FICTIONAL FLAGS
By Gary S. Csillaghegyi
(CONT'D FROM MARCH/APRIL 1993)

Continuing along, the episode "Early Retirement", first aired 18, Jan., 1988, displayed briefly in its president's private railway car the flag for the mythical Muslim-African country of Sambakka, a green-white-red vertical tricolor, like Italy, charged on the white stripe with a five-pointed, red star, about 0.8 the width of the stripe.

The episode "Gold Rush", aired 27, Mar., 1989, displayed the flag of the Phoenix Foundation of Research (Fig. 8.) the RAND type think tank for which 'MacGyver' worked. The resemblance at a distance to the U. N. Flag is, I am sure, intentional. In fact it appeared in conjunction with the flags of the USA and the USSR, each on a separate pole, but with the Phoenix flag in the center on a higher pole. Normally the badge is orange with yellow line work and lettering and a dark brown phoenix, but for the flag, the badge is all white with blue line work and lettering. The shade of blue is, indeed, UN Blue. The flag has an overall proportion of 2:3, and the outer ring of the seal has a diameter 3/4 of the width of the flag.

A month later, 24 Apr., 1989, showed the episode "Brainwashed" with the flag and coat of arms of the mythical East African Republic of Kimbala (Fig. 9). The flag is in a proportion of 1:2, describable as red over a slightly bluish green with a yellow pile throughout, based on the staff. The coat of arms, in height 1/2 the width of the flag is placed on the pile centered top to bottom 1/5 of the length of the flag from the hoist. The colors would tend to proclaim it West African, but the motto in British English and the Bantu type shield and assegai as badges on the shield confirm an

A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT
SCOT GUENTER

As you will recall, 1993 is bringing the debut issue of RAVEN: A JOURNAL OF VEXILLOLOGY. I am pleased to report that the editorial board has evaluated a range of suggested articles for inclusion and the juried selection has been completed. Over the summer I will be working in close concert with managing editor Jon Radel and other volunteer staff members to meet our goal of producing and disseminating RAVEN to you before the next annual meeting in Portland, Maine. Although there are several fine publications in vexillology already produced in North America (one thinks of THE FLAG BULLETIN, FLAGSCAN, and of course NAVA NEWS), RAVEN's purpose is not to duplicate these periodicals nor to infringe upon their territory. Rather, the birth of this journal signals another rite of passage for vexillology as a scholarly discipline. There is enough vexillological scholarship occurring to warrant it, and NAVA should be publishing an annual scholarly journal if we are sincere about the fundamental reasons why this organization exists. It is my firm belief that rigorous scholarly standards for RAVEN, including juried selection by an academic editorial board and precision in endnotes and bibliography, will help further the recognition of vexillology as an intellectual discipline.

In August I will join other NAVA members in flying to Europe to participate in the Fifteenth Congress of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) in Zurich, Switzerland. This global conclave occurs every two years. According to the by-laws of NAVA, I will carry the vote for our organization in the business meeting of FIAV, and I pledge to you that I will keep the goals, wants, and needs of NAVA in mind while representing you at this function. I had a marvelous time at FIAV 12 in San Francisco in 1987—it was my first FIAV meeting and my first visit to the San Francisco area. How surprised I would have been then if you had told me I would be moving to that area to live, and would depart from there to represent NAVA at FIAV 15 in Switzerland six years later! One of my happiest memories from living in Europe a decade ago was hiking in the Alps in the Berner Oberland, so I return to Switzerland eagerly. At that time I will alert vexillologists worldwide of the imminent appearance of RAVEN as well. If you can join us in Zurich, see you there; if not, do join the gathering in Portland, Maine. Have a wonderful summer, and KEEP STUDYING THOSE FLAGS!
**VEXI-BITS**

*By Don Healy*

(Send submissions to Vexi-bits, c/o Don Healy, 523 Centre St., Trenton, NJ 08611-3017)

**Toronto Globe and Mail** (Mar. 20, 1993) - "Brazilian Gringos", several hundred Confederates who emigrated from the United States following the Civil War and settled in Brazil, one such colony at Santarem, Para, Brazil continue to exist. In the article it is noted that the red, white and blue flag of Para is a variation of the Confederate flag. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

**Toronto Globe and Mail** (Dec. 7, 1992) - a multi-cultural Christmas festival erupted in violence as Greeks and Macedonians attacked each other one's flag. Fighting broke out in Mel Lastman Square, North York between 1,000 Macedonians raising their flag and an equal number of Greeks opposing it.

In the fight, even North York's mayor Mel Lastman was punched, knocked to the ground and kicked.

Greeks said it started when a Macedonian grabbed a Greek flag and swung it at someone; Macedonians accused Greeks of blocking access to the flagpole where their flag was supposed to fly and ripping Macedonian flags out of the hands of anyone carrying their red and gold banner. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

**Toronto Globe and Mail** (Mar. 25, 1993) - After the incident reported in the previous VEXI-BIT, North York adopted a new restriction. Community organizations will no longer be able to fly their colours during celebrations at Nathan Phillips Square. Further debate was scheduled for April 11. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

**Toronto Globe and Mail** (Mar. 25, 1993) - a court ruling accepting the Hinomaru (Rising Sun), the red ball on a white background as the Japanese national flag even though no law actually designates it as such. A man in Okinawa was convicted of defacing the flag for the burning of the Rising Sun banner at a protest in 1987. The decision has rekindled a painful debate over the use of a symbol associated by many Japanese with their bitter wartime past. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

From *Color, A Stroke of Brilliance* by L. Harrington with J. Mackie (Toronto, Benjamin Moore and Co. LTD, 1993) -

"There is a strong relationship between the geographic location of a country and the colours of their national flag. In northern hemisphere countries, green predominates. The colours selected for flags are also chosen for instinctive qualities. For instance red, white and blue are favorite flag colours, the red signifying courage, white for virtue and blue for wisdom and truth.

A nation's population tends to have strong position associations with the colours of their national flags. For instance, Italians will choose reds and greens over other colors, while French, British and American citizens prefer red, white and blue, and Germans tend to like reds and yellows. Many companies with headquarters in these countries have capitalized on these associations such as IKEA (a Swedish company) and Air Canada in Canada. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

From the 1992 issue of National Australia Bank's "Flags of the Nations" two new vexilliferous states have been created in the southern hemisphere - the Torres Straits Is., an Australian dependency (Fig. 1) and the Chatham Is., a New Zealand dependency (Fig. 2) (submitted by Ralph Kelly)

As talk of Australian becoming a republic intensifies "down under", the television show "A Current Affair" (yes, the same show that haunts this continent is down there as well) ran a flag design contest awarding $10,000 in prize money. The award was split amongst three winning designs shown here. (Fig. 3, 4, 5) (Congratulations to our sister association, the Flag Society of Australia for their participation in the judging process) (Submitted by Ralph Kelly)

**New York Times** (Apr. 8, 1993) - The United Nations Security Council approved the membership of Macedonia as the 181st nation. A compromise was reached by which Macedonia will be known as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" at the United Nations and, for the first time ever, its flag will be banned from flying in front of the headquarters building in New York or any other U.N. site.

In addition to the use of the name "Macedonia", Greece considers the Macedonian flag a claim to the Greek Macedonia because it bears the ancient 16-ray Vergina Sun.

United Nations mediators are continuing efforts to resolve disputes between Greece and Macedonia. (submitted by John Anastasio)
Trenton Times (Apr. 20, 1993) - The Mississippi branch of the NAACP and 49 black individuals filed suit in Hinds County Chancery Court seeking to "get rid of the Mississippi state flag". The lawsuit argued that the flag, which contains a facsimile of the Confederate battle flag, a red square bearing the blue cross and white stars, promotes racial disharmony with its symbols of the Confederacy. (submitted by John Anastasio)

Toronto Globe and Mail (Apr. 2, 1993) - Concerned that its state motto was sexist, Maryland has changed the translation of "Fatti maschii, parole femine" which used to mean "manly deeds, womanly words". It now means "strong deeds, gently words". Although criticized, the new translation received support from Baltimore's Italian consul who told lawmakers the motto could be logically rendered or "delicate words, resolute action" (submitted by Peter Edwards)

ABA Journal (May 1993) - Artist Jay Critchley has won his fight to get trademark registration for his logo (see Fig. 6) - a waving in the breeze condom that has the stars and stripes of an American flag. Originally rejected under a section of the Trademarks Act that prohibits "scandalous" marks, the decision was reversed in March when the logo did not fit the category after a review of those previously rejected for that reason. (submitted by Charles Spain)

Austin American-Statesman (Apr. 30, 1993) Newly installed Alabama Governor Jim Folsom banned the Confederate battle flag from the state Capitol dome, as of April 29th. Folsom said, "This is a divisive issue in our state, and I believe it is time we put it behind us and move our state forward".

The Confederate battle flag will fly across the street from the Capitol at the First White House of the Confederacy by order of Governor Folsom. State Rep. George Perdue, Chairman of the Black Caucus, praised the new governor's action. Perdue said "we have maintained all along the Confederate battle flag should be relegated to some kind of historical display or museum. We have never maintained one should forget one's history".

Norman Dasinger, Jr. Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans said the decision will cost Governor Folsom votes in 1994 and said "He's just a coward. He's playing politics with our heritage".

The move of the Confederate Battle Flag to the Confederate White House also met with different opposition. Cameron Napoleon, Regent of the volunteer White House Association, opposed flying the flag from the pole outside the White House because the flag was not adopted until 2 months after the capitol moved to Richmond in 1861. "Having the battle flag out front on a pole is inaccurate, and we can't have that", she said. (submitted by Charles Spain)

Office of the Secretary of State, State of Texas - uniform representation of the arms and seal of the State of Texas were made available to all state agencies on March 12, 1993 by Secretary of State John Hannah. The adoption of uniform artwork by the state was intended to eliminate the confusion of almost twenty variations appearing in state letterheads and publications. The three uniform examples are shown here as figures 7-9. It should be noted that the reverse of the state seal has had the most alterations. Correct flags now represent Spain and the Confederate States of America. The Mexican eagle and the cannon on the lower left of the shield have been made more accurate. (submitted by Charles Spain)

New York Times (May 12, 1993) - Secessionists in southern Brazil are hoping to create a "Rep. of the Pampas" carved out of the three southernmost states - Santa Cruz do Sol, Parana, and Santa Caterina. The government of the state of Santa Cruz do Sol and the federal authorities have been fighting back with seizures of documents and literature and with arrests and threats of arrests for party leaders. With the article was a photo of separatist leader Irton Marx holding the flag of the proposed nation of 22 million. (see Fig. 10). Southerners' main complaint is that their tax dollars are being wasted supporting the Amazon and northeast sections of Brazil which are much poorer than the three wealthy southern states. (submitted by John Anastasio)
A KINDER, GENTLER SEAL
By John H. Ganez

In the past couple of years there has been a small movement to change flags in the United States. In Nevada it was done for reasons of uniformity, in Minnesota for simplification. In others it involves America's oldest problem - racism.

Native Americans have voiced their disgust at the way their culture is depicted in mainstream America. For example, the seal and flag of Massachusetts depicting an arm and sword held above the head of an incorrectly accoutred Indian. To some this symbolizes the genocide practiced against Native Americans (See NAVA News, vol. XXII, no. 6, p. 12).

The flap over the Georgia state flag is another example. The Confederate battle flag (actually the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, CSA) which comprises a major part of the flag has caused quite a stir. To some it symbolizes a nation built on slavery, to others it is a reminder of the glories of their forefathers.

Another symbol that could be considered culturally oppressive is the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico (Fig. 1). It is a visual representation of the subjugation of one culture by another. It depicts a diminutive Aztec eagle shielded by a larger American eagle. The seal, which was adopted after the organization of the New Mexico Territory, reinforces the concept of American cultural and political domination of the continent.

Looking at the problem one might conclude that the solution would be a seal that illustrates both eagles side by side as equals. That is only half the solution.

While the two eagles represent the state's Hispanic and Anglo-American cultures, it disregards another culture - Native Americans.

Long before American occupation troops or Spanish Conquistadores ever set foot in New Mexico, native cultures flourished. The state flag pays homage to them, but they are ignored in its seal.

Perhaps a seal composed of totems of three cultures would remedy the situation (Fig. 2). The circular pattern also alludes to the Zuni Indian sun symbol (at one time the emblem of the state flag).

As the central emblem on the state flag.

Fig. 1
M.N. State Seal (detail)

Fig. 3
45th Infantry Div.
(Pre WW II)

State of New Mexico Seal
Fig. 2

4" x 6" CORNER
By Don Healy

After a long hiatus, devoting much time to Vexi-Bits and several other projects of NAVA News, I now have a break to return to my original column.

Here are a few unreported 4" x 6" flags that may be missing from your collections:

The "Twelve days of Christmas" set is now complete except for day 12 which will be out around November 1993.

A special 4" x 6" flag has been created for each of the space shuttles such as "Discovery" and "Endeavor".

The increased visibility of the gay and lesbian community in the United States has produced at least four different flags:

- the six color rainbow flag, the definitive "day Pride" banner.
- the rainbow with white lambda - popular with Los Angeles gays.
- the pink triangle on black field recalling the badge assigned to the more than half million gays and lesbians interned in the Nazi death camps.
- the black, blue and white multi-striped flag having the red heart known as the "Leather Pride" flag.

More next time.


"Illinois has had two official state flags. The first was officially adopted on July 6, 1915 after a vigorous campaign by Ella Park Lawrence, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Early in 1912, Mrs. Lawrence began visiting local D.A.R. chapters throughout Illinois promoting the selection of an official state banner to place in the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C. The Chapters held a contest to select the best banner design and offered a $25 prize to the winner. Out of thirty-five entrants, Lucy Derwent of the Rockford Chapter was chosen as the winner and her design was presented to the General Assembly for consideration as the official state flag. State Senator Raymond D. Meeker introduced the bill which became law when Governor Edward F. Dunne failed to sign it.

While serving in Vietnam, Chief Petty Officer Bruce McDaniel of Waverly began questioning the flag's lack of identity. After McDaniel requested that the flag carry the state's name, Representative Jack Walker of Lansing proposed a bill to amend the original flag act of 1915. The bill was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Richard B. Ogilvie September 17, 1969.

Governor Ogilvie appointed a committee consisting of the State Historian, Director of the Illinois Information Service, and State Records Archivist to develop specifications for the new flag to ensure uniformity in reproduction.

Mrs. Sanford Hutchinson* of Greenfield submitted a flag which met all of the committee's requirements. The present flag has the name "Illinois" on a white field and carries an exact replica of the State seal. On July 1, 1970, after being approved by the Governor and Secretary of State, Mrs. Hutchinson's design became the official flag of Illinois."

(*NAVA member Florence Hutchinson; submitted by Elizabeth Hardy)
VISUAL VEXI-BITS

By Don Healy

Graphic views of many of the new flags adopted since 1986. (Continued from May/June 1993 NAVA News)
More flags will appear in subsequent issues of NAVA News.
FICTIONAL FLAGS (Csillaghegyi)
Cont'd from page 1

East African origin. The rising sun crest is red, the shield is green and the motto is yellow in a red scroll. The Bantu shield and assegai are yellow outlined in black, with the dried blood on the spear-tips also black. The fesse is red with black mountain silhouettes.

Finally, in the episode "Cease Fire", first aired 9 Oct., 1989, the flags of the mythical Middle Eastern nations of Samaddia and Azir, whose representatives are met together in Switzerland to discuss an end to their border warfare, are shown flying from the upper terminal of an aerial tram supposedly above Geneva, CH. Actually, the body of water below, and the town visible in the distance are respectively the exurty of the Fraser River, and the city of Vancouver, BC. The flag of Azir appears to be green, the one displayed is 3:5, and the device is lost in the folds. The flag of Samaddia, on the other hand, is clearly visible, as is shown in Fig.

![Fig. 10 Samaddia](image)

10. The proportion is also 3:5, and the width of the azure stripes at top and bottom is 1/6 the width of the flag. The depth of the staff triangle, including the fimbriation is 1/3 the length of the flag, and the fimbriation itself appears to be approximately 1/2 the width of the stripes. The five pointed star appears as shown, though this may have been an error in hanging the flag; it has a diameter of 1/6 the width of the flag. The azure appears to be about the shade of Argentinian blue, definitely lighter than UN blue.

I attempted to contact the designers through the various producers and studios, in order to verify some of the details, and to give proper credit to the persons who may have designed the badge of the Phoenix Foundation, and especially the flag and arms of Kimball; but the Executive Producer of MacGyver, Stephen Downing, assured me that at this late date, it would be virtually impossible to trace that information, as designers come and go, and some stuff is farmed out, especially in Vancouver, and so on.

The national flag of Honduras, with the quinques of stars, is used regularly in both 4' x 6' format in the courtroom and in 4' x 6' silk format on the judge's desk in chambers to represent the flag of the state of the USA in which the court is supposed to be in all appropriate episodes of CBS's Dark Justice. Since this is in combination with the Seal of the State of Georgia above the judge's bench, there is a little confusion! (Note added in press: My compliments to Sr. J. J. Morales, but in most states of the USA, New York being the notable exception, Superior Courts display the National Flag and the State Flag, only.)

Continuing the TV judges, ABC's Divorce Court, a courtroom series dramatizing allegedly real divorce cases, whose drawing card was the fact that the man playing their judge was a retired judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, William B. Keene, who was ex parte and motion judge for the Manson case, displayed a phony state flag in his courtroom as well. This one was plain Prussian blue, or a little lighter, probably 4' x 6', to match the U.S. flag on the other side of the bench, with a longitudinal white stripe 4" wide placed about 3" from the bottom edge of the flag, and another in the same manner at the top.

In Star Trek VI, of course, I was looking forward to seeing what Paramount would come up with as the flags and/or emblems of the various planets of the Alliance. I, and I suppose any others of you who share this particular hobby of Fictional Flag Following, Finding and Fantasizing (5-F, for short, to one-up the German 4-F's), was considerably disappointed to see put up on cheap poles around the conference room the flags of various obscure African and Asian countries. I recall the CAR, Mauritius, and Bangladesh.

Speaking of Star Trek, I was informed upon inquiry that the flag-like drape over Spock's coffin in the relevant film was not supposed to be either the Federation Flag, or the distinguishing flag of Starfleet, but rather a ceremonial flag reserved for military interments. Paramount continues to waffle on a precise design for, or even the existence of, either flag. Too bad, the revenue from those two flags alone would, I think, be substantial. They do seem to have settled on a flag for the Federation Grand Alliance that figures in the newer series, however: In a field of dark royal blue, the FGA badge, that is: on a disk of black edged in white and enclosed in a peculiar wreath of white, three prominent four-pointed stars against a drift of circular stars, all white (fig. 11). In some versions the big stars are shown as lemon yellow, yellow and orange.

Going from a Federation of a few stars tucked off in one corner of one arm of the Milky Way to an Empire that was supposed to span the entire Galaxy, we look at Issac Asimov's Trantorian Empire. From its earliest days to its end it displayed a device that first appeared in a vignette drawing by Kelly Freas in the old Astounding Science Fiction (Now Analog Science Fact and Fiction), in about 1943 or so, to illustrate one of the early novellas that later was published together to make the first Novel of the Foundation series, Foundation. I was told many years ago by another member of that group of writers for John Campbell that Kelly based the drawing on a sketch given him by Asimov, so it is as authentic as such a thing could possible be.

When displayed as the Imperial flag, the field is amaranthine purple, the sun is gold, and the silhouette of the space ship is black (Fig. 12). The space ship consists of two spherical sections with a nose cone on top/front, and engine clusters in the rear, the whole joined by strut work. In a recent Ballantine reissue of the prequel to Foundation, Prelude to Foundation, the cover artist shows the space ship as something like a barbed arrowhead looping around the sun in an attitude similar to the red air foil in the NASA seal.

![Fig. 11 Federation Grand Alliance](image)

![Fig. 12 Galactic Empire (Trantor)](image)

(The conclusion in the SEPT/OCT NAVA NEWS - 4 Fictional Flags of Transylvania)
REPORTS FROM LOCAL NAVA GROUPS

GREAT WATERS ASSOCIATION
OF VEXILLOLOGY
Meeting of Saturday, May 8, 1993
Grosse Pointe Park, MI

The meeting was called to order by President Glenn Compton at 2:15 P.M. in the home of David Breitenbach in Grosse Pointe Park, a suburb of Detroit. The minutes as previously published were approved.

Under Old Business, Vice President Peter Kinderman spoke on planning for NAVA 29 in Cincinnati. Peter is currently negotiating with hotels to see which one might be most advantageous for the meeting. He and Glenn are also working on finding an appropriate person for banquet speaker.

The rules for the flag contest for NAVA 29 will be announced in January, 1994. These have not yet been finalized. Also, a tentative meeting schedule provided by John Purcell was discussed to begin thinking about when major functions will occur.

Under New Business, the development of a brochure for Great Waters was considered. John will work on the initial format, with input from the others. The plan is to make the brochure available to prospective members in the quad-state area that GWA V comprises.

Glenn then reminded the members that annual dues of $5 are due. Those who have not yet paid should send their dues to Glenn at the following address: Glenn E. Compton, 3075 Mountville Drive, Kettering, OH 45440-1422.

The next meeting will be on Saturday, November 13, 1993 at 1:30 P.M. in Carmel, IN (near Indianapolis) at the home of a new member, Mark D. Sutton. Mark has promised as interesting field trip to visit historic U.S. flags. Details and directions will be provided later.

The final item of business was election of officers for 1993-94. Glenn Compton and Peter Kinderman were re-elected as President and Vice-President respectively for another term. David Breitenbach kindly consented to be nominated for secretary, and was elected unanimously. The business meeting was adjourned at 4:35 P.M.

Following the business meeting, refreshments were served and vexillological items were displayed. David showed some of the more interesting flags from his collection, and new flag books recently acquired by members were examined.

John M. Purcell
Secretary

NEW ENGLAND VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOC.

NEVA met on Saturday, April 17 at the Flag Research Center. Final plans for the NAVA 29 meeting, which NEVA is hosting, were made. Flag items brought by members were shown and discussed.

HALL OF FLAGS
STATE OF ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, IL

"The Hall of Flags contains 463 flags carried by Illinois regiments serving in four wars. Displayed are two flags from the Mexican War (1846 - 1848), 346 from the Civil War (1861 - 1865), 22 from the Spanish-American conflict (1898), and 93 from World War I (1917 - 1918). Many of the flags dating before 1900, especially those associated with the Civil War, were carried into battle, where they acquired great significance. Soldiers in battle were told to watch their colors and move with them. Men who became separated from their units were told to rally around the flag. Civil War regimental colors were generally sewn by women in the areas from which the regiments were recruited. Each regiment's title was painted or embroidered on one of the flag's white stripes, and the names and dates
LETTERS...

Dear Sirs:

I thought that the attached zerox copy might be of interest to you. I believe that I am the only NAVA member that has a registered flag that was designed by the Court of the Lord Lyon. My personal house flag was printed in the January-March 1976 issue of NAVA News. This new flag also features my coat-of-arms but in a Pennon format. Many Illinois regiments have two or three sets on display in the Hall of Flags. Wide variations are apparent in the United States flags displayed in the hall. Differences are found in the colors of the stars -- some are white and some are gold -- and in the direction of the stars' points -- some are pointed upward, others are pointed downward. Though all the flags measure approximately six feet by six feet and six inches, the sizes of the stars vary. The stars' arrangement on the flags is also inconsistent, varying from the customary rows to circles, ovals or large stars. Prior to federal legislation requiring the stars to be arranged in rows, flag makers were allowed to arrange the stars according to their personal preferences. Congress did not define the exact shades of red, white and blue to be used on the flags until 1934, so shade variations can be seen in flags produced before that year. The flags in the Hall of Flags have been displayed, untouched, in their cases for more than 50 years. Restoration is possible for some of the flags. Unfortunately, the ones that cannot be restored will continued to disintegrate.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Aitchison, Esqr.

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HALL OF FLAGS  Cont'd from page 8

WELCOME TO . . .

OUR NEW MEMBER

MR. ERNEST J. OWEN, Active. 4737 Eseter St., Annandale, VA 22003. +++ 1) M, 2) CM, 3) BRIT. M, 4) INDIA M.

CHANGES

MR. CLAY MOSS Tel. No. to 601-857-2200.

DECEASED

Dr. Robert C. Mayfield 536 S. Pickard Norman, OH 73069

Our sympathy is extended to the family.

STILL AVAILABLE to NAVA MEMBERS

at a first come, first served, basis are twenty-six copies of the 35-page Index (subject and author) of NAVA News Articles, price $5.50, prepaid (check to NAVA) includes postage. Write Mark Liss, NAVA Historian, c/o Heritage Flag Co., P.O. Box 31521, Houston, Texas 77231.

FLAGS and SYMBOLS

Juan Jose Morales, Sarasota, FL, is working toward the development of a coherent and logical theory of symbology that will best serve the designers and users of flags and other emblems in the coming century. He would greatly appreciate the help and support of any member with interesting insights to contribute. Please call (813) 924-3390.

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NAVA News
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