NAVA 26, OCTOBER 9-11, 1992

Members of the NAVA 26 Convention Committee met at Dixie Flag Mfg. Co. in San Antonio on 16 May to further discuss plans for the upcoming meeting.

LOCALE

The convention site is the Emily Morgan Hotel, right across the street from the Alamo. Within easy walking distance are literally dozens of fine shops and restaurants (as well as scads of souvenir shops), many of which overlook the Paseo del Rio, the beautiful River Walk.

DISPLAYS

Rich Kenny is excited - his famous display of city flags will actually be held on site this year! As for the rest of us, the usual tables will be available for items for sale, trade, or display.

FLAG

The convention committee has selected a flag. Having received about fifteen entries from four vexillographers, the decision was not all that easy. The final design is a modification of one submitted by John Gomez, of San Antonio. The flag as approved is horizontally divided blue over green, fimbriated white. The dividing line renders a silhouette of the Alamo, San Antonio's most famous landmark. A red "V" for vexillology, also fimbriated white, is superimposed over the field, and bears two white, five-pointed stars on the upper portions of each arm and a single white, six-pointed star at the base. The total number of star-points is twenty-six. The colors reflect San Antonio's "Tex-Mex" heritage.

PRIZES

ALL ATTENDING MEMBERS will receive a full size obsolete national flag. Inside each box will be a 4x6" version of the same obsolete flag. A few of the boxes will contain a second obsolete 4x6" flag, which will win the lucky recipient a full size version of that same flag.

Other prizes to be given away include 3x5" sets of the Six Flags of Texas and flags of the Confederacy, a set of 12x18" US Armed Forces flag, including the POW/MIA flag, and various 4x6" flag sets, including complete US States, United Nations, and OAS sets with bases.

We are still working on getting more door prizes and give-away items for attendees. Being NAVA's twenty-fifth anniversary, we really want to go crazy this year.

SCHEDULE

With all these valuable prizes, donated by various Active and Organizational members, you won't want to arrive too late or leave too soon (you have to be there to win).

Plans still call for Vexi-Jeopardy, followed by a joint NAVA/NIFDA flag mixer, featuring Tex-Mex hors d'oeuvres*, cash bar and authentic, live, Mariachi music on Friday night. Saturday will be given over to the business meeting, sightseeing, and the banquet dinner.

Now, before you get frightened off, sightseeing in San Antonio is great! This city is rich in vexillological history and flag displays, from Fort Sam Houston's Medical Museum to the Institute of Texan Cultures, to the Alamo itself. After the meeting, you might wish to check out Fiesta Texas, or visit SeaWorld of Texas, where you can see a whale in its natural habitat - the hills of south Texas(??).

Unless the number of papers to be given requires more time, all presentations will be slated for Sunday morning and afternoon. So don't schedule an early flight home! Monday is a holiday for most of us anyway, so you probably won't be late for work. If you should have a problem scheduling a flight out Sunday night, call NAVA member Gus Trachio, whose day job in a travel agency has made him invaluable in the past. His number is in the membership listing.

FUN AND GAMES

The qualifying questions for Vexi-Jeopardy have been canceled. Instead, three contestants will be chosen at random from among all who wish to participate. Prizes will be awarded based on scoring. As an added bonus, those people whose names are not drawn (i.e., the audience) will be asked to "guess the winner". The names of those who guess correctly will be entered in a drawing for a special prize.

Submitted by Dave Pawson

*It will not be a buffet dinner as reported in the last issue.

CALLING ALL PAPERS

Yes, now the official notice! It is time to submit your request to give a presentation at NAVA 26. Enclosed in this newsletter is a "Presentation Request Form". This must be filled out and returned to me (Rich Kenny) as prescribed on the form. Only those forms that are filled out and returned as prescribed will be considered for presentation time.

There was some question as to the request on the Convention application form asking if you were desiring to give a presentation. This is only an information of interest question and does not consider you for a presentation. You must, as aforementioned, fill out the "Presentation Request Form". This is only to clear any questions that might arise from the Convention application form.

Please be as complete as possible, as soon as possible so the decisions can be made, and you will have plenty of time to polish you talk and the program can be set and finalized. Many good talks are anticipated this year and our schedule will permit only so many. So good presentation and pertinent subjects will be looked upon most highly.

I am looking forward to hearing from many of you.

Rich Kenny, Vice-Pres., Program Committee, NAVA 26
A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT... Scot Guenter

I recently received correspondence from a member who felt a bit distanced from NAVA activities. Unable to attend annual meetings due to costs, prior commitments, or his occupational requirements, he lamented the feeling he had that NAVA was a two-tiered organization: on one level were those members who regularly attended national meetings of our society, on another those who participated vicariously through regular reading and receiving NAVA NEWS. Having suggested that the former group made the decisions for running the organization and sometimes (perhaps unwittingly) neglected the needs, concerns, and perspectives of the membership at large.

As head of the executive board, I must admit that I can understand this member’s concern that his representative voice be heard in the decision-making process for our association. (As a voting citizen of the United States in 1992, I am also familiar with the complaint that nobody in charge is responding to the issues that truly concern me!) Let me reassure you that NAVA is YOUR organization; it is a democratic society dedicated to the scholarly study of flags and their functions in human experience. To keep our non-profit association that covers geographical territory from the Arctic Circle to the Caribbean (with associate membership from around the entire globe) functioning efficiently, it is necessary to draw on volunteer support for various committee duties and organizational positions from members actively involved, and often those who regularly attend annual meetings have demonstrated such commitment to vexillology, as well as developing an acquaintance—usually, a friendship—with other vexillologists, be they merchants, manufacturers, scholars, collectors, hobbyists, or students.

There is room for more involvement in NAVA on both levels that the member has described. For those who cannot make it to San Antonio this Autumn, there are regional groups that gather (call them chapters, call them independent associations, call them whatever you want: they are interested and interesting vexillologists who gather to share flag knowledge and flag fun). Is there a group near you? If so, check it out. If not, write to a nearby member or two listed in the new directories recently distributed by our Treasurer and start your own regional society, consider pumping some fresh blood and information into it. Our editor welcomes columns and we all enjoy learning more about flags. So, to paraphrase JFK, ask not what NAVA can do for you, ask what you can do for NAVA.

But if you can fit a trip to Texas into your schedule next Canadian Thanksgiving/U.S. Columbus Day weekend, by all means try to join us. (And for those of you who consider this too far, note that the executive board strives to regularly move the meetings: this year we will gather in Maine, in 1994 in the state of Oregon.) Speaking from personal experience, I found my first annual meeting (Kanso City, 1985) such a fascinating weekend that I was soon “hooked” and have attended regularly ever since. Pete Van der Putte, Dave Pawson, and the rest of the Host Committee are working hard to put together a wonderful experience for us in San Antonio, and I’d sincerely like to welcome many “first timers” at our special 25th anniversary annual gathering. And I hope that you, reading this right now, are someone I can chat with about flags, in the shadow of the Alamo, while we feast on burritos and tacos, listening to the lively music of the mariachis.

In the ongoing debates of boundary definitions for what are acceptable or unacceptable uses of the design of the national banner in commerce, industry, and daily life, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office recently ran into another indication of how changing social, cultural, and political values can impact on uses of the American flag and definitions of patriotism. Joy Critchley, an artist and AIDS activist, started a prophylactic distribution business in 1991 which he named the Old Glory Condom Corporation. He designed a logo that included an unfurled red, white, and blue condom-pendant that certainly evoked an association with the image of an American flag. Examining attorney Rachel Blue denied Critchley’s request for trademark registration, claiming it was “scandalous,” “shocking,” and downright offensive.

In an appeal heard last May, Blue defended her decision. “It doesn’t matter why people would be offended,” she said, “just ‘simply that they would be.’” Critchley’s lawyer argued that the company was being “singled out” for political reasons, and that its First Amendment rights were being violated.

Has the reality of the AIDS crisis created a situation where definitions of patriotism should extend to values of safe or safer sex? Each Old Glory Condom comes with a “pledge” which begins “We believe it is patriotic to protect and save lives.” A portion of the money received for each condom sold is donated to fighting AIDS.

People will take a variety of positions on the appropriateness of linking the image of the national banner with a condom. The reality of the HIV virus infection as an epidemic that is spreading—yes, it continues to spread—in a variety of diverse populations both nationally and globally (that is, it is NOT just a gay disease, as some would argue) is one that our society must confront. Our government is not doing enough in the areas of health care and research, and the problem will intensify in the decade ahead. If putting a flag on a condom can get even one person to stop and think why someone might consider safe sex “patriotic,” if only one life is saved as a result of this, then I think perhaps the greater moral good has been done. Others, I am certain, would disagree. Whatever your opinion, KEEP STUDYING THOSE FLAGS...SEE YOU IN SAN ANTONIO!

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SUMMARY REPORT OF THE NAVA BYLAWS SPECIAL COMMITTEE

From: The Bylaws Special Committee
Lee L. Herold, Chair
Lynn Knights, Vice Chair
Charles "Kim" Spain, Jr.

To: The Executive Board of the North American Vexillological Association

June 1, 1992

At the 1991, 25th annual meeting in Minneapolis a bylaws special committee to study the issue of official chapters was appointed by the President.

The committee contacted local groups and many individuals to solicit their input. We essentially viewed three options.

1. Maintain the status quo (2), encourage local groups to join as organizational members, (3) formally incorporate local groups into NAVA’s structure as official chapters.

After studying the responses and considering the issues, the committee’s findings and conclusions are as follows:

1. We encourage the presence of local groups. Many members cannot attend the annual conventions, and many like to—or want to—be involved in NAVA’s activities.

2. Because NAVA is a volunteer, nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation, changes in its structure raise serious legal and practical issues as to how NAVA “does business.”

The executive board would have to supervise chapter activities. Chapters may need to formally incorporate in their respective areas, etc. Chapters could significantly increase the work, responsibility, and potential legal liability of the volunteer executive board members.

3. Maintaining the status quo does not affect local groups official status. We believe groups do want and deserve official status.

4. Less than one-fourth of NAVA’s current membership participates or resides in an area in which a local group currently exists. NAVA’s primary focus must continue to be providing the best possible service to “all” members.

5. Local groups would consider the cost of paying dues to NAVA a hardship. Conversely, NAVA has no funds to support chapters.

We conclude that the best solution until membership grows significantly is that NAVA encourage local groups to join as organizational members under the existing bylaws, with a vote, and amend the bylaws to allow the executive board the discretion to waive payment of dues for groups with the aims and goals similar to NAVA. This proposal embodies the best of both worlds: (1) recognition of local groups as part of NAVA, (2) little legal or administrative restrictions on either NAVA or the local group.

Accordingly, the committee’s recommendations are as follows:

1. NAVA should encourage local groups to join as organizational members.

2. The bylaws should be amended to allow the executive board to waive payment of dues for local groups at the board’s discretion.

3. Local groups should use the term association, rather than chapter in their names.

Submitted to the executive board on June 1, 1992. If you have comments or suggestions, please contact any committee member. Please see the note below.

Lee Herold - 1611 SW 1st St., Rochester, MN 55902-0361, USA.
Lynn Knights - P.O. Box 503, Millford, NH 03055, USA.
Charles Spain, Jr. - 1512 Woodstown Rd., #3, Austin, TX 78703-3345, USA.

For a complete copy of the committee’s report, please contact the committee’s chair, Lee Herold, prior to August 1st in order to meet the publishing deadline.

Lee L. Herold, Chair
Bylaws Special Committee of the North American Vexillological Association
The earliest Europeans to settle in San Antonio were Spanish priests and presidial soldiers. The priests were there to Christianize and Hispanicize the more willing Native Americans. The soldiers were there to protect the missions and subdue those tribes that were not so willing to accept Spanish rule.

It was soon realized that the best way to secure Spain's vast frontier from foreign and native encroachment, it was to populate the area with Spaniards. Finding families willing to relocate in Texas was nearly impossible. The proposed colony would be hundreds of miles from civilization, surrounded by hostile Indians, and would act as a buffer to French encroachment.

The challenge was finally accepted by a group of sixteen families from the Canary Islands. In addition to economic and material aid, the Crown promised the head of each family the title of Hidalgo (the lowest rank of Spanish nobility) and their community a grant of arms. Thus in 1721, Don Alvaro de Zúñiga, Duke of Bexar, was born the Villa de San Fernando de Bejar. It was named in honor of His Serene Highness, Fernando, Prince of the Asturias, son of the king of Spain.

Possibly because of a bureaucratic oversight the villa never received a grant of arms. This was little concern to the illiterate and struggling farmers of San Fernando. Basic survival, not noble amenities, was the order of the day in those early years. The matter would soon be forgotten. Even the name San Fernando would fall into disuse. The cluster of missions and villages along the river would become known collectively as San Antonio.

During the years of Spanish and Mexican rule a number of government seals were used but apparently no seals were created specifically for San Antonio or the district of Bexar.

The Texas Revolution brought not only political and social change, it also changed Texas symbolism. The arms of the Republic of Texas influenced the design of the seals of San Antonio and Bexar County (Fig. 1 and 2). There seems to be no record of the original adoption of the seals, but apparently they have been in use since at least early statehood.

In 1925 Mayor John W. Tobin saw the need for a city coat-of-arms. He tasked Johannes (Hans) C. Scholze, a recent immigrant from Dresden, Germany, with designing and carving a "city emblem" (Fig. 3). Although never officially adopted it was used on official city documents and letterhead. It was also adopted for use as a seal.

Although the emblem has the heraldic hatching for the colors red, white, and blue, in practice the entire arms is rendered in gold. In one example the hatching in the base half of the shield is misinterpreted as 13 white and black pales. The city seal is embazoned on the shield and the Alamo serves as its crest. The scroll contains the motto "LIBERTAS CUNABULA." Latin for "Cradle of Liberty" referring to the 1836 battle at the Alamo. The entire arms is enclosed in a baroque frame.

In December of 1971 Thomas A. Wilson of the Texas Hispanic Foundation presented to city and county officials designs for coats-of-arms (Figs. 4 and 5). The designs had been previously approved and cataloged by Fernando Muñoz Altheo, King of Arms of Spain. The coats-of-arms were officially presented to the city and county at a ceremonial ball on 19 December 1971.

The arms of Bexar County are symbolic of its history. The first quarter of argent, a bend sable, and chains orle or are from the arms of Don Alvaro de Zúñiga, Duke of Bexar. The second quarter azure with Mission San Francisco de la Espada or is symbolic of the Church and its legacy in San Antonio. The third quarter of vert with an eagle displayed or is symbolic of two nations — the Aztec eagle and the American eagle. The fourth quarter gules with a mullet and cannon argent represent Texas and the many battles fought in San Antonio. It is topped with a Spanish ducal coronet.

The arms of San Antonio tell two stories. The dexter half is the arms of St. Anthony of Padua. It is divided per pall: inverted, or, gules, and ermine, a Tau (St. Anthony's) cross azure. In sinister gules, a mullet and the Alamo argent. The design is completed with a mural coronet.

The city formally adopted the coat-of-arms on 17 February 1972 with some slight artistic modifications (Fig. 6). The mullet was made to look more like a Texas Lone Star and the Alamo is rotated slightly to present a more frontal view.

Apparently city officials were not satisfied with the coat-of-arms. On 22 October 1985, Mayor Henry Cisneros moved to readopt the old city emblem. The motion was passed and the emblem has replaced the arms on city letterhead and other documents. The arms are still recognized by the city but are no longer used in any capacity.

SEALS AND ARMS OF SAN ANTONIO AND BEXAR COUNTY

By John H. Gamez

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

The city coat-of-arms. It was later changed to the current version shown in Fig. 3.

The seal of Bexar County, Texas.

The coat-of-arms of San Antonio, Texas.

The coat-of-arms of Bexar County, Texas, as adopted in 1972.

The coat-of-arms of San Antonio, Texas, as adopted in 1972.


In Slovenia, Croatia celebrate Wall (fall fimbriations), in the body of the issue, incorrect or proposed flags are the flags of Mecklenburg-Pomerania. This is likely a reference to the historical flags of the region.

The Cook Islands paper from the NA Info-Bulletin (Jan-Apr '92) - reports on a reprint of Scot Guenter's paper from the NAVA 24 meeting in Toronto, "The Power of Place, the Power of Icon, Intersections for Vexillology"; a history of the flags of the Cook Islands including the unusual first flag of the Prime Minister (see Fig. 1), and the history of Kurzhash flags.

A FLAG FOR ALL PEOPLE

A FLAG FOR THE EARTH

The Flag Bulletin (Jan-Apr '92) - celebrating 30 years devotes its entire double issue to recent flag changes in Africa including Congo, Benin and Somaliland. For those interested in subscription, it is $32 per year (6 issues), write the Flag Research Center, 3 Edgehill Rd., Winchester, MA 01890.

Continued on Page 5
The Governor of Georgia, Zell Miller, has announced support for removing the Confederate Battle flag from the current design of the state flag of Georgia. The following quotes, clips, and pictures are a compilation of news articles concerning this event culled from the New York Times, the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Trenton Times. Many other newspapers and magazines in addition to those mentioned carried similar reports on, or about May 29th, 1992, but these three suffice to present the status of the move.

"We need to lay the days of segregation to rest . . . we need to do what is right," said Gov. Miller, a first term Democrat.

Gov. Miller, noting the approach of the 1994 Super Bowl and the 1996 Summer Olympics, said "Clearly it is time for all of us to consider carefully the image we want to communicate about our state."

The object of the Governor's concern is a flag that "has flown as a defiant symbol of the segregationist South since 1956 when the Georgia legislature voted to adopt it to protest the tide of civil rights changes that were starting to engulf the nation and decisions by the United States Supreme Court ordering integration of public schools."

What we fly today is not a symbol of our heritage but the fighting flag of those who wanted to preserve a segregated South in the face of the Civil Rights movement," said Gov. Miller.

Earlier this month the Attorney General of Georgia, Mike Bowers, called for changing the flag. Past efforts have failed, not due to active opposition but have succumbed to "pervasive inertia" in the Georgia Legislature.

"It's an amazing development to have the Governor come out to our side" said Douglas Alexander, president of Georgians for the Flag, a group which has pressed for a change.

State Representative Frank Redding of Atlanta, who has introduced bills for the past six years aimed at changing the flag said "I think now, with the Governor supporting the idea, more people will be willing to show their support for the bill I've introduced."

No legislator interviewed by the New York Times would admit to being particularly proud of the segregationist defiance associated with the 1956 flag, but many suggested that their white constituents were far less excited about the symbol than most blacks.

Gov. Miller noted that the flag continues to offend a third of the state's population that is black.

House Speaker Thomas Murphy from rural Haralson County said he had always promised "my folks" that he would not vote to change the flag. "I personally don't see anything wrong with the flag we have," said Mr. Murphy.

Like Georgia, Mississippi includes the Confederate Battle flag in its design, but that flag dates back nearly a century, to 1894 and is not so closely tied to the anti-civil rights movements. Since the 1960s, however, two other southern states, Alabama and South Carolina fly the battle flag over their statehouses.

Today, the battle flag has been embraced by various white supremacist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan, making it even more controversial.

The proposed legislation would restore the design used between 1905 and 1956 which used three horizontal stripes of red-white-red where the battle flag currently sits.

Georgia's original state flag, designed in 1799, consisted of the state seal on a plain blue field. In 1879, the design was changed to modified "stars & bars" that eliminated the original seal. The 1905 design restored the state seal and put it on a blue band of the modified "stars & bars" version.

Gov. Miller noted that the 1905 version represented the "finer traditions of the South". He also noted that the 1905 design was the design used during many significant dates in the state's history, including the two world wars.

Both Earl Shinholster, regional director of the NAACP, and Rep. Redding, who is black, said the 1905 design, based upon the "stars & bars" as opposed to the battle flag, was a more benign symbol and would be less incendiary in the minds of Afro-Americans. Mr. Redding added that he and others who support a change "held out little chance of obliterating all references to the Confederacy from the state's official symbolism."

AND MORE

Received in early May (from John Szala) a report in the St. Augustine Record (4/25/92) about the "Flag Fuss in Georgia". Gov. Zell Miller said he was inclined to take on the fight now. "There are more important issues than how our flag looks," he said. "No one sits up at night worrying about that." (A month later changes in this attitude happened quickly.)

Received from Dave Pawson with another May 29th clipping, from the Dayton Daily News about the Georgia Flag, was the observation that "The proposal to revert to the old flag (pre-1956), while clearly removing, to many, the offensive Confederate battle flag, only replaces one Confederate symbol with another. If the Governor truly wishes to dissociate Georgia's flag from the Confederacy, it follows that a whole new design will be required. NAVA members may wish to point this out to Governor Miller, perhaps even submitting their own proposals for a modern, "seal-less" Georgia flag."

Continued from Page 2

Flagmaster - celebrating 21 years of publication devotes its seventieth issue to a review of its past two decades as well as updates on former Soviet states and Yugoslav states. Included is the three design used by Tatarstan, a flag of three horizontal stripes green over white over red in proportions 3:1:3 that was adopted November 29, 1991. It also shows the new Mongolian flag (yellow star deleted) and many others. For a subscription, contact the Honourable Secretary, The Flag Institute, 44 Middleton Rd. Acomb., York Y02 3AS, England. It costs 10 pounds a year for four issues.

Flagscan - highlights the New Zealand flag of the Battle of Plassey flag and reports on the flag of Baskortostan, a light blue, white and green horizontal tri-color bearing a golden seven-pointed flower in the hoist portion of the white stripe. Subscription: $18 Canadian or $20 US per year for four issues. Write the Canadian Flag Assn. 50 Heathfield Dr., Scarborough, Ont., Canada M1W 3B1.

VEXI-TIDBIT

In March 1992 the remaining republics of the Soviet Union, with the exception of Georgia, joined the United Nations. The four former republics of Kazakh S.S.R., Kirgiz S.S.R., Tukmenistan S.S.R., and Tadjikistan S.S.R. entered the U.S. with their republic flags each bearing a hammer and sickle in the upper hoist. Previously, the three old Soviet U.S.S.R. members of Byelorus (formerly Byelorussia S.S.R.), Ukrania, and Russia (which replaced the U.S.S.R. membership seat), had eliminated this Soviet symbol from their flags when they readopted their communist banners.

Indeed, it is ironic the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the freedom it has brought has also created a net gain of one flag bearing a hammer and sickle at the United Nations. (Information given to Jim Craft by Whitney Smith, April 1992)
COLLECTOR’S CORNER

“S” IS FOR SAUDI ARABIA
By Nick Artimovich

ST. CHRISTOPHER NEVIS
1967-1983 Vertical tricolor of V, Y, B. Centered on the Y is a N palm tree. (3'x5')
1983 - date Diagonal design. Upper hoist triangle is V. Lower fly triangle is R. Diagonal band is N, fimbriated with two W five-pointed stars, one point oriented towards upper hoist corner. (One manufacturer placed the stars in a vertical orientation leading some to believe a change in design had taken place. This star re-orientation was in error.)

ST. LUCIA
1967-1979 B field with N triangle fimbriated W on two upper sides. At base of N triangle is a low Y triangle (approx. 1/3 the height of the N triangle.) (4'x6')
1976 - date Height of Y triangle is increased to approximately one half the height of the N triangle.

ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES
1979 - 1985 Vertical tricolor of B, Y, V with W fimbriations between the B and Y and between the Y and V. Centered on the Y is a Breadfruit leaf with the arms of St. Vincent. (4'x6')
1985 - date W fimbriations deleted. Breadfruit leaf with arms replaced with three diamonds oriented to form the letter “V”.

SAMOA
1948 - 1949 R field with B canton. Fourth W star in “Southern Cross”.
1949 - date Fifth W star added to “Southern Cross”.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
1975 - date Three unequal horizontal stripes of V, Y, and V, with two N five-pointed stars on the Y stripe. R triangle at hoist. (Early illustrations of this flag show three horizontal stripes as equal in width but this is believed to be in error.)

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI ARABIA, 1973 - 1984

1959 - 1960 Flag of Mali Federation flown: vertical tricolor of V, Y, and R with N human figure in center. (3'x5')
1960 - date Upon Senegalese independence, N human figure was replaced with V five-pointed star.

SEYCHELLES

SIERRA LEONE
1961 - date Horizontal tricolor of V, W, B.

SINGAPORE
1959 - date Bicolor field, R over W. W crescent in upper hoist with 5 W five-pointed stars in pentagonal arrangement just to the right of crescent.

SOLOMON ISLANDS
1977 - date Y diagonal stripe from upper fly to lower hoist. Upper triangle of field is B containing 5 W five-pointed stars in an “X” arrangement. Lower fly is V.

SOMALIA
1954 - date B-- field with central W five-pointed star.

SOUTH AFRICA
1927 - date Horizontal tricolor of O, W, B. In center is combined flags of United Kingdom, Orange Free State, and Transvaal.

SPAIN
The State and Merchant flags of Spain follow interesting chronologies, therefore I will treat these two flags in separate categories. There is some overlap between the flags with the purple and red lower stripes because of the shifting power during the Spanish Civil War of the mid 1930s.

Merchant flag of Spain
1931 - 1939 Three equal horizontal stripes Y-R-P.
1936 - date Three horizontal stripes Y-R-Y in the proportions 1:2:1.

State flag of Spain
1875 - 1931 Three horizontal stripes Y-R-Y in the proportions 1:2:1. State arms consisting of upright crowned oval containing castle and lion. Arms set towards hoist. (5'x8')
1945 - 1978 Arms on eagle overlap R stripes at top and bottom. Arms modified slightly. (4'x6', 2'x3')
1978 - 1981 Arms again modified slightly by placing pillars on wings of eagle and relocating ribbon with motto above eagle’s head. (18'x30”)
1981 - date Arms modified significantly, similar to those used 1931-1939 except that circle containing three fleurs-de-lis added to center, among other changes.

SRI LANKA (CEYLON)
1948 - 1951 Maroon field with Y border, Y lion, and 4 Y finials, one in each corner of the field.
1951 - 1972 Vertical bars of V and O added to hoist of flag, also bordered in Y. (4'x6', 12'x18”)
1972 - 1978 Finials changed to “bo” leaves. (4'x6”)
1978 - date Details of leaves changed to be pointed and more curvy.

SUDAN
1956 - 1970 Horizontal tricolor of B, Y, V. (3'x5')
The jack (Fig. 1) used by warships of the Russian navy bore a striking resemblance to the British Union Jack. This may have been intentional. The jack was a red flag with a white St. George’s cross over which was superimposed a blue saltire and fimbriated in white.

Among the more hazardous operations conducted by any ship is the entering and leaving of a port. This is especially true when entering an unfamiliar port. The answer to this problem is to hire a pilot to guide the ship into and out of port.

A pilot is a qualified ship's captain who is intimately familiar with the passages and hazards of the port in which he works. In order to signal that you need a pilot, the ship could hoist Flag G or Signal PT of the International Code. The alternative was to raise the national pilot jack. This was usually the national jack with a broad white border.

Russia may have been the only country to have had two pilot signals, a civil or merchant pilot jack (Fig. 2) and a naval pilot jack (Fig. 3). The former was the civil ensign with a white border. It may have had a thin black delineation to differentiate between the white border and the upper white stripe. The latter was simply the jack with a white border. This may have been for naval use only.

During the First World War, military aircraft made their debut. To differentiate between friend and foe, they were marked with national emblems. In the British and French fashion, the wings were marked with the national roundel. It was basically a cockade version of the civil ensign (Fig. 4A), white, blue, and red from the inside out. Naval aircraft were further distinguished by having the naval ensign painted on the tail (Fig. 4B).

SOURCES

2. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
LOCAL HAPPENINGS

GAVA RETURNS TO SAN LEANDRO

The first meeting of our third year was most graciously hosted by Martin Francis in his well-appointed flag house. In attendance at this meeting were members: Ron Hesson, Phil Allen, Scot Guenter, Rich Kenny and host Martin Francis. As welcomed guests were Judge and Mrs. John T. Ball from San Jose. Judge Ball has gained notoriety for his collection of historic American flags, which have been framed and are displayed on the walls of his court room in San Jose. Judge Ball brought forth "show and tell" a flag, with documentation, that was part of the President Lincoln funeral train.

Rich shared an experience he had recently with a Southern California law firm who is presently working on a case involving the use of religiously significant symbols on Flags and/or Seals of Municipalities of the U.S. This could result in his being the recognized authority concerning U.S. City Flags throughout out the court system of the nation.

Scot shared information on the Maine Vexillology pamphlet as well as a letter from Florence Hutchinson delineating the genealogy of Betsy Ross and her roll in the design of the U.S. Flag. Ron shared news of the new 4"x6" flags of the new independent nations created by the demise of Communist Russia, those being Russia, Ukraine, Belarus. He also showed Fr. Polynesia, Congo, Iraq, Cambodia, San Marino and Armenia. Ron explained that the other seven former Soviet republics were not yet available. Phil showed his drawings of several "fictitious" flags as seen from old movies and television. Martin's contribution, other than his usual table of delightful repast, could be seen on the wall space engulfling the room as well as in the next room and the adjoining yard space.

News shared with the group is that John Tutor, previous owner of Paramount Flag Company in San Francisco and Jim Ferrigan, previous manager of The Flag Store in San Francisco and previous Vice-President of NAVA, are back in the flag business. They recently opened, "The Flag Store", 520 Broadway, Sonoma, CA 95476. The Grand Opening will be appropriately on June 14, which is most significant in Sonoma and have invited GAVA to meet with them to celebrate this momentous occasion. Festivities generally begin between 10 and 11 a.m. in the the town square. We will gather at The Flag Store at about 1:00 p.m. for our informal meeting. Late Flash! The Sons of the Golden West will have a ceremonial flag raising on the square at 11 a.m. followed by a Barbeque (for a nominal charge).

Submitted by Rich Kenny

GREAT WATERS CHAPTER

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1992
CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Great Waters Chapter met at the new quarters of FLAGS U.S.A. in the historic O'Bryonville neighborhood of Cincinnati with Vice President Peter Kinderman and his sister, Terri Amann, acting as hosts. Prior to the business meeting, invited guests David and Don Lory, who together with their sister (not present) are heirs to their grandfather's extensive flag collection, gave an absorbing presentation. The Lory brothers began with a description of their collection, containing hundreds of flags, many of great historical interest. They had brought a sample of a couple dozen flags with them and explained what they knew about them. One of the flags, an original 13-star flag from the 18th century, elicited the most attention. Members found the talk extremely interesting and urged the brothers to consider a presentation at an annual NAVA meeting.

During the business meeting that followed, Peter Kinderman, following up on his charge to investigate possible hotels and activities for a proposal for NAVA 29 to be held in Cincinnati in 1995, reported on possible hotel sites and amenities with each. He also said that he had come across a number of interesting vexillological attractions for a tour, including the historical Ft. Washington flag. In sum, the members were very favorably impressed with Peter's work and agreed to sponsor a proposal at the next NAVA meeting in October 1992 for approval by NAVA's membership for a meeting in the Cincinnati area in 1995.

Some questions raised by the NAVA Bylaws Committee were discussed. Peter Kinderman suggested that the committee might investigate how other national organizations handle the various problem areas identified by the committee. One suggestion was that they form a committee, that of having chapters join NAVA as organizational members, was not favored by the members, since such membership incurs an expense that does not seem to justify much in the way of return.

As the next item of business, it was decided to continue our meetings every six months. At the invitation of Glenn Nolan, we will meet in Harrison, Ohio, at 1:45 p.m. on Saturday, November 14, 1992; details to be announced in the Fall.

Election of officers for 1992-93 followed, with the same officers being re-elected to serve for another year: President, Glenn Compton; Vice President, Peter Kinderman; and John Purcell, Secretary. It was decided to have the President continue in the office of Treasurer for at least the next year.

As his first act in the role of Treasurer for 1992-93, Glenn Compton reminded the members that $5 are due for the year. Members who did not attend should send $5 to Glenn at 3075 Mountville Drive, Kettering, Ohio 45440-1422. All interested persons in the Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio area who are not yet members are most welcome and invited to join.

As the final item of business, Peter Kinderman presented a large 3'x5' Great Waters flag to the chapter as a gift from FLAGS U.S.A. President Compton accepted on behalf of the chapter, amidst much acclaim by those present.

After the business meeting was adjourned, members enjoyed pleasant refreshments while taking part in the ever-popular "Show and Tell" displaying flags from their collections. One of the more interesting of these was a dark red velvet "Lenin" flag fringed in gold obtained recently by Peter Kinderman. The very large flag, made for a Communist Party organization but evidently never delivered, depicts a medallion-like profile of Lenin facing the left. The flag was displayed on a bright red circle surrounded by a gold band in the center of the obverse, with gold lettering below in Russian spelling out the name of the organization.

On the reverse of the flag is a full-color rendition of the former Soviet arms in the center of the flag's field. Other new items included the personal flags of Adam and Jan Stolfi, and their new family flag.

Great Waters Chapter welcomes new members Terri Amann, William B. Neuhous, Adam Stolfi, Jan Stolfi, and John Wilburt, who, with charter member Michael E. Tancey, bring total membership to 12.

Submitted by John Purcell

GREAT WATERS FLAG

Presented by V.P. Peter Kinderman to Pres. Glenn Compton, May 9, 1992, Cincinnati, Ohio. Flag designer John Purcell looks on.

CONTRIBUTORS

David Pawson
John H. Gamez
Nick Artimovich
Ted Kaye

Scot Guenter
Don Healy
John Purcell
St. Shaun Franey
David Caughtry

Lee Herald
Don Ott
John Szala
Frederick Patten

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

FRANK DRESSLER is known as a FLAG FANCIER, the title of a four-column article in the Mail Tribune, April 30, 1992, Central Point, Oregon. The article is accompanied by a four-column photograph showing Frank with a flag of Byelorussia and a 15-star, 15-stripe U.S. Flag. Frank joined NAVA in 1991; he has about 400 flags in his collection.
NAVA SHOPPER

More stuff from Dettra!!! We now have the following OBSOLETE flags available through the NAVA Shopper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin (Green w/Red star)</td>
<td>2x3'</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (Soyonbo w/Star)</td>
<td>4x6'</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia (Stripes w/Star)</td>
<td>2x3'</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3x5'</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x6'</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4x6'</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirghizia (Soviet type)</td>
<td>2x3'</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x6'</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x6'</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These 4x6' flags cost $1.00 each, $10.00 per dozen, or $75.00 per hundred (just like the Old Nevada and Cambodia flags we received last time.)

The 2x3' flags are $15.00 each; the 3x5' are $20.00 each; and the 4x6' are $25.00. These flags are nylon. Purchase of any Mongolia, Yugoslavia, or Kirghizia in these sizes will include a FREE 4x6' flag or the same design.

As offered last time, anyone who purchases a full size (2x3' or larger) flag, or miniatures in excess of $25.00 will be entitled to a USA Bicentennial Flag FREE with my compliments. We still have most of the inventory cataloged in the last two issues of NAVA News.

As usual, these items are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. And that Kirghizian flag is sure to be a hard-to-find collector's item already!

Please make checks payable to NAVA, not Dave Pawson! And again, our sincere thanks to Dettra for their support of NAVA Shopper and to NAVA's shoppers!

Shopper items may be ordered from the NAVA Treasurer, address is on the last page.

VEXI-TIDBITS

There is a reference work to which I would like to call the attention of NAVA members. The Encyclopaedia Universal Illustrata Europeo-Americana was published in Madrid between 1905 and 1930, and supplementary volumes issued since then. The first seventy or so volumes have color plates in the articles on nearly every country showing their flags as well as national or royal coats of arms (and some of provinces), decorations or medals, currency and uniforms. The article on Germany ("Alemania" in Spanish) has particularly good plates of the flags and arms of Imperial Germany and its member states before World War I, and the one on Russia, published in the 1920s, has a plate of many pre-revolutionary Russian flags, even those of the St. Petersburg fire and police boats. (They didn't have much info yet on the Soviet flags.)

The articles on some Latin-American countries have historical s. Some Chinese and Persian flags are rather inaccurate, though. An appendix published in the 1930s had updated plates of national flags, not as good as those in the earlier volumes, one of Spanish Republic flags, and a plate of air force insignia very similar to those in February 1934 National Geographic. The encyclopedia's publisher, Espasa, has issued supplements every year or so instead of updating the entire set like the Britannica.

Submitted by David Ott

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I just finished an article for the Flag Bulletin about the flag and seal of the State of Jefferson, the half-serious 1941 secessionist movement by rebellious counties in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

My research inspired Wendell Vaughn, equipment distributor and flag dealer (his business is "Jefferson Handling", 720 N. Madoc, Medford, OR 97504), to produce a Jefferson flag for sale. I just bought one.

The attractive flag is Duralite Nylon, screened by Dettra. It accurately depicts the original Jefferson Seal, a gold pan with two black X's (signifying a double-cross — the betrayal of the region by the state governments), along with the legend "The Great Seal of / State of Jefferson, all on a green field.

It's a must for collectors of flags of pseudo-states, and it shows how flag scholarship can interact with flag manufacturing.

Submitted by Ted Kaye

******

REPRINT AVAILABLE

"The Flags and Seals of Texas", the well-researched, 134 footnotes, article written by Charles A. Spain, Jr. and published in the South Texas Law Review, Feb. 1992, Vol. 33 No. 1, can be purchased for $3.00 from The Flag Research Center, Box 580, Winchester, MA 01890. The reprint is 44 pages with 14 illustrations. We commend NAVA member "Kin" Spain for this fine piece of research.

BILL OF RIGHTS FLAG

BILL OF RIGHTS FLAG - 1791 (Ratification) 13 Stripes for 13 Original Colonies/States when Bill of Rights was Ratified 10 Gold Stars (1 for each Amendment)

Gold because our Rights are more precious than Gold Circle (has no end) Hopefully our Rights will never end

The flag was designed by Mr. Shota Frenney, Georgian Court College, Lakewood, NJ.

Bill of Rights

1791

The red, green and gold flag of Los Angeles made a space shuttle flight in 1984 and was autographed by astronaut Sally Ride. It's on display at City Hall in case there's anyone who doubts that L.A. has a flag.

Los Angeles Times, 4/10/92
Submitted by Frederick Patten

LETTERS...

Writing in the March/April 1992 NAVA News, Scot Guenter asked if there were any responses to Michael Fisch's assertion that "Betsy Ross is "the Blessed Virgin Mary in the iconography of our civil religion" ... The statement is ludicrous. It adds to the sympathy we have for Betsy Ross. Starting with a few well meaning relatives in 1870, people have made a travesty of this noble woman's life. All Americans should have the utmost respect for Betsy Ross and honor her as one of the Philadelphian seamstresses who made flags for the Pennsylvania Navy during the American Revolution. But, "the Blessed Virgin Mary"?

Under the circumstances there was absolutely nothing wrong, in our opinion, with Betsy Ross having had three husbands. But come now, that's many leagues from "the Blessed Virgin Mary!"

Betsy Ross didn't have the conviction of earlier Quakers like Mary Dyer, who, in the previous century, gave their lives on Boston Common for their religious beliefs. General Atherton said "Mary Dyer did hang as a flag for others to take example by." (There's one for your flag trivia.) Betsy Ross was "disowned" by the Quakers. Her religion demanded more self denial than she (or most people) could muster. "The Blessed Virgin Mary"? How inappropriate. We are embarrassed for Betsy Ross.

Scot mentioned gender roles. What better example do we have of the non-influence of women in the 19th century, than the general acceptance of the Betsy Ross legend, promulgated by her grandson, and the deafening silence that greeted Rebecca Young's granddaughter who told a similar, competing, family legend. Caroline Pickersgill Purdy, explained how she had assisted her mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, in...
in Washington. And, there may have been other reasons.

The third man, in the legend's mythical Congress, Flag Committee remained unidentified. He is just:

One of "several gentlemen."

Fifteen days later Canby was able to fill this hole in the legend by identifying the third man, for the time, as "Robert Morris." In both his paper and letters, Canby insists the first Stars & Stripes flag was made before the Declaration of Independence. In his paper he told of finding the Flag Resolution of June 14, 1777. He then developed his own personal theory that the published date in the Congressional Journal was wrong — that the true date of the Flag Resolution was a year earlier, in 1776, and any listener who thought otherwise insulted George Washington and other patriots.

"It is no compliment to the wisdom and sagacity of those able men, who, with Gen. Washington, shaped and moulded the new nation, to think otherwise." To prove his theory, Canby relies heavily on the Montgomery family's legend about the bier "Nono."

This (legend) is supplied by the daughter of Captain Montgomery, Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, in a book entitled Reminiscences of Wilmington published in Philadelphia in 1851. "If this account is to be relied upon, our theory of the adoption of the flag in secret session previously to the Fourth of July 1776, is fully sustained."

To his credit, Canby wondered:

"Can it be that this account is wrong? We confess that this statement standing alone, circumstantial and conscientious as it evidently requires to be examined most critically in order to test its consistency as to dates..."

Preble sank the Nency legend with dates and facts, but that didn't stop Canby from espousing his theory.

In our opinion, a reading of the Congressional Journal for June 14, 1777, by any casual reader, clearly indicates that the business transacted (which included the Flag Resolution), was that of the Marine Committee. Canby said:

"Who drafted this resolution, and who presented it; whether it was the work of several members of Congress; or whether it was the result of the committee, as the result of careful labor: whether the committee, if there was one, was appointed specially for the purpose, or whether their powers and duties were general and promiscuous: whether it was the Board of War and Ordinance, the committee for casting cannon balls, or for procuring powder, or the committee for provisioning the army, or the committee authorized to fit out a naval armament, or whether it was the commander-in-chief of the army, to whom was due the credit and honor of suggesting and devising the immortal design, or whether it was not prepared by a professional herald, skilled in the science of armorial bearings, does not appear anywhere on the printed page."

Canby's last guess was the best. Francis Hopkinson was an expert in the heraldic art, skilled in the science of armorial bearings. He served on the Continental Navy Board from 1776 to 1777, designed a proposed seal for the Board of War and Ordinance, designed a seal for the Board of Admiralty, "... designed the seal of the University of Pennsylvania, helped design the seal of the State of New Jersey, and helped design the Great Seal of the United States, to name a few."

"He also designed the first Stars & Stripes flag of the United States of America."

What flag did Canby show the Historical Society of Pennsylvania during delivery of his paper March 14, 1870? He didn't have a flag to show them — never considered.

"All important 'legend' linking Betsy Ross to George Washington and a flag committee, and his private agenda, questioning the date of the flag resolution. Not a single member of the family had a flag sewn by Betsy Ross. Nor did they have a copy of one; didn't have a painting, sketch or descent of any flag or record of how to make it; nor did any of them have a specific idea of what one looked like.

We must point out — the first Stars and Stripes of our country is not he flag you picture on the top of page three. First usage of a wagon with stars in a circle, was 1772."

"The circle of stars was used in a purely imaginary painting of Betsy Ross by C.H. Weisberger in the 1890s. This painting has received wide circulation and is the primary reason that the circle of stars has been identified with Betsy Ross." The first Stars and Stripes flag was the Francis Hopkinson flag, with six pointed stars in the common Revolutionary War period arrangement of 3-2-3-2-3. The Hopkinson flag is missing from your book, and that is its third, and greatest error.

During the Revolution, other Philadelphia women also made flags, including Anna King, Rebecca Young, and Anne Ward. Some advertised flagmaking in the newspapers. E.g., "Edward Betsy Ross made May, 1777, for the Pennsylvania Navy. Anne King also made "colors," for the Pennsylvania Navy, in May, 1777."

It was one of these Annas who observed the original Francis Hopkinson flag, the first Stars and Stripes, it was probably Rebecca Young. She was definitely in the flagmaking business. Rebecca Young advertised as a flag maker in the Philadelphia newspapers and her business card showed she was paid "at least thirty times" for "flags."

(1813, Rebecca Young's daughter and granddaughter sewed the original "Star Spangled Banner," immortalized by Francis Scott Key. In 1876 the granddaughter claimed she had made the first flag of the Revolution under the direction of George Washington."

Betsy Ross ran an upholster shop. Canby described it as:

"distinguished with a tin sign upon the wall containing the words Elizabeth Ross Upholsterer. Within that window might be seen specimens of her craft in the shape of a few pillows, with now and then a piece of fine embroidery or other needle work..."

Not a flag in sight. Sincerely yours,

David E. Coughey

Footnotes on Page 12
LETTERS...

Many important decisions concerning the future of NAVA will be discussed at San Antonio this October. I would like to make two concrete suggestions that might help NAVA and its members formulate their decisions.

Regarding chapters, it is clear that there is great interest and enthusiasm for the idea of local groups of vexillologists meeting together periodically to further mutual interests. Whether those ought to be formal chapters of NAVA and what exactly the relationship would then be between NAVA and its chapters seems to be the key question. May I suggest that everyone interested write up a list of exactly what he or she would like to see these local groups achieve. Secondly, circle those items on the list which cannot be achieved unless there is a formal relationship between the “chapter” and NAVA (assuming that the individuals themselves are members of NAVA). My guess is that overwhelmingly a lack of official ties would not in any way prevent local organizations from achieving what they wished to, whereas official recognition of chapters could entail substantial problems of restructuring, finance, legal responsibility, and endless future proposals for modifications.

With regard to NAVA itself, again it seems advisable to draw up a list of goals. A discussion which focuses on those goals common to all or most of the members will tend to lead to a concrete program of action. For example, if members are generally satisfied with emphasis on one annual meeting and the publication of NAVA News as the “essence” of NAVA, it will not make sense to get involved in ambitious long-range projects where group effort and expanded budget are required. If, on the other hand, it is seen as an advantage to the association that its members make a collective commitment to a particular program (such as special publications, a permanent headquarters, outreach education programs to non-vexillologists, etc.), then subsequent discussions about our bylaws, chapters, direction of energy, budget, etc. can focus on how to achieve the goals agreed upon.

The suggestion in each case does not rule out any specific solution. It only says analyze your goals first, then figure out in concrete terms what it will take to realize those goals.

Sincerely yours,
Whitney Smith, Ph.D.

Response to Letter from James Ritchie
(May/June '92, p. 7)

While I can appreciate that many of our members want our convention flags, myself included among them, I do not believe there is anything that can be done beyond what we are already doing regarding availability after the fact.

Since we began adopting them for our meetings, the flags have been manufactured at no charge to NAVA by organizational members (usually Annin and Dettra, taking turns) for distribution to the conference attendees.

Sometimes there are no leftover flags, as at NAVA 24 (Toronto), so attempts to obtain flags after the fact are iffy, and get iffiier with the passage of time. It has been ten years since NAVA 17 (New York). I don’t have a NAVA 17 flag either. But I’m not going to ask to make a few dozen more just to satisfy my need. Such a request would be impractical for the manufacturers to fulfill and greedy of us to make. Furthermore, because the flags are intended as souvenirs for attendees, rather than a source of income, I do not believe that Annin and Dettra will agree to provide enough flags for everyone in the organization who does not attend. Indeed, they are generous in not protesting that we sell the leftovers we have.

My recommendation is to attend the meetings as often as possible. Not only do you get the flag, you get a weekend full of vexillological companionship and memories to last a lifetime. If you absolutely cannot make it, order a flag immediately after the meeting; the quantities we have are all that will ever be made, and once they are gone, it will be practically impossible to get one. Waiting will only make it harder.

Regarding full size meeting flags - forget it. Again, some of our organizational members take turns providing one AND EXACTLY ONE indoor fringed flag which goes into the NAVA collection for display at subsequent meetings, as well as one AND EXACTLY ONE outdoor flag, which is usually kept by the host as compensation for his efforts and a souvenir of the meeting he hosted. The way to get one of these then, is to host a meeting.

Sincerely,
David Pawson
Treasurer
NAVA Shopper Shopkeeper
NAVA 23 (Dallas) Host
NAVA 26 (San Antonio) Co-Host

WELCOME... TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

MS. SALLY M. CRAWFORD; Active; % Dixie Flag Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 8618, 5061 Antonio, TX 78208-0618, Toll Free - (800) 356-4085, Fax (512) 227-5920; +++: 1) S, 2) P, 3) W.

JUDGE JOHN T. BALL; Active; 1046 Westwood Dr., San Jose, CA 95125; +++: 1) U, 2) HU.

MRS. PATRICIA BALL; Associate; 1046 Westwood Dr., San Jose, CA 95125; +++: 1) U, 2) HU.

MR. KENNETH F. BARNES; Active; 714 Ad St., Vonderberg AFB, CA 93437, (805) 734-1504; +++: 1) U, 2) HU.

MR. TERENCE J. DINNEEN; Active; 903 Edgehill Rd., Wilmington, DE 19807; +++: 1) U.

MR. JOHN M. HOOD; Active; 208 S.E. 39th Ave., Portland, OR 97214, (503) 238-7666; +++: 1) U, 2) G.

MR. ROBERT MAYFIELD; Active; 536 S. Pickard, Norman, OK 73069; +++: 1) HU.

MRS. GERRI REYNOLDS; Active; % Dixie Flag Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 8618, San Antonio, TX 78208-0618, Toll Free - (800) 356-4085, Fax 227-5920; +++: 1) S, 2) P, 3) W.

TIDMORE FLAGS, INC.; Organizational; Attn: Monique Wofford, P.O. Box 59210, Birmingham, AL 35259, (205) 871-1775; +++: 1) S.

MR. ANDREW D. WOODS; Active; P.O. Box 862, Ipswich, MA 01938, (508) 356-0960; +++: 1) W.

MR. STEVEN YONACK; Active; 5705 Trail Meadow, Dallas, TX 75230, (214) 692-8283; +++: 1) J.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS AFTER APRIL 15, ADD TO "1992 MEMBERSHIP LIST"

MR. JAMES CROFT; Active; P.O. Box 365, Northampton, MA 01061, Home - (413) 586-2549, Work - (413) 787-1600; +++: 1) TL, 2) ABD, 3) G.

MR. EMERA P.O. LADINO; Active; P.O. Box 88128, Houston, TX 77288, Home - (713) 748-6517, Work - (713) 739-3837; +++: 1) S, 2) G, 3) HK.

MR. TED WHITAKER; Foreign; P.O. Box 78, Rabaul, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Home - 675-922479, Work - 675-921043; +++: 1) G, 2) R, 3) S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, SINCE APRIL 15 MEMBERSHIP LIST

MR. EARL FAIN, IV; Active; 78 Society St., Charleston, SC 29401; +++: 1) G, 2) V.

DR. B.D. PATTERSON; Active; Confederate Research Ctr., 112 Lamar Dr., Hillsboro, TX 76645, (817) 582-2555; +++: 1) HU.

MR. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON; Active; P.O. Box 5602, Breckenridge, TX 76424-5602; +++: 1) G.

MR. ADAM STOLFI; Active; 3875 Paxton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45209, Home - (513) 531-2651, Work - (513) 628-4341; +++: 1) JW, 2) GJ, 3) B.

MR. JAN STOLFI; Associate; 3875 Paxton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45209, (513) 531-2651.

TELEPHONE NUMBER ADDITION:
MR. ROBERT WATSON; (800) 658-0413 (toll free)

UPDATE: FRANCIS HOPKINSON FLAG DAY CANCELLATION

If you were not able to get to Philadelphia or to Bordentown to get a Flag Day cancellation honoring Francis Hopkinson, it may not be too late. You may mail your stamped, self-addressed envelopes or cards to Advertising and Promotions, U.S. Postal Service, Room 530 C, 2970 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-1911, requesting a Hopkinson Flag Day cancellation. These must be mailed and postmarked by before July 14, 1992. If there are more than fifty items in an order, there is a charge of five cents per cover. If there are fewer than fifty there is no charge.

The artwork for this cover, featured on Page One of the May/June NAVA News was supplied by NAVA member Earl P. Williams, Jr.
NAVA News
1977 North Olden Ave.
Suite 225
Trenton, NJ 08618 U.S.A.

NAVA NEWS EDITOR
Grace R. Cooper
HCR 62, Box 43A
Great Cacapon, WV 25422
304/947-7622

EDITOR’S NOTES...
Thank you for all your contributions; I wish I had time to acknowledge each with a letter, but I don’t. When I do have time I send a postal card, but I don’t always have time for this. There is a publishing deadline for each issue, but that does not mean that every item received before that date will appear in the next issue. This judgment of what is included in a particular issue depends on several factors. NAVA Members have a wide range of interests and I have tried to keep a balance of articles to cover this range.

PLEASE type all material sent for publication double-spaced, 60 characters per line. This will save me hours of work. Please reread last month’s Editor’s Notes about newspaper pictures and other illustrations. Please place the information for printing in NAVA News on a separate sheet of paper and do not incorporate it into your letter. The less I have to type the faster I can produce the newsletter.

If you want a larger newsletter we will need to request more money in the budget for next year. We only have money for an eight-page issue for Sept./Oct. The deadline for that issue is August 1. And remember, the Nov./Dec. issue is always late as it cannot go to press until two weeks after the Annual Meeting, which will be October 26.

Continued from Page 10

NOTES:


Ibid., pp. 7, 8.

Ibid., pp. 9, 10.


Canby, p. 19.

Preble.

Ibid.

Canby, p. 23.

Ibid., p. 16.

Ibid., p. 18.

Ibid., pp. 3, 4.


“Groce Rogers Cooper, Thirteen Star Flags, [1973], Smithsonian Institution Press.


Ibid., p. 267.

Preble, (1880), p. 733.

H.Doc. 100-247, Our Flag, U.S. Government Printing Office, p. 47. If Rebecca Young’s Granddaughter had told here story and the family legend at the right time, to the right people; if she had been a man, had lived in the right state, the right city, she had found relatives to support her — it.

Canby, pp. 20, 21.
Dear NAVA Member:

The time has come to submit your proposal for your presentation. This form must be completed and sent to me to have your presentation considered for inclusion in the program of NAVA 26. We encourage active participation of as many members as possible. Please complete this form and return it to me by August 15, 1992.

Rich Kenny, Vice Pres.
4412 Masterson St.
Oakland, CA 94619

YOUR NAME:
ADDRESS:

TITLE OF PRESENTATION:

Length of time needed if more or less than 30 minutes
Equipment needed (slide projector - video player etc)
A 200-250 word abstract (summary) of your paper

TITLE OF EXHIBIT:

Size and type of exhibit
Equipment needed

( ) I would like to make a five minute (or less) talk at the "Members' News Conference"

Subject:

Those giving presentations will need to submit a COMPLETE copy of their text by 15 September 1992.

I am looking forward to presenting one of the best programs ever in San Antonio, only you can afford me that opportunity.