PERSONAL FLAGS OF NAVA MEMBERS

Part 2

by Ted Kaye
229 Stanyan
San Francisco, CA 94118

In response to the first request for NAVA Members to submit drawings of their personal flags together with information about the interpretation of the design, colors and date of use, a second group has been submitted. We hope additional members will respond; send your information to the above address so your flag can be included in a future issue.

JAMES C. ACHESON

mid-1960s

House flag for Acheson Charters, Ltd. “Y” design from the burgee of the Lackawanna Power Squadron. Black and yellow from company’s house colors, red used simply to add color. Used on Yacht “Lady J”.

DONALD T. HEALY

1976

Symbolizes 3 life phases: youth through college in North Jersey (buff), military experience, mostly in Turkey (light blue), and data processing career in Trenton (buff). Six white billets spell initials DTH as if holes on a keypunch card.

ZACH HIRSCH, JR. "SHOWMAN SAM"

1972

Used at Boy Scouts of America training courses. On a field of black, gold lettering and fleur-de-lis, red hat and tailcoat, white boots and whip.

ANNIE PLATOFF

1989

Hieroglyphic text for “ANNIE” on the letter “A” signal flag. The hawk, water, and fronds represent interest in animals, out-of-doors, and environment. Blue and white (from the UN) reflect study of international relations. Green and blue are for Scouting; brown, blue, and green are for ancestral agriculture.

JOSE RAFAEL ROLDAN

Based on self-designed personal arms, which symbolize profession of artist. It incorporates the three primary colors and the four basic lines: vertical, horizontal, diagonal, and curve, and echoes the homeland flag, Puerto Rico.
FROM THE PRESIDENT . . . DON HEALY

This issue of NAVA News subtly celebrates a new era for our association. Since NAVA began, almost a quarter of a century ago, much of NAVA’s contact with its membership has been through the generous donation of time and effort of our good friends at Dettra Flag Co., who have mailed you your newsletter, your yearbook, and your membership list; and Dr. Whitney Smith, who has served as a postal address for new member applications.

Although we could not exist without the kind of extra effort that these dear friends exemplify, we have become large enough to begin doing some things for ourselves. Therefore, with the November/December issue, you will note a change of address on the mailing portion of this newsletter. We hope this new arrangement serves our growing members as well as they have been served in the past.

Another thing you will note in the near future if you are a NAVA member in the United States, is that the newsletter will not be sent bulk-rate. We have had problems in the past with timely delivery of your newsletter, sometimes taking a month or more beyond the time our Canadian and overseas members receive their copies. So, to ensure our U.S. members the same prompt delivery as our other members, we will upgrade our postage to second class. We hope this solves the various delivery problems our members have experienced.

Lastly, you will be receiving a “gift” from NAVA when you renew your membership for 1990. “Gift” appears in quotes because your dues have made possible the purchase of NAVA lapel pins. You will all get one lapel pin with your acknowledgement. If you have prepaid your dues for 1990, you will probably have received your pin by now.

Hopefully these actions, and more coming in the near future will make you feel that your Executive Board and committees are responding to your needs. We are seeking to give you the recognition, primarily, we will always have limitations.

Enjoy your 1990 membership, and if you haven’t renewed, remember, your pin awaits you, and early renewal assures your name in the ‘1990 Membership List’.

***************

COLLECTOR’S CORNER
“D” IS FOR DOMINICA
“E” IS FOR EGYPT

by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Lightpoint Place
Columbia, MD 21045

In this issue I am combining the nations beginning with the letters D and E in an effort to maintain some consistency in the length of the Collector’s Corner. This occasions an interesting coincidence: both Dominica and Egypt changed their flags in the 1980’s solely by changing birds. In both cases, the birds were also looking towards the fly and are now oriented towards the hoist.

With this installment I will attempt to more closely conform to the rules for describing flag designs. Colors will be abbreviated as follows:

R - Red  Br - Brown
W - White  Lt - Light (as in “light blue”)
B - Blue  R/W will mean red on white
N - Black  R-W-R will mean stripes of red, white, and red
G - Green  Horiz will mean “horizontal”
O - Orange  Vert will mean “vertical”

DANZIG
1918-1939 R field. Two W crosses at hoist.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN
(South Yemen, Fed. of Southern Arabia, Aden Protectorate)
1967-date Horiz R-W-N with R star on Lt B triangle at hoist.

DENMARK
1219-date W/R Scandinavian cross (If any collector has a
Danish flag made prior to the adoption of this flag in 1219, please let me know.)

DJIBOUTI
1977-date Horiz Lt B over Lt G. R star on W triangle at hoist.

DOMINICA
pre-1978 British ensign with badge.
1978-1981 G field, greek cross of Y-W-N. Central R disk with ten stars surrounding parrot looking towards fly end of flag. (4’ X 6’, 4’ X 6’)
1981-1988 Order of stripes in cross changed to Y-N-W. Bird and stars slightly altered. (4’ X 6’)
1988-date Bird slightly altered and oriented to look towards hoist.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1844-date W greek cross, quarters are colored B, R, B, R.

ECUADOR
1860-date Unequal horizontal stripes: Y-B-R. Y stripe is twice width of others.

EGYPT
pre-1914 Turkish flag flew over this territory.
1914-1923 R, 3 W star and crescent symbols to left of center.
1923-1958* G, W crescent with 3 G stars, centered. (4’ X 6’, 12” X 18”, 3’ X 5’)
1958-1972 Horiz R-W-N, 2 G stars on center stripe. (4’ X 6’)
1972-1984 Horiz R-W-N, Y arms in center, consisting of Hawk of Quraish looking towards fly end of flag. Name of county written beneath arms without border. (Syrian flag of 1972 omits the name of the country, Libyan flag of 1972 contains name of country within a frame.) (4’ X 6’, 4’ X 6’, 9’ X 14’)
1984-date Hawk replaced by Eagle of Saladin looking towards hoist.

*Flag illustrated is Kingdom of Egypt 1923-1958

EL SALVADOR
pre-1912 Horiz striped B-W. R canton with W stars. (2’ X 3’)
State flag had coat of arms in canton.
1912-1972 Horiz striped B-W-B. State flag included arms in center. (4’ X 6’)
1972-date Star removed from base of arms in state flag.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
1978-1979? Arms redesigned to show cock, implements, motto.
1979-date Original arms restored.

ETHIOPIA
pre-1975 Horiz G-Y-R. State flag had Lion carrying cross. (4’ X 6’, 12” X 18”, 2’ X 3’)
1975-1979 Cross in state arms replaced by spear, crown omitted from lion.
1979-1986 New arms adopted. (National and Merchant flag is plain tricolor.)
FOREIGN FLAGS IN THE U.S. - Historic Anecdotes

by Kevin Harrington

IMPERIAL STANDARD OF RUSSIA

Monarchy Canada, (Toronto), Spring, 1989 indicates in a special report written by Peter N. Koltypin-Wallovsky, that the Imperial standard of Russia still flies. "On Sunday, July 31st, 1988, St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Jackson, New Jersey, became the focal point of the (Millenium of Christianity in Russia) anniversary with the arrival of His Imperial Highness The Grand Duke Vladimir, head of the Imperial House... Accompanied by his wife the Grand Duchess Leonida... the Grand Duke Vladimir arrived with a motorcade from which proudly flew the double-headed eagle flag. Resplendent in episcopal vestments, Archbishop Paul... received His Imperial Highness with the traditional blessing and ringing of bells reserved for the visit of an Orthodox sovereign. ... p.19. The Grand Duke resides in France.

Because of the great treasury of flags possessed by the Russian Empire this description, although very interesting, is inadequate.

Presumably the flag in the motorcade was the golden yellow flag charged with the black double-headed eagle. On the breast of the eagle is a red shield, charged with the figure of St. George slaying the dragon. The Collar of St. Andrew surrounds the shield. The crowned heads of the eagle are surmounted by yet another crown. Held in beaks and clutched in talons are scrolls bearing the outline of maps of the Russian coasts. This was the Imperial Standard for use afloat. The Standard for use ashore varied somewhat, e.g. clutched in the talons might have been the scepter and orb in lieu of maps, and eight coats of arms were charged with the figure of the dragon. The golden yellow flag has a field of three horizontal stripes. The top one, light blue, is half the width of the bottom stripe, which is forest green. The center stripe, yellow, is half the width of the top stripe. A large, nearly circular emblem is placed on the flag so that the top and hoist points of the circumference are even with the edges of the field. The bottom point of the circumference extends slightly more than halfway in the green stripe; the fly point is halfway in the field.

The emblem is composed of a yellow field on which is an equilateral orange cross. The arms of the cross are the same width as the yellow stripe, and the horizontal arms are placed so that the yellow stripe appears to be a continuation of the arm of the flag. In the lower hoist quadrant of the emblem are three stylized evergreen trees, forest green; the tallest at the hoist touching the top edge of the fly arm of the cross the middle one slightly shorter so the top just clears the bottom edge of the cross, and the fly one shorter yet so its top does not quite reach the cross. In the lower fly quadrant are two more of the trees, about the height of the shortest in the hoist quadrant.

OHIO'S SECRET CITY FLAG

by John M. Purcell

While I was doing research for my talk on Ohio's civic flags at NAVA 23 (October 20, 1989, in Dallas, Texas), I visited the city of Salem, a tidy community in a picturesque section of northeastern Ohio. My first stop was the city hall, as is ordinarily the case in cities I visit. Usually when city officials find out that I would like information about their city flag and permission to photograph it, they are cordially accommodating. In Salem, however, I received a real surprise when the mayor's secretary politely informed me that yes, the city did have a flag, but that there were 'standing orders' that no one was to see the flag. In my ensuing conversation with the lady, I gathered that the mayor did not care much for the flag, and so it was kept out of sight.
ON U.S.A. MILITARY FLAGS
(Part 2)

U.S. ARMY FLAGS - The Flag of the UNITED STATES

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

(622) 766-8944

The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, is the proponent agency within the Army charged with maintaining the regulations on flags and associated matters. The Institute does much more, including the designing of Army flags; the designing of all insignia, seals, plaques, etc.; rendering of the complex art work involved; and maintaining foreign flag information and drawings for the Army. Because of its rather unique and recognized outstanding capabilities, the Institute frequently is called upon to provide a variety of these services to other branches of the military and other elements of the government.

The Army Regulation on flags currently in effect, AR 840-10, is titled "Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates", dated 1 October 1979. A "total replacement" version, in draft form, has been in process for some months and is now said to be in the "final editing phase." No actual date of publication is forecasted. Brief examination of the draft indicates to this writer that, while there are many changes of a minor nature therein, there is little change in concept. The draft does include a large number of new distinguishing flags and guidons, consistent with the reorganizations and additions of units which have occurred since last publication. At such time as the new regulation is released, this author will report significant changes.

FLAG CATEGORIES
The Army divides flags and accessories into some seven categories. These are:

1. The Flag of the United States, in its many permutations;
2. Positional Colors, Distinguishing Flags Recognizing Positions, and Individual Flags, such as the Presidential Flag, the flag for the Office of the Adjutant General, and a Major General's two-star flag;
3. The U.S. Army Flag and the Army Field Flag;
4. Distinguishing Flags for Organizations and Organizational Colors, such as the flag of an Army Corps and the color of an Infantry Regiment;
5. Guidons, unit identification markers;
6. Miscellaneous Flags, Tabards and Plates, which includes Recruiting Station Flags, etc.
7. Accessories, such as Battle Streamers, devices, finials, etc.

This article addresses only the Flag of the United States. The remaining Army flags will be addressed in subsequent articles.

OUTDOOR FLAGS
Army Regulations require that the current flag of the United States be flown outdoors at all Army installations. However, only one such flag is to be flown on any one installation at any one time. This flag is generally referred to as the "Post flag." No other flag except the Minuteman Flag (for Savings Bond participation) may be flown from the flag pole flying the U.S. Flag, the national color.

The Army recognizes at least 10 types of the Flag of the U.S. for outdoor use. Of these, three are designed for display at Army Posts and other selected installations. These are:

1. The Garrison Flag (± 20' X 38'), of nylon-wool*, flown on holidays and other specially designated occasions;
2. The Post Flag (± 9' X 17'), of nylon, flown daily as the standard flag;
3. The Storm Flag (± 5' X 9.5'), of nylon, flown during inclement weather.

Obviously, only one of these flags is flown at any one time.

Other outdoor versions of the national color include the e U.S. Flags for Army vessels. These are the Ensign, the Boat Flag and the Union Jack. The Ensign (± 2.5' X 4.5'), nylon, is the identification flag used on Army vessels when required to indicate nationality. The Boat Flag (3' X 4'), nylon, is displayed only with Positional Boat Flag colors and General Officer Flags.

The Union Jack (1.88' X 2.66'), of nylon wool, is flown on Army ships at anchor or tied up at pier. When the Jack is flown with the Flag of the U.S., it is of the same size as the union (cant) of the national color being flown by that ship. The Jack consists of a blue field with white stars, identical to the canton of the national color.

Automobile flags are of three sizes: 12 X 18 inches and fringed, for the President of the U.S.; 18 X 26 inches, with fringe, for the Vice President; the various Secretaries of Defense; and 6 X 9 inches, unfringed, for General Officers of the Army. (Note that these variations are subject to change in the upcoming version of the regulation.)

A Field Flag (± 6.5' X 12') of nylon wool is authorized for display with Positional Field Flags of higher ranking persons such as the President, and down to and including the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Other authorized outdoor flags include the Interment Flag (5' X 9.5'), provided for burial ceremonies of all deceased military personnel and veterans; and the Grave Decoration Flag, a 7 X 11 inch cotton muslin version, planted on national military cemetery grave on Memorial Day.

INDOOR FLAGS
The Flag of the United States is authorized for indoor display and use in parades and ceremonies as deemed appropriate and as prescribed in the regulation. Flags used for these purposes are of rayon banner cloth, with a 2-1/2 inch golden yellow fringe. These flags come in two sizes and are of the same size as other flags with which they are displayed.

The 3' X 4' dimension is the general purpose version, displayed in offices, headquarters, courtrooms, recruiting stations, etc. Each military installation is authorized at least one such flag.

The special-size 4'4" X 5'6" is displayed or carried with the U.S. Army Flag, the distinctive senior flag of the Army, of that size, and with certain Positional Colors. It is designated for use also with the Organizational Colors of the Corps of Cadets at West Point (USMA) and the 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), the ceremonial unit at Fort Myer, VA, which participates in most national ceremonies, both of which have specially-sized organizational colors.

DRESS
All U.S. Flags of the Army use the Arrowhead (Spearhead) finial. When carried or displayed with any other flag equipped with cord and tassel, and 8.5' cord with tassels, of red, white and blue, is attached to the U.S. Flag, just below the finial. Flags issued to Army organizations bear a silver color identification band inscribed with the official designation of the organization, which is placed on the flag staff.

DISPLAY/USE
With few exceptions, the Army's rules for display of the U.S. Flag are standard. Notable examples are:

A flag at halfstaff position, should be flown so that the middle point of the hoist would be halfway between the top of the staff and the foot. However, when more desirable, a position with the top of the flag the depth of the hoist below the top of the staff is acceptable.

When the President directs the U.S. Flag be flown at half-staff, it may be so flown even though flags of other nations are flown at full staff alongside.

When the President directs that flags carried by troops be placed in mourning, two streamers of black crepe 7' long and 1 foot wide are attached to the staff immediately below the finial. Appropriately-sized black bows are displayed at the point of attachment.

The Church/Jewish Worship Pennant may not be flown above the U.S. Flag or from the same pole or staff (as is permitted by the Navy at sea).

The United Nations Flag is displayed at Army installations only when high dignitaries of the U.S. visit officially or on other special occasions designated by the President. When dis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7
FANTASIZING THE FUTURE OF EAST GERMANY
by Don Healy

The year 1989 proved to be, if you'll excuse the pun, a banner year for vexillologists. The reorganizing of the governments of eastern Europe and the components of the Soviet Union was beyond the realm of possibility in the thinking of most individuals just two years ago. The restructuring of governments from the Baltic to the Balkans has combined with the resurgence of national and ethnic pride within the U.S.S.R. These two events have created an outpouring of vexillological resurrections that rival the great year of African independence, 1960, when almost twenty new national flags appeared (actually some were created earlier, but they rose over sovereign states in 1960).

Within the Soviet Union, reborn flags appear in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. They are also used, though unofficially, in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. Within Russia, itself, both the white, blue and red tricolor and the old white and blue naval ensign are seen.

Outside the Soviet Union, we've witnessed another flag, and name change, for the State of Cambodia, the reemergence of the Polish arms with crown (unofficially at this writing), the Hungarian flag bearing the arms of Kossuth and the arms themselves.

The recent modification to national constitutions by the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Dem. Rep. to delete the clause or phrase giving the Communist party a "leading role" or monopoly in running these states must have an impact upon their symbols. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary all include a Communist red star in their arms. This is now anachronistic. As they seek to become pluralistic democratic societies, the emblem of one party cannot be allowed to dominate their national emblems. We can, therefore, expect, as a minimum, these stars will fade away.

Germany, however, has special problems. The current arms are closely associated with a completely discredited government and philosophy, whereas the others have arms that precede the communist governments that have been austered. These arms are the only ones this newly created state has known. It also is suffering from pressures from its western half and internally to reunite. Others, are pressuring to prevent reunification. Many are simply wondering what the consequences of not uniting or uniting entail. This is what is now being called "The German Question".

What the world, the German Dem. Rep. and its people seem to need is a way to delay answering the German Question. Here, the vexillologist, through his/her understanding of history and symbols could offer one possible solution that has eluded the great minds.

Mr. Egon Krenz, the short term successor to Mr. Erich Honecker in the GDR, said in 1989, that his country needed a national name change, for the UGRPS (Union, reborn flags appear in the Baltic States, this does allow for eventual reunification at a time when, and if, the people of the east desire. It does, however, eliminate the schizophrenic situation of two Germanys, allowing greater international recognition for a newly democratic government.

Even if nothing changes in the symbols of the GDR, it is occasionally fun to play "what if" mind games, and no greater opportunity exists than looking to the countries of the former "Iron Curtain". Try it yourself. What would you do if you had to redesign the symbols for East Germany? Send your ideas to me and I'll try and work them up into a future article.

******************

LETTERS . . . FOLLOW-UP . . .

This response to the letter from Steve Conkovich, published in NAVA News Jan/Feb 1989, seemed important to share with the the NAVA Members.

Dear Steve,

I read you letter in NAVA News asking for clarification of standard dimensions for the current United States Ensign, Color, Standard, Distinguishing Flag, whatever. The problem is much more complex than just short-fall in manufacturers' product, I assure you.

First of all is the question: who determines the dimensions and form of the Flag in the first place? For the usage of the Federal Government in all its aspects the President does so by Executive Order, and has done so faithfully since 1912 when Taft established the 48-star Flag and delineated its dimensions
and form in detail for the first time since 1820. For usage other
than Federal, any detailed specification binding on the whole
nation must come from Congress. In default of any specifi-
cations from this body, each State and citizen is free to interpret
the Flag as he wills subject to Congressional and State or local
laws and ordinances. This is the traditional Constitutional
default that applies to any action.

Not Congress has been very general in its specifications for
the Flag. In fact, there are only four things that must be
observed by all manufacturers of the U.S. Ensign:
1) It must have 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red alternating with
6 white.
2) It must have a canton of blue (any shade) seven stripes
depth, but of any reasonable length that could still be
called a canton.
3) In the canton there must be between 13 and 50 white
five-pointed stars (heraldic mullets), with certain historic
exceptions to the numbers, reflecting the admission of two
or more States at once. Size, distribution, or relative size is
two not specified. That is, all the stars needn't be of the same
size.
4) Rather vague: patterns forming "constellations" are
urged. I like Lyra or Aquila a lot, but see the enclosed
pattern based on the crest of the arms.

And that's it. The rest is open. The legislature of Alabama, for
example, could pass a law requiring that the U.S. Flag be
displayed in Alabama in accordance with the dimensions of
their State Flag, which is square. Ohio could require a burgee.

That's the theoretical usage. Now, the actual usage. This is
worse. By Executive Order of the President the official Ensign of
the United States of America is to be in a proportion of 10:19,
with a canton 0.4 the length of the Flag and stars 0.8 the width
of one stripe, arranged in the canton in rows with one point
uniformly pointed out. For Civil and Army usage it is further
specified in the following actual sizes: 20' X 38' (Garrison); 15' X
28 6'; 10' X 19' (Post); and 5' X 9 6' (Storm; also used at
funerals, and also the size hoisted in relays over the Capitol for
sending to constituents by Congressmen.) For indoor display
and parade use a Parade Flag, identical to the Army Color for
foot units is specified to be embroidered in Bemberg Rayon
taffeta 4'4" X 5 6" with a 30" canton and 2-1/2" stars, fur-
nished with 2-1/2" bullion fringe, and mounted on a 9' pike
topped with a suitable finial, and provided with a set of cord
and tassels 9 6" long, the tassels being 7". The color of the accou­
trements is open, and normally governed by the Disting­
ishing Flag or other Color or such the National Color is
paired with. Usually, however, the default of gold fringe and
gold cord and tassels is provided, in spite of the pairing. The
finial on the pike is highly variable.

Mounted or Motorized units carry the Flag as a Standard, 3'
X 4' with a 22" canton and 2-1/4" stars. Fringe is 2" deep, and
the 9' pike is not equipped with cords and tassels, as these, as
well as a larger flag, might interfere with the horse or the rider.
I shudder to see mounted units going down the street with the
riders wrestling with a 4" X 6" flag and a set of waving tassels,
as is usually the case when the organization did not know enough
about the conventions surrounding our flag to order a Standard
from the manufacturer — assuming the manufacturer wouldn't
have given them a hard time over it! As a matter of fact, earlier
this summer at a parade here in Seattle I saw a western style
equestrian group carrying flags of the larger sort, and the
heavy gold tassel on one man's flag whipped around and
knocked off his glasses, which crashed to the street in shards.

Now, to further complicate matters, the Navy uses a differ-
ent set of proportions; 19' X 36', 14.35 X 27', 15.14 X 9.75,
and a few others. They also have in recent times established a
Ceremonial Flag for use in parades, and indoors, in offices,
and the like. It represents the older and larger size of Color
once used by the Army and Marines and is officially 5 1/7 8' X
6 6', though practically the hoist is made 5 1/3 4'. The canton
is 3' long and bears 3-5/8" stars. The Navy nor the Coast Guard
use the fringe or cord and tassels on the 13' pike, which is
topped with a battle-axe finial. However, I have seen this
larger sized Ceremonial Flag in offices of the Civil Govern-
ment, suitably equipped with fringe (2-1/2') and tassels with an
eagle on the pike, even though the 4'4" Parade Flag is more
suitable.

Finally, referring back to the beginning of this letter, com-
mercial manufacturers have more or less settled on their own
set of common proportions, bearing no resemblance to the
government specs. The common ones, a 2:3 ratio actually reflect the majority of the world's flags, and most of the
State Flags. The ratio 3:5 is the British land ratio and comes
a little closer to the 10:19 of the Federal Ensign. Also, most
over-the-counter flags utilize stars somewhat smaller than the
Federal 0.8 the width of a stripe. All this, of course, less
material, especially with the stars, and especially if they are
embroidered.

Now, to look at what may be happening with the flags you
wrote about. If there is a consistent short-fall of 3" in the width
of a 36" flag I suggest the following: Let us say the manufac-
turer is buying red and white cloth in 45" widths, not at all
uncommon. I presume on the size you describe the stripes are
seamed together. With the customary standard allowance for
those seams, he should have to cut the red cloth into selvedge
strips 3" wide for the edges and the rest 3-1/4" wide for the
inner stripes. That is 22-1/4" for seven stripes, and now he has
a problem: He could get two flags to a 45" width of cloth except
that he needs four selvedge stripes, and he can only get two.
One solution is to make one flag with a selvedge and one with a
hem (the extra 1/2" will do it, and one can fudge a sixteenth or
so on the others and make it fit), thus getting two flags to every
5' of cloth. Please understand, on mass production, I am simpli-
fying a little, since there is also the matter of short stripes
and long stripes to consider.

But another solution, much easier to explain to the cutters,
and much easier to execute, is to cut them all 3" wide. This
actually yields an extra stripe, or in 11 yards of cloth, more or
less, an extra flag. However, the finished flags will come out 3"
shorter than 3', more or less. This is only a hypothesis, but
based on the struggles I have gone through to squeeze another
piece of some flag out of an otherwise waste piece of cloth that
may cost up to $20.00 a yard, or more, I think I am not far from
the mark.

On the subject of proportions, if I may drone on for one last
paragraph, I am persuaded by the arguments of one of our-
members in an article I am sorry I can't find at the moment that
proportions approximating the Golden Mean (1/((51+5)/5))
= 1.618 ... are the most pleasing and further carry the Western
tradition. He also pointed out that the man is approached
better and better by the ratio of successive numbers of the
Fibonacci series 1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,... *(n-1)+(n-2). This suggests
the perfect proportions for the U.S. Flag, in my opinion: 13 X 21
with a canton 7 X 7. The square canton and the canton 1/3 the
length of the flag have a long tradition in this country's flags,
and here we have them again. Various actual sizes suggest
themselves, such as 13' X 21', 6.6" X 10.6", 9.3' X 63". Two
parade sizes are obvious: 4'4" X 5 6" and 6.6" X 8 3' with 30'
and 39" cantons, respectively. The big one, again, has histori-
sical significance as the size of the military colors in the late 18th
and early 19th CC. I have a replica of the first National Stan-
ard in this size, and it is magnificent.

In short I think this has been of some value, and trust that, if
you would like to discuss anything relating to manufacture and such you
will feel free to call or write me at the above address and
phone. I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,
STARFLAG
G.S. Csilaghegyi
Vexillographer & Proprietor
3929 Aurora Ave. N, No. 3
Seattle, WA 98103-7801
Dear Ms Cooper:

I wish to congratulate Rev. William Becker for his strikingly handsome and original flag for Minnesota (vol. XXII, no. 4), which fervently hope will be adopted by the state. In fact, such is my admiration for his excellent design that I am enclosing a coat-of-arms for MN which is partly inspired by Rev. Becker's banner, and which I pray he will regard as highly as I do his fine ensign.

Its meaning is as follows. The shield, which is partly inspired by the arms of Zambia, represents the Falls of St. Anthony, the principal landmark of the state. They recall the meaning of the state's name (Land of Sky-Tinted Waters), and are arranged in a way that resembles a letter M. The fleurs-de-lis are, or course, the symbol of Louis XIV's France, which first explored and claimed the territory. Behind the shield appear a spear and a shovel crossed in saltire which symbolize the Indians and the early settlers. The crest consists of a wreath of the colors, and over it a gopher aloft the North Star as it appears on Rev. Becker's flag. The supporters are Father Hennepin on the dexter, and on the sinister Vice-President Hubert Horatio Humphry, who holds a scroll symbolic of the Civil Rights Law of 1964. Finally, the compartment shows the Mississippi River, Norway pines, and wheat and a milking cow which recall the state's other nick-name, the Bread and Butter State.

It is my fond hope that Rev. Becker will like this design well enough to think about proposing it to the state's government along with the flag, for I feel strongly that a beautiful flag such as the one he has devised deserves to be accompanied by a no less beautiful heraldic emblem, and I certainly tried to make it as gorgeous and appropriate as possible.

Please inform about future developments regarding these symbols, for it would make me very happy to know that I contributed something of value to the wealth of symbols of the states of this country where I hope to make my mark as an artist with a talent for creating clever and exciting insignia.

Most truly yours,

Jose Rafael Roldan
404 S. Osprey Ave., Apt. 5
Sarasota, FL 34236-6840

PD: I trust that the ACLU people and other similar groups will not object to the inclusion of Father Hennepin in my device, but if they do, I hope Rev. Becker will point out not only that the Belgian Franciscan is possibly the most important figure of MN's early history, but also the fact that practically every symbol used in this country has, or has had, a religious meaning. For example, stars have traditionally been a symbol of the Virgin Mary, who is frequently depicted crowned with a circle of them. Surely, we are not going to remove the stars from USA flag because of that, are we?

Once again, most truly yours, and best wishes for the holiday season.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please make necessary changes in your Membership List.

ANNA K. WEISZ, 140 Broadway, Room 3949A, New York City, NY 10005
MARK T. STEAD, 11237 Tipsico Lake Rd., Fenton, MI 48430

WELCOME TO OUR . . . NEW MEMBERS

ELIZABETH HARDY (Active): RR # 22, Jacksonville, Ill. 62650.
—Hobby, historical.

JUDD OSLOWSKI (Student): 712 King St., McKeensport, PA 15132. —Domestic (State), Foreign, and states of countries.

FORT SAM HOUSTON-Chapter 17, National Sou'Journers Inc. (Organizational): 2906 Woodcrest Dr., San Antonio, TX 78209. —Patrician flag shows covering historical flags of the USA from 1607 to present.

PAMELA ANDERSON (Active): P.O. Box 606, 592 Portsmouth Ave., Greenland, NH 03840-0606

WILLIAM JACOBSON (Active): P.O. Bo 80631, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708 —Flag rental service. American historical flags.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES Available on Request

Two Bibliographies were distributed to NAVA Members that attended the Annual Meeting, NAVA XXIII in Dallas. These were compiled by Mark Liss, Historian. One is a list of three hundred and seventeen NAVA News Articles together with two hundred and ninety-three NAVA Meeting presentations that are arranged alphabetically by subject matter. The second Bibliography is listed by Surname and covers the Meeting presentations. A limited number are available. For a copy of either please write to: Mark Liss, NAVA Historian, P.O. Box 31521, Houston, Texas 77231.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4 ON U.S.A. MILITARY FLAGS

played or carried with the U.S. Flag, the flags must be of the same size and the U.S. Flag is accorded the superior position. Similar regulations apply to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Flag.

PRECEDENCE

The order of precedence of flags is:

The Flag of the United States

**Foreign national flags (in English alpha order)

Flag of the President of the U.S.

State flags (in order of admittance or in alpha order)

Military organizational flags (in order of precedence or echelon)

Personal flags (in order of rank)

The precedence of military organizational flags is of interest. The precedence of flags is, of course, based on the precedence of the organizational elements. As designated in 1957, following is the order of precedence of service elements:

- Cadets, United States Military Academy
- Midshipment, United States Naval Academy
- Cadets, United States Air Force Academy
- Cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy
- United States Army
- United States Marine Corps
- United States Navy
- United States Air Force
- United States Coast Guard
- Army National Guard of the United States
- Army Reserve
- Marine Corps Reserve
- Air National Guard of the United States
- Air Force Reserve
- Coast Guard Reserve

Other training organizations of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard, in that order.

At such times as the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy, the Coast Guard elements immediately following their Navy counterparts in precedence.

Editors Notes:

* "Nylon wool" a term for nylon cut into short fibers and spun.

EDITOR'S NOTES . . .

Vexi-bits . . . they are missing this Issue, and missed they are. From Tom Carrier, "For personal reasons I am not able to do Vexi-bits."

The Committee on Bylaws would like your recommendations for any needed changes to the Bylaws. Please send your suggestions to Chairman John R.B. Szala, 38 Broad Street, Salem, MA 01970. Please submit as soon as possible.

The Heraldry of the Commonwealth Carribean by Anne Rudder, sponsored by Mobil Oil Barbados Limited to commemorate the 350th Anniversary of the parliament 1639-1989, was received from Randall C. Goddard, P.O. Box 502, Carlisle House, Hincks Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies, for which we thank him. The Heraldry illustrations are of fifteen banners made in 1985 for a special exhibition. It is an attractive 23 page booklet that the author states she will expand to a Carribean Heraldry reference book.

Mike Tancey sends this item from USA Today (Dec. 7, 1989), "Greenville, S.C.: Louis P. Batson Co. was fined $20,000 for trying to conceal that a shipment of U.S. flag lapel pins was made in Taiwan." Mike says, "Pretty severe, I would say and it should be of particular interest to our industry!" Could the key word is CONCEAL, Mike?

If you have hesitated in writing about the bylaws because you feel you cannot illustrate it with a line drawing, the following NAVA members kindly volunteer their talent to assist you: Mark S. Ritzenheim, 3711 Cavalier, Okemos, MI 48864 and Steve Tyson, P.O. Box 669, San Francisco, CA 94101. Write them.

Thank you for all the warm messages of "Merry Christmas" and "Holiday Greetings". Many of them were truly vexillologically inspired. One from Steve Duke, Associate Member from Down Under to NAVA, said it all, "Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, Happy Secular New Year" . . . And "G'day!"