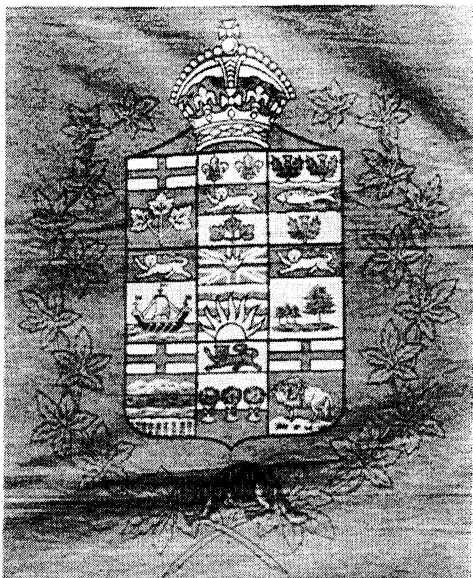
**1957-1961** Vert tricolor of green/red/yellow (4" X 6")

**1961-1975** Two yellow stars added in hoist band (4" X 6")

**1975-date** Two stars removed in favor of a single yellow star on red

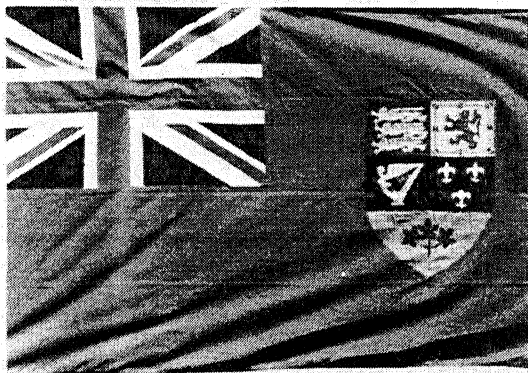
## CANADA

**1969-1921** British Ensign with Badge which combined the arms of the original four provinces (unofficially, the arms of new provinces have been added by many manufacturers as soon as they were admitted to the Dominion.)



Badge from Canadian Red Ensign of World War I vintage.

**1921-1956** Badge from Canadian Coat of Arms used in fly of British Ensign (badge included arms of England, Scotland, and France, with three green maple leaves in the base.) (12" X 18", 3' X 5', 3' X 6')



Canadian Red Ensign 1921 to 1965

**1956-1965** Maple leaves changed to red. (12" X 24")

**1965-date** Red field, white "canadian pale" with red maple leaf centered.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**1958-date** Horizontal blue/white/green/yellow with red vert stripe in center, yellow star in hoist

## CEYLON

**pre-1951** Maroon field, yellow lion, yellow border with finials

**1951-1972** Vert green and orange stripes added to hoist, also bordered yellow (4" X 6", 4' X 6')

**1972-1978** (Sri Lanka) Finials changed to "bo" leaves (4" X 6')

**1978-date** "Bo" leaves made more "curvey"

## CHAD

**1959-date** Vertical blue/yellow/red

## CHILE

**1817-date** Horizontal white over red, blue canton with white star

## CHINA

**1872-1890** Pennant with yellow field, blue dragon across field, red sun in upper hoist.

**1890-1912** Yellow field with blue dragon and red sun (rectangular) (2" X 3")

**1912-1928** Horizontal striped red/yellow/blue/white/black (2" X 3")

**1928-1949** Red field, blue canton, white star (Current Taiwan) (4" X 6", 4' X 6') (many local and communist flags were also used at this time)

**1949-date** Red field, large gold star in upper hoist, four smaller stars nearby

## COLOMBIA

**1861-date** Horizontal stripes: wide yellow over narrow blue, narrow red (The Merchant flag includes a central red bordered blue oval with single white star. In the 19th century, multiple stars were used.)

## COMOROS

**pre-1976** Green field, white crescent in upper hoist with 4 stars diagonal across field.

**1976-1978** Horizontally divided red (wide) over green (narrow). White crescent and four stars in upper hoist. (4" X 6", 4' X 6')

**1978-date** Green field with white crescent and stars, all centered, but smaller than early design.

## CONGO

(Brazzaville, People's Republic)

**1960-1969** Diagonally divided green/yellow/red (4" X 6", 3' X 5')

**1969-date** Red field, green branches surrounding yellow star and tools in upper hoist.

## COSTA RICA

**1848-1906** National flag is five horizontal stripes, blue / white / red(wide) / white / blue. Arms, which are added to state flag, flanked by flags. (For a period during the late 19th century, a narrow yellow stripe was superimposed over the red stripe.)

**1906-1964** Arms simplified by removing flags. (4' X 6')

**1964-date** Number of stars in arms changed from five to seven.

## CUBA

**1902-date** Horizontal stripes blue / white / blue / white / blue. Red triangle in hoist with white star.

## CYPRUS

**pre-1960** British ensign with two red leopards in badge. (3' X 5')

**1960-date** White field, copper-colored map of island, green olive branches below.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**1918-1920** Horizontally divided white over red.

**1920-date** Blue triangle added to hoist.

(Dimensions in parentheses refer to examples in the author's collection of obsolete flags.)

# NAVA XXIII GENERAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN PARK CENTRAL  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
21 OCTOBER 1989

Meeting called to order by Pres. W.W. Ridgway, 5:13 p.m. at poolside.

A question of Quorum was raised and after some discussion it was determined that there was indeed a quorum due to a proper percentage of active members (vs collective roster) present.

Minutes were approved as printed in convention packets, with typographical errors corrected.

Membership Committee: Don Healy reported an increase of 24 memberships bringing the total, as of 27 August 1989, to 383. This total includes all classifications of membership. (written report submitted)

Historian: Mark Liss gave report and distributed copies of complete bibliography of all presentations from past NAVA meetings. (written report submitted)

Treasurer: Gus Tracchia explained the financial solidarity and trends of the NAVA organization and indicated that we are indeed quite stable and solvent. (written report submitted)

Audit: Lynn Knights gave report for Chr. Wm. Spangler and commended Gus for the perfect bookkeeping. Books were quite in order and accepted as such.

Publication: Grace Cooper apologized for the untimely arrival of the publications and explained that although the publications were printed and ready on time the mailing, which was out of here hands, was held up. A call for suggestions to find a mailing service was made. We are financially sound at this time so the paying for a service would be prudent and provide a service to the members. (written report submitted)

Public Relations: Woody Ridgway reported for Chr. Greg Wald. Press releases were submitted at Dallas newspapers. Interviews were setup for NAVA member Woody Ridgway. Discussion: Kevin Harrington suggested that there has been a cooperative effort established between many of the english speaking FIAV organizations through their newsletters, and further suggested that we join and support that effort.

By Laws: Grace Cooper reports the sections that are presently being considered for change are: Article 2b5, Article 3c & e, Article 4a, and Article 5g. She also encouraged all to submit any other changes they would like to see implemented. (written report submitted)

Budget: Gus Tracchia read report from Nick Artimovich (not in attendance). Budget and report was accepted and approved. (written report submitted)

Minutes of Executive Board Meeting: Recording Secretary, Rich Kenny, gave rendition of the highlights of the Board Meeting. Notes not yet organized and typed. (written report to be submitted later)

Old Business: Don Healy reported on the effectiveness of color coding membership applications and noted that the majority of new members were from areas where retailers were displaying and promoting NAVA membership applications.

Kevin Harrington explained the process of the cooperative effort of introducing new members to the other english speaking societies (Australia, Canada, England and the U.S.) by listing all the organizations in each newsletter.

New Business: Uses of our financial over flow was suggested by 1) Anne Platoff - Compile and preserve a U.S. flag bibliography through a volunteer effort of NAVA membership. 2) Whitney Smith - Compile and preserve a world wide flag bibliography through The Flag Heritage Foundation. 3) Nick Artimovich (through written report) Inventory and restoration of historic flags across the U.S. and Canada.

Lynn Knights suggested that the flags of previous NAVA meetings, which have for some reasons disappeared from the possession of NAVA, be restored. Lynn made a motion to that effect. It was seconded by Martin Francis and passed by a vote of the membership.

Whitney Smith requested a letter of "Blessing" to be issued to the Flag Heritage Foundation for the furtherance of the "Flag Bibliography International" project. He read a proposal which had been approved by FIAV and further explained that with this "Blessing" it would add credence to the project and help make it easier to obtain grants. Motion to approve this request made by Whitney Smith and seconded by Pete van de Putte. Discussion: Grace suggested NAVA should ask for more information about the foundation and its projects and accomplishments. Whitney gave a brief summary of its history and accomplishments. Vote taken and with 8 no votes it passed. Requested letter submitted to Secretary.

Kevin Harrington requested a similar "Blessing" be given to an inventory conducted in Canada. Pres. Woody requested he submit a letter to the Executive Board.

Anne Platoff requested an unofficial committee be established to pursue a criteria search for flags and bibliography. A call was issued for those interested to contact Anne.

Nominating Committee: Scot Guenter presented the nominating committee's slate of officers.

President: Don Healy

Vice Pres.: Jim Ferrigan

Recording Sec'y: Dave Pawson

Corresponding Sec'y: Adam Stolfi

Treasurer: Gus Tracchia

report accepted, nominations were opened.

No nominations heard from floor for President. Motion made by Pete van de Putte to accept by acclamation the nomination of Don Healy for President. Seconded by Florence Hutchinson. Passed. From the floor Scot Guenter was nominated for the position of Vice President. No further nominations heard, motion to close nominations tendered by Lynn Knights and seconded by Jack Lowe. Scot Guenter was asked to step out of the meeting for the vote to be taken. Scot Guenter was elected unanimously. Nominations opened for Recording Secretary. No nominations heard, moved by Pete van de Putte that Dave Pawson be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Scot Guenter. Passed. Nominations opened for Corresponding Secretary. No nominations heard, moved by Pete van de Putte that Adam Stolfi be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Carita Culmer. Passed. Nominations opened for Treasurer. No nominations heard, moved by Rich Kenny that Gus Tracchia be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Jack Lowe. Passed.

Therefore the Officers of NAVA 1989/90 are as follows:

President: Don Healy

Vice Pres.: Scot Guenter

Recording Sec'y: Dave Pawson

Corresponding Sec'y: Adam Stolfi

Treasurer: Gus Tracchia

Jack Lowe moved that a recess be called for the business meeting and it be continued at the banquet. Seconded by Carita Culmer. Passed - meeting recessed 6:55 p.m.

Meeting reconvened at 7:40 p.m. (after first course of dinner).

Grace Cooper, official NAVA delegate to FIAV, gave her report on the 13th International Congress of Vexillologically in Melbourne, 24-29 September 1989. (written report submitted) The 14th Congress will be held in Barcelona, Spain in 1991.

Keynote speaker Henry David Pope, oldest living relative of Johanna Troutman, designer and maker of one of the "first flags of the Texas Republic", presented an overview of the life of Johanna Troutman and the designing of her flag.

Kevin Harrington issued an invitation to all to attend the next NAVA convention in Canada. The convention will be held at the Noble Hotel, North York, Toronto, Canada 5-6-7 October 1990.

Nominating Committee for 1989/90 elected by membership are Lynn Knights, Woody Ridgway and Jack Lowe.

In absence of any other invitation, Pete van de Putte issued an invitation to NAVA to meet in San Antonio, Texas in 1991. This is under consideration pending an invitation from another part of the country.

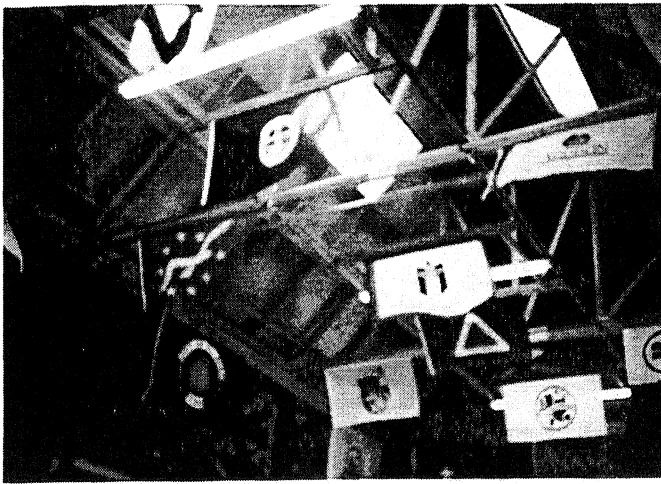
At 7:15 p.m. Woody Ridgway abdicates the Presidency of NAVA by officially adjourning the meeting.

Minutes graciously submitted.

Rich Kenny  
Recording Sec'y



# NAVA XXIII



1.

1. Rich Kenny's flag display at Cityfest.
2. Carita Culmer delivers her presentation on the Phoenix city flag.
3. Designer of NAVA XXIII flag, John Purcell, and designer of NAVA 18, 19, and 22, Ralph Holberg, review the entries for NAVA XXIII.
4. Guest Speaker Henry David Pope and the Troutman flag.
5. Host Dave Pawson exhibits a Collin County (TX) flag. Dave prepared an excellent booklet on his presentation; may be available for copying charges and mailing costs. Write him.



2.



3.



4.



5.

# FLAG DESECRATION LEGISLATION: HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS PART TWO: SELLING CIGARS & BEER

by Scot Guenter

The American Flag Association and the flag committees of various patriotic societies soon saw their labors bear fruit when they worked to influence state legislatures to restrict uses of the national banner for personal or private profit. The first state law against flag desecration became effective in South Dakota in 1897. Illinois followed suit in 1898, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt signed New York State's act into law on Washington's Birthday in 1899.

Arrests and subsequent court battles over flag desecration began as the nineteenth century rolled into the twentieth. On 4 August 1899, F.L. Rossbach, manager of the Washington Shirt Company of Chicago, Illinois, was charged with using the American flag for advertising purposes. He argued that his trademark (which included the image of the American flag) had been duly registered in Washington, D.C., on 25 May 1898. He also produced a license granting him exclusive right to use the trademark for thirty years. The judge dismissed the case, noting that he did not see how common use of a symbol desecrated it.

At approximately the same time, also in Chicago, a cigar seller named Ruhstrat was convicted for including the image of the flag of the United States on his cigar boxes. Ruhstrat appealed, and the Illinois court that heard his appeal in 1900 declared the statute forbidding the merchant use of the flag to be unconstitutional.

In New York City, home of the American Flag Association (see last issue), police chief William S. Devey issued an announcement on 19 July 1900: "all American flags, whether of cotton, silk, printed, painted, illuminated in electric lights, or of any other kind which contain anything in the way of an inscription or advertisement will be hauled down by the police department." Devey ruled that barber shop poles were exempt, but in his indictment he specifically included advertisements for Yankee Doodle Toothpicks, Star Spangleline for the Bath, and Uncle Sam Pills.

Like Chicago, New York also had enough flag advertising to create a situation in which someone convicted under the flag law appealed to a higher court. In 1902, James H. McPike, manager of a cigar business, was arrested and incarcerated in New York for selling "Betsy Ross" cigars. (The boxes, made in Philadelphia, depicted the legendary Betsy and the flag.) While McPike was in jail, the Appellate Division, although divided on the issue granted him *habeas corpus*, which released him from imprisonment while the Court of Appeals judged the constitutionality of the law. In 1903 that court decided the state could make flag desecration a misdemeanor, but that the portion of this particular law that "discriminated against businessmen" was "not defensible."

By 1905 Nebraska had established a law against flag desecration based on the New York model. Its test came very soon when a businessman named Halter was arrested for selling beer bottles that had tiny flags on the labels. Halter argued that the federal government, not states, should decide what is proper use of the national flag; since the flag was a federal symbol of the country united as one, it should not come under state jurisdiction.

Halter did not conceive of the possibility that someday flag use would be interpreted as a "freedom of speech" issue involving civil rights; in fact, his defense attorney went so far as to support the federal government's right "to protect the flag in time of peace as well as in time of war, even to the killing of the person or persons who might haul it down, should it become necessary to resort to such harsh means."

This case on using the flag in a beer advertisement reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1907. The Supreme Court not only upheld the Nebraska law, it approved the right of any state to pass such legislation. In his response, Justice Harlan noted "a state will be wanting in care for the well-being of its people if it ignores the fact that they regard the flag as a symbol of their country's power and prestige, and will be impatient if any open disrespect is shown towards it."

# NEXT TIME: PUBLIC SPACE VERSUS PRIVATE SPACE

\*\*\*\*\*

## NAVA XXIII... WHEN IN TEXAS

from Dave Pawson

On Saturday October 21st the registrants and guests of NAVA XXIII assembled for the flag raising ceremony of the convention. At the flag raising I had the flags of the United States, Texas, and Canada hoisted in that sequence. It has come to my attention that I have caused some misgivings regarding my sanity in doing this. I would like to apologize for any hurt feelings this may have caused and for failing to speak loudly enough while this was happening.

Because of the unusual sequence, I had determined exactly what to say while having the Lone Star flag hoisted before the Maple Leaf: "In accordance with the laws of this State the second flag is that of Texas." A decision to hoist the Texas flag at this point was not mine but the Legislature's. According to *Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas*, Article 6142b Public Display of Texas Flags; Position, "On every occasion of public display of the Texas flag within the State of Texas, it shall occupy the position of honor when displayed in company with the flags of other states, nations or international organizations."

Again I apologize for not having made this clear at the time, but as vexillologists I know that we all want to follow the appropriate protocol.

(Ed. Note: Standing in the front row at the flag raising, I heard his explanation and wondered how many other states require this and do any of the Canadian Provinces!)

\*\*\*\*\*

## REPORT FROM THE NAVA COMMITTEE ON BYLAWS

(This report was submitted at the Annual Meeting in Dallas)

The Committee reports that there are several changes that the members have under consideration, namely in Article 2 B5, Article 3 C and E, Article 4 A, and Article 5 G.

Since many new members have not received a copy of the Bylaws, which are included in the 1989 Handbook, mailed to each member October 17, 1989, and as the Committee would like the opportunity to consider in greater detail the suggested changes recently received, and the possible additional changes that may be offered, the Committee members request that the Committee on Bylaws be continued for a second year with the final report being made to the membership through the Board on or before NAVA 24.

(Ed. Note: Please read the Bylaws and send your recommendations for needed changes to Chairman, John J.B. Szala, 38 Broad Street, Salem, MA 01970.)



1.

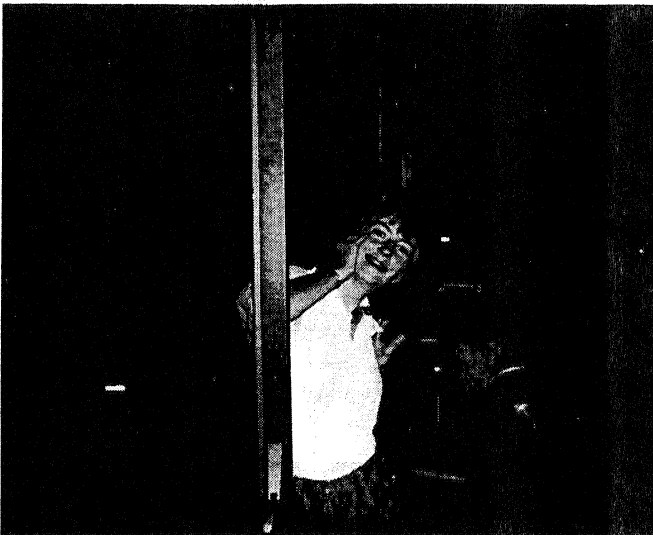


2.

## BEFORE AND AFTER NAVA XXIII

1. Some of the flags on display from the balconys of the Holiday Inn.
2. Yvonne Jackson, catering hostess, admires the first convention flag ever raised over her hotel.
3. Kris Pawson, pretty and courageous, struggled through the convention with the after pain of wisdom tooth extraction.
4. New Vice President, Scot Guenter, and new Corresponding Secretary, Adam Stolfi, examine personal collection at Dave Pawson's after the meeting closed. Whitney Smith and Anne and Michael Platoff look on.
5. Lynn Knights winds up NAVA XXIII riding the bucking bronco at BILLY BOB'S. Dave and Kris Pawson took Lynn on a Ft. Worth tour.

*Photographs furnished by Dave Pawson and Lynn Knights.*



3.



4.



5.

# FLAGS OF ESTONIA

by David Ott

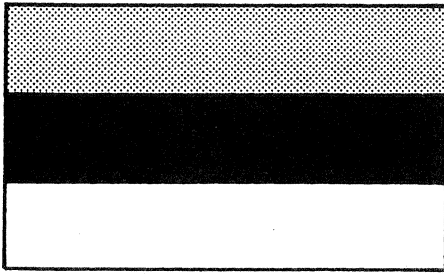


Fig. 1 - National Flag

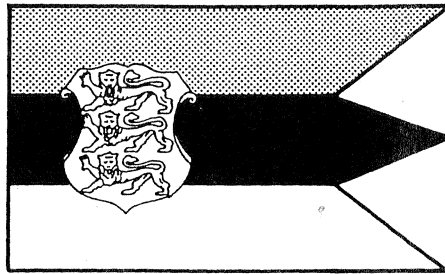


Fig. 2 - War Ensign



Fig. 3 - Chief of State

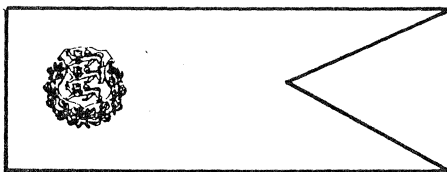


Fig. 4 - Pennant

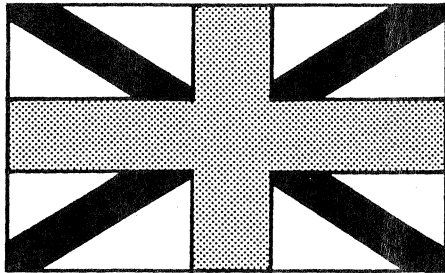


Fig. 5 - Jack

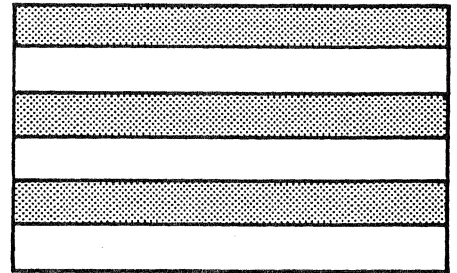


Fig. 6 - City of Tallinn

Between 1918 and 1940 Russia's former Baltic provinces of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were independent nations, recognized as such by other countries including the Soviet Union. In 1940 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were forcibly annexed by the U.S.S.R. as its 13th, 14th and 15th republics although this act was never recognized by the United States. Moscow annexed these small countries but was unable to suppress their people's nationalism and desire for more freedom. In the Gorbachev era the Baltic states have again asserted themselves and raised their old flags. For these reasons it is worth examining historical flags of Estonia, the smallest of the Baltic nations.

In the 19th century Estonians, like other ethnic groups in Russia and Europe, began to develop a greater national consciousness. The Estonian flag (Fig. 1) was originally designed by Vironia, the Estonian student's association, at its founding meeting in 1881. It has three horizontal stripes: blue for the sky, black for the soil, and white for the aspiration to freedom. The blue is also said to stand for mutual confidence and fidelity, the black for the Estonians' supposed ancestors the *Melanchlaeni* or black-cloaked people mentioned in Herodotus' *Histories*, and the white for the snow which covers the country half the year.

When a student first displayed the colors in the streets of Tartu on April 7, 1882 they were taken from him and trampled by the police. In spite of this official displeasure, the flag was displayed at national song festivals in the 1890's, further antagonizing the Russian authorities. (Song festivals are still an expression of Estonian patriotism.) The Estonian tricolor also appeared in the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Estonians declared their independence on February 24, 1918 and the flag was used by troops fighting the Red Army as well as on public and private buildings. After the recognition of Estonian independence by Soviet Russia on February 2, 1920 the flag was confirmed by the constitution adopted on July 4 that year and its proportions fixed at 7:11.

For such a small and short-lived country, Estonia was well-endowed with flags, having one for every department of government, every town and district, and almost every rank in the armed forces. There were two versions of the national coat of arms, both of which were used on flags. The lesser coat of arms had three blue leopards with red tongues on a gold shield, based on the arms of the capital Tallinn. The greater arms added a wreath of gold oak leave around the shield. Merchant ships flew the plain tricolor. The

war ensign (Fig. 2) was a modified national flag with three swallowtails at the fly, following the practice of Estonia's Baltic neighbors Sweden and Finland, with the lesser arms between the center and the hoist. The Chief of State or President flew the national flag with the greater arms in the center. (Fig. 3) He also had a pennant of white with two swallowtails and the greater arms at the hoist. (Fig. 4)

The Estonian navy, like others, had a number of flags. The jack (Fig. 5), also flown by coastal batteries, resembled those of Britain and Imperial Russia, with a blue cross and black saltire on white. The Defense Minister flew the national flag with the lesser arms near the hoist. The Rear-Admiral's flag was white with two swallowtails at the fly, a blue vertical stripe at the hoist, and the shield of arms in between. The Commander-in-Chief's flag was similar with yellow borders at the top and bottom. The masthead pennant was white with the national colors in horizontal stripes at the hoist.

Tallinn, the capital city, flew a flag with six blue and white horizontal stripes (Fig. 6) which dates from the seventeenth century and was revived last year. The university town of Tartu had a horizontal bicolor of white over red, like Poland.

After the absorption of Estonia by the Soviet Union, resistance continued against the Soviets, and after 1941, Nazi Germany. Many young men joined the Finnish army or even the German SS to fight the Russians. The First Grenadier Regiment of the Estonian Legion (SS) had on the reverse of its flag the Estonian colors overlaid with the arms. In 1944 an Estonian provisional government declared war on both Germany and Russia, and guerilla warfare continued for years.

Estonians never forgot their brief independence or their flag. As Mikhail Gorbachev encouraged reform in the Soviet Union, Estonian nationalists demanded more autonomy and flew their flag in large numbers. In June 1988 the national flag, the national bird (the swallow), and the national flower (the cornflower) were allowed by the Soviet and Estonian authorities to be used as "ethnic" symbols. The revived flag is widely used in the republic and was flown by Estonian yachtsmen taking part in a "tall ships" parade in Copenhagen. Whatever happens in the Soviet Union, it appears that the story of Estonian flags is not yet ended.

Illustrations by Steve Tyson.



# FAIV 13 REPORT

## MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

### SEPTEMBER 24-29

After a morning registration on September 24 many of the delegates and associates took a three hour sightseeing tour of Melbourne, a beautiful city in full Spring bloom. The Welcoming reception was at Queen's College that evening at 6:30 p.m. The Flag Society of Australia was the gracious host throughout the week; their members are warm and friendly and they had provided a perfect setting for a stimulating and "fun" meeting.

Lectures were presented over the next two days at various sites on the campus. A special Australian-Pacific Flag Exhibition was offered that had to be set up and taken down in the same day as other use for the space was planned by the University. A Flag Bazaar was held that offered wares from several countries. Ralph Bartlett's book, *Vexillology A 25th Anniversary History and a Bibliography of Flag Literature*, co-authored with his brother Charles E. Bartlett, was introduced.

On Monday evening the FIAV General Assembly held their meeting. There were nine official delegates with some holding additional proxies. Revision of the Constitution was discussed; a copy of the new one was given to me; I did not have a copy of the old one. Site for the 1991 Meeting in the form of an official invitation from Barcelona, Spain, was received and accepted. Discussion for the site of the 1993 was held. A handbook for Congress organizers -a single copy with coverage of each Congress would be available. Next session of the meeting was scheduled for Wednesday night at 8:30 p.m.

On Wednesday, September 27, at 7:00 a.m. we departed for Ballarat. At 9:00 a.m. we arrived at Sovereign Hill; one of the lectures was presented and we had tea before we took our tour of the gold mine. After an exciting lunch, with members Gus Tracchia and Whitney Smith being "arrested" at the United States Hotel for disorderly conduct, the group continued their fun tour.

Wednesday evening was the 2nd session of the FIAV General Assembly Meeting. Kevin Harrington, speaking for the Canadian Flag Association declined the invitation to hold the Congress in 1993. Congress President will examine the feasibility of the choice of an Eastern European country for Congress XV. A request from the Flag Heritage Foundation for verbal support from FIAV in the publication of a Bibliography of Vexillological Material was made. Question as to the activities of the Flag Heritage Foundation was raised; exhibits in Mass. Election of officers was held, Hugh Boudin continues as President, Whitney Smith continues as Secretary General, and Ralph Bartlett will be the new Secretary-Congress. I recommend that the 1991 NAVA delegate read the Constitution before attending the meeting and request an agenda prior to the arrival at the meeting site. In talking to another delegate who was also a "first timer", we agreed that we were at a loss to know how or what to do. NAVA is probably the largest (in number of members) single member of FIAV and if we are to be a member we should take an active role on a continuing basis. This can best be done by becoming better informed and more involved in FIAV.

On Thursday, September 28 we again departed at 7:00 a.m. this time to Echuca. When we arrived, there were more lectures presented. After lunch we enjoyed the Paddlesteamer Cruise on the Murray River. We arrived back in Melbourne by 7:00 p.m. As on Tuesday night, a second Discussion Seminar was held.

At 8:00 a.m. on Friday, September 29 we were transported to the Royal Exhibition Building for the Australian Historical Flags ceremony. The lecture sessions continued at 10:30 back on campus, followed by a barbecue lunch on the back lawn at St. Mary's College. In the afternoon there was a tour to the flag company of Carroll & Richardson. The Congress reached a highlight at the Gala Dinner that evening. In addition to "dancing girls" and dancing girls (?) there were comedians and most importantly the awarding of the "VEXILLON" for the best presentation of a lecture. I had been requested to be one of the three judges, with Hugh Boudin and Bruce Luxford. We judged on seven criteria, evaluating each lecture on this basis. I was also asked to announce the winner, Bruce E. Nicolls of England for "Practical Aspects of

Designing, Making & Flying Flags," an excellent thought-provoking though practical paper. There were sixteen other very good lectures<sup>2</sup> that came in second.

The final moment was most touching when Norman Logan of Scotland led the circled group holding hands in Auld Lang Syne... there was more than one eye that was not dry. I was told that the Congress slogan was "Flags are Fun" ... and that they were ... Down Under.

Grace R. Cooper  
NAVA Delegate

<sup>1</sup>This 153-page book, cost AUD \$28.00 plus AUD \$4.00 postage. Available from: Norma Bartlett, 18 Adelaide Ave., Mount Waverley, Victoria, 3149 Australia. Airmail \$5.00 more.

<sup>2</sup>Summaries of the lectures will be published in NAVA News as space permits.

\*\*\*\*\*

## AN UNUSUAL FLAG CEREMONY

by Gus Tracchia

On the morning of the 28th of September of 1989, a very windy but sunny morning, a world record was established.

In front of the Exhibition Hall of the City of Melbourne, Australia, where in 1901 the national flag of Australia was hoisted for the first time, a similar ceremony was performed by members attending the 13th International Congress of Vexillology hosted by the Flag Society of Australia.

After hoisting 30 or more "historical" Australian Flags, the national flag of Australia was rolled up at the top of its own pole to be unfurled with a single gigantic" pull by all the members attending this particular ceremony. At the count of three, all the participants pulled the rope at the same time and the Flag of the "Green and Fair Advancing Australia", was once more unfurled.

A record was set, never so many persons at one time participated in this type of activity. However one small detail escaped everyone. Nobody counted how many persons were pulling the rope; therefore, we cannot call the Guinness World Record Book until the pictures are developed.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FOREIGN FLAG ORDERS

Carolina Overseas Inc., a company active in the flag distribution business, has begun a new and exciting program for flag collectors.

Joel Goldman, President of Carolina Overseas, announced that the company has begun a research and purchase division that will exist solely for the purpose of assisting vexillologists in finding and purchasing hard-to-get flags.

"Because we have close contact with numerous overseas flag manufacturers and distributors throughout the world," said Goldman, "we are in a position to find and purchase, in behalf of flag collectors, foreign flags made in the country of origin as well as such regional flags as the German and Australian states, provincial flags of the Netherlands and other foreign political association and urban flags."

This unique program allows flag collectors to have their requirements researched for only a small search fee and, once the desired flag is located, purchase can be made in U.S. dollars through Carolina Overseas. This eliminates time consuming and costly foreign currency conversions for our clients.

All inquiries for this exciting and new service enabling vexillologists to increase their collections should be sent to Carolina Overseas Inc., 2900 Columbine Circle, Charlotte, North Carolina 28211.

Submitted by Joel Goldman

# ON USA MILITARY FLAGS

(Part 1)

James B. Lipinski  
4524 N. Pegram St.  
Alexandria, VA 22304-1527

Nothing is so stirring to the Ol' Soldier as the sight of his Regimental Colors passing by, rippling in the breeze, recalling the many historical battles of his unit!

Of all flags carried by the American military forces, the Army's Regimental Colors are the most visible. Consisting of the National Color and the Regimental Color, the combination provides a ready history of those Regiments which have amassed a record on engagements.

In relative terms, Regiments of the United States Army are new when compared to, say, the British Army. Yet we have long understood the role of the Regimental Colors. As early as 1777, when British General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, one of the thirteen articles of the Convention, the document of surrender, required that all British colors and standards be surrendered. However, Madam the Baroness von Riedesel, who, with her husband, the German Mercenary General, surrendered to General Gates' troops, deceived the American forces by sewing all the British and German regimental colors into her mattresses, and passed them through with her baggage train. The deception was not totally unnoticed; when the British later contested the American failure to line up to the terms of the Convention, the Congress and General Washington cited the incident as a failure of the British to meet the prescribed surrender terms. There is no record that the colors were ever found by the Americans.

War Department records reveal sparse information on Regimental Colors until just prior to the Civil War, actually beginning with records around 1834, when a modicum of specifications was established. However, other sources do indicate the existence of a large number of various Colors, with definite trends or patterns of their design and use.

Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes in 1777, but its use was confined almost solely to ship identification. The newly-established flag was not generally adopted by the Army. In 1779 General Washington did respond to War Board correspondence discussing two Colors for every Regiment, "one the Standard of the United States . . . the same throughout the Army and the other a regimental Colour which should vary according to the facings (trim colors of uniforms) of the Regiments." Thus the pattern was invoked early on, but it went through a number of convolutions to reach today's regulations. As late as 1780, it is noted that no decision nor action had been taken to provide standardized colors. Then in 1784, when the Continental Army was disbanded and left with an authorized strength of 80 soldiers (25 at Fort Pitt and 55 at West Point), there was little need for Regimental Colors. (The forerunner of the current Department of Defense, the War Office, was reduced to a strength of one chief clerk!) However, the next day the Continental Congress found a need for more troops and a one-regiment Army of 10 militia companies was established and called into one year of national service; the 1st American Regiment. Colors once again came into style.

In the 1790's several types of colors were found to exist as the Army continued to expand to meet defensive requirements of the period. For the most part, the National Color (often called the "Standard" during that period) was the Arms of the U.S., with eagle and the unit identification, all on a blue field. The Regimental Color was usually white, with the letters U.S. and the unit identification on it. The pattern of that period, and up until 1812, appeared to require that the Infantry and Artillery have a blue National Color, with a yellow or white Regimental Color. The Cavalry carried the blue National Color only; no Regimental Color. The number of stars on the shield of the Arms varied constantly, although the number of States increased by only two.

Up to 1834, this pattern of Colors was continued. Changes were only minor. Of interest to the vexillologist is the fact that the art work improved significantly. And continuing to 1887, Regimental Colors were painted on silk, with 5-pointed stars, first silver, then gold. It is of interest that some of the better records of the flags of the previous decades were represented in the Colors captured by the British during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The extant British sense of history caused them to document and to

preserve these captured flags most carefully.

The first War Department record of specifications for Colors is revealed in 1834. A Garrison Flag, to be flown at each Army Post, was prescribed as the Stars and Stripes, in a 40 by 20 foot size. Camp Colors, designed to provide unit location in bivouac or Post area, were required to be 18 inches square, with the Regimental number thereon. White fields were prescribed for Infantry and red for Artillery, with none listed for Cavalry. A branch color pattern can be seen as commencing here.

The same 1834 regulations specified that the Artillery would carry the Stars and Stripes, about 6 foot square, with the number and name of the Regiment on the center strip in gold, and a yellow Regimental Color with crossed cannons and regimental number thereon. This appears to be the first instance of authorization of the Stars and Stripes for an Army branch. The infantry was directed to bear a blue Color with the U.S. Arms and the unit identification thereon (but no Stars and Stripes). A white Flag with Regimental identification on it served as the Regimental Color, being the same size as the Artillery Colors. A similar Standard, to serve as the Regimental Color, was prescribed for the Cavalry, except that it was about 2½ feet, almost square. No National Color was designated for the Cavalry. Red over white Guidons were authorized for individual Cavalry Companies or Troops, 3'5" X 2'3", swallow-tailed.

In 1841, regulations changed to specify the Stars and Stripes as a National Color for the Infantry. For the first time, the Queen of battle, the Infantry, was authorized to carry the Stars and Stripes. The number and name of the Regiment were to be inscribed on the center stripe of the Color. The Regimental Color was depicted as that formerly carried by the Infantry as the National Color: the blue field with the Coat of Arms thereon. During this period, the motto, "E Pluribus Unum" began appearing more frequently and cantons became oblong, higher than wider, a practice that continued through the Civil War.

When the Federal forces entered into the Civil War, many units carried the Colors of previous years, some 25 to 30 years old. Other Regiments managed to exchange their Colors for the newer versions. In 1863 additional changes were made in regulations which simplified the design of the Regimental Colors; permitted the Names of Engagements to be inscribed on the Stars and Stripes; and apparently permitted other mottos to be entered on the National Color (e.g., "FIRST AT VICKSBURG", as used by the 13th U.S. Infantry. Stars of the National Color canton were frequently circular in arrangement. Other changes of the same period stated that company guidons would be small versions of the Stars and Stripes. This appears to have been a change born of necessity when the company flag served two purposes: a basic point of guidance in battlefield movement; and a definitive method of force identification on a murky battlefield prior to the days of smokeless powder.

Two more flags were added to the Army's family of colors, those of the Engineer Corps, in 1866. Although the Engineers had been active in the Revolutionary War and had been constituted as a separate branch of the Army in 1802, no special flag was prescribed until 1866. The Engineer Regiment was granted a Regimental Color similar to the Infantry Color, except that the unit name was in gold, as opposed to the Infantry's silver name. The Engineer Battalions, probably separate, had prescribed for them a red flag, with a towered castle thereon.

In subsequent years, cantons of military flags became square (1870); the Cavalry guidons became the Stars and Stripes burgee (1881); then reverted to the red over white (1885); and the branch color of Artillery was changed from yellow to scarlet (1886). Finally, in 1887, the Cavalry was authorized to carry two Colors, a National and a Regimental, and the branch color was changed to yellow. This change allowed the Cavalry to join the Artillery and Infantry in carrying the Stars and Stripes. The Regimental Color was sized at 4' X 3', and was yellow in background color.

The practice of entering names of battles on the Stars and Stripes was discontinued in 1890. Engagement names were placed on silver rings, affixed to the staff or pike, just below the color. Similarly, the names of units were removed from the Stars and Stripes and engraved on silver rings fastened to the staff by regulation changes issued in 1904. Thus, the Stars and Stripes was unencumbered once again — and was to remain that way insofar as the military flags were concerned.

A significant change was made in the size of all Colors in 1895. Since the Revolutionary War, Colors had conformed to the British sizing pattern. This change established the size of Colors to 5'6" by 4'4".

The year 1904, saw the Colors fixed into a pattern which persists to this day (although there are many intermediate changes and additions to be discussed later). As indicated earlier, the Regiment name and number were removed from the center stripe of the Stars and Stripes and affixed to the staff, engraved on a silver ring. All of the branches indicated below were to carry the Stars and Stripes as the National Color. The Infantry Regimental Color was the Coat of Arms of the U.S., with the unit designation below, on a field of blue. The Artillery was assigned the Coat of Arms of the U.S., with "U.S. Artillery Corps" below, on a field of scarlet. The Cavalry received a Regimental Color of the Coat of Arms, with the unit designation below, on a field of yellow. The Engineer Regiment was given a Regimental Color of the Engineer castle insignia on a field of red, with the unit designation below the insignia. Battalions (separate) were given a similar unit Color.

The same regulations prescribed guidons for the Artillery, Cavalry and Engineers; no mention was made of Infantry guidons. Artillery guidons were scarlet; Cavalry, red over white; and mounted Engineer units carried a scarlet identifier.

Since the 1904 regulations, innumerable modifications have occurred in the Army's flag program. Through the kind offices of The Institutes for Heraldry, U.S. Army, and the Center of Military History, U.S. Army, allowing access to their fabulous files, we hope to explain the most significant of these in future articles, with a major segment on the current status of the Army's Heraldic Activities on Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards and Automobile and Aircraft Plates.

N.B. We are in dire need of regulations and information on the flags of other branches of the Services. He would appreciate any contributions of current and past regulations and history of the flags of the Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard, or even contact points to obtain them. Please forward any information to the column head address. Xerox copies are acceptable. Bulk postage is reimbursable if requested.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MEMBER IN THE NEWS . . .

Richard M. Crossett has been named to full membership in The Society of Heraldic Arts, a guild of heraldic artists and craftsmen with administrative offices in Reigate, England. He is one of the two Americans who have been elected to the society which is comprised of heraldic designers, calligraphers, sculptors, engravers and writers. Heraldic work submitted for membership must be of sufficiently high quality to satisfy the requirements of the Society's Advisory Council. Mr. Crossett is presently a free-lance graphic and heraldic artist living in Louisville, Kentucky.

## NEW NATIONAL FLAGS DEBUT AT FIAV 13

by Don Healy

Two years ago at the 12th International Congress of Vexillology, those attending got to see two brand new flags from Lesotho, the national flag and the royal standard.

This year, at the 13th Congress in Melbourne, two new national flags were also exhibited.

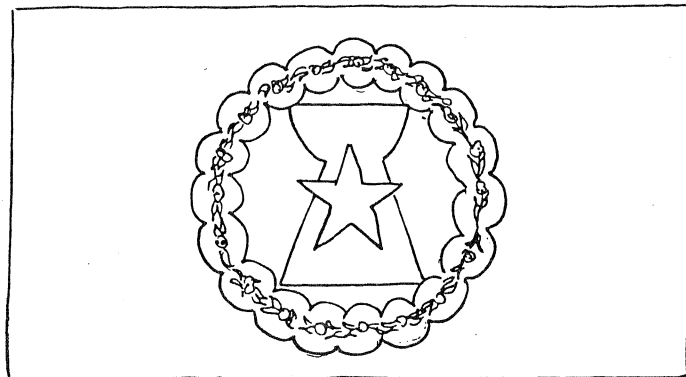


Fig. 1

The first (Fig. 1), comes from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. It is a modification of the old flag. In addition to all the old elements, a very complex floral lei, or wreath has been added, encircling the Latte stone and star. The lei is white and has an elaborate portrayal of the inner parts of flowers entwined within. This collection of stamens, pistons and whatever else is inside a flower appears in various shades of red, green, yellow and purple.

The second new flag comes from the Tokelau Is., a dependency of New Zealand that consists of three small islands that straddle the International date Line.

This new flag, the first for the Tokelau Is., was adopted in anticipation of their appearance in the 14th Commonwealth Games, January 1990, in Auckland, NZ.

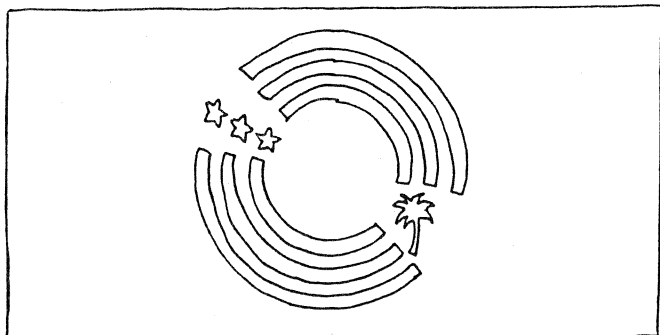


Fig. 2

The flag (Fig. 2) is dark blue bearing three concentric yellow rings. Two breaks appear in the rings. On the break closest to the hoist are three white stars, signifying the three islands. On the break toward the fly is a green palm tree.

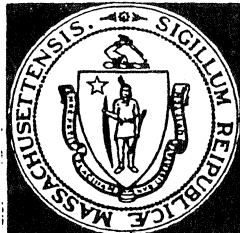
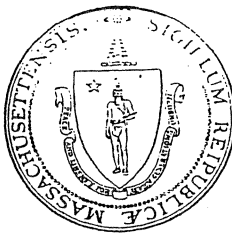
Watch the Flag Bulletin, FlagMaster and other vexillological journals for more details on these two new flags.

# VEXI-Bits . . .

by Tom Carrier  
2005 N. Daniel #305  
Arlington, VA 22201

INTERNATIONAL - "Saudia Arabia: Yesterday and Today;; a cultural exhibit celebrating Saudi-US friendship closed in Washington, DC last August 20th. The exhibit displayed various themes of Saudi Arabian life, land, and religion and was quite remarkable for its diversity of information. Of vexillological interest was the shimmering, double-sided, green silk flag with an embroidered Shahadah in pure gold, a very extraordinary flag. Also on display was a larger more utilitarian version of the state flag only much larger with the more traditional green woven flag and white lettering and sword. The exhibit travels to Atlanta November 10-25, to Dallas December 9-23, to New York April 7-22, 1990, and to Los Angeles June 15-30, 1990. See it if you can. . .

NATIONAL - PUERTO RICO - It seems that the Soviet Union isn't the only country experiencing secession movements. Now, the United States has Puerto Rico waving its red/white/blue flag for independence. Statehood is the preference of the Bush Administration. Watch the news! . . . WASHINGTON, DC - A Secret Service officer at the White House recently admitted to stealing presidential cuff links, tie tacks, and White House china. Yes, White House china—from the Truman collection no less. The Lenox piece, trimmed in "Williamsburg green", bears the original presidential coat-of-arms with the eagle facing the olive branch rather than the current design with eagle facing the arrows. "The bald eagle faces the olive branch, representing peace. The eagle . . . of Wilson and . . . Roosevelt had faced the arrows of war." (WASHINGTON POST 7/12/89) It seems all of my letters correcting the POST have come to naught . . . BOSTON, MA - American Indians are offended by the current state seal of Massachusetts which features "... a sword poised above the head of an Indian and the Latin motto 'By the sword we seek peace.' According to John Peters of the Wampagoag Indians, "the genocide of American Indians has just begun to subside lately . . . This sword over the Indian's head encourages that kind of attitude toward us: it's all right to kill Indians." The seal, dating to 1780 and updated in 1898, will be the study of a special commission. Incidentally, the new version would feature a pine tree as the crest, a more realistic version of a 17th century Indian native to Massachusetts, and in the Indian's hand, instead of a bow and arrow, is a peace pipe. Otherwise, the seal bears a considerable resemblance to the current design (SALEM EVENING NEWS, 6/29/89/ and John Szala) . . .



American Indians, offended by the current state seal, right, are offering their own proposal for a revised official seal for the Commonwealth, left. Native Americans say their version more accurately depicts the type of Indian who inhabited Massachusetts in the 17th century.

ANDOVER, NH - Fred Scott led a visiting French student and others up Mount Lafayette in the White Mountains and planted a hand-sewn French flag at its peak to celebrate Bastille Day. According to the BOSTON GLOBE (7/1/89) "... it would be the first time the tricolor fluttered over Lafayette in at least a century."

## FLAG DESECRATION IN HISTORY

In the 17th century, the Governor of Massachusetts refused to recognize the flag and deliberately mutilated it by tearing out its canton. The governor was taken to court for mutilating the flag, was reprimanded and disqualified from holding office for a year.

The story related above is true. The Governor of Massachusetts was John Endicott, the first colonial governor, and the year was 1634. The story is told through Nathaniel Hawthorne in "Endicott and the Red Cross."

H.R. 26167 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Cox of Ohio. The resolution states "that any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall use the flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation, or representation thereof, either by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement or device for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade-mark or label, . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." As far as I know, the 62nd Congress sitting in 1912 never passed the resolution.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is the second of a series exploring the current flag desecration controversy begun when the recent Supreme Court decision allowed flag-burning to be considered a protected form of free speech. In the Sept-Oct 89 issue of VEXI-Bits, I outlined the Supreme Court case from the testimony of the opposing sides. Then, opinions were registered either for or against the high court's decision. With the polls percentages slowly reversing the high of 77% against the decision to a low of 40% only a month after the first poll was taken.

Since the last column was written, an enormous amount of material was received - a total of 238 articles, opinions, new accounts, and cartoons. Every opinion (whether editorial or personally recounted in the op-ed page) was counted as **for** the Supreme Court decision and as **against** the Supreme Court decision. Cartoons and strict news accounts were not counted. Of 133 opinions registered, 36% (48 responses) were **against** the decision while 64% (85 responses) **favor**ed the decision.

The 101st Congress, like the 62nd Congress cited above, has filed its share of resolutions "proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act." To date (September 12th, 1989) a total of 65 such resolutions were compiled, courtesy of Nicki Psyllas of the House Subcommittee on Health and Safety, Committee on Education and Labor. Write your congressional representative for a listing of all current flag-related resolutions.

Media stories about the flag, its history, its symbolism, and its passion were widespread for a time just before and just after the Supreme Court decision was delivered in early July 89.

The WASHINGTON POST ran a fairly wide-ranging historical piece on Fort McHenry in Baltimore "Home of the Star-Spangled banner" (9/27/89) while US NEWS & WORLD REPORT detailed the "Passions that stir in the breeze" in its Behavior section. The article studies the many uses of the national flag in symbolism and in protest throughout the world and throughout history. This is the most compelling article of the bunch and worth a read (5/29/89). The WASHINGTON POST in its Outlook section of commentary and opinion (7/23/89), on the other hand, produced a section of humorous, fictional letters whose well-meaning writers were trying to find the right language for the constitutional amendment that would ban flag desecration. It ends with one of the articles featuring the registered trademark (an 'R' in a circle) after the capitalized work "Flag".

These are just an extreme sample of articles written on the subject "flag" in the last few months. Now, of course, the opinions and the stories are less frequent and even members of Congress are having a hard time scaring up an opinion during their summer visits back home.

Hero status is granted to Charles A. Spain for providing 197 nicely photocopied articles relating to the Supreme Court decision. It is from this wealth of material that affected most the poll results shown above. Also, my thanks to John Szala, Jim Lipinski, Sheppard Wahnnon, David Ott, and Anna Weisz for their valued contributions.

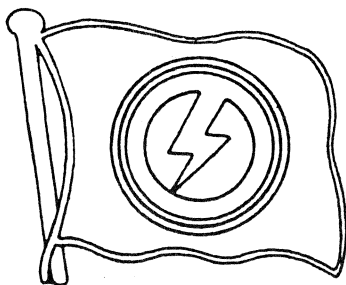
Safeway food stores has printed basic flag etiquette on its brown paper bags. Adopted from the Boy Scout Handbook, the four basic rules prompt the shopper to fly the flag as weather permits, never let the flag touch the ground, avoid placing objects on the flag, and clean the flag when soiled.

PUBLICATIONS - CRUX AUSTRALIS (vl V, No. 2/23 July 89) features a truly exhaustive study of the flags of Christmas Island, Indian Ocean (not to be confused with Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean), a small Australian territory located 200 miles south of Java and 875 miles northwest of Australia. The island itself covers all of 54 square miles but, according to the research by John Edwards, has had a profusion of national flags as part of its long history. It seems Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan have flown their flags while the predominantly Chinese and Malay population demonstrates former allegiances by flying the flags of Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia, not to mention the Muslim flag as well. The article also details domestic union flags, department seals, corporate house flags, and even the flag of the St. Kilda Football Club. A design competition was held in 1986 to choose the island's own official flag and coat-of-arms. The winning designs are shown here. A small island rich in vexillological discoveries. Also reported in this issue is the design of the Melbourne Olympic Campaign Flag for the 1996 summer games. Copyright protection prevents it being reproduced here. The issue concludes with a flag history of Kampuchea/Cambodia and news from the Flag Society of Australia, P.O. Box 142, Collins St. Post Office, Melbourne, Vic., 3000 . . .

FLAGSCAN (vl IV, No. 2, Issue 14) features a flag design for Canada incorporating the stars of the Big Dipper and Polaris. The design was similar to proposals advanced within other Commonwealth nations. The Canadian design was featured in 1929 and the other designs were featured mostly at the beginning of this century. In other news, Corresponding Secretary Don Healy is featured with an article on "Card Collecting, Flags, and Canada or Canadian Vexillological Cartophilia." A letter in Flagscan's Mail Box (one of many) is from Mr. Jos Poels, Geyaartsborg 11, 6228 AG, Maastricht, Netherlands who is interested in compiling an International Directory of Vexillologists. Send \$2 for a copy and/or your name, address, and flag interest to be listed. An article by Kevin Harrington titled "The Flag of the Jains: the story of the Red Swastika banner" finishes this issue. It is the story of a red swastika-like, multicoloured flag with religious devices of various sorts known as the pratika which was recently adopted by the Jains in 1975, "on the 2500th anniversary of Mahavira's nirvana." While the author can describe the flag, the history of the design and its adoption is not clear except there is some form of Hindu-like spirituality attached to the sect and therefore to the flag design. Further research would bring this interesting flag more into light. Canadian Flag Association, 50 Heathfield Drive, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1M 3B1 . . .

THE FLAG PLAZA STANDARD (vl XXI, No. 2, June 14, 1989) apart from its usual U.S. patriotic salutes included an interesting pamphlet titled "Marquis de Lafayette and A Flag That Never Comes Down 1834-1989" by Robert L. Wells. Mr. Wells tells the story of the American national flag flown over the grave of Lafayette continuously since 1834. The grave is located in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris, France. Really, a most interesting story. National Flag Foundation, Flag Plaza, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 . . .

FLAGMASTER (061, Autumn 1989) provides a fascinating glimpse into "Our Blackshirt Legions: Notes on the histories and insignia of the Extreme Right Wing Movements of the United Kingdom" by Brian Leigh Davis. This issue features Part One: Pre-1945. The Imperial Fascist League's flag design, for example, was the Union Jack with a swastika on a white disc superimposed on the centre. The New Party and the British Union of Fascists section features lapel pins and badges rather than flag designs except for the one reproduced here: this flag is a "version of the BUF lapel-badge . . .



the flag being painted red; the background of the flash is dark blue." The illustrations by Richard Woods are quite superb. The series is to continue. The article "Flags and Emblems of the Front National" has me confused. The first sentence says "The Front National emerged from the 2nd Congress of Ordre Nouveau in June 1970, and was founded on 5 October 1970, under the leadership of Jean-Marie Le Pen." What the article never tells me is what the Front National is. With 21 illustrations of flags, banners, and badges somewhere the article should have told me what they were fighting for and why. The Flagmaster Supplement gives a National Flag History of Yugoslavia with the most wonderful line drawings of royal coats-of-arms, military banners, and flags. I was even wearing my royal Yugoslavia flag T-shirt while typing this. Very nice! The new flag section features the new flag of Malta (a change in the crest design), Sarawak and the new flag of the President of Sri Lanka. A very informative issue. The Flag Institute, 10 Vicarage Road, Chester, CH2 3HZ England . . .

LASTLY - ASSOCIATION TRENDS newsletter reports in its August 25, 1989 issue that the percentage "of non-delivered (bulk rate) mail was worst for pieces originating in the NY-PA and IL-MO regions, 17%. At the destinations, the percentage of non-delivered mail was worst in the upper midwest states (47%) and the Rocky Mountain states (40%), followed by the west coast states (33%)." Of course, NAVA NEWS is mailed from Pennsylvania and may account for late or no delivery . . .

FLASH - The House of Representatives voted today (September 13, 1989) 380 to 38 for a law to ban physical defacing of the U.S. flag with Republicans expecting to vote on a constitutional amendment later this year. The bill reads: "Whoever knowingly mutilates, defaces, burns or tramples upon any flag of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both." The measure now goes to the Senate. Ask your congressional rep for a copy.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 4 X 6 CORNER

by Don Healy

If any 4" X 6" collectors are interested in obtaining something really unusual for their collections, Michel Lupant has found a dealer in Belgium that is offering all the Belgian provincial flags and the city flags of Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent. Unfortunately, he did not send the address.

You may contact him at this address:

Michel Lupant  
Clos de la Pasture, 6  
1340 Ottingnies, Belgium

Remember, its 45 cents (U.S.) for postage to Europe, and these flags are approximately \$4.25 each (165 BF0). The size of the flags is roughly 6" X 8½" so they would really blend well with many of the Canadian flags that are available.

Speaking of Canadian flags, Jim Croft has supplied me with a list of Canadian city flags that are found in the 4" X 6" size. These are not as common as the 6" X 10" size many collectors are familiar with, so they may be hard to find.

Here's Jim's list: Gatineau, Que., and Medicine Hat, Alba., Mississauga, Ont., Outremont, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Richmond, BC, Sudbury, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Weyburn, Sask., Whitby, Ont.

That's all I have for you this time. Enjoy adding these Belgian and Canadian flags to your collections.



# IN REMEMBRANCE KENNETH R. HUFF

by Robert S. Gauron

Long-time active member of the North American Vexillological Association, Kenneth R. Huff, died on May 12, 1989 at age 65. After a long illness, he passed away at home peacefully in his sleep of internal bleeding due to a liver disorder. He was born on June 27, 1923 in Chicago, Illinois, and lived with his wife Barbara in Palos Heights, Illinois. He leaves, besides his spouse, three married sons and four grandchildren who live in the Chicago area.

Ken was librarian for the *Chicago Daily News* from 1939 to 1962, except for service in the United States Army during World War II. For a period of 26 years between 1962 and 1988 he was on the staffs of *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* and *Encyclopedia Britannica*, where one of his responsibilities was the maintenance of the texts and illustrations of the important flag articles, including country, state, province, city, historical, signal, and other flags. During this time span, the author of this epitaph was flag editor for *The World Book Encyclopedia*, but although we were with competing publishers our relations were at all times cordial and cooperative.

Ken was a NAVA participant for 22 years from 1967 to 1989. Dr. Whitney Smith, Executive Director of The Flag Research Center, stated in a recent letter to the author: "He was a wonderful friend and devoted NAVA member. You and he were indispensable in my years as president in running the organization." Dr. Smith was NAVA's first president leading the association from 1967 to 1977. Dr. Smith also wrote, "Ken was low-key but hard working, easy to get along with, and a good friend and colleague."

Mark A. Liss, NAVA Historian, reports that the NAVA archives show that Ken faithfully attended 14 of the 22 NAVA annual meetings. Barbara accompanied him on half of them. Ken also participated in three of the 12 biennial meetings of the International Congress of Vexillology . . . at Turin, Italy, in 1971, at Washington, D.C., in 1977, and at Ottawa, Canada, in 1981, where Barbara was also in attendance.

Ken diligently served as a NAVA officer and committee member. He was Recording Secretary 1969-1974 and 1980-1982. Committee assignments included Publications Chairman, 1968; Program Co-chairman, 1972; Auditing Chairman, 1981-1982; and Budget Committee, 1983-1984. He was also the Registered Agent in 1986-1987 for NAVA as a non-profit organization in the state of its incorporation, Illinois.

Ken shared the chairmanship with Robert Gauron and Harry Manogg of the Program Committee for NAVA VI at Chicago in 1972. The meeting brought together the largest group to that time with more than 50 persons in attendance and the fullest program of flag lectures and exhibits.

At the Chicago meeting, Ken had his Boy Scout troop present a stirring and colorful pageant called "Flags in American History." Barbara recently wrote, "Ken was instrumental in updating the skit and presenting it at scout meetings, churches, and schools for several years. It was a memorial to the growth of our country through flags and loyalty to our flag. We sure could use a little of the above now after the Supreme Court decision. After the funeral services, a presentation of the skit was performed as a tribute to Ken by his former scouts. It was very touching because they had to locate the flags in a hurry, and it brought many tears for both the flag and Ken."

Ken gave a lecture titled "The Growth of an Encyclopedia Flag Article" at NAVA III in 1969 at Boston, read a paper captioned "A Vexillological Analysis of the Color Green" for Martin O'Malley at NAVA XV in 1981 at Ottawa, and wrote two articles for NAVA News in 1981, "NAVA Meetings Through the Years" and "A Brief History of the International Congress of Vexillology." His encyclopedia flag article lecture was published in Volume X, Number 2-3 of *The Flag Bulletin*.

Kenneth R. Huff retired in 1988 and looked forward to a time of relaxation and travel. We honor him for his significant contributions to the science and art of vexillology and to NAVA by his faithful attendance and performance at annual and committee meetings, his flag lectures, and his interesting displays, — and above all for his genial and generous conduct and nature.

# CHRISTMAS TREES AND FLAGS

by Kevin Harrington



Excerpts from 'The Christmas Tree Book: the history of the Christmas Tree and antique Christmas tree ornaments' by Phillip V. Snyder, New York, 1976.

In 1850 Charles Dickens gave his readers a vivid description of the new fashion (the German Christmas tree). Included in the listing of so many wonderful things to be seen in the tree, he states 'There were guns, swords, and banners'. (p.22). He doesn't identify the banners, but illustrations in magazines of the time period often show the Union Jack or a red or blue British ensign.

In her December 1860 issue of *Godey's Lady's Book* Sarah Hale says appearing on the Christmas tree, would be seen . . . strings of bright berries, small bouquets of paper flowers, strings of beads, tiny flags of gay ribbons, stars and shields of gilt paper. (p.34). And in 19th century American prints and magazine illustrations of decorated trees, indeed the Star-spangled banner proliferates. On December 31, 1874, the *Carlisle, Pennsylvania, newspaper, American Volunteer*, described . . . another tree as 'trimmed with a large variety of handsome card-board ornaments, comprising banners, sleighs, gondolas, chariots, &c.' (p.58).

Among the old marzipan cookie ornaments in the the collection of the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, is to be seen a U.S. flag with more than 30 stars, and thirteen stripes, (p.48).

Snyder reproduces a catalogue page from *Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly*, Winter, 1882, in which are advertised: 'Gelatine banners, with appropriate mottoes in gold, Price, each, 5c.'

"Some late-nineteenth century trees were patriotically topped by small American flags, and many people used little flags on the lower branches. Tinsel-entwined paper shields decorated with the Star and Stripes were also very popular." (p.69).

Referring to the town of Lauscha, Germany, an ornament-manufacturing centre, Snyder writes, "Likewise, when the Graf Zeppelin made news by flying around the world from Germany and across the Americas in 1929, a zeppelin-shaped ball with a spun-glass tail was made to hang on German and American trees. For the export market, an American flag was painted on both sides." (p.95).

Has this practice of using flags as Christmas tree ornaments entirely died out?

\*\*\*\*\*

## NAVA News Contributors

Nick Artimovich, II  
Tom Carrier  
Richard Crossett  
Robert S. Gauron  
Joel Goldman  
Scot Guenter  
Kevin Harrington

Don Healy  
Rich Kenny  
Lynn Knights  
Jim Lipinski  
David Ott  
Dave Pawson  
Gus Tracchia

# LETTERS . . .

Dear Grace:

For your information, the Joint Committee on Printing, U.S. Congress, has just published a revised edition of the government's publication on the U.S. Flag. The publication is entitled *Our Flag*, and for the first time in the publication's history, Francis Hopkinson's contribution to the U.S. Flag is mentioned. If you would like a free copy, you can call or write to your Congressman's office.

I volunteered my services to the Committee. They took many of my suggestions.

Yours sincerely,  
Earl P. Williams, Jr.

P.S. I misquoted Francis Hopkinson's inscription on his proposed Board of War and Ordnance Seal of 1778. (See *NAVA News*, Vol. XXI, No. 5, Sept./Oct., 1988, p. 10) the inscription should read: "N:B: If you **lose** this I will not draw another."

Dear Grace:

In a recent issue of *NAVA News* there was an article entitled "Flag Software Now Available". I would appreciate it if you could publish the following: "Ted Kaye was not aware when he wrote in the May-June 1989 *NAVA News* that I was not responsible for the software for computer graphics being offered by DiskArt. The materials I provided to the company in question consisted of a single book, published in 1982 — scarcely an adequate source for up to date flag art. The producer of the software, on the other hand, has not even bothered to make use of the flags which have not changed since that book was published. The flag of Kenya, illustrated in the *NAVA News* article is inadequate in regard to proportions, stripe widths, and the size of the spears! The company has not contracted with the Flag Research Center for updating, which it sorely needs based on the limited number of flag graphics I have seen from their collection."

Cordially yours,  
Whitney Smith, Ph.D.  
The Flag Research Center  
3 Edgehill Road  
Winchester, MA 01890

## MEMBERSHIP (Continued from PAGE 2)

James B. Lipinski, 4524 N. Pegram St., Alexandria, VA 22304  
-1)JUMH 2)JUNH 3)JUH

Randy Moore, Rt. 2, Box 9A, Polo, MO 64671

William Neuhaus, 10 Wesley Hills Dr., Ft. Thomas, KY 41075

Anne Platoff, 322 Windward Dr., League City, TX 77573

Ian John Rankin, Franklins Greens, Apt. 23 D, Somerset, NJ 08873

Jose R. Roldan (omitted), 404 S. Osprey Ave., #5, Sarasota, FL 34236-6840

Richard A. Sauers, 317 S. Front St., #B, Harrisburg, PA 17104-1621

John Solley, 737 Manuela Way, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

Charles A. Spain, Jr., 1512 Woodland Blvd., Apt. 3, Austin, TX 78703

Mark T. Stead (omitted), 74477 N. Dort Hwy., Mt. Morris, MI 48458

Mark R. Welsh, SAACT 1 6th ORD BN APO, San Francisco, CA 96358-0212

K.J. Yates (deceased), Foreign Associate - Australia

## NEW MEMBERS

Algonkin Flag and Flagpole Corp. (organization), 33 Algonkin St., Staten Island, NY 10312 — Shipping company logo flags.

D.C. Arnett (active), 10588 Stone Canyon Rd. #174, Dallas, TX 75230 — Historical.

Donald W. Booth (active), 4 Lacewood Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario M3A 2Z4, Canada — Monarchical flags.

Blake M. Bowen (student-6 yrs. old), 6009 18th St., North Arlington, VA 22205 — All types of flags, Collection of 4" X 6".

Paul Charette (active), 10074 Kingston, Huntigton Woods, Michigan 48070 — National, historical, separatists, ethnic, celtic.

Allen L. Christian (active), 1807 Geary St., Garland, TX 75043 — Flags and pennants.

William J. Christian (active), 1290 Big Horn Trail, Carot Streat, IL 60188.

Richard T. Clark (active), 620 N. Lincoln St., Arlington, VA 22201 — American Revolution, Texas, Civil War.

John R. Coomer (active), 1108 Durham Dr., Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933 — History and development of flags of the U.S.

Olivier Dugast (foreign), 2, impasse Helene Boucher, F-72700 Allonnes FRANCE — National minorities, peoples without flags, "liberation" movements, secessionist organization.

Elton L. Fewell (active), 6407 Capriola Dr., Austin, TX 78754 — European flags.

The Flag Guys (organization), 283 (Rt. 32) Windsor Hwy., Newburgh, NY 12550 — Historical.

Joseph P. Fox (active), 55 Clark Blvd., Massapequa Park, NY 11762 — Early American flags, and city, state, and townships in NY area.

Francis Gilmore (active), 1631 Kennedy Blvd., North Bergen, NJ 07047 — Historical & military.

John Hall (foreign), Stamford Stewkley Rd., Wing Leighton Buzzard, Beds. UK.

Robert M. Hartman (active), 5812 Meadow Dr., Frederick, MD 21701 — Collecting, presentation of flag development to youth groups.

John C. Kacharian (active), RD. 1, Box 288, West Sand Lake, NY 12196 — USA. Foreign flags played a part in American history. Lectures, flags displays and consultant.

Edward Lee Kennedy (active), 9 Partners Lane, R.R. 3, Box 55, Millbrook, NY 12545 — Genealogy of American Flags. Collection of historical U.S. flags.

Cara Levene (student), 6623 Goodman, Merrian, KS 66202 — Collects flags and makes flags. Gives lecture on Great Britain flags.

Tom Montgomery (active), 508 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5Z6 Canada

Maziar Movassaghi (student), 2280 Fleetwood Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066 — Middle Eastern, studying religious impact on flags in Middle East.

Michael Northrup (active), 4045 Prescott, Dallas, TX 75219 — Collects. Hobby.

Gregg Oppel (student), 1721 Mistletoe Lane, Edmond, OK 73034 — Civil and Independence Wars, Africa.

Gene Pettit (active), P.O. Box 27085, Houston, TX 7727-0985 — Texas Flags.

G.E. Rollins (active), 15 10th St., Edwards, CA 93523 — Historical, State, and Military U.S. flags.

John C. Sheblessy (active), 2618 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45219 — Collector.

Doug Smith (active), 13730 Player Dr., San Antonio, TX 78217 — Collecting and symbolism.

Robert L. Trimble (active), 6655 Franklin Ave., Apt. 1, Hollywood, CA — U.S. Military flags & guidons with emphasis on Civil War. Military flags in general.

Theodore M. Wenzlick (student), 14 Catamaran Dr. Lake, St. Louis, MO 63367 — Collector

Ted Whitaker (foreign), P.O. Box Rabaul, Papua/New Guinea — National flags.

Neal Wilson (active), 64 McGilvray Crescent, Georgetown, Ont. L7G 1L6 Canada — Collecting Municipal flags and history behind national flags.

Shane Yost (student), 2 Nyby Rd., Rochester, NY 14624 — Uniqueness and origins of various flags. Collect state, national and Canada.

Jonathan Young (active) 3615 Crooks Road #4, Royal Oaks, Michigan 48073 — Present and past national flags.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

### PRESIDENT

Donald T. Healy  
523 Center St.  
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017  
(609) 392-4574

### VICE PRESIDENT

Scot M. Guenter  
201 S. Fourth St. #617  
San Jose, CA 95112  
(408) 295-1425

### CORRESPONDING SEC'Y

Adam Stolfi  
P.O. Box 481  
Armonk, NY 10504-0481  
(914) 242-0431

### RECORDING SEC'Y

David Pawson  
2700 Ave. K, Ste. 700  
Plano, TX 75074  
(214) 380-8329

### 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)  
W. W. Ridgway (1987-89)

## 1989-90 COMMITTEES

### Nominating Committee

Lynn Knights  
John Lowe  
Woody Ridgway

### Auditing Committee

Sandra Armstrong  
Lynn Knights  
Pete Van de Putte

### Budget Committee

Nick Artimovich, II, Chair  
Gustavo Tracchia

### Membership Committee

Gustavo Tracchia, Chair  
Kevin Harrington  
Whitney Smith  
Adam Stolfi

### NAVA 24 Program

Kevin Harrington, Host/Chair  
Scot Guenter, Program Chair  
Sandra Armstrong

### Public Relations Committee

Kevin Harrington  
Rich Kenny  
Don Klett  
David Pawson

### Publications Committee

Grace Cooper, Chair/Editor  
Nick Artimovich, II  
James Croft  
Glenn Nolan

### Parliamentarian

Robert Coykendall

### Historian

Mark Liss

### Vex. Projects Special Committee

Nick Artimovich, II, Chair  
Anne Platoff  
Whitney Smith  
Grace Cooper, Consultant

### By-Laws Special Committee

Rev. John Szala, Chair  
Grace Cooper  
Lynn Knights  
John Lowe

## EDITOR'S NOTES . . .

I thoroughly enjoyed every minute on the trip to Australia. It was great to be your delegate to FIAV (all NAVA members pay all their own expenses to NAVA or international meetings), but it was expensive. There are many of us that cannot take these trips as business expenses nor do we have a company that can pick up the tab. But the meetings are stimulating, informative, interesting and FUN. Combining it with extra travel time for a vacation or Holiday makes it most rewarding. Some members plan their vacations around NAVA meetings. NAVA tries to plan their annual meetings in different cities in United States and Canada so that sooner or later the meeting will be in a location that each member is close enough to attend. There are many members that are only able to attend a meeting every three or four years. This is one reason the sites for the meetings are so wide spread. One of the other determining points is that we need a Host for each meeting, a member who lives in the site area that can make all the local plans. NAVA 24 will be held in Toronto, Canada, at the Noble Hotel, North York, October 5-7, 1990. Kevin Harrington will be host assisted by Sandra Armstrong. We hope you will be able to attend; start making your plans now.

NAVA needs an invitation for a location to hold the meeting in 1991. Pick a site that will reach NAVA members in an area not recently used and request to Host a NAVA Meeting. President Healy will be glad to hear from you, and guidelines and assistance will be offered to help you gather the preliminary information you need before any commitment is made. Maybe NAVA will meet in your area in 1991.

## NAVA News Distribution

Delaware Valley Printers & Mailers, Inc.

238 East Hanover Street

Trenton, New Jersey 08608



Mark A. Liss, 89  
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

# NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

for year \_\_\_\_\_

amount enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

MUST BE IN U.S. DOLLARS, CHECKS, or POSTAL ORDER

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

\* If your dues are already paid, this notice is not for you. See your membership card or cancelled check before mailing your payment.

- 
- ☐ Active Member (\$18 Residents of North America)
- ☐ Associate Member (\$5 available only to students, spouse of member, residents of North America)
- ☐ Associate Member. NON-RESIDENTS of North America  
(S9 which includes overseas postage)
- ☐ Organization Member (\$35)
- 
- 

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Current Address \_\_\_\_\_  
House and Street Number or P.O. Box

Town \_\_\_\_\_  
City State/Province Zip code/Postal code

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: 82-67 Austin Street  
Apt. #205  
Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415