NAVA 24 RE-ELECTS DON HEALY PRESIDENT

Don Healy was re-elected President at the 24th Annual Meeting of NAVA. The full slate offered by the Nominating Committee was elected by acclamation - Vice President Scot Guenter, Corresponding Secretary Adam Stolfi, Recording Secretary Kevin Harrington and Treasurer David Pawson. Congratulations to the 1991 Executive Board.

Over eighty attendees enjoyed the hospitality of our Canadian hosts, Kevin Harrington and Sandra Armstrong. We offer an outstanding ovation for the excellent facilities and good planning for an exceptional meeting enjoyed by all. Registrants were welcomed by Sandra and her assistants in the second floor lounge area of the Novotel Hotel, with an adjoining room of flag exhibits. As each registered he was presented with the meeting program with dozens of flags, button and memorabilia of all type from many Canadian establishments - all handsomely packaged in a cloth folder that was a replica of the NAVA flag complete with heading and grommets . . . a delightful souvenir of a memorable meeting.

In addition to the nine presentations, there were a number of five-minute talks that spiced the program and kept it rolling.

The Honourable John Ross Matheson was the Guest Speaker at the Saturday night banquet. He is the author of the book Canada's Flag and most generously shares the honors for the design of the flag with many others, especially Dr. George Stanley and George Bist. The speaker, a most charming man, patiently signed autographs and talked individually to almost every attendee at the close of the banquet.

Sunday night we were treated to a Chinese dinner with the added delight of an illustrated talk by Derwin Mak on Chinese Flags and Symbols. The speaker won his audience's attention immediately as he spoke of provinces, stars and Dragon toes.

(Continued on Page 6)

NAV A Driver Award Winner Mark Le Messurier receives congratulations from President Don Healy. The Driver award is generously sponsored by the National Flag Foundation and is given each year for the best paper presented by a NAVA member at the Annual Meeting. The Introduction to Mark's paper, "The Signal and Commercial Flags of St. John's Newfoundland c.1500 - c.1900", is found on page five of this issue.
I. CALL TO ORDER
Meeting called to order by Pres. Don Healy at 9:10 a.m. Quorum was established with the presence of at least 35 members (10%).

II. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING
Minutes of the previous meeting, distributed with the Nov./Dec. 1989 NAV A News, were approved and accepted.

III. EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORTS
a. President, Don Healy entered his report (attached). Highlights included the acquisition of a mailing service and permanent address for NAVA, and presentations of plaques in recognition of service and devotion to NAVA to Whitney Smith, Bill Spangler, and Mary Schaefer (the latter pair in absentia).
b. Vice-President. Scot Guenter presented his report on the vice-presidency (attached).
c. Corresponding Secretary. Adam Stolfi tendered his report (attached).
d. Recording Secretary. Dave Pawson entered his reports on the duties taken on by him regarding NAVA memorabilia, as well as minutes of Executive Board meetings since NAVA 23 (attached).
e. Treasurer. Gus Tracchia delivered his report, which indicated that NAVA spent about $1,800 more than it took in this past year, thereby diminishing our bank account. (Report attached.)

IV. OTHER REPORTS
a. Historian. Mark Liss reported that he has continued to update NAVA’s archives of NAV A News articles, meeting presentations, and articles from other vexillological journals, amongst lesser duties. (Report attached.)

V. COMMITTEE REPORTS (Standing Committees)
a. Auditing. Lynn Knights indicated that NAVA’s books had been examined and found to be in perfect order.
b. Budget. Nick Artimovich submitted a proposed budget for 1991, requesting $8,465, and proposing that dues be increased to prevent further depletion of NAVA’s treasury. (Report attached.)
c. Membership. Gus Tracchia informed the membership that NAVA currently has a roster of 348. He also indicated that there may be some problems in delineation of active and organizational memberships. (Report attached.)
d. Nominating. Jack Lowe introduced the committee’s recommendation for the Executive Board.

VI. SPECIAL COMMITTEES
a. Vexillological Projects. Nick Artimovich reported that consideration had been given to a number of vexillological projects which NAVA might help fund, but recommended that, due to the present financial conditions, such considerations should be tabled.
b. By-Laws. Lynn Knights presented a report (attached) indicating that proposed by-laws changes were forwarded to the President. However, due to a delay in the mails, some members still had not received copies prior to this meeting. Therefore, discussion and action on changes must be put off until next year.

VII. OLD BUSINESS
No old business was discussed.

VIII. NEW BUSINESS
a. Budget
1. Publications. Rich Kenny entered a motion that the Publication Committee’s proposed 1991 budget, amounting to $4,980, be approved. Seconded by Peter Edwards. Carried.
2. General Budget. To cover expected costs, as detailed by the Treasurer, Jack Lowe moved that membership dues be increased to:
   - ACTIVE - $30.00
   - ASSOC./FOREIGN - $25.00
   - ASSOC./STUDENT - $15.00
   - ORGANIZATION - $45.00
Rich Kenny seconded. Proposed amendments to further increase foreign membership dues were defeated, and the original motion carried.
3. Mailing Service. Whitney Smith moved that the Executive Board and Budget Committee be directed to seek volunteer substitutes for the commercial services now employed by the Association, and examine carefully the savings to be made or lost in following through on 2nd Class mailing privileges. Seconded by Richard Clark. This motion was defeated. This motion was defeated. Richard Clark then made the same motion without the 2nd Class mail clause, seconded by Whitney Smith, which carried.
4. DELEGATE TO FIAV 14, Barcelona, Spain. Citing here previous performance in Australia, John Purcell moved that Grace Cooper be nominated to represent NAVA at FIAV 14. Gus Tracchia seconded. Rich Kenny moved that her nomination be accepted by acclamation, receiving numerous seconds and approval.
5. NAV A 25, 1991. No one present offered to host NAV A 25. However, both Pete van de Putte (San Antonio) and Celia Vanderpool (San Clemente), both absent, had previously inquired about hosting. Both will be contacted, as well as other potential hosts, to find a site for NAV A 24.
6. NAV A 26, 1992. No one present offered to host NAV A 26. Potential hosts will be contacted in the hopes of finding a site for NAV A 26.
7. NAV A 27, 1993. Lynn Knights, on behalf of the assembled New England Chapter, offered to host NAV A 27, and entered a motion to accept the invitation. Grace Cooper seconded. Motion carried.
8. CHAPTERS. Rich Kenny moved to accept local organizations as chapters of NAVA, on a one-year trial basis. Martin Francis seconded. Adam Stolfi offered an amendment to limit chapter membership to NAVA members. Charles Spain seconded the amendment, which passed. The revised motion, to accept local organizations of NAVA members as chapters of NAV A on a one-year trial basis, carried.
9. PROTOCOL OFFICER. Lynn Knights moved that a position for a protocol officer be created, to be responsible for having the correct-sized flags and correct finials, among other things, available at future meetings. Martin Francis seconded, and the motion carried.
10. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. John Purcell moved that the slate presented by the Nominating Committee be accepted by acclamation. Peter Edwards seconded. There being no discussion or discussion on the floor, the motion carried, and the slate was elected.
11. ELECTION OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.
   a. Richard Clark, seconded by Doreen Braverman, nominated Mark Liss.
   c. Dave Pawson, seconded by Gus Tracchia, nominated Rich Kenny.
   d. There being no further nominations, Charles Spain moved that the three nominees be accepted by acclamation. Doreen Braverman seconded, and the motion carried.

IX. ADJOURNMENT.
Rich Kenny moved for adjournment. Donald Healy at 9:10 a.m. Quorum was established, and the meeting adjourned at 9:18 a.m. Richard Clark, seconded by Doreen Braverman, nominated Lee and Barbara Harold will host NAV A XXV, October 1991, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

** All reports are on file; copies may be examined on request.

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CONTRIBUTORS
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ROBERT S. GAURON
SCOT GUENTER
KEVIN HARRINGTON
DON HEALY

JOHN HALL
LYNN KNIGHTS
JAMES LIPINSKI
DAVID OTT
DAVID PAWSON
GUS TRACCHIA
Flag raising at the Plaza adjoining the Novotel Hotel.

Rev. Ed Jackman offers his proposed "Improved" Canadian flag.

Kevin Harrington presents the Rebel Flag of 1837, at the Gibson House.

Guest Speaker, The Honourable John Ross Matheson, presents the "Creation of the National Flag of Canada" at the banquet held at the Officers' Mess, Canadian Forces Base.

1990 Executive Board: V.P. Scot Guenter, Pres. Don Healy, Rec. Sec. David Pawson, Treasurer Gus Tracchia, (Adam Stolfi, Cor. Sec., out of sight arranging flags), and Parliamentarian Robert Coykendall.

Derwin Mak presents his lecture on "Chinese Flags and Symbols" at the Emperor's Kitchen.
NAVA PRESIDENT'S REPORT
Submitted by Donald T. Healy

Several major points to mention:
A. After 24 years of relying on the kindness of our friends in the industry, NAVA began paying its own way for the process of mailing out the newsletter and other correspondence. Beginning with this year's issues, a professional mailing service has been handling distribution. We owe a big "thanks" to Bill Spangler of Dettra Flag for its generosity over the years handling this service.
B. For many years NAVA has been seen to be an organization without a home. It has relied upon a P.O. box and our changing Executive Board's home addresses for getting our correspondence to us. The Executive Board voted to obtain a private mail box service that includes mailing forwards so NAVA can have one address for all official purposes. For the first time, we have stationary that can print a return address.
C. The Executive Board has decided to apply for a second class postage permit for mailing within the United States. For years we have had difficulties with the service to our membership in the States. All Canadian and Foreign members received their issues of NAVA News weeks, if not months before our US members. The applications began in Trenton in November 1989, after 8 months of working with the postal office, the application had to be forwarded to Long Island, where our Treasurer continued the saga. As of this writing, we still do not have the approval, but the fight continues.
D. The Executive Board approved the idea of selling NAVA memorabilia to its members via NAVA News. The NAVA News Shopper will be an annual feature in the newsletter. This will permit those members who cannot attend meetings to obtain NAVA meeting flags, etc. Our first appearance grossed over $140 (US) for our budget.
E. The Executive Board encouraged the formation and formalization of chapters within NAVA pending revision of the By-Laws. Special thanks to Jim Lipinski for all his work developing special By-Laws to handle this new feature. Your Executive Board feels that the existence of chapters will cultivate a more intense interest in vexillology and improve the quality of NAVA as a whole. We were delighted to see the formation of a third official chapter, New England, to join the two old timers - Golden Gate and Chesapeake Bay.
F. The Executive Board has voted to recognize three individuals for their long time service and devotion to NAVA. Bill Spangler and Mary Schaefer of Dettra Flag, and Dr. Whitney Smith, our founder and first president. For those who don't know Mary, she has been the individual who oversees the mailing of all NAVA publications for many, many years. Bill, the president of Dettra, has served NAVA in many capacities, lastly as a member of the Auditing Committee, but has also lent NAVA the good offices of Dettra as our distribution office. Whitney has served NAVA in so many ways they are beyond number. Our Founder, first president, multiple committee member and "guardian of the flame" NAVA would not be where it is today without the energies, dedication, generosity and hard work of these three individuals. Unfortunately, Bill could not be here, his son is getting married today, but at least we can thank Whitney in person.
G. Speaking of Bill Spangler, and the kindness of Dettra, Bill has sent a gift to us. Something that will fill a void in the visual history of our organization. For years two of our NAVA meeting flags have been missing. Bill has had reproductions created and sent to us. Here, for the first time in many years are the meeting flags of NAVA XII in Montgomery, Alabama, and NAVA XV in Ottawa, Ontario. Many thanks to Bill Spangler.
H. One final item. An explanation is due all members in the US concerning the July/August issue of NAVA News. The printer in West Virginia shipped the issue on July 10th. It was mailed by the mailing service on July 12th. All Foreign and Canadian members received it without delay. The third class bundle was shipped to the main post office in Philadelphia for sorting into the various destinations within the states. There it got lost. After a long delay, a trace was placed on the package. The Post Office in Philadelphia received the package on July 13th. There the trail ran cold. The Post Office said there was no way to find it. Within 72 hours of being notified that the July/August issue was lost, members stateside started receiving their much delayed copies. I apologize to all those members who may have been or are upset about the delay in that issue.

ANNUAL REPORT
NAVA BUDGET COMMITTEE
Submitted by Nicholas Antimovich

The 1989 Annual Meeting moved to transfer the mailing of NAVA publications to a commercial source. While NAVA appreciated the generous contributions of Dettra Flags in providing these services in the past, it was felt that the organization would be better served if its funds were put towards more timely distribution of NAVA News.

In short, the income and expenditures for 1989/1990 were:

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* Other Printing includes approximately $1,000 from last year for the membership directory.

The difference in a negative $1,831.02 for the past fiscal year. At the beginning of this fiscal year we had a bank balance of $9,437.39. Now we have a balance of $7,606.37.

The anticipated budget for the upcoming fiscal year looks like this:

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* Other Printing includes approximately $1,000 from last year for the membership directory.

At this rate of operations we will run a deficit of nearly 2,000 dollars per year. This will severely affect the association's ability to undertake any of the efforts under consideration by Special Projects Committee of to continue our practice of reprinting out of date flag publications. The membership should consider whether we wish to continue paying for this "premium" mailing service by increasing the dues substantially (an increase of approximately 30 percent will be necessary just to maintain the distribution service. Additional money would be needed to continue reprints and special publications such as the handbook) or consider an alternative. As a minimum, we should investigate a less expensive provider for this service. It would also be prudent to consider a motion to raise dues to approximately $25 for individuals if we are to continue on a firm financial footing for the immediate future.

* The two printing costs anticipated to be $4,300 would be higher due to increased number of printed copies required; budget for 1991 for printing was increased to $4,980 and approved, see Item XVII in Annual Meeting Minutes.
INTRODUCTION TO THE DRIVER AWARD PRESENTATION 1990

THE SIGNAL AND COMMERCIAL FLAGS OF ST. JOHN’S, NEWFOUNDLAND c.1500 - c.1900
by Mark Le Messurier

It is often remarked that flags are the shorthand of history. To the avid vexillogist, flags can be appreciated not only as the shorthand of that social science, but also of politics, geography and economics (to name but a few). This point is well illustrated during the four centuries from c.1500 to c.1900 in and around the port city of St. John’s, Newfoundland. The signaling and commercial flags of the city began their history by reflecting the needs of an early colonial settlement and culminated in turn by having themselves an effect upon the social-statute consciousness of a late-Victorian city. The broad period of history that this paper takes into account will show the context of these flags in the life of St. John’s, and in doing so, the great importance and central role flags played in the affairs of men.

The complete text of this presentation is on file with the Historian; it is fifteen typed pages. Copies of this and other papers may be obtained from $2.00 each from Historian, Mark Lis, P.O. Box 31421, Houston, TX 77231. Please make check payable to NAVA.

THE POWER OF PLACE, THE POWER OF ICONS: INTERSECTIONS FOR VEXILLOLOGY
by Scot M. Guenter

This essay argues that vexillology can benefit from drawing on methods from iconology, religious studies, and cultural geography, combining these approaches to analyze the varying powers of place and symbol in the use of flags in special cultural contexts. After summarizing the relevant works of Cyril Mango, Mircea Eliade, and Yi-Fu Tuan, the essay goes on to apply this interdisciplinary perspective to two specific flag events that occurred in California in 1989. The fight over appropriate flag use near Mission San Juan Batista and Roseanne Barr’s rendering of the national anthem at a San Diego Padres baseball game. In conclusion, options for further American, Canadian, and cross-cultural applications of this mode of analysis are encouraged.

MINNESOTA FLAG COALITION QUEST FOR A NEW MINNESOTA FLAG
by Lee L. Herold

How we came to be involved.
Brief history of the Minnesota Flag.
Preliminary designs.
First public display.
Picking the final design.
First legislative meetings.
First legislative hearing (Vanasek).
Press reaction.
Second legislative hearing (John Tracy Anderson).
Goign public with T-shirts, Flags, & speaking.

Current Strategies:
Explain importance of flags & that they change.
Explain there are standards of flag design.
Defects of current design.
Value in new design.
Help is welcome.

A CANADIAN FLAG FOR CANADA
by Alastair B. Fraser

Nineteen ninety marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of an outstandingly successful Canadian symbol: the Maple Leaf Flag. Following Confederation, Canada had waited nearly a century to establish its National Flag, a lacuna which resulted neither from national indifference to flags, nor from an inability to identify a national symbol. Rather, the problem stemmed from an inability of the country to agree upon either a national identity, or upon whether the nation (as opposed to the state) should even display its identity upon a flag. These problems are manifest in the flags that were informally used and proposed over the years. While the maple leaf had long been the clear choice as a national symbol, early flag proposals only sought to use it as a Canadian beachhead upon a British flag. Not until after the Statute of Westminster was there any attempt to use it to capture the whole flag for Canada. Then following the adoption of the Canadian National Flag in 1965, the acceptability of flags in general rebounded in Canada as not only national, but provincial, regional, municipal, association and corporate identities became widely proclaimed upon them.

THE GREAT VIETNAM WAR FLAG FLAP
by Robert J. Goldstein

The Great 1989-90 American Flag Flap in many ways echoed an earlier controversy during the Vietnam War period. Just as "Joey" Johnson’s flag burning in Dallas in 1984 triggered an intense controversy over using the flag for political protest and the eventual passage of a federal law in 1989 to ban such activity, so did a flag burning in 1967 in New York City lead to passage of an earlier federal law in 1968 (this law was effectively struck down by the Supreme Court’s 1989 Johnson decision, while the 1989 law was struck down by the 1990 Eichman decision).

While patriots during the Vietnam War wore flag lapels on their shirts and pasted flag decals reading "America: Love it or Leave it" on their cars with impunity, anti-war protesters who burned flags, placed flag patches on their trousers or replaced with field of stars with the "peace sign" were prosecuted in hundreds of cases across the country. The result was legal chaos, as identical behaviors led to acquittals and convictions in different states and difficulties in adequately defining terms such as "flag" and "defile" effectively proved insuperable.

NEEDED, A NEW FLAG SONG
by Elizabeth Hardy

In looking over topic lists given at NAVA conventions, I noted the absence of information on flag songs.

I did not find many such among my music collection, at the library or music store, therefore would think we should invite people to submit poems, songs for a new and modern expression for the people in the United States.

The Star Spangled Banner, perhaps difficult to sing because of its range, is a stimulating piece of music although the words now are more historic than contemporary. During the War of 1812, on September 13, 1814 a British fleet was anchored in Chesapeake Bay, and a Dr. Beanes, and President of Upper Marlboro, Maryland had been captured by the British and sent as a prisoner to Admiral Cockrane’s flagship. Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer of Baltimore and personal friend tried to get his friend released. The enemy was about to attach Fort McHenry, and did not allow him and Dr. Beanes to return until the fort was captured. Through the night of September 13, the fort was bombarded; but through the light of the rockets’ red glare, the rockets’ red glare bursting in air, he could still see the United States flag waving. At dawn on the 14th, Key wrote the words. He showed it to a relative, Judge Nicholson, it was printed and adapted to an English air known as To Anacreon in Heaven, which is credited to John Stafford Smith between 1770 and 1775. Key’s song was first song in public by Ferdinand Durang, an actor in a tavern near Holiday Street Theatre in Baltimore.

The next flag song is one I used to hear when I was young, Flag of the Free, author unknown, music arranged from Wagner.

The Ballad of America by John Anthony Scot has the words and music of more than 125 songs. One of these was a Confederacy song The Bonny Blue Flag.

The North also had a Bonny Blue Flag song, lyric by Isaac Ball, set to an Irish tune.

Stephen Foster, though a northerner had written songs about the south, so during Civil War became unpopular in the north and south both. He wrote For the Dear Old Flag I Die hoping to assuage the feeling.

Another flag song is There are Many Flags in Many Lands by M.H. Howlston found in Golden Book of Favorite Songs, 1923. From Treasure Chest of Songs, 1932, we find Old Glory. Bernice Frost wrote one hymn to the flag, Souza’s Stars & Stripes Forever is a great band song. A favorite is You’re a grand Old Flag, a peppy tune by George Cohen with more modern words and enthusiasm, written in the 1920’s probably to the melody.

During World War II people sang God Bless America, but is it not time to look for a bright new song about the country’s flag?

I think we are ready for one with new words for the people and future.

NAVA News Nov./Dec. 1990 PAGE 5

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AT NAVA XXIV
4" x 6" CORNER

by Don Healy

For the collector who is concerned with keeping his/her collection up-to-date, 1989-1990 has produced great changes. Looking to the most basic collection, the United Nations membership, the following changes have taken place:

1. North Yemen and South Yemen have merged to form Yemen. Its flag, horizontal stripes of red over white over black should be available by now.
2. The two German states have merged as of October. This means the flag of the German Democratic Republic is now obsolete.
3. Benin, formerly Dahomey, readopted the flag it used when it was Dahomey. That flag, a green stripe at the hoist, equal to one third the length of the flag, and the fly end divided horizontally, yellow over red, came back into use. The country’s name is simply Republic of Benin. This occurred August 1st, 1990.
4. The Ukrainian SSR dropped the Soviet and Socialist from its name and readopted its old national flag, the light blue over yellow.
5. Namibia is new.
6. Democratic Kampuchea is now called Cambodia and flies the pre-1970 version of the national flag traditionally associated with Prince Shihanouk. This was the last “royalist” flag. This change should not be mistaken for the change by the non-UN member, the Kampuchean Peoples’ Republic which changed its name to the State of Cambodia and adopted a flag of red over blue bearing the Anghor Wat temple in the center in yellow. At this writing, a credentials battle is going to be waged and the State of Cambodia may replace Cambodia in the United Nations. Also, a UN proposed peace plan may replace both these governments and their flags shortly. If you want that State of Cambodia flag you may have to act fast. Keep your eyes on the international section of the newspapers.
7. Romania dropped the arms from its flag last December. It is now identical to Chad and the civil flag of Andorra. This may mean another change will occur shortly.
8. Liechtenstein has applied for, and been accepted as the newest member. Its flag was previously available, but may be easier to find now.
9. Dominica’s national flag is now the flag in the canton.
10. Mozambique has adopted “Peoples’” from its name and is now the Republic of Mozambique. It is planning a multi-party democracy so that threatens the national flag based upon the FRELIMO flag in use during 1990. Again, watch the newspapers for updates.

Most of the changes mentioned in this column are already available. If your dealer doesn’t have them, you may wish to let him know what flags are out of date, so he/she can update his/her stock.

PERSONAL FLAGS OF NAVA MEMBERS

DONALD KLETT FAMILY

Two stars for Don and wife Virginia.
Four hearts for daughters, Laura, Karla, Carolyn and a double heart for Donna and husband Dan.
4th power will be used for grandchildren.
Colors from the Portland, Oregon flag: blue, yellow, green and white.

TWO NEW NAVAL FLAGS

by David Ott and John Hall

Observation can serve as very good documentation for little known flags. NAVA member David Ott took a cruise in early 1990. While the ocean liner was visiting Barbados, David saw a vessel bearing a formerly unreported naval ensign - that of Barbados!

John also has some sad news for those who like attractive flags. The beautiful flag of Anguilla is no more. It has been replaced by a traditional blue colonial ensign bearing the old flag, in shield format, in the fly end. Hopefully, this will be a short lived demise. Anguilla had one of the most attractive flags ever to fly. It will be missed.

John’s not done yet! Zephyr Flag has also made up the new colonial ensign of the barely inhabited British Indian Ocean Territory. This unusual colonial ensign is not blue, but blue and white wavy lines (like the lower half of Kiribati) and has the Union Jack in the upper canton. The fly bears a palm tree with an imperial crown centered on the trunk of the tree.

Keep your eyes on The Flag Bulletin, FlagMaster and other publications for further details.

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(Continued from page 1)

NAVA 24 - Don Healy, Pres.

Later Sunday Evening a small group of vexillology enthusiasts, who were not ready to call an end to NAVA XXIV, gathered in the second floor lounge and played flash cards as Don Healy pulled flash card after flash card from his limitless supply of 4" x 6" illustrations. David Ott and David Pawson were especially on their toes and probably pulled a tie for the most ID’s. Also participating and making a number of identifications were Jack Lowe, Lynn Knights, and Gus Trachia. Lee Herold joined in, but he and Barbara were primarily observers (as were a few more of us) and they were probably gathering ideas for NAVA 25. One of the things NAVA members really enjoy is a place to get together casually and share flag knowledge.

If you weren’t one of the over eighty attendees, you missed a very good meeting. Thanks Kevin, thanks Sandra, Thanks Canada. The meetings get better every year - don’t miss the next one.
FORGOTTEN PLACES, FORGOTTEN FLAGS:
HISTORICAL ANECDOTES

by Kevin Harrington

Dr. Jack Lowe of Maryland mentioned in a recent letter something that has aroused my vexillological curiosity. He writes “my clipping scissors have gone crazy lately, seeing all the ancien regime flags in the news from eastern Europe — I keep waiting to see some East German waving an old Prussian or Mecklenburgian flag!”

Now the Prussian flag I remember. After all, wasn’t the old German flag a combination of the colours of Prussia, black over white, with the Hanseatic colours, I thought, red and white. Indeed, but what on earth was the flag of Mecklenburg? And what and where was Mecklenburg? I hit the books and came up with some peculiar information. So the first in this proposed series of forgotten places, forgotten flags will be Mecklenburg!

MECKLENBURG

Good News; Bad News! Mecklenburg has had a flag (or flags), right, but there are two Mecklenburgs — the larger one, called Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the smaller Mecklenburg-Strelitz. And what’s more the smaller was divided into two parts, a duchy of Strelitz and a principality of Ratzeburg. The Mecklenburgs, or parts of them, have been lordships, earldoms, duchies, grand duchies, republics and a state (Land) of the Reich. At the moment they seem to have lost their identity since the two Mecklenburgs fell into the Russian zone of occupation in 1945, and now, as part of the German Democratic Republic, they comprise the districts Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. However we’re not yet out of the woods. The Admiralty book of 1915 shows the black, red striped flag of Germany, p. 111, modified by the addition in a white circle of crown and anchor in yellow. The Admiralty states that a small canton on this flag is reserved for the distinguishing badge of each of the several maritime states. The square badge for Mecklenburg shows the crowned bull’s head on a yellow field. This flag was used on Government Vessels and Offices controlling sea-going Ships. The smaller Mecklenburg-Strelitz consisted of two separate inland division, and would have no need for ship flags.

Let’s get back to the question of where Mecklenburg is. We have just referred to ships, obviously Mecklenburg touches the sea. The region occupies the northern, lake-strewn coastal plain of Germany, and is bordered by the Baltic Sea on the north in a south-easterly direction from Denmark. Its western border is immediately east of the city of Luebeck, its border on the east reached Pomerania, and today this means the Polish border. The name of the region comes from the early ruler Niklot’s castle, Mikilinborg, near Wismar. The Mecklenburgs were thinly populated with few large towns. Another interesting point about Mecklenburg is that it was a Slavic domain with princes of that race for hundreds of years, when Pribislav, son of Niklot, submitted to the Duke of Saxony (1160). However, Pribislav’s line continued to the present time, Mecklenburg, of course, was Germanized over the centuries. It is probably coincidental, but in the light of this dynastic history, it is interesting to note that the marine flag, with its red, white and blue, does reflect Pan-Slavic colours. Much more likely is that the colours derive from an early coat of arms for Mecklenburg illustrated in a 1483 book of arms and reproduced in part in Lexikon der Heraldik. They certainly weren’t chosen for the association of red, white and blue with liberation, since the Mecklenburgs remained under the sway of absolutism well into the late 19th century. Craig describes them as feudal and backward places (p. 11).

Sprague doesn’t permit discussion at great length of them, but the reader may be interested in examining the yacht and sailing club flags shown in Flaggensbuch for further uses of the colours and devices mentioned above, viz. Rostock, Ribnitz, Wismar, Neubrandenburg, Furstenburg. Schwierin.

But we shall find space to mention just how the Mecklenburgs were so little thought of in the nineteenth century, and that when they were thought of it was often in a slighting and condescending way. Let me quote Craig, “Symptomatic of the signs of the continued incompleteness of Germany was the difficulty of finding any agreement on the question of national symbols. This seems to have been a matter of complete indifference to Bismark, who once expressed himself on the subject of a national flag by saying ‘For all care green and yellow party favours, or even the flag of Mecklenburg-Strelitz’” (p. 58).

There is just as much complication in any statement about the flag as there was in the definition of the term Mecklenburg. For, in examining the earlier vexillological literature, we find mention of a tricolor of blue, white and red horizontal stripes. Norie, writing in 1848, shows such a flag (no. 187) charged with a black bull’s head and wreath on the hoist side of the white stripe. Next to it appears a flag for Rostock (Mecklenburg’s largest town), a red griffin on a yellow field. Hulme, writing in the very late nineteenth century, mentions red, yellow and blue as the colours of the flag of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Yet, once more, red, white and blue appear for Mecklenburg’s flag in Wheeler-Monahan. Although his book is dated 1939 he is referring back to the old states of the German Empire.

The confusion may be solved when we refer to the flag illustrations in the various encyclopedias. The volume four, found the first plate of flags gives two flags for Mecklenburg - no. 18 is red, yellow and blue and is captioned State flag (Landesflagge) for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, no. 19 is referred to as the State flag for ships for Mecklenburg-Schwerin. However we’re not yet out of the woods. The Admiralty book of 1915 shows the black, red striped flag of Germany, p. 111, modified by the addition in a white circle of crown and anchor in yellow. The Admiralty states that a small canton on this flag is reserved for the distinguishing badge of each of the several maritime states.

SOURCES
‘Deutsches Reich’ in Das grosse Brockhaus, v. 4, Leipzig, 1929.
Oswald, Gert, Lexikon der Heraldik, Mannheim, 1984.
SYMBOLS OF THE PIMA & MARICOPA INDIAN NATIONS —
THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

by Don Healy

One of the fastest growing cities in the United States is Phoenix, AZ. This shining metropolis in the Valley of the Sun attracts "snowbirds" fleeing from the cold winters of the Northeast and Midwest. Here they find gloriously warm weather, world class facilities, and small town hospitality.

But Phoenix, with its modern migration, is just the latest in a long series of civilizations to appear in this valley north of the Superstition Mountains. The earliest known inhabitants are, today, called the Ho-Ho-Kam. The Ho-Ho-Kam left remains which still dot the area, including the remarkable Casa Grande monument, a multi-level structure found near Phoenix's Skyport airport. These remains date from 1100 A.D. to approximately 1450.

Around 1450, the Ho-Ho-Kam disappeared from the Phoenix area. Some say they migrated northward and evolved into the Hopi Indians of today. Whatever the cause, the Ho-Ho-Kam abandoned their home of 350 years.

Their place was taken by the Pima Indians, who, along with the Maricopa tribe, remain in the greater Phoenix area to this day.

Two large reservations exist in central Arizona that are home to the Pima and Maricopa Indian nations (see Fig. 1).

The smaller of the two, the Salt River Reservation, lies northeast of Phoenix. To the south, sprawling across 372,000 acres lies the Gila River Reservation, home to the Gila River Indian Community of almost 12,000 people.

The Gila River Indian Community is basically an agricultural community in the northern Sonoran desert that dates back to 1939. The Gila River community is divided into seven districts and its tribal headquarters is in the small town of Sacaton, AZ. The community is headed by a governor, currently the honorable Thomas R. White, whose terms runs until December, 1990.

The Gila River Indian Community possesses both a community seal and flag.

The seal (Fig. 2) shows a Sonoran desert landscape dominated by a large Saguaro cactus; the Gila River reservation includes the northernmost natural range for these giant cacti.

Color usage in the seal varies slightly in the few examples I have seen. The seal shown here is from the office of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs in Phoenix. On it, the lettering and inner ring are black, while the outer ring that contains the writing is a sand-buff color.

In the landscape, the saguaro is green, the hills are various shades of purple, they sky is light blue, the sun, orange. The foreground on this particular rendition is divided into seven sections (the seven districts) of green and tan, and separated by white borders. Other versions of the seal do not show this division of the land.

The giant saguaro sits on a bluff of dark tan, and at the base of the seal, the year 1939 appears in silver.

The flag of the Gila River Indian Community (Fig. 3) is white. Centered thereon is a simplified map of the state of Arizona, in a copper color - remember, Arizona is the Copper state. The map is bordered in a thick black outline.

Within the map is a stylized Indian shield in white, bordered in black and bearing seven black feathers, one for each of the districts.

Overlapping the shield is a large outlined map of the Gila River reservation showing the seven districts and the Gila River by means of black lines. The outer border of the reservations is delineated by a heavy black line, as well.

Above the map, yet within the shield, is a sort of stick figure, again, in black. This figure, according to the staff at the Tribal Headquarters, represents "the man in the maize," an ancient Indian legend.

The writing on the flag, all within the map of Arizona, is also black and identifies the community and the two Indian nations from which it is composed.

My immediate reaction, upon seeing the flag, was that its colors had to have been inspired by the colors used in ancient and traditional Indian pottery of the area. I hope that is a valid impression, because I think it is a subtlety including the long history of the Pima and Maricopa into, what is essentially, a modern device - the flag.

Only three copies of the flag exist. One each in the offices of the Governor and Lt. Governor and the one shown here, which is also kept in the tribal headquarters.

Surprisingly, the tribal council chambers does not have a flag, and no flag flies outside the headquarters or other tribal properties.

The flag shown here was made on the reservation. The material is cotton with the emblem painted on. This particular flag is one-sided, the reverse being plain white (I believe that is because it is used as a wall hanging). Overall dimensions of the flag are approximately 3' x 6'.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Gila River tribal headquarters and the Gila River Arts & Crafts Center for the assistance in compiling the information contained in this article.
ON USA MILITARY FLAGS
COLORS AND STREAMERS

PART 5 (Continued)

by James B. Lipinski

**LORRAINE**

Fig 7 FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE, WW I

The French Croix de Guerre is a unit award made by France to American units during both World War I and World War II, for exceptional combat performance. The streamer is a combination of red and green stripes, with golden yellow inscription thereon. Two awards of the Croix de Guerre to the same unit entitles the unit to the Fourragere, a shoulder looped braided device, with metal tip, in the medal's colors of green and red, worn by all unit members. (The awards need not have been made for the same war; one could be for WWI action, and the second for WWII action.) Two additional citations by the French government, for a total of four, result in the award of the Medaille Militaire, with the streamer depicted in Figure 3, and change of the fourragere to the MM colors of yellow and green. The MM streamer is green and golden yellow, with scarlet inscription. [The author, in the role of Regimental Adjutant, was placed in the unenviable position of reading the text of the Medaille Militaire citation to the paraded 16th Infantry Regiment during the World War II period. Since the text contained a number of French words, the reader, with only “African and Normandy ‘pidgin’ French”, was undoubtedly saved simply by the fact that no public address system was used and probably very few people heard the actual mispronunciations.]

**NORMANDY**

Fig 8 FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE, WW II

The World War II version of the Croix de Guerre is contrasted with that of World War I by a difference in the arrangement of streamer stripes, but the same colors as its predecessor. The Star and the Palm are details of the citation and are applicable to both versions.

**ITALY**

Fig 9 CROCE AL MERITO DI GUERRA
ITALY

An example of awards by the Italian government, the Croce al Merito di Guerra is a blue and white streamer, with the inscription in golden yellow.

**MUNSAN-NI**

Fig 10 ROK PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation streamer is of green, white and red, with the inscription in dark blue (shown in white here for contrast). Centered 5 inches from the hoist is the Korean Taeguk in red and blue, with red uppermost. This award entitles each member of the cited unit to a badge on the right breast signifying the award to the unit.

The foreign awards to units described here are but a portion of the total made to US units. Additional countries which have granted awards engendering streamers include Belgium (Croix de Guerre and Fourragere); Luxembourg (Croix de Guerre); Philippines (Presidential Unit Citation); Netherlands (Military Order of William with orange lanyard); Greece (Chryssou Aristion Andrias); and Portugal (Ordem da Torre E Espada).

**COMBAT INFANTRY BRIGADE**

Fig 11 COMBAT INFANTRY UNIT

The Combat Infantry streamer is awarded to Infantry units when 65 percent or more of the unit has been awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, signifying service in actual combat. [The word Infantry is emphasized by the author in recognition of the current controversy occasioned by non-Infantry personnel of the Panama incursion pressing for exception to the rules.] Subsequent generations of the some award add a star to the streamer, as does each additional award place a star on the individual soldier's badge. The streamer is white, embroidered in blue.

**EXPERT INFANTRY BATTALION**

Fig 12 EXPERT INFANTRY UNIT

This streamer is awarded any Infantry organization which has successfully completed the rigorous training and comprehensive individual and unit testing which qualifies the members to wear the Expert Infantry Badge. This streamer, too, is white, embroidered in blue.

**COMBAT MEDICAL BRIGADE**

Fig 13 COMBAT MEDICAL UNIT

The extraordinarily brave medical personnel who perform so courageously in combat situations earn their unit the Combat Medical streamer when 65 percent of the members have been awarded the Combat Medical Badge. The streamer is maroon and white, with lettering in white.

Medical units are similarly authorized on EXPERT MEDICAL UNIT streamer when 65 percent have successfully passed the difficult tests, as a unit. The same badges and colors apply.

**SHILOH**

Fig 14 CIVIL WAR, FEDERAL SERVICE

**SECOND MANASSAS**

Fig 15 CIVIL WAR, CONFEDERATE SERVICE

Among the more interesting campaign streamers carried on organizational colors are those of the Civil War period. Figure 14 depicts the streamer awarded for Federal Service in that conflict. Figure 15 features the streamer granted for Confederate Service in the same controversy.

No unit of the Regular Army has a streamer for Confederate service. Army National Guard units which were defecting units during that period and saw active service against the Federal forces are authorized to carry the Confederate streamer. An example is the Virginia National Guard's 116th Infantry, which has Confederate battle streamer.

Both streamers are blue and gray, with the inscription in golden yellow. The colors are inverted for the Confederate service streamer. The WAR SERVICE streamer (not illustrated) is awarded to color bearing units which served in a theater or area of operations and were not authorized service streamers. The streamer is of the colors of the campaign streamers for a given war and, in every case, is without inscription.

**SUMMARY**

It is refreshing to the vexillologist, particularly the of soldier type, to see that the Army has a definitive program to perpetuate the Organizational Colors as a method of visibly recording unit histories. Although little or no changes have been made in any Organizational Colors since before World War II, the streamer concept has enabled the Colors to remain updated in a timely and dignified fashion.
The Golden Gate Area Vexillological Association (GAVA) held its third quarterly meeting on Sunday afternoon, 9 September 1990, in the flag-adorned backyard bungalow of longtime NAVA member Martin Francs of San Lorenzo, CA. In attendance with Martin were Gil Vegas of Sacramento, Phil Allen from Berkeley, Rich Kenny from Oakland, Scott Guenter, and John L. Lindert from Minnesota. The meeting address is P.O. Box 64422, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55164-0422 (telephone 1-800-669-9999), offers “Wear-the-World T-Shirts and Sweatshirts.” They have maps of the continents and 14 flags of nations (Austria, Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United States, and United Kingdom) printed on the front and back of each. The guaranteed address on white stock in 12 schools projects as they learn about historic events.

Eight other national flags ‘address on white stock with blue name and address letters. They come in two their own stationery and notes, decorate envelopes, and highlight so you can learn about countries and their flags while you shower, shave, or brush your teeth! Made of high-quality opaque vinyl, it does not need any need; a liner. It measures 72” x 72” and has 12 triple-reinforced holes for curtain hooks.

WIRELESS has a unique “World Map Shower Curtain” that features a full-color map of the world plus national flags in color along the bottom so you can learn about countries and their flags while you shower, shave, or brush your teeth! Made of high-quality opaque vinyl, it does not need a liner. It measures 72” x 72” and has 12 triple-reinforced holes for curtain hooks.

WIRELESS features a board game called “Where in the World?” which offers six different levels of play from “Crazy Countries” (for younger children) to the challenging “Ambassador” which explores relationship between geography and current events. Includes 6 regions boards, 174 country cards with flags printed on them, playing pieces, a dice, and the name will remain as is. Lynn also proposed flags be designed regarding the time he has allotted the members of the New England Vexillological Association convened at 11:15 a.m. at the High Flying Flag Company in Greenfield, Massachusetts on September 11, 1990. The meeting was hosted by Pam Anderson and was attended by Rev. John Szalo, Lynn Knights, and Jim Craft.

The meeting began with the reading of the past meeting’s minutes, which were unanimously passed. Jim read three letters dealing with correspondence to NAVA President, Don Healy, concerning two matters of issue to members of the New England Chapter. The two concerns being the annual NAVA keynote speaker being made optional, and her/his selection being made according to a set of criteria. The other matter dealt with the impact the Canadian Flag Association’s possible annual meetings would have on Canadians attending future NAVA meetings when held in the United States.

Lynn next read a letter from Vice President of NAVA, Scott Guenter, regarding the time he has allotted the members of the New England Chapter to present their workshop in Toronto. Lynn also passed around a recent newsletter of GAVA, the Golden Gate Vexillological Association. John then displayed a letter he had received from Mark Liss, which led to a debate among the group as to whether the new Bay area member Ron Hesson, whose vexillological knowledge and standards (bad pun but true meaning) will be heartily welcomed on both the regional and national levels.

Martin began the meeting with an account of the methods he used in doing patriotic presentations for schools and communities, and he showed the group the variety of media forms, vexillological memorabilia, and actual flags he employed in such presentations. The group then reviewed and discussed the amended NAVA by-laws that would be discussed at the general meeting of NAVA 24 in Toronto. This was followed by a discussion of GAVA’s goals and resources. A flag design contest was announced for members to select a GAVA flag at the next meeting. John L. Lindert offered thoughts on his plan for a database accumulation of non-governmental flags sighted in the United States, which led to a general, informative discussion of Bay area and Sacramento city flags. New member Ron Hesson shared photographs of a remarkable flag display of 4’ by 6’ he has created and he reminded the group of the need to be vigilant to old flag regulations with changing governments. Rich Kenny left the group with a challenge to help identify a mysterious banner he procured at a flea market.

All in all, everyone present agreed it was a worthwhile afternoon, both educational and entertaining. Any NAVA members in the Northern California/Nevada area are cordially invited to join the group for its next meeting, Sunday, 9 December 1990 at 2:00 p.m., at the home of Scott Guenter, 11 S. 66th Street, San Jose, CA. Please call ahead of time. Scott can be reached at (408) 295-1425. For those planning ahead, the spring GAVA meeting will be at the home of Phil Allen, 856 Jones Street, Berkeley, CA, on Sunday 10 March 1991 at 2:00 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIANS HOLD THIRD MEETING

by Scott Guenter

The fourth meeting of the New England Chapter of the North American Vexillological Association convened at 11:15 a.m. at the High Flying Flag Company in Greenfield, MA, on September 11, 1990. The meeting was hosted by Pam Anderson and was attended by Rev. John Szalo, Lynn Knights, and Jim Craft.

The meeting began with the reading of the past meeting’s minutes, which were unanimously passed. Jim read three letters dealing with correspondence to NAVA President, Don Healy, concerning two matters of issue to members of the New England Chapter. The two concerns being the annual NAVA keynote speaker being made optional, and her selection being made according to a set of criteria. The other matter dealt with the impact the Canadian Flag Association’s possible annual meetings would have on Canadians attending future NAVA meetings when held in the United States.

Lynn next read a letter from Vice President of NAVA, Scott Guenter, regarding the time he has allotted the members of the New England Chapter to present their workshop in Toronto. Lynn also passed around a recent newsletter of GAVA, the Golden Gate Vexillological Association. John then displayed a letter he had received from Mark Liss, which dealt with nominating Ms. Dorothy Claybourne to honorary NAVA membership. Lynn then proposed the name, “New England Chapter of the North American Vexillological Association” be changed to “NEVA” — “New England Vexillological Association”. John made a counter proposal to retain our current name, on the grounds that we are not an independent vexillological association but rather a chapter of an existing vexillological association that being NAVA. John’s proposal passed unanimously and the the name will remain as is. Lynn also proposed flags be designed for the officers of the chapter. John and Pam both stated that it is too early in the chapter’s development to have officer’s flags. Lynn’s idea to design a flag for his own office’s flag was delayed at this time.

At 12:20 the business meeting ended and Pam gave a quick tour of her flag shop describing some flag making techniques. Then everyone traveled to Prescott Park in Portsmouth for a brown bag lunch. After lunch...
LETTERS...

September 25, 1990

Dear Grace,

Hope this reaches you in time for early use.

Could you help me to respond to the several inquiries I have had about Operation Desert Shield, please?

The answer: The Army has no plans at this time (Oct. 1, 90) to prescribe a logo for Operation Desert Shield for flags, patch or other insignia. There is no need, of course, depending on future developments, they probably will design a service medal for the operations.

Another bit of news: The new Army Regulations on flags has finally gone to the printer and should be out in a few weeks.

Thanks.

Yours truly,

James B. Lipinski

********

Dear NAVA Editor,

So the wheel has been invented! "Chapter" meetings are the way to go. The Aussie branch/chapter meets every 2nd month and has done so for five years. We have had a lot of fun over the years and so much "flag business" has been done.

New members are no longer isolated and see the faces of the "names".

Samuel Butler once said, "People are always good company when they are doing what they enjoy." Again, as Washington Irving said, "Enthusiasts soon understand each other." We in OZ have found these two sayings only too true. So get on with it!

Best vexillological wishes,

Steve Duke

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ROUNDUP ON THE EARTH FLAG...


From Walt Stockwell and from Mike Tancen, the addresses of the Earth Flag Co., Box 108, Middleville, NJ 07855, also included is this information:

The Earth Flag was created in 1969 by John McConnell, co-initiator with Margaret Mead of the Earth Society Foundation, a non-profit foundation in New York.

The Earth Flag was originally envisioned as "a flag for all people", a banner that would rise above the narrow bonds of parochialism and self-interest to foster allegiance and loyalty to the planet itself. Today, the Earth Flag is emerging as a universal symbol of peace, human rights, environmentalism, and social and economic justice.

The Earth Flag is a lovely four-color, graphic representation of the earth, screen-printed on blue.

(Continued from Page 10)

New England Chapter Meet

the members visited Fine's Bookstore and The Guild of Strawberry Banke, a store specializing in country store items, including some of vexillological interest.

At 3:00 p.m. everyone went to Pam's residence where the upcoming workshop on "Techniques of Vexillological Research" was discussed. The workshop will begin with Jim Croft describing proper procedures in doing research, which is based on an outline provided by John Szala. Next, Lynn Knights will present possible topics or themes for presentations, with Pam Anderson handing out a paper to every registrant listing these topics. Whitney Smith will state the need to specialize in topics and try to encourage members to attempt presentations.

Finally, Lynn proposed that the chapter offer to host NAVA 27 somewhere in New England, with the first possible site being Portland, Maine. The proposal passed 3 to 0, with 1 abstained vote. Lynn also offered to host the next chapter meeting at 10:30 a.m. in Concord, New Hampshire on Saturday, November 3, 1990, State Capitol Building. Bring a brown bag lunch.

WELCOME...

TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

CHRISTOPHER ALBRIGHT (Student), 10059 Glenhollow Ct., Brecksville, Ohio 44141. — Flags of countries, for school projects.

ANDY BEJARANO, JR. (Student), 2078 Second Ave., Apt. 20A, New York, N.Y. 10029. — No interests listed.

JONATHAN BUBA (Student), 358 Salem St., Andrew, MA 08145. — No interests listed.

CALBERT A. CREE (Active), 3851 N. River Rd., West Lafayette, IN 47906. — History.

EMERSON FLAG COMPANY (Organization), 3150 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94124.

BRIAN J. ERICKSON (Active), 1343 Oak Path, San Antonio, TX 78258. — Collector/Designer.

ROBERT J. GAGNON (Active), 221 Avondale Rd., Ridgwood, NJ 07450. — No interests listed.

BENJAMIN E. GOBLE (Active), 19709 Kaka Circle, N. Ft. Myers, FL 33917. — Collection of about 50 historical flags.

CORAL MAY GROUT (Active), 464 Central St., Winchester, MA 01894. — Modern U.S., state and world. Collecting and lecturing since age nine.

RON HESSON (Active), 2165 Central Ave., #6, Alameda, CA 94501. — Flags of nations, collecting 4" x 6".

JAMES A. JONES (Active), P.O. Box 5, Silsbee, Texas 77656. — Texas Republic and Confederate.

JAMES W. KARR (Student), Minota Hagey Res., Rm. #314, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 Canada. — Effects on design and symbols on group cohesion and feelings of patriotism. Also Collector.

DAVID R. LEWELLEN (Student), W. 21 Hawthorne Rd., Spokane, WA 99218. — Collector, national and personal design. Coat of Arms and symbolism.


FLAGSTAFF FINIAL FINAGLING

KENTUCKY STATUTE 2.030(3):
"The emblem of the head of a flag staff used to display the flag of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be the Kentucky cardinal in an alert but restful pose, cast in bronze, brass or other suitable material."

RULE 1311. DISPLAY OF STATE FLAG:
"In order to comply with KRS 2.030(3) the emblem, on the head of the flag staff, if raptor-like appearance notwithstanding, used to display the flag of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in each Jefferson Circuit Courthouse shall be deemed to be a Kentucky Cardinal in an alert but restful pose."

Submitted by Member Richard M. Crosett

KENTUCKY COLORS


FIAC 1991

XIV CONGRESS OF VEXILOLOGY

The XIV International Congress of Vexillology will be held in Barcelona, Spain, June 30 - July 5, 1991. It will be hosted by the Asociacion Catalana de Vexillologia. More details about the Congress will appear in future issues. In the meantime you may write for details to the association: Asociacion Catalana de Vexillologia/ c/o Mineria 17.3.9/ 8039 Barcelona / Catalunya / Spain

host the next chapter meeting at 10:30 a.m. in Concord, New Hampshire on Saturday, November 3, 1990, State Capitol Building. Bring a brown bag lunch.
EDITOR'S NOTES...

Just received today, from Lee and Barbara Herold, "The Herolds of Rochester, Minnesota, request the honor of hosting NAVA 25 in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., in 1991. ... Barbara and I really enjoyed NAVA 24 and are enthusiastic about NAVA 25." We look forward to receiving information about the Twin Cities and NAVA 25, which will be printed in the forth coming issues of NAVA News in 1991. NAVA has never met in Minnesota and never north of Chicago within the central U.S. Make your plans now to set aside time next October to spend with your NAVA friends in Minnesota.

As you noticed when you read the minutes of the 24th Annual meeting (page two this issue), it was necessary to increase the dues substantially to pay for increased expenses in printing and mailing NAVA News, other communications and publications to the membership. The postage has been upgraded from Bulk to "Second Class", which means faster delivery service. Paper costs have also increased. DUES ARE PAYABLE AS OF JANUARY 1 (By-laws Article 3, E). YOU MAY take advantage of the current (1990) rate to pay 1991 dues if payment is made before December 15, 1990. This is NAVA's way of saying "thank you" for your present membership and for understanding that we must increase the dues in order to stay solvent. This is a ONE TIME OFFER, good only to December 15.

This Issue is mailed Second Class. The delivery time will be shorter. But remember this is a "late" issue because it includes the information from the Annual Meeting. Some members, who had to submit information, were driving and did not return home for several days. The copy usually goes to the printer by the first weekday of the month preceding the bi-month date, e.g. this issue would have been sent to the printer on October 22. The January/February copy will go to the printer on December 3.