FLAWS IN THE CARIBBEAN
AND THE AMAZON

by David Ott

Travel affords the vexillologist opportunities to see flags in actual use, rather than as they are illustrated in books and reference works. This is true even for trips which are not made for research. The author recently went on a cruise of the Caribbean and the Amazon River in which various flags were noted. The cruise began at Barbados, nicknamed "Little England" for the influence of British rule which lasted for three centuries before independence in 1966. Not surprisingly, the vessels of the Barbados Coast Guard fly an ensign resembling that of the Royal Navy, a red cross of St. George on white, and the blue and yellow Barbadian flag in the canton replacing the Union Jack. The headquarters of the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation flew the national flag and the corporation's own, with some yellow hexagons bordered in blue on a white field, also similiar in blue.

On the small island of Grenada, the flags most in evidence were the national flag and that of the police, dark blue with a badge like that formerly used by the British colony. The badge is in white and blue with an antique sailing ship and the motto CLARITAS RENEBRIS ("Brighter out of the darkness") on a disc surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath and the inscription ROYAL GRENADA POLICE.

The next stop was Trinidad, a large and cosmopolitan island with a diverse population of 1,285,000. The President's house flew a dark blue flag with the national coat of arms surrounded by a wreath, all in light yellow. Trinidad and other West Indian islands are home to Rastafarians, adherents of a black nationalist religious cult which reveres the late Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie. The Rastas, as they are sometimes called, fly the Ethiopian tricolor or versions of it, paint its colors on their homes, and wear it on clothing. Some of their flags put the colors in the the order red, yellow and green from top to bottom and one of these had what was probably the head of reggae superstar Bob Marley. Our bus driver had an Ethiopian flag with the Lion of Judah hanging from his rearview mirror and a decal on the dashboard with a similar Flag and the name Ethiopia. Also on Trinidad is a large East Indian minority whose ancestors immigrated to be farm laborers. Hindus fly flags of various colors on bamboo poles as a sign that the gods have answered their prayers.

One of the more unusual flags was on a mosque or place of worship. The Ansararu Allah Community is a Muslim sect which regards the Sudanese leader Muhammad Ahmad (1844-1885) to be the Mahdi or messiah prophesied in Islam. Their flag is a horizontal tricolor of black-red-green with a white device of an upward-pointing crescent and star in the center, and Arabic inscriptions, also in white, translating as "Nothing would exist if Allah did not create it. Muhammad is the one sent from Allah" on the black stripe, and "The Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad is the successor to the one sent (Muhammad)" on the green.

After leaving Trinidad, our ship was at sea for three days until entering the mouth of the Amazon. Flags flown on the great river included those of Brazil and its states. At Santarem in the state of Para, boats flew the state flag of three diagonal stripes, red-white-red with a blue star in the center. Similarly at Manaus, boats flew the state flag of Amazonas, resembling that of the United States with three horizontal stripes, a red stripe in the center standing for the state between white stripes for the Amazon and Negro rivers. On a blue canton are twenty-six white stars, representing the municipalities which existed in the state when the flag was designed in around 1897. The center star, larger than the others, is for Manaus, the state capital. The practice of flying state flags on local craft probably goes back to the Brazilian monarchy, when each state or province had its own merchant flag.

Ed. Note: The author added in his covering letter, "The naval or coast guard ensign of Barbados and the presidential flag of Trinidad are not in anything I have seen, neither is the Cayman Island civil ensign which I saw in 1987."

PERSONAL FLAGS OF
NAVA MEMBERS

PART 3

(MAXEL LUPANT: STANDARD

Wolf heads denote L. "lupus", for Lupant. Safety lamps signify coal country origin and heritage. On arms, lion crest is for zodiac sign, Leo, ar-millary sphere for vocation of geog­raphy professor. Red and yellow are for Leo, and region, Wal­lonia.

MICHIEL LUPANT: STANDARD

drawn by R. Harmignes 1:1

R/Y

N/Y

flame = R

MICHIEL LUPANT: FLAG

drawn by R. Harmignes 2:3

R/Y

Six points on stars represent six family members (husband, wife, four children). Red and yellow are from arms. Flag is an inexpensive alternative to standard.

RICHARD M. CROSSETT: BANNER

Heraldic banner of a WWII U.S. Army armored engineer unit. Symbolizes the campaigns for the Ardennes (tree), the Rhineland (embattlements), and Central Europe (wavy bend).
This is the sixth installment of Collector's Corner dealing with changes in national flag designs over the last century or so. I'd like to take this opportunity to recap the history of this series for anyone who came in late and wants to request back issues from a fellow member. Secondly, I want to correct some of the errors, typographical and otherwise, which have crept into this series. Finally, I'd like to thank those who have written me with their comments, and encourage others to do so.

COLLECTOR’S CORNER - FLAGS OF THE WORLD

A is for Afghanistan
B is for Burundi
C is for Canada
D is for Dominica and
E is for Egypt
F is for Finland and
G is for Guyana

Addendum and Errata

July/August/89: In the introduction, a typographical error reversed my goal — the goal is to provide a chronology of major flag changes for those nations which are now members of the U.N.

September/October/89: Belize — 1981 - date: Red stripes were added to the flag.


November/December/89: Cambodia: The new flag was described as being horizontally divided blue and red with a yellow temple. This is, indeed, the new flag adopted by the Vietnamese-backed government. The United Nations now recognizes the coalition headed by Shionouk which flies the 1947 - 1970 flag.

Canada: The date of the first flag should read 1869 - 1921.

Cyprus: T.S. Stylianides, NAVA member from South Africa, directed me to Flags Through the Ages and Across the World (W. Smith, 1975) which indicates that the first flag of independent Cyprus showed the map of the island in outline. I have not found this referenced in any other flag book. Can any other members confirm this for us?

January/February/90: Democratic Yemen: This country and flag no longer exist. It has been merged with the Arab Republic of Yemen to become the Republic of Yemen. The new flag of the Republic is a horizontal tricolor of R-W-N (Same as the 1969 - 1971 flag of Libya).

HAITI

Horizontal B-R, state flag added arms on central W square (4’x6’)
1964-1986 Vertical N-R, arms in center of state flag revised to reflect change in flags depicted. Liberty cap removed from arms. (4’x6”, 4’x6”)
1986-date Horizontal B-R, state flag has arms similar to pre-1964 design except that G base of arms does not contact bottom and corners of square.

HONDURAS

1899-date Horizontal B-W-B with 5 S stars in center. Red adopted 1949. State ensign replaces stars with state arms, which were modified in 1935.

HUNGARY

1848-date Horizontal R-W-G has been the basic flag of Hungary, however, see “Austro-Hungarian Empire” in July/August 1989 NAVA News.

1918-1946 Horiz R-W-G with arms surmounted by Crown of St. Stephen (30’x48”)

1946-1949 Horiz R-W-G with arms, crown removed, (30’x48”)

1949-1956 Horiz R-W-G with communist arms (4’x6”, 12’x18”)

1956-1957 Horiz R-W-G with pre-war arms surrounded by a wreath

1957-date Horiz R-W-G without arms

ICELAND

1915-date B field R Scandinavian cross fimbriated W

INDIA

Pre 1947 British Red Ensign with “Star of India” badge (4’x6”, 4’x6”)

1947-date Horizontal Orange-W-Green with B wheel in center

INDONESIA

1945-date Horizontal R-W

IRAN

Pre 1905 Lion and Sun symbol on W field, Bordered in R and G. (5’x7’)

 INDIA: British Red Ensign pre 1947 independence

 INDONESIA

IRAN: Pre 1979 Military Flag
FROM THE PRESIDENT ...

DON HEALY

The heat of July is upon us and what better time to think of the glories of autumn in Ontario!

NAVA 24 is fast approaching and for many regulars as well as those venturing to a NAVA meeting for their very first time, this one will be special. Our host, Kevin Harrington, is also the founder of our sister organization — The Canadian Flag Association, and NAVA 24 will coincide with CFA 1. Yes, the very first annual meeting of CFA will join with NAVA 24 to, hopefully, produce a banner (Sorry about that) turnout.

For those who have never been to a NAVA meeting, this opportunity to meet with, talk with, and have a good time with, people who actually are interested in the same thing you are — flags, may be your best chance in years. You need not fear that you’ll be out of place, don’t “know enough” or can’t contribute anything. You can rest assured that your fellow NAVA members will make you feel at home.

And the location! What could be better? For those of us from south of the border, Toronto is a reasonable drive from almost anywhere north of Virginia and east of Chicago. The foliage will be at its best in early October, and who knows, you may even catch a glimpse of a move star in the the movie making capital of the east!

With a year like 1989-1990 has been, flags have been in the news constantly. Here’s a chance to find out more about the changes in Namibia, the Yemeni Rep., Latvia, Lithuania, Romania . . .

Hope to see you there!

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IF YOU GO TO PARIS ...

by Gus Tracchia

Do not leave out the Army Museum (Musee de l’Armee). It is located behind Les Invalides, where Napoleon is buried.

After visiting the tomb, go around the Dome of Les Invalides and into the courtyard of the Army Museum, also called The Court of Honour.

From there you can visit: The Soldier’s Church dedicated to Saint Louis. In the two upper cornices, along the tribunes are exhibited 150 flags of the 19th and 20th Centuries, conquered on battlefields, many of them during colonial campaigns. The custom of hanging trophies from church vaults goes back to ancient times. In 1814, there were probably more than 1500 when most of them were burned by a fire.

After visiting the chapel, go out to the courtyard again and on both sides of the building are the actual Army Museum visiting areas. Each floor is dedicated to a different French history period, which ranges from the Middle Ages to the XXth century. A diversity of Uniforms, condecorations, armaments, and flags (all types and sizes) can be seen on each floor. I had a feast.

If you go to Paris, and visit the Army Museum, take with you the following items: Binoculars, a small flashlight, and the 5 days Museum Pass, which allows you to go in and out of any Museum (as many times as you wish) without paying or standing in line. Also, a small magnifying glass is very useful.

The Army Museum and Napoleon’s Tomb are open daily, except certain holidays, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Metro: Invalides, Varenne ag La Tour-Maubourg.

********

NAVA NEWS CONTRIBUTORS

Nick Artimovich
Carita M. Culmer
Don Healy
Ted Kaye
Rich Kenny
Lynn Knights

James Lipinski
John Mokler
David Ott
John Szala
Gus Tracchia
NEW PHOENIX, AZ FLAG
by Carita M. Culmer

The city of Phoenix, Arizona has a new flag! Unexpected and unheralded, the old flag adopted under Ordinance No. 544 on November 23, 1921 was decommissioned by repeal of the ordinance. It was replaced by a new flag displaying the city’s logo of a stylized phxenix bird in white on a City of Phoenix purple background (PMS 228). The new flag was adopted by Ordinance No. S19136 on February 14, 1990.

The logo was adopted as the city’s corporate symbol on September 1, 1987 culminating a logo design contest in which 277 entries vied for the top honor. While the new logo was gradually phased into old supplies of stationery, uniforms and decals ran out, no action was taken to replace the old city flag.

The sudden adoption of the new flag may have been prompted by the Arizona political scene. Phoenix Mayor Terry Goddard had been considered a likely gubernatorial prospect, but flatly declined to run against Democratic incumbent Rose Mofford. Mofford’s announcement that she would not run for reelection opened the field and candidacy for a different elective office. Goddard had been the gubernatorial prospect, but flatly declined to run.

The flag’s painted design features a bare-chested woman brandishing a sword and wearing a sash that says, “Liberty or Death”. On the newly exposed side the background detail is of a landscape, plows and fences, and the sash is muted purple not red. Historians report the flag was painted in late 1835 by artist James H. Beard as a gift for the Newport Rifles, a 50-man company of Kentucky volunteers who carried the banner into the San Jacinto fight.

Austin-American Statesman, April 15, 1990 from C.A. Spain, Jr.

Wyoming became the 44th state in the Union on July 10, 1890 after having been the Territory of Wyoming for nearly 22 years. After statehood, it was in 1916 when the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored a contest to select an appropriate design for a state flag. Thirty-seven entries were received and Miss Verna Keyes of Buffalo, Wyoming submitted the selected design which was presented to the legislature where it was officially adopted on January 31, 1917.

The flag is of the same colors as our National flag. The field of blue symbolizes the color of the sky and of the distant mountains as well as virility, justice and fidelity. The inner white border represents purity and uprightness. The outer red border represents courage and stands both for the original Indian population and for the blood shed by early pioneers. In the center of the blue field is a white bison silhouette facing the hoist of the flag. On its side is the State seal which suggests the Western tradition of branding.

The seal dates back to 1890, the year of Wyoming’s admission to the Union. The figures on either side are a cowboy and a miner, symbolizing the principal occupations current in nineteenth century Wyoming. The dates of the creation of Wyoming Territory (1869) and of the State (1890) together with the number 44 indicating the order of the State’s admission to Statehood, appear in the design. The pillars bear lamps of learning and a ribbon listing the products of the State. Between the pillars is a pedestal on which stands a woman with a banner proclaiming “Equal Rights”. This is symbolic of the fact that Wyoming was the first major government in the world to provide for unrestricted women’s suffrage.

In the early 1970’s, John Makler, a member of the Avenue of Flags of Caspar, Wyoming, purchased a flea market a small 2” x 3” cigarette card distributed by Allen & Ginters Co. of Richmond, Virginia on which was illustrated a flag containing a seal and the name “Wyoming”. Inquiries at that time provided little information. With the approach of Wyoming’s 100th Anniversary of Statehood, he contacted James Beahm of the Wyoming State Archives, Museum and Historical Division in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Through the research efforts of both men, it was found that the seal on the card was the Seal of the Territory of Wyoming. Also it was determined that the cigarette card was one of a series of flag designs published in 1880 for all states and territories, Review of the records of Proceedings of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature did not make any mention of a flag for the Territory. However, Mr. Beahm located a photo of a Wyoming Militia Unit on maneuvers at Cole Creek in 1910 which displayed a flag containing the Territorial seal. Thus, such a flag did exist.

The first Seal of Wyoming Territory was designed by Wyoming’s first Governor, John A. Campbell, who issued a proclamation on May 19, 1869, ordering its adoption, until another is adopted by the Legislature. The Seal, adopted by the Legislative Assembly on December 9, 1869, was, with some minor changes, in accordance with the design submitted by Governor Campbell. “...A Norman shield, on the upper half of which is emblazoned a mountain scene, with a railroad train, the sun appearing above the horizon, the figures ‘1868’ below the middle point of the top of the shield. On the first Quarter below, on a white ground, a plow, a pick, a shovel, and a shepherd’s crook; on the next quarter, namely: the lower point of the shield on a red ground, an arm up-holding a drawn sword; the shield to be surmounted by the inscription, ‘Cedant Arma Toga;’ and the entire design surrounded by the words, ‘Territory of Wyoming, great seal.’”

On March 10, 1882 the Legislative Assembly amended the 1869 Act correcting the error in the Latin quotation to “Cedant Arma Toga,” also the year 1868 was changed to 1869.

 реже 100

TEXAS FLAG OF LIBERTY RESTORED

The silk flag carried in the Battle of San Jacinto in April 1836, when Texas won independence from Mexico, has been painstakingly restored. Textile Conservator Fonda Thomsen (new NAVA member) discovered during restoration that the reverse side of the flag that had been stitched to linen, painted, and shellacked in 1933, still retained the original color and many details not visible for the past 50-plus years. She had to reassemble more than 200 shreds of fabric for this project.

The flag’s painted design features a bare-chested woman brandish-
ON USA MILITARY FLAGS

(Part 5)
ORGANIZATIONAL COLORS AND STREAMERS

by James B. Lipinski, 4524 N. Pegram Street, Alexandria, VA 22304

Undoubtedly the most historical of all military flags of the US Army, organizational colors play a prominent role in the life of most field soldiers. Designed to be symbolic of the unit’s past history and the spirit and tradition of the organization, these colors are authorized all regiments, separate battalions, battalions and squadrons organized under the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS), and the Corps of Cadets, US Military Academy.

Only “fixed” units can be “color bearing organizations”. Provisional units are not authorized organizational colors.

The colors are of two sizes. For the US Corps of Cadets and the 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry Regiment, Fort Myer, Virginia, the size is 4 feet 4 inches hoist by 5 feet 6 inches fly, trimmed with 2 1/2 inches fringe. (As organizational colors are carried, but never flown, out of doors, all colors are fringed.) For all other color bearing units, the size is 3 feet hoist by 4 feet fly, fringed.

Streamers awarded a color bearing organization are a part of its organizational colors and are attached thereto. Additionally, a silver color band is placed on the staff above the organizational color, and the accompanying National color, engraved with the official designation of the unit.

Regiments and separate battalions are authorized organizational colors of a solid color background with an embossed American eagle displayed centered thereon. Background colors frieze, scroll outlines and lettering are table-prescribed by branch of service (e.g., Cavalry colors are yellow, with yellow frieze and scarlet scroll outlines and lettering). In its right talon, the eagle holds an olive branch, in its left talon, a bundle of 13 arrows in proper colors. Its beak grasps a motto scroll. Below the eagle is a scroll with the designation of the organization. On the eagle’s breast is embroidered the shield of the coat of arms. The crest is above the eagle’s head. For those organizations with an approved badge, in lieu of a coat of arms, the eagle’s breast is feathered and the badge is located above the eagle’s head.

Each color bearing regiment and separate battalion is authorized a coat of arms consisting of shield, crest and motto.

The Regimental colors described in Figure 1 above are those of the 9th US Infantry Regiment’s 4th Battalion. This particular example was chosen since it represents, without the 4 in the second quarter, the colors of the entire Regiment. Addition of the 4 converts the flag to that of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment. This conversion flexibility was the response to a problem created by implementation of the pentomic organization of Divisions in the early 60’s, to “meet the atomic threat.” In World War II and later years, under the triangular Division organization concept, the Infantry Regimental Headquarters provided both administrative and tactical control to battalions. The pentamic structure, however, abolished the Regimental Headquarters, the color-bearing element of the Regiment, but with the Battalion number superimposed thereon. The lowest numbered battalion of any Regiment is considered the custodian of the true Regimental colors.

The subsequent Roads reorganization of Divisions continued the concept and Regimental Colors remain with battalions to this day. (To be continued in the Sept./Oct. issue)

FOREIGN FLAGS IN THE U.S.

The Carillon-Sacred Heart Flag

OF FRENCH CANADIANS

by Kevin Harrington

The flag by this name, with a blue field, a white cross, a fleur-de-lis in each corner, and charged with a burning heart encircled with a garland of maple leaves, has been described elsewhere, e.g. Flag Bulletin, XXIII:5/107, p. 155. Flagscan, IV:1/13, p. 12. Although surrounded with a great deal of controversy over the years, since its introduction in 1903, it had nevertheless gained wide acceptance across Canada, as the national flag of French Canadians.

Less well known is the fact that this flag was hoisted at many places in the United States in the first decade of this century- Rhode Island (Centerville Providence), in Massachusetts (Fall River, Fitchburg, Lowell), in Michigan (Sault Ste. Marie), Vermont (St. Johnsbury, New York (Keezeville), Minnesota (Duluth), Illinois (Chicago’s Brighton Park), and in North Dakota (Oakwood).

We offer a translation of part of an article in L’Enseignement prinaire, September, 1908 on this flag:

“At a recent Congress of French Canadians of the U.S. held at Providence, last August, the Carillon-Sacred Heart was adopted as the national flag. Here is the official text of this important resolution:

Our Association (The Canada-American Association,) is moved by the purest of patriotic feelings. It knows what being American means: respectful of the laws which govern us, devoted to the Star-spangled banner. This allegiance also allows us to bless and to love the flag of our dear French Canada: the Carillon-Sacred Heart flag.”

In the last quarter of this decade, some Americans of French-Canadian background have flown a different flag. It is the banner designed by an American heraldic artist Brother Gerard Brassard, and adopted by the St. John the Baptist Society. It consists of a white field with a blue cross. In the first and fourth quarter is a blue fleur-de-lis, in the second and third quarters a green stylized maple leaf. On the horizontal arm of the cross appear four white stars, two more appear on the vertical arm. Just as the Carillon-Sacred Heart Flag was carried by pilgrims to Rome, this new banner accompanied Franco-Americans to Lourdes in 1978. According to Whitney Smith the six white stars represent the new England states where most French Canadians live. The French language is symbolized by the fleurs-de-lis, and Canadian descent by the maple leave.

Strange enough the flag representing Franco-Americans in the U.S. is neither of the above flags. Rather a dark blue flag with a large white star flies for them. In the center of the star is a fleur-de-lis. This banner was adopted apparently as a flag for Franco-Americans of the Northeastern States, at Manchester, NH, in May 1983. On 5 August of the same year the Assembly of Franco-Americans meeting in Chicago adopted it as their official flag.

Dare we suggest that the old Carillon-Sacred Heart flag has been forgotten too?

Reference List:


Comite de Quebec — Le Drapeau national des Canadiens francois, Quebec, 1904.

Gadbois, Joseph E., — Union Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Woonsocket, RI (communication to this writer, June, 1989)

Magnan, C. J. — Le Carillon - Sacre-Coeur; drapeau national des canadiens francais, Quebec, 1939.

Parc de l’Amérique-Francoise, Quebec City (brochure, n.d.)

Smith, Whitney — The United States, Flag Bulletin, Winchester, MA, XVIII:2 (p.51)
FOLLOW UP ... NAVA MEMBERS MEET LOCALLY

GOLDEN GATE AREA

The second meeting of GAVA (Golden Gate Area Vexillological Association) will be held (we go to press before the date) June 16, 1990, at the establishment of Steve Tyson in San Francisco. Steve is a flag manufacturer and his topic offering will be “Flag Manufacturing Made Difficult”. Members are urged to bring anything that you would like to share with other vexillologists, and are urged to bring friends who have an interest in flags. We will look forward to a report on this meeting.

Any members in the Northern California area, or anyone willing to travel to that area, get in touch with Rich Kenny, 415/531-5170 about future meetings.

From flyer by Rich Kenny

NEW ENGLAND

The second meeting of the New England Chapter met on April 22, 1990, at the First Church, Salem, MA. Five attended, host John Szala, Lynn Knights, Pam Anderson, Jim Croft, and Whitney Smith. By general consensus it was agreed that the Chapter should run a seminar at the Annual Meeting of NAVA on “How to Research and Present a Topic at a NAVA Meeting”. Scholarship was the key.

The flag for the New England Chapter, based on the eight proposals submitted, was discussed. The design submitted by John Szala was favored. It consists of a white field with a red cross of St. George recalling the Pilgrims and Puritans who originally settled New England, with the addition of a pine tree in the center — the recognized symbol of New England. The arms of the cross end in V-shaped (vexillology) points around the tree, forming a diamond shape. Pam suggested that blue be added so that all three NAVA colors would be included. Whitney suggested a blue orle within the diamond-shaped area; all agreed. The colors are to be Old Glory red, Old Glory blue, and emerald green. The flag proportions are to be 3.5 with the cross arm equal to one-fifth the width of the flag. The next meeting was to be hosted by Jim Croft in Northampton, MA, on May 22 at 10:00 A.M.

The third meeting was held in Northampton and attended by host James Croft, Whitney Smith, Lynn Knights, John Szala, and Richardson Libby. Photograph taken by Lynn shows New England Chapter flag held by (l. to r.) Croft, Smith, Szala, and Libby.

From Lynn Knights  Photo from John Szala

CHESAPEAKE BAY

The eighth annual informal Chesapeake Bay Chapter summer get-together will be a day of “Community Service” on June 16, 1990. The Mall in Columbia, Maryland, at Nick Artimovich’s request, has graciously agreed to provide the local “chapter” a table and space in the Mall for use on “Flag Evaluation Day”. The concept, as initiated by Tom Carrier, is to make our expertise available to the general public to examine, identify, and evaluate any and all old flags brought in for inspection. Local and Metropolitan newspapers have been notified. This should be a good opportunity to inform the public about NAVA, to find new members, and to draw out some old relics for our inspection. No buying/selling between participants and the public will be permitted. No patriotic/political clothing will be permitted. The time will be 10:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

From flyer by Nick Artimovich

REMEMBER NAVA XXIV, TORONTO, OCTOBER 5-7, 1990

WELL, ... WE CAN'T WIN THEM ALL.....

by permission of Johnny Hart
Dear Ms. Cooper:

Scott Guenter mentioned that you had an index to the NAVA News available. If true how may I obtain a copy?

Also, do you have any guidelines for submitting articles to the NAVA News?

And, finally, are back copies of NAVA News available?

Thank you for a fine newsletter and your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Lindert

Ed. Note: An index to the NAVA News articles was prepared by Historian Mark Liss for distribution at NAVA XXIII. It was described in NAVA News Jan/Feb 1990, p. 7. Mark Liss distributes these; write him, P.O. Box 31521, Houston, TX 77231.

I have a few copies of some recent issues of NAVA News, which is probably not what you are seeking. Recent back copies have been distributed to new members, as they join. There is no major holding of back issues. If you have a particular Issue that you wish to locate, we could run a “request” notice and see if it surfaces.

Guidelines for Submitting Articles for NAVA News:

Please type articles, preferably double spaced, about sixty spaces to the line. There are seventy-five lines to the printed column, except on page one which is about fifty-five. Suggested length of article is one or two columns, but can be shorter. If longer it can be made into a series. This is a newsletter. Original research is most welcome. Vexillological material not readily available to NAVA members is encouraged.

Please send “digests” of pamphlets, periodical or newspaper articles rather than the original. We must obtain permission to reprint original text. Photographs cost an additional $5 for reproduction. A line drawing, in a 2/1 proportion is equal to twelve lines of type, can be printed at additional cost and should be included as appropriate. As noted in the Jan/Feb 1990 News, Mark S. Ritenhein, 3711 Cavaliere, Okemos, MI 48864 and Steve Tyson, P.O. Box 669, San Francisco, CA 94101 have volunteered to make line drawings for NAVA members on request. Please, do not fold across line drawings or other illustrations submitted for reproduction. Copy deadline, first day of month prior to issue date.

Dear Mrs. Cooper,

When I read ten years ago your book Thirteen-star Flags - Keys to Identification in the German State Library (Berlin/DDR), I never dreamt of writing a letter to you. Now I do it in the quality of a bummed-up [sic] associated member of NAVA.

Find please enclosed a note about the project of a new constitution of the DDR with an illustration and extract (article 43). This is only a short actual information. I send it therefore to other vexillological bulletins too, namely to Banderas (for Spanish), to Vexillino (for French) and to Vexilologie (for Czech). Apologize that the text is in French. My school English is rather weak (I am 61). I shall inform you in good time of the follow-up development of the National Flag and the coat of arms of the DDR.

Best wishes,

Jiri Tenora

DDR - 1185 Berlin
Preussenstr. 20 b
109 - 05

Ed. Note: The three-page abstract in French is available on request. Please send a stamped, self-addressed business envelope to me with the request.
EDITOR'S NOTES...

To all NAVA members who send contributions to NAVA News -articles, newspaper clippings, cartoons, and so forth - thank you very much. I wish I had the time to acknowledge each item individually. This job takes many hours every week. If I have not used your material, it does not mean it won't be used. I have the recent material on file. Tom Carrier does not have the time to continue Vexi-bits. I am seeking a replacement so that we can continue to use all the clippings submitted.

In the meantime, please read the Guidelines for Submitting Articles to NAVA News, page 7, and consider writing digests of the printed articles, including the original citation. Many of the newspaper illustrations do not reproduce as the print from the reverse side shows through. Some items are basically "political" not vexi-logical. Under NAVA's Bylaws, Article 2C, we have "no...political...objective(s)."

This is your newsletter and I am trying to offer a diverse selection of items with the broadest appeal. If you have an interest that is not being covered, please let me know. I keep a checklist and try to cover the breadth of interest of the membership as I understand it, but I may have missed yours.

In response to Bruce Druckenmiller's query about seeing an "Earth Flag" at a NAVA meeting, I just received a response from Jack Lowe who remembered he had a note from the Ottawa meeting in 1981, "Earth Flag - McConnell - 1:30 p.m. - Dark Blue with Big Blue Marble (earth)." Jack continues, "It was an add-in, not in the printed program." Can anyone add any details? Designer?

Remember Toronto, NAVA XXIV, October 5-7, 1990. Have you mailed your reservation to Kevin Harrington, 50 Heathfield Dr., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, M1M 3B1? See Mar/Apr and May/June NAVA News for details.