FICTIONAL FLAGS

By Gary S. Csillaghegyi

(Continued from NAVA News Sept./Oct. 1992)

Somewhat earlier, the 1963 film of William J. Lederer & Eugene Burdick's *The Ugly American*, with Marlon Brando as the new U.S. Ambassador to Sarkhan, featured the national flag of that mythical SE Asian country. In a proportion of 2 x 3, the flag was yellow over red-orange with a white triangle at the staff, extending 5/9 the length of the flag. In the triangle, done in red-orange, highlighted in yellow, with black line work, appeared the Sarkhanese five-headed cobra, coiled in four layers with his tail hanging down to balance the head artistically (Fig. 2). Even though the king appeared in one very important outdoor ceremonial scene, and again in the throne room receiving the credentials of the U.S. Ambassador, I saw nothing in the way of a separate royal standard anywhere, so presume one was not designed.

And, of course, the classics in this genre include the flags of Ruritania in the Stewart Granger version of *The Prisoner of Zenda*. There probably was not a national flag, per se, but the simple set of colors, corresponding to the merchant flag of Germany or Austria appears to have been a horizontally striped flag of purple-white-red-white-purple in a proportion of (as nearly as I could tell) 1-2-3-2-1 (Fig. 3). The royal standard appeared (in accordance with Anthony Hope's description in the book) to be red, the color of the ruling House of Elphberg, with the coat of arms on it, whether in plain gold, or in full color, I could not ascertain from the film. The arms go as follows: Quarterly, 1st: Argent a mailed arm embowed issuant from a wreath, holding a sword beneath the grip bendwise sinister chappe in base, all Ppr.; 2nd: Gules two bars argent; 3rd: Cheq. an Or and gules; and 4th: Argent a mill-rind cross purpure (for Strelsau, the capital); for crest is placed on a wreath of Or and gules a castle triple turreted argent, gate and windows voided sable with an axe gules issuant erect from each side turret; Supporters: dex.: a lion rampant per fesse Or and azure, crowned with the Royal crown and sin.: a griffin segreant per fesse Or and azure, crowned with the ducal crown of Strelsau. It is likely that these arms were placed in some manner on the flag to form the Ensign and Government flag.

Another flag was visible, which, from the above, I deduce to be the flag of the duchy and city of Strelsau: white with a horizontal purple stripe 1/4 the width of the flag running through the middle between, centered above and below, two purple mill-rind crosses (also called crosses moline) (Fig. 4).

From the symbols, one can easily deduce that, politically, Ruritania developed as the duchy of Strelsau and its ducal family simply reached out and added territory, until one of their line simply declared himself a king.

Another goody along these lines is, of course, the flag of Carpathia that appears with Sir Lawrence Olivier and Marilyn Monroe in *The Prince and the Showgirl*, 1957. It is a horizontal tricolor of sky blue, golden yellow, and dark red, about 3 x 5, with the shield and royal crown imposed overlapping the stripes with a total height of about 2/3 the width of the flag. The device is placed about a quarter the length of the flag from the staff, with the top of the shield along the line dividing the sky-blue stripe from the gold stripe, and it proportioned such that the width of the shield is equal to the width of one of the stripes of the flag. Fig. 5 illustrates to the best of my ability the shield as it appears on the flag. The lions are dark red on gold, the second quarter is quartered with a white chevron inverted on blue (not sky-blue), and a white castle against a blue sky on a white hill charged with a blue lily. The gates appear to be brown or tan. The third quarter is indeed Castilla quartering León, with red lions, and the last quarter is the so-called Imperial quarter, gold with the Imperial double eagle, crowned and with the shield of Austria on the chest. The heart shield, representing the Royal family, and undoubtedly the source of the sky-blue stripe in the flag, is sky blue with a knight in armor astride a white horse, passing on a small green base. His plume is white and his cape appears to be red or rose, as is the cross on his banner. The crown is a conventional European heraldic royal crown, without a red or purple cap. Resting on it as a crest is a white stag trippant reguardant, attired and unguled Or. Since this appears flying over the Embassy in London, I suspect that it is also a Government flag, and that a merchant flag or flag for general use would omit the arms from the tricolor.

(To be continued)
A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

SCOT GUENTER

Perhaps you have seen the dynamic opening minutes of Spike Lee’s cinematic review of the life of Malcolm X. Malcolm’s autobiography, as published with the help of the late Alex Haley, is one of the most significant American biographies of the twentieth century, and it is important that Americans of all backgrounds come to understand this man’s life experience and the changes he underwent. In Lee’s Malcolm X, the American flag is consumed in flames, flames of rage, in the opening sequence burning away to a black X. It is a powerful use of the icon, intensified by the inclusion of the quickly recognized film footage of the Rodney King beating in Los Angeles.

Interviewed in TIME magazine, Lee suggested “White directors wouldn’t have thought of putting the Rodney King footage in the movie, or of the American flag burning to the X...” (11/23/92, p. 66). I respect Lee as a filmmaker, but I beg to differ with him on this point. The supposition implies either that all whites lack a sense of multicultural diversity of the American experience, which I reject, or that whites would not use the sacred symbol of our civil religion in this fashion to make an artistic statement, which I also reject. However, the powerful use of the icon in this manner does stress an important point about Malcolm X that all should appreciate: the flag symbolizes him—who he was, what he experienced, what he came to represent—just as much as it does George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, or Martin Luther King.

The Queen of England’s recent adjustment to start paying some taxes comes at a time when many question the future of the monarchy. I do not mean to enter that debate here, but I’d like to pose a philosophical question. If the function or role of the monarchy shifts in Great Britain, will this affect the significance of the flags in that society’s civil religion? Is anyone aware of the dynamics of changing significances or uses of national flags in societies where the monarchy is constrained or abolished? I wonder if parallels can be drawn sociologically, or if each nation, having a distinct culture, responds differently. Has flag veneration grown, declined, or remained fairly constant as the roles of the monarchy have abated politically in the Scandinavian nations in the past century, for example? If the monarchy were discontinued in England, what repercussions would this have on flag culture in Canada? I don’t have any answers here, I’m just posing some queries. Best wishes to all for a happy and prosperous 1993... AND KEEP STUDYING THOSE FLAGS!!

BOOK REVIEW

FLAGS OF THE WORLD

Flags of the World by Eve Devereux is up-to-date as of February 1992, and, as such, is one of the few books that shows the flags of the Baltic Republics, Russia, Byelarus, Benin, Congo, etc., but a few errors have crept in. The flags shown are fairly accurate, except the flag of Iraq lacks the script, the flag of Cambodia is outdated, and Yugoslavia still carries the star. Many flags are not shown because the information wasn’t available ten months ago. The format is attractive, with three columns per page showing the country’s name(s), flag, demographic information, a brief description of the flag, and a map showing the country’s location. The vexillologist looking for the detailed history of a flag’s design will not find it in this volume. It is designed more for the mass market. Indeed, some of the descriptions were written before the flags were changed, but the new artwork was substituted. This was the case for Benin and Congo. Some of the maps get this book into trouble. A number of the former soviet states’ maps show the Caspian Sea as land, and show Afghanistan and China as bodies of water! The book is published by Crescent Books of New York, 1992. My copy cost $12.95.

Submitted by Nick Artimovich

CONTRIBUTORS

Nick Artimovich
Scot Guenter
Rich Kenny
Gus Tracchia

Gary S. Csillaghegyi
Don Healy
John Puorell

CANADIANS TOGETHER

This rendition of the Canadian Maple Leaf was illustrated in an article that appeared in The New York Times of November 14th. The title of the article was “All Canadians Together, Stride by Stride” by Alan Sullivan, Consul General of Canada in New York.

The event was the visit to New York of “900 or so Canadians registered for the November 1st, New York City Marathon, 428 dropped by the Consulate General...” to pick up flags... “meet with other runners. Of the 428, 135 were from Quebec.”

The article goes on in saying that the runners approached one another with openness and pride in participating in the race as Canadians. Many referred to the Canadian referendum with no hostility between those who voted “yes” and those who voted “no”, they were all Canadians doing something together. Mr. Sullivan concluded: “It was reassuring.”

Submitted by Gus Tracchia

THE FLAG OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

By virtue of Article 51 of section 5, page 3, of the Constitution of the socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Presidency (Office of the President) of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina declares:

REGULATION

WITH THE FORCE OF LAW THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ESTABLISH A TEMPORARY (PROVISIONAL) COAT OF ARMS AND FLAG.

Article 1
The Coat of Arms of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a shield of blue divided in two fields by a diagonal bar of white, with 3 lilies of gold in each field.

Article 2
The flag of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is rectangular of white with the Coat of Arms in the middle. The proportions are of one by two.

Article 3
This regulation became law immediately and is to be published in the “Official gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Number 02-011-343/92
Sarajevo, 4th of May 1992

The President of the Presidency
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Seal (written in latin and cyrillic characters)
(From the outside to the center): 1st (Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
2nd (Federative Socialist Republic)
3rd (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
4th (Sarajevo)

Submitted by Gus Tracchia


**VEXI-BITS**

By Donald Healy

**Houston Post** (July 27, 1992) - reports that the former naval ensign of the Soviet Union was hauled down for the last time in the Baltic Sea. The communist flag has been replaced by the old (and new) Russian ensign of white bearing a blue St. Andrew's cross. The ceremony was held aboard the old battleship Aurora, which had been turned into a museum. The Aurora's guns fired the shots on the Czar's palace in St. Petersburg that triggered the storming of the palace and the beginnings of the Bolshevik revolution. (Submitted by David Ott)

**Houston Post** (July 4, 1992) - the US Supreme Court ruled that the use of a cross on the city seal of Austin, TX, was constitutional while declaring that its use on the seals of two Illinois cities was unconstitutional. Austin's seal is based on the coat of arms of Stephen F. Austin, for whom the city is named and therefore has historical validity as opposed to a religious intent attributed to the Illinois seals. (Submitted by D. Ott)

Victoria, BC - Michael Hallaran reports that several newspapers in the American northwest and Canadian southwest have discussed the creation of a new nation, Cascadia, from the states of Oregon and Washington, the province of British Columbia and parts of Alaska, Idaho and Alberta. The proposed flag for the new nation would be horizontal tricolor of unequal stripes. The top one, a narrow white band for the skies, the wide central band would represent mountains and a narrow bottom band of blue for the rivers.

**Beaumont Enterprise** (July 30, 1992) - Mayor Emory Folmar of Montgomery, AL, has joined the chorus of those who say the Confederate battle flag shouldn't fly over the Alabama state Capitol along with the state flag. Mayor Folmar has suggested using the original "Stars & Bars" instead. Gov. Guy Hunt continues to favor the battle flag, unless a compromise can be reached.

**Beaumont Enterprise** (July 22, 1992) - Ukrainian sailors hoisted the national flag of Ukraine over their warship and raced into the port of Odessa. The incident was considered a provocative move in the ongoing clash between Russia and Ukraine over control of the Black Sea fleet. The action was condemned by the naval commander of Ukraine, Rear Adm. Boris Kozhin. (Submitted by D. Ott)

**San Francisco Chronical** (Oct. 7, 1992) - The San Francisco Library Commission reaffirmed its right to display the Gay "Rainbow" flag over the Eureka Valley - Harvey Milk memorial branch in the city's Castro area. The flying of the flag had been opposed by a fundamentalist religious group called "San Francisco Christian Coalition" as "special treatment" for gays and lesbians and "promotion of the gay lifestyle". By a vote of 6-1 the resolution declared the flying of the flag was an expression of civic "government speech" and a recognition that "branch libraries belong to the communities they serve". "Think of the rainbow; it depicts something natural and complete, all the colors. It's a symbol of the tolerance and diversity of San Francisco" said flag designer Gilbert Baker, a Vietnam War veteran, past friend of the late supervisor Harvey Milk (and former employee of old NAVA member Paramount Flag Co.). (Submitted by Ted Kaye)

**Dallas Morning News** (June 26, 1992) (and many other papers, too) - the Texas instant lottery game "Texas Match-Up" originally had players scratching of a replica of the Texas state flag to see if they won a prize. Flag collector (and NAVA Treasurer) Dave Pawson pointed out that in Texas history one man was hanged for desecrating the state flag (around 1908) yet here was the state forcing individuals to desecrate their state flag three times to play the game.

Lottery officials acknowledged their error and the next batch of lottery tickets would appear with a plain blue field bearing 3 white stars where the flag formerly resided. (Submitted by Dave Pawson)

**Dallas Morning News** (July 3, 1992) - reported on Dave Pawson's (NAVA's Treasurer) flag collecting hobby. It was a big plug for his traditional July 4th exhibit of some 130 historic US flags and mentioned his flying the Canadian and Surinamese flags on July 1st to honor Canada Day and Suriname's Independence Day. (Submitted by D. Pawson)

**Houston Post** (July 5, 1992) - another Dave Pawson interview because of his notoriety from the lottery debacle (see two stories up). In this one he points out that it is a Texas state law that all trains traveling through Texas must display the state flag. He also pines over the reverse of the Texas state seal and its use of the wrong flag. (Submitted by D. Pawson) (Dave, on a personal note - talk to Kin Spain up in Austin, you'll be able to sleep a lot better!)

**Dallas Morning News** (July 5, 1992) - column by Dennis Baggett reviews many Texas flag regulations (far too many to report on in my limited space) and also the recent Texas flag flops - the lottery fiasco and when Gov. Ann Richards was inaugurated, the Texas flag behind her was flying backwards. The column gives a nice plug to NAVA's Recording Secretary Charles Spain by citing his article "The Flags and Seals of Texas" in the South Texas Law Review (and presented at NAVA 25 in Minneapolis, where it won the Driver Award) as one of the best sources of information on Texas flags.

**Dallas Morning News** (July 20, 1992) - As a result of the Georgia flag flag (reported in this column several issues back) the sales of Georgia state flags has increased dramatically. After Georgia Gov. Zell Miller proposed changing the state's flag, sales at Alamo Flag in the "Underground Atlanta" shopping district have jumped 50%! The Georgia flag in all forms - coffee mugs, T-shirts, and flags themselves are such a "hot item" that they raised the price of the flags from $22 to $40 to take advantage of the rush. (Submitted by D. Pawson)

(The following is a sample of the many article dealing with this topic from both sides of the border)

**Los Angeles Times** (Oct. 19, 1992) - US officials scrambled to apologize to the entire nation of Canada when a US Marine Corps Color Guard carried the Canadian flag upside down during the opening of Game 2 of baseball's World Series (the first true "world" one, this had a team from outside the United States for once). Major League officials apologized immediately "to the people of Canada and to all baseball fans for the unintentional and improper display of the Canadian flag during the national anthems prior to the start of tonight's World Series game". (Submitted by Frederick Patton)

**Los Angeles Times** (Oct. 20, 1992) - Sports columnist Mike Downey's list of possible "revenge" ideas for game 3 of the World series (the first to be held in Canada).

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police march forth carrying a "new" American flag, one with 50 stars in the lower left-hand corner.
- Have Anne Murray sing "O Canada" and invite Rosanne Arnold to sing the "Star Spangled Banner".
- Carry a Confederate flag upside down.
- Hold up banners that say "Stock car racing stinks".
- Do the Atlanta Braves "tomahawk chop" backwards.
- Hang signs insulting Betsy Ross.

Canadian callers to local radio, TV and newspapers in Atlanta had one clear message, "Stem side down, stupid!" Some pointed out that the south must still have an intense dislike for northerners, and you can't get much further north than Canada.

**Los Angeles Times** (Oct. 21, 1992) - President George Bush sent an official apology to the government and people of Canada for the US Marine Corps Color Guard flying the flag upside down.

Canada loudly forgave the US faux pas by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the beginning of Game 3 louder than it had been sung in Atlanta during Game 2.

(Canada had the last laugh. The Toronto Blue Jays won the World Series in six games. The first World Series victory by a non-US team.)
COLLECTOR'S CORNER

"T IS FOR TANGANYIKA"

By Nich Artimovich

In the May/June column in this series, "R is for Rhodesia", some of you may have noticed that "Russia" was absent. Russia, as well as Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan, and the rest of the former USSR (Except for the Baltic Republics already covered) will be dealt with under "U is for Ukraine." Speaking of "U", the flag of Tanganyika perhaps should be included under "U" as well, since it is now part of the United Republic of Tanzania, along with Zanzibar. An article in the Washington Post recently pointed out that the "United Republic" wasn't so united - a passport is needed when entering Zanzibar from Tanganyika!

Since it has been a while since the last appearance of this column, let me repeat the color code: R/red, Y/yellow, B/blue, N/black, V/green, W/white, O/orange. The dimensions in parentheses are the sizes of actual flags of this design and era that I have in my collection. I would appreciate other collectors sending me copies of their inventory.

TANZANIA
1961-1964 V field with horizontal N stripe, fimbriated Y. (Flag of Tanganyika.) (4"x6")

1963-1964 R field, G disk, Y cloves in center. (Flag of Zanzibar.)
1963-1964 Horizontal tricolor N-Y-B with or without eagle (Unofficial flag of Zanzibar.)
1964 Horizontal tricolor of B-N-V with W band at hoist. (Flag of Zanzibar.) (3'x5')
1964-date Diagonal N stripe from upper fly to lower hoist fimbriated Y. Upper hoist triangle is V, lower fly triangle is B.

THAILAND
pre-1917 R field with W elephant. (2'x3')
1917 R field with two narrow W horizontal stripes.
1917-date Portion of field between two W stripes changed R to B.

TOGO
1960-date R canton with five-pointed W star. Field striped V-Y-V-Y-V.

TRINIDAD
1962-date R field with N diagonal, fimbriated W, from upper hoist to lower fly.

TUNISIA
1935-date R field with W disk. R crescent and star within disk.

TURKEY
1936-date R field with W crescent and star. (General design was in use since the 18th century, but exact specifications were promulgated in 1936.)

"U IS FOR UKRAINE"

The former soviet republics have, by in large, resurrected flags that they used before being "invited" to join the USSR. A few of them had not yet adopted their own individual post-communist designs upon admission to the United Nations, as was evidenced in the Page 2 photo in the May/June 1992 issue of NAVA News. In this unit I will cover all of the former soviet republics with the exception of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania which gained independence earlier and have already been included in previous columns.

UGANDA
1965-date Horizontal stripes of N,Y,R,N,Y,R with W disc in center with crested crane.

U.S.S.R.
1918 Flag of Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic: R field with Y text.
1918-1920 RSFSR flag modified to permit use of initials instead of full name.
1920-1954 RSFSR flag modified by establishing design of initials RSFSR and placing them within a Y bordered R canton.
1923 RSFSR unites with other Soviet Socialist Republics under flag of USSR; R field with state arms.
1923-1955 R field with Y hammer, sickle, and R star fimbriated Y, all in upper hoist corner. (3'x5')
1955-1980 Minor artistic revisions made to hammer and sickle designs. (3'x5')
1980-1991 Specifications issued which required hammer, sickle, and star only on front of flag. Reverse was plain R. (It appears that this was, in effect, an option as official flags were produced with the emblem on one or both sides.) (3'x5')

FLAGS OF FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

ARMENIA
1918-1921 Horizontal stripes of R,B,O. (1'x2')
1952-1991 R field with Y hammer, sickle, star emblem ("emblem" from this point on). B+ horizontal stripe through center of field. (90mm x 180mm made in USSR for this and all of the other 14 Soviet Socialist Republics)
1991-date Return to tricolor.

AZERBAIJAN
1918-1920 Horizontal stripes of B,R,V+ with W star and crescent overlapping three stripes.
1953-1991 R field with Y emblem, B+ stripe along bottom of field.
1991-date Pre-soviet flag readopted, but star and crescent now smaller to fit within central stripe.

BELORUSSIA
1918-? W field with R horizontal stripe in center.
1936-1951 R field with Y emblem. Y initials in Cyrillic for BSSR under emblem. (3'x5')

GEORGI A
1917-? R++ field with canton of W over N,
1951-1991 R field with B disk in canton. R emblem on disk with R and B rays emanating from it. B horizontal stripe runs from disk to fly of flag.
1991-date Pre-soviet flag readopted.

KAZAKSTAN
1953-date R field with Y emblem, wide B horizontal stripe near bottom, with narrower R stripe below. (I do not know at the time of this writing if a new Kazakh flag has been adopted.)

KIRGHIZ
1953-1992 R field with Y emblem, wide B++ horizontal stripe through center bisected with narrow W stripe.
1992-date R field with Y sun emblem in center.

MOLDOVA
1952-1991 R field with Y emblem, N horizontal stripe through center.
1991-date Vertical tricolor of B-Y-R with eagle arms in center.

RUSSIA
pre-1917 Horizontal tricolor of W-B-R.
1917-1990 Flag of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic used. See "USSR" above for history up to 1954.
1954-1991 R field with Y emblem, B vertical stripe along hoist.
1991-date W-B-R flag readopted.

Continued on Page 7
FLAGS OF U.S. PORT AUTHORITIES

By Don Healy

For those readers unfamiliar with some of the standard books on flags, one of the longest running has been "Flags of the World" published by Frederick Warne & Co. since 1897. The latest edition was edited by William Crampton of the Flag Institute in Great Britain.

In the century that this book has been in print, it has, naturally, focused upon the flags of Britain, her Empire and now the Commonwealth. The more recent editions have greatly broadened the scope, but earlier editions devote over 50% of their pages to the flags of the Empire.

One group of flags given considerable attention in this series has been the flags of the various port authorities in the Empire or Commonwealth. This included such authorities as the Cinque Ports, the Calcutta Port Authority and even Nigerian Port authorities. No other standard reference mentions the existence of port authorities, much less their flags.

To some, this may lead to the assumption that flags for port authorities is a uniquely British concept. In the United States port authorities frequently have flags of their own.

A port authority governs the day to day business of running a major harbor. Many provide their own law enforcement, fleets of patrol and support craft, pilots for incoming vessels and other essential services. Larger port authorities tend to extend their administration over several political boundaries, e.g. the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ) oversees harbors in the two states including Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Hoboken, Jersey City, Bayonne, Newark, and Elizabeth.

Some, like PANYNJ, also operate other facilities like mass transit systems, airports and even office complexes. PANYNJ, for instance, runs the famous World Trade Center in lower Manhattan.

To cover the flags of all the port authorities in the United States would be a work well beyond the scope of this newsletter, but at least a few can be highlighted.

The PANYNJ has a flag that is widely seen in New York City and northeastern New Jersey. It can be found flying at the World Trade Center, the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels, La Guardia, Kennedy and Newark airports, the stations of the Port Authority Trans Hudson subway system, and at the various port facilities that surround New York Harbor.

The flag (Fig. 1) is a vertical bicolor, dark blue at the hoist, buff in the fly. Both halves contain a large white circle bearing the arms of the two states in full color. The white circles are bordered by a yellow cord symbolizing the ropes used to moor ships to the docks. These ropes meet and intertwine at the very center of the flag.

When flown, the flag of PANYNJ flies subordinate to the national flag and the flags of the two states. The state flags fly in such a manner that each has seniority over the other depending upon which state the flag is in. Due to lack of knowledge in flag etiquette, this order is frequently violated in actual usage.

Some other port authorities that have distinctive banners include:

The Port of Seattle which uses a white flag (Fig. 2) bearing a ligh t blue globe bearing blue longitudinal and latitudinal lines. Across the center of the flag is written, in black, "Port of Seattle".

San Francisco's port authority has a white flag (Fig. 3) edged in grey on all four sides. In the center is a white circle ringed by a grey narrow band. In the white circle are stylized representations of the Golden Gate Bridge in red and the tower of the World Trade Center (a different one from New York's) in grey. A narrow red stripe crosses the field approximately one third of the way up from the bottom. On this is printed in white "Port of San Francisco".

Serving the eastern portion of the same bay, the Port of Oakland also uses a white flag. One third up from the bottom, in dark blue is the legend "Port of Oakland". Occupying the upper half of this flag (Fig. 4) is a stylized map of the earth centered on the North American continent which is circled in white. Oakland is identified by a dark blue star within this circle. The two hemispheres are colored dark blue for the water and grey for the land areas. Crossing this entire design is a dark blue axis.

Further north, the Port of Long Beach uses a flag (Fig. 5) inspired by its city flag. The city seal has been replaced by a globe having blue water and white land, a yellow star points to Long Beach's location on the map. The city's name has been replaced by the "Port of Long Beach" in white letters. The rest of the flag, just like the city's banner is yellow over white over blue.

Finally the Los Angeles Port Authority uses a flag (Fig. 6) of dark blue over light blue. The dark blue stripe bears the name "Port of Los Angeles" in white. Centered on the lower stripe is the port's seal in full color. That seal is very similar to the city's but having the word "port" replace "city" and the bottom half containing the phrase "founded 1907". The four quarters contain the shield of the US, the flag of California, the arms of Mexico and the ancient arms of Castile and Leon. Behind the seal is a dark blue anchor. In the fly is a white seahorse, outlined and detailed in red.

These are just a sampling of the flags of port authorities to be found in the United States. Many others exist as a challenge to NAVA members in both the United States and Canada. These flags remain undocumented, NAVA members can correct this. Can you supply NAVA News with information about the port authority near you?

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Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6
GREAT WATERS ASSOCIATION OF VEXILLOLOGY

MEETING OF SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1992

Great Waters Association of Vexillology, formerly the Great Waters Chapter, met at 2:00 p.m. in the home of Glenn and Jeanette Nolan in Harrison, Ohio, near the Indiana border. Members in attendance were David Breitenbach, Glenn Compton, Peter Kinderman, Glenn Nolan, and John Purcell.

Under Old Business, Vice President Peter Kinderman reported that the NAVA Board has approved Cincinnati as the site of the meeting for NAVA 29 (October, 1995). Peter is currently checking hotels, location of flag poles, and areas of historical and vexillological interest.

Also considered were a number of other details such as a contest for the meeting flag, which is planned to be announced in the January 1994 NAVA News. It was decided that at our May 1993 meeting we would discuss contest details and a preliminary meeting schedule for NAVA 29. Members were asked to give these matters some thought in advance of the meeting.

Under New Business, the results of the last annual business meeting of NAVA in San Antonio were discussed with respect to the formation of chapters. Because the idea of establishing formal chapters was voted down in the membership meeting, this organization can no longer call or consider itself a NAVA chapter, and a name change was entertained. After some discussion, the name of the organization was changed unanimously to Great Waters Association of Vexillology, to be known also by its acronym, GWAV (pronounced “GWAVe”).

The next meeting will take place on Saturday, May 8, 1993 in Detroit, MI, between 2 and 5 p.m.; David Breitenbach, host. (Details may be had early by contacting him; an announcement of the exact location will be mailed to members in April.)

The meeting was adjourned at 3:40 p.m., after which John Purcell showed slides of the San Antonio NAVA 26 meeting. David Breitenbach then showed slides of his current vexillological project, the city flags of Michigan, of which he currently has a couple dozen, mainly in the Detroit region. He hopes to give a presentation on the topic at a forthcoming NAVA meeting. The Nolans then provided us with tasty and imaginative refreshments (a cake frosted with the organization’s flag among them), and members discussed the flags and flag pictures that they had brought along.

Submitted by John M. Purcell, Secretary

CHEMPEAKE BAY GROUP METES

By Nick Artimovich

The “Chesapeake Bay Flag Association” or whatever we call ourselves nowadays, met at Jon Radel’s on November 21. A few “new” members showed up, as well as some of the regulars. Jon Radel, of course, hosted the meeting and showed us some of his latest acquisitions courtesy of his sister traveling in Africa, such as the flag of the Malawi Police! He also showed us the Soviet Naval flags that he picked up at the San Antonio meeting. Dick Clark had a few new Civil War era reproductions to show us as well as some screen printed California/Spanish era flag. Gloria Bartel and her husband visited from Pennsylvania and Bill Spencer of Delaware was accompanied by his wife, Bruce Gilson, a non-NAVA member from Silver Spring, who learned about Radel from an electronic bulletin board, had a couple of very interesting flag books to show us, including the 1923 French Government flag book he purchased at a used book store many years ago. He was, of course, given a NAVA membership application. Tom Carrier also joined us and showed us his Presidential Automobile Flag that NAVA member Gary Cislaghegyi modified by adding a yellow/white fringe. I shared my collection of U.S. government agency flags, includiug those from the Departments of Interior, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development. I also had just purchased a general’s rank flag from the Austro-Hungarian Army, 1894-1914, earlier that day and showed it to the group. When Hal Langly showed up, I unrolled my silk Presidential Standard, Navy Version. It is the same design as the wooden flag that was included in our “chapter” photograph shown in the Sept./Oct. 1992 NAVA News. I have offered the silk standard to the Smithsonian, but they have no acquisition funds for this fiscal year available yet.

We managed to conduct some business, as well. Tom Carrier has been bugged by Lynn Knights for some time to get us to adopt a flag, so we agreed on a variation of the blue on blue knock-off of the District of Columbia/G. Washington coat-of-arms flag that we discussed at the last meeting. We agreed that the 5 stars stand for MD, VA, WV, DE, and PA and that the overall design honors DC. Jon Radel is going to check a few manufacturers, including our member in Greenland, New Hampshire, for quotes on sewing one example.

We also agreed to hold at least two meetings annually. One near Flag Day, and one following the annual NAVA meeting. Tom Carrier is looking into arrangements for our next meeting. Any NAVA members outside of the Chesapeake Bay area that would like to join us during a visit they may be planning to the Nation’s Capitol next June are requested to send me a note, and III see that they are sent an invitation as soon as the date/location is settled.

GOLDEN GATE AREA VEXILLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

By Rich Kenny

GAVA met on 6 December 1992 at the home of Philip Paskert in San Francisco. This was the last meeting of the year for GAVA. Philip shared his interest and work with flags in the live theater area. All attendees had been encouraged to bring new information and discoveries to share. Friends and/or new acquaintences interested in flags are always welcome. Additional information on the Golden Gate Area Vexillogical Association can be obtained from Rich Kenny, (510) 531-5170.

NAVA XVI - Jim Ferrigan presents Nevada State Flag History.

PHOTO BY LYNN KNIGHTS

1993 FIAV MEETING IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

AUGUST 23-27, 1993

FIAV is the International Congress of Vexillology. As stated in Article 2, B.6 of the NAVA Bylaws, our association is committed to represent the vexillologists of North America on an international level. FIAV is the international organization to which NAVA is a member. There are no individual members of FIAV, only association members. FIAV meets every two years. NAVA is represented at the meeting by the president or a selected representative. Scott Guenter, President of NAVA, will be the representative in 1995. Individuals are permitted and encouraged to attend the International meetings although they cannot vote.

The details of the meeting that have been received to this date were published in the Sept./Oct. 1992 NAVA News. There is no information has been received as to costs or hotel accommodations; these will be published as soon as they are received. The organizer of the meeting is the Swiss Vexillological Society. The Congress Secretariat can be reached at the Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, XV Fahnenkongress, Postfach, CH-8023, Zurich, Switzerland.

FIAV XV FLAG

In accordance with traditional blue and white flags of Zurich from 13th/14th century with red “schwenkel” having cipher XV instead of cross in white, the FIAV emblem is superimposed on the banner in counterchanged colors.
Dear Editor:
With so many new countries popping up, it seems NAVA News ought to be the first place to read about their new flags. Alas, only Slovakia and the Yugoslav Federation have thus far appeared. It required a call to the Flag Research Center last spring to find out Uzbekistan’s; in the last NAVA News Don Healy only says their national guard wore it as a shoulder patch, without description. The Olympic telecast gave a glimpse of Bosnia’s and some newscasts have displayed it (correctly?), Likewise in the Olympic parade I saw various flags clustered in the Unified Team contingent, but they were not all visible nor were any of them identified.

How about it? Do I have to fly down to New York just to see what’s displayed outside the UN building, or will NAVA News have some news? Cordially,

Albert S. Kirsch

EDITOR’S NOTE: NAVA News depends on each member to act as a reporter and to share his/her flag information with the NAVA members to keep us all informed. We are volunteers and we need all the help we can get.

Simple line drawings with the description of new flags or flag changes are always welcome. When you obtain information from the Flag Research Center or from a trip to the UN, please type the information, double-spaced, and submit it to NAVA News for publication. We need your help.

Dear Editor:
I am researching the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, an all-black regiment organized during the Spring of 1863.
The bulk of the men were enlisted from Ohio and the colors for this regiment were manufactured by a J. Schillette & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. I am enclosing newspaper articles pertaining to these.

These original colors were unfortunately destroyed by fire while stored in an ordnance Depot at Hilton Head, SC, during the war. I am looking for any information regarding these colors. Is it possible that they were photographed in Ohio before being sent East?

I am also enclosing a copy of the historical overview on the flags of the 55th which is produced by the Flag Preservation Project, State House, Boston, Mass.

Thank you for any help you may be able to give me. I remain

Very truly yours,
Katherine Dhalle
28 Oxford Road
New Hartford, NY 13413

EDITOR’S NOTE: Can any NAVA member help with this request? Copies of the material sent with this letter can be obtained by sending me a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Dear Editor:
I haven’t corresponded for awhile and feel I’m behind on a couple of issues. My last communication was with Dave Pawson earlier this year and he was good enough to send me one of the most recent issues of NAVA.

Several things have happened (only good) firstly note my new address.

We are well settled in the suburb of Driver (no relation to the Driver award) and the status of Fisherman’s Wharf and the other news is that I have a retail flag shop called Darwin Wharf. I assure you Darwin Wharf has a long way to go to reach stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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Yes, the Northern Territory flag is going strong; it turned 14 years young on the first of July and designer of the Aboriginal flag, one Harold Thomas, resides at Humphy Doo, which is about 15 miles from me.

Down to business, give my regards to executive and members and do let me know how to bring my membership up-to-date, enabling me to be a valued overseas member again.

If I can assist any member with any flag from this part of the world do not hesitate to contact me. All correspondence will be replied.

With best personal wishes from the top end of Australia, warm regards to all.

Sincerely,
Ron Strachan
22 Canonbury Circuit
Driver, Northern Territory
Australia 0830

NAVA NEWS JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1993 PAGE 7
Remember that all changes of address are sent to the Treasurer, Dave Pawson. David keeps the Master List of Members and also prepares all the mailing labels.

President Scot Guenter announces that the Editorial Board for the first issue of RAVEN: A Journal of Vexillology will be John Purcell, Alistair Fraser, Grace Cooper and Scot Guenter. Additional appointments will be published as they are made.

All material submitted for publication in NAVA News should be typed, double-spaced, 60 characters per column line. Clear line drawings are preferred, no larger than 8"x10" and smaller would be better. There is no extra charge to us for printing line drawings. Newspaper pictures that show print from the reverse side do not reproduce well. Please do not fold. The crease ruins the image. Syndicated illustrations (cartoons, etc.) require permission to reprint, and we request that this permission be obtained by the person submitting the item. All NAVA Members are Reporters; send your material today.

Any NAVA Member who can make line drawings of flags and who is willing to be the illustrator for a NAVA Member who cannot, please send us your name so that we can put you in touch with the writer.

This Issue goes to the Printer December 9, 1992. Deadline for the March/April 1993 Issue is February 1.