THE CUSTER BATTLEFIELD STANDARD

By Ben K. Weed

Several years ago while attending a luncheon of the Department of the Pacific, Company of Military Historians, I found myself seated across from two avid Custer history buffs. They wasted no time in beginning a conversational review of known events of that fateful Sunday, 25 June 1876. Soon, however, they were off into the realm of speculation, pondering, for example, the significance of the day's barometric pressure on the command decisions at the Little Bighorn. Being totally fascinated by their research knowledge of the subject, I interrupted with what at face value seemed a simple question, but one which would later prove to be more involved than any of us at the time could have expected.

My question concerned the fate of Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry regimental standard. Their immediate reply was that this particular flag had survived the battle, as it was with the pack train which had separated from Custer's lead battalion to follow Majors Reno and Benteen's battalions. They added that the actual standard was preserved to this date at the Custer Battlefield Museum in Montana and that they had seen it many times when visiting the Little Bighorn battle site. At this point my vexillological curiosity had been so stimulated I knew that I'd see this flag firsthand one day. After all, not many historical flags are still situated so near the location of the event they played a role in.

Some years later, while visiting the East Coast for an extended period, I made the rounds of places such as Carlisle Barracks, Governor's Island and the U.S. Military Academy Museum at West Point. There I was introduced to extensive repositories of earlier but still extant U.S. Army unity flags. Among one of the displays was Lt. Edward S. Godfrey's Custer-era 7th Cavalry Stars and Stripes K Troop guidon. The Guidon had only 35 painted gold stars, corresponding to the number of states during the Civil War of the 1860s. However, Custer's Last Stand was in 1876, the time of the U.S. Centennial, when there were 38 states in the Union. This anomaly is explained by the then-frugal War Department policy of using old flags from the Civil War, rather than incurring the costs of procuring new flags with the current state number counts. "The Point," as the chief pre-World War I army unit flag repository, also had stored away many of the pre-1940 pattern cavalry standards.

The 7th's 1862-1887 pattern Cavalry standard— with painted eagle, stars and stripes on a blue field— was not among those in the collection; nor was one expected to be there, as the 7th didn't exist in the Civil War (having been constituted 28 July 1866). The Indian War flag was not to be found either, which was no surprise as it was supposed to be at the battlefield in Montana. The collection did, however, have one post-1887 (yellow) 7th Cavalry standard, a tired veteran of the 1898 Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection campaigns. One curious thing observed about this latter pattern flag was that it had the regimental designation as a number and letter combination, i.e., "7th U.S. Cavalry" (see illustration).

Letting a few years pass after the 1976 centennial fever of the Last Stand to subside, I finally arranged to accomplish my trek to Little Bighorn to see the Custer Battlefield standard at first hand. There, framed under glass and set high upon the wall above public hands, was the advertised 1876 7th Cavalry standard. All appeared correct except for the reverse-direction framing. Then I noticed the numbering and lettering of the unit designation scroll: it was painted, but read "U.S. 7th Cavalry." The Custer battlefield flag unit scroll didn't follow period flag regulations, nor the kindred examples of Civil War and Indian War flags at West Point. The scroll appeared more like that of the later post-1887 period flags.

When I asked the museum staff about the battlefield flag's background, I was shown its accession card which traced its origins to Fort Bliss, Texas, and one Mr. Luce, a 7th Cavalry unit veteran. Again returning to the flag (this time for a closer look via a ladder provided by the very cooperative museum personnel), I detected why the flag was reverse-mounted in its frame. Small cracked and curled flag fragments in the area of the suspect scroll designation revealed that the number and letter painting appeared only on the observe side. If this flag had seen field service, it was evident by condition and by difference in scroll paint, that it had been without any unit designation.

The possibility was emerging that this "Custer battlefield standard" was a replacement flag— possibly displayed ceremonially by the regiment in later years, as a remembrance of the Last Stand period. It might have been a period blank obtained surreptitiously from remaining Quartermaster Depot stores of such flags to serve in Last Stand's fiftieth anniversary when the original flag couldn't be produced. The rangers told me that five of the Stars and Stripes troop guidons were lost during the battle and only two were ever recovered. Captain Keough's T Troop guidon was found under its fallen bearer at the battle site and Culbertson's A Troop guidon was recovered from Sioux Chief American Horse's camp at Slim Buttes, Dakota Territory, by the 3rd U.S. Cavalry on 9 September 1876. This confirmed that a number of flags were lost that day which have never been seen again, most likely carried off to Canada.

In the final analysis the military tradition of the times gives the most insight into the question of the true fate of the 7th Cavalry Standard at the Little Bighorn. Colors and standards, particularly in the 19th century, were always carried in the field near the regimental commander, for when combat was imminent they were to be uncased to lead the assault on the enemy. To do anything less was considered an act of dishonor among military forces. Given Custer's Civil War record of leading charges with unit standards abreast, it is very difficult to accept that he would have had the regulation regimental standard tucked away on the back of a pack mule many miles from the scene of the impending action, which he had planned as the final solution "the Indian problem."

(Continued on page 2)
A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT
SCOT GUENTER

At EXPO '92, the World's Fair held in Seville, Spain, from April 20
through October 12, 1992, the Polish Pavilion included a fascinating
vexillological commitment to the theme of "Global Solidarity." In a project
masterminded by Wladyslaw Serwatowski of Warsaw, artists from around
the world were invited to submit their interpretations of an Earth Flag that
would symbolize -- with dignity, respect, and appropriate aesthetics -- all
peoples of the planet united as we move into the 21st century. Over one
hundred artists participated, and following the closure of the Exposition the
exhibit moved on to the Stiftelsen Laeckoe Institute in Laeckoe Slot,
Sweden, where it recently completed a run from June 13 through August 22,
1993.

Although you were most likely unable to attend either of these events,
the EXPO '92 Office of the Polish Section, based in Warsaw, produced a
large, beautiful volume (coffee table genre) last year, introduction by
Serwatowski, that included 86 large color plates of such flags, with
biographies of and comments by the artists.

I was lucky enough to obtain one of these volumes from Mr. Serwatowski
himself, who is a genteel visionary participating in Poland's exciting and
ongoing post-communist evolution. I believe that the Flag Research Center
has procured copies for distribution in North America: I encourage you to
watch for advertisements for this text in fliers from that institution. The book is
titled EARTH FLAG DESIGNS -- GLOBAL SOLIDARITY.

One of my recent vexillological interests is the creation and disseminaltion
process for various world flags, so I was particularly fascinated by this
international exercise. This book will appeal not only to vexillologists but
also to students of art or cultural anthropology, as well as those interested
in international peace movements.

While perusing a brochure for the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace
in Yorba Linda, California, I noted that it was advertised as "(the)
first Presidential Museum to be built and operated entirely without taxpayers'
funds." Think of the media attacks and exposes if taxpayers' funds had been
used in this case! The brochure depicted two interesting tableaus on the site
that employed flags: a summit meeting of world leaders (in statuary) and
da 12-foot high transported section of the former Berlin Wall. This set me
to thinking about how flags are used to create mood or sanctity in
Presidential Libraries and other such shrines associated with the executive
branch of our government. I expect to read in some detail in this and/or
future NAVA News about the exciting, behind-the-scenes, unprecedented
tour of flags in the White House that some Chesapeake Bay area vexillologists
and their honored guests took last July -- perhaps this could be followed by
reports from other readers who visit other important political shrines in the
United States, Canada, or other nations. As I have mentioned in earlier
writing, the cultural dynamics between a sacred icon (flag) and sacred space
(such shrines) and how they interact are most intriguing. In any case:...
KEEP STUDYING THOSE FLAGS!

SEARCH FOR MISSING MINUTES

As NAVA's recording secretary, I am compiling a set of executive board
minutes. Although NAVA has a complete set of its annual meeting minutes, I
only have copies of the following executive committee minutes: March
3, 1968; October 27, 1972; October 28,1972; October 5, 1979; October 8,
1979; October 9, 1992; and October 11, 1992. If you are a current or former
board member, please check your files and send me copies of any minutes
that are not listed above. I appreciate any help you can give in locating these
important papers.

RECORDING SECRETARY
Charles "Kin" Spain, Jr.
1512 Woodlawn Blvd., #3
Austin, TX 78701-3345
(512) 482-8374

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
ARTICLE 11
PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY,
NAVA BYLAWS

All meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order
(unless provided for in these bylaws) with the provision that alternate rules
of order may be substituted upon 2/3 vote of the membership present). Note:
Present wording is in brackets, proposed new language in underlined.

Commentary: It has been recognized over past years that Robert's Rules
of Order is unnecessarily complex for NAVA's purposes and that a less
cumbersome alternate rules of order should be drafted for trial use in NAVA.

Therefore, a Restructured Rules of Order for NAVA has been prepared
for disposition at the NAVA XXVII convention.

Robert Coykendall
129 Main Street
Youngstown, New York 14174

REPORT FROM THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The NAVA Nominating Committee has decided on a slate for the 1993-
94 Executive. The nominees are as follows:

President: Scott M. Guenter
Vice-President: Gustavo J. M. Tracchia
Corresponding Secretary: Mary Ann Docktor-Smith
Treasurer: Charles A. "Kin" Spain
Recording Secretary: Peter B. Edwards

Michael F. H. Halleran, Chairperson
1993 NAVA Nominating Committee Members
Whitney Smith and John Purcell

Nominations may be made from the floor at the Annual Meeting. Be
certain that you have the consent of the person that you place in nomination.
If the person will not be in attendance please have the consent in writing. It
is suggested that every member read the duties of each office before making
or accepting a nomination... and also before casting their vote. The duties
are in the Bylaws printed in the 1989 Handbook, which was distributed to
each member.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD STANDARD

(Cont'd from page 1)

Lastly, one must consider with greater importance the interview of Lt.
Godfrey (General, retired) of K Troop, as put on record by W. A. Graham.
Godfrey imparted his eyewitness account of Lt. Custer last being seen
heading to the massacre site at the head of five troops and accompanied by
two color sergeants, one bearing Custer's personal crossed-saber guidon and
the other the blue eagle standard of the 7th U.S. Cavalry.

JBL NB: As previously reported, most of the historical flags of West
Point (USMA) have been transferred to the Office of Military History.
Inasmuch as this transfer is in process, neither organization can provide a
firm listing of current holdings. However, an inventory control system is
under way in both installations and such listings are promised at some future
date.

ON USA MILITARY FLAGS

Jim Lipinski

This issue features a former member of NAVA, Mr. Ben K. Weed, of Stockton,
CA, who is a collector of some renown of originals of military flags and related
memorabilia, and whose collection, the Weed Collection, continually gains in stature.
With his permission, one of his unpublished papers, which he sent to me in regular
correspondence, is printed above.
ABOUT BOOKS

The South lost the war for independence but its great-grandchildren have held on to their flags. Even from its beginning, debate and conflict have swirled around the Confederate battle flag. Once the proud banner of the "Lost Cause", it continues to be a symbol of regional identity. However, this once honorable perception was to be tainted by white supremacists of the sixties and seventies as they displayed the flag for their racist causes. Many Southerners were embarrassed to fly it afterwards in fear of being identified with those causes. Further fueling this negative perception were the revisionists of the seventies and eighties of the opposite extreme, attempting to abolish all traces of its history and usage. Even today it has become the ultimate symbol of "political in-correctness". Yet in spite of the current battle for its banishment, most Americans still consider the Confederate battle flag as an emblem of regional pride according to a recent USA Today/CNN poll, 69%.

More intriguing to the vexillologist is the amount of study devoted to the flags of a nation that only survived four years. One of two recent publications that furthers the study of the banners of the Confederacy is FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, 1: CONFEDERATE, published by Philip Katcher and Rick Scollins, published by the respected Osprey Military MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES. ($12.95). While most people are familiar with the rectangular version of the Southern Cross, (The battle flag of the Army of Tennessee & naval jack), many are ignorant of the various other flags the Confederates used during the war. This book offers an excellent concise history and description of these many different Confederate flags. This volume is chock full of illustrations and photographs of the surviving flags and it has eight pages of color plates. (We vexillologists love those color plates!). The plates are skillfully painted and very detailed, giving examples of the various flags that flew over the Confederate nation. The text is readable and accurate, although I did find two errors in the captioning of a color plate and a photograph. The first error describes the flag plate as a typical Third National Confederate flag that flew in the latter days of the war, while in fact the flag illustrated was a post-war variant made for Virginia's last Confederate governor, Billy Smith. The other small oversight was the identification of a Second National Confederate ensign as a naval jack. I highly recommend this book for any one who has an interest in flags, Confederate or otherwise. A volume on the Union flags should be forthcoming.

The other publication that would interest historical vexillologists is the ECHOES OF GLORY: ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE CONFEDERACY, ($39.95). This is a volume one of a three volume set published by Time-Life Books devoted to the Civil War. While this book covers more than just flags, the flag section is outstanding. The fifty page section is filled with color photographs of the surviving Confederate flags. While I have seen photographs of confederate flags in other books and magazines, I believe this to be the best overall compilation. Most of the photographs are from the Confederate Museum's collection showing the many interesting variations of the different types of Confederate colors. The only down side of this work is the price. More than likely only the more serious vexillologist would want to purchase the book just for the flags. However the other parts of the book featuring the uniforms and equipment of the Confederacy make the book a worthy buy. There is also a companion volume to the flag book.

Submitted by Edgar M. Malpass

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FLAGS OF THE WORLD

Authored by Eve Devereux Submitted by Elizabeth Hardy


I was surprised to find yet another booklet on flags (American), very inexpensive, 64 pages called THE STRIPES AND STARS the Evolution of the American Flag. It is Item #325325 $4.95 (plus $3 postage) from Edward R. Hamilton, Bookseller Falls Village, CT. 06031-5000.

Written by Boleslaw and Marie-Louise D'Orange Mastai, 1973, put out by Amon Carter Museum with the Mastai flag collection, help form Alfred A. Knopf Co. and printing helps from Dallas persons and firms.

Included is a chronology of the flag history, 45 pictures some in color of the listed 160 items shown evidently at the Amon Carter Museum in 1976. You will find some items shown not usually seen in flag books. Since this is a publisher's closeout or overstock source, occasionally their supply may be exhausted.

SYMBOLS OF THE SEMINOLE NATION OF FLORIDA

By Don Healy

Lying at the western edge of the most densely populated areas of the United States, the Seminole Indian Nation of Florida has its reservation directly on U.S. Route 1, just south of Fort Lauderdale. Here the remnants of the once great nation cling to a small patch of land dominated by gift shops, bargain cigarette shops and most imposing of all, a huge and lucrative Bingo Hall.

Lining Route 1 and the vast parking lot to the Seminole Nation's Bingo Hall are a row of six flag poles bearing the flag of the Seminole Indian nation. Those who recall the Seminole Nation of Florida's flag from Smith's "The Flag Book of the United States", originally published in 1970, think of a complex flag of red - white - and blue based upon the State flag of Florida. This flag (fig. 1) was adopted in 1966. The book also documents Florida's other resident Indian nation, the Miccosukee Nation. The Miccosukee have a reservation further south and farther inland along Everglades Parkway, so-called "Alligator Alley". The flag of the Miccosukee (fig. 2) and their seal (fig. 4) are the basis of the new arms and seal of the Seminole of Florida (The larger portion of the Seminole Nation is located in Oklahoma and have their own symbols). Although the date of the change for either tribal seal or tribal flag is unknown, the popularity of the new flag leaves no doubt of the demise of the red - white - and blue flag.

The new design (fig. 3) uses the four stripe flag of the Miccosukee whose colors symbolize the south, north, west and east, from top down, supposedly constitute strong medicine favorable to both the Miccosukee and Seminole people. Upon these stripes, spreading across all four bands is placed the new seal of the Seminole. This is an obvious attempt to differentiate the Seminole flags from the nearby Miccosukee. The seal as used on the flag is essentially black and white. Only the six poles on the top of the black thatched roof of the chiecke and the flames from the fire within the fire are red. It should be pointed out the subtle differences in the seals. The Seminole continue to use fire from their older seal in lieu of table shown in Chickheehobee, the specific chiecke depicted on the Miccosukee seal. The Seminole have also retained the "In God We Trust" motto which serves as the national, State of Florida and tribal motto.

With the change in the Seminole symbols to reflect the Miccosukee influence, the overall effect is to give the Indian nations of Florida a unified image and emblem to announce their sovereignty - even if it flies over a discount cigarette outlet!
VISUAL VEXI-BITS

By Don Healy

Graphic views of many of the new flags adopted since 1986. (Continued from July/August 1993 NAVA News)

TURKMENISTAN

UKRAINE

UZBEKISTAN

YEMEN

YUGOSLAVIA

MOLDOVA

ST. HELENA

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

SOUTH OSSETIA

NORTH OSSETIA
FICTIONAL FLAGS
TRANSSYLVANIA

By Gary S. Csillaghegyi

(Cont'd from July/August 1993)

Finally, in the present welter of the renewal of old flags and old
sovereignties in Eastern Europe, let me, a loyal Transylvanian, put before
you the logical flags for our beloved Grand Principality, should we at last
cut loose from Romania, and don't rejoin to Hungary. The plain horizontal
tricolor should be medium blue-red-golden yellow, in a width to length
proportion of 3 x 5, with the stripes being proportioned 2:1:2. This is the
Merchant flag and general use flag, and simply reflects the arrangement of
the colors on the shield. Adding the Bocskai crown in the canton makes it
the Government Flag (Fig. 13), and placing the whole coat of arms centered
on the tricolor, 1/2 the width of the flag from the staff generates the Naval
Ensign (Fig. 14). Note that the blue on the shield is sky-blue to display the
black turul bird (the ancient Magyar totem, possibly a relative of the
lammergeier, if not totally fictitious. It is often shown in old folk art as
graping a pine tree in each claw, or a reindeer!) better. The turul's beak is
gold, his tongue is red, and his eye is black and white. The sun and moon
of the Szekely are gold and silver, respectively and the Saxons castles are red.
The shield is bordered in gold. The use of the Ensign by civilians as a gala
flag for holidays is traditional, though not strictly legal. Both the Govern­
ment flag and the Ensign are the bases for other specialized flags, such as
the diplomatic flags, ministerial flags, and military colors.

The Princely Standard is of forest green (called Prince's Green in the
Hungarian of Transylvania -- fejedelmi zöld) with coat of arms centered
surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel in gold. The laurel berries are red,
and the acorns are gold with brown caps. There are 14 leaves on each branch
and 14 berries of both kinds, standing for the fourteen counties of
Transylvania. The flag is bordered all round with medium blue, red and
golden yellow triangles (Fig. 15), as is traditional in nations under the
cultural influence of the Dual Monarchy. It is purely happenstance that the
colors of Transylvania and those of Romania/Wallachia and Moldova are
the same. Transylvania's come from combining the devices of the Three
Nations': blue with the sun and moon for the Szekely, red from which a turul
bird emerges for us Magyarok, and gold with the seven castles for the
Saxons. The others come from combining the primitive red for Moldavia
with the blue and gold of the House of Bassarab, whose most notable scion,
Vlad II Tepes, is known to most Americans as Dracula. An equal-width
horizontal tricolor of blue-gold-red with the Wallachian eagle and the
Moldavian bull's head on the center stripe was actually used by Prince
Alexandru Ioan Cuza from 1859 to 1866 as the first flag of Romania (see
"The Flag Bulletin", vol. IX, No. 2, Spring, 1970, p. 62, for an article on
Cuza's flags.)

And finally, the Army Flag is based on the old medieval warflag of the
principality, itself a symbol for the real 'bloody sword' that was once sent
around to the clans to call them to the defense of the tribe and the homelands.
The original, illustrated in an anonymous Spanish manuscript entitled
"Book of the Knowledge of All the Kingdoms, Countries, and Lordships that
are in the World and of the Ensigns and Arms of Each Country and Lordship;
also of the Kings and Lords Who Govern Them", written in the mid-1300's
and now in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, is simply a green flag with the
bloody sword erect next the staff. This flag may be the origin of the both
the Prince's green of Transylvania and the green in the Hungarian colors,
though most heraldic historians still opt for the triple mount vert that crept
into the royal half of the Hungarian arms as a base for the Patriarchal cross
(Originally, the cross simply issued from the base of the shield, sans hill,
sans crown.). Figure 16 illustrates my estimate of a likely version for the
modern Army flag based on vexillological conventions in the area. Note,
the distribution of colors in the flame border is opposite what it is on the
Prince's Standard. The sword blades, are red, and the hilts gold.

Whether it is the more elaborate version on the Standard or the simplified
one used elsewhere, the Bocskai crown is all gold, including the spaces
between the arches. The large jewel on top is purple. The arch pearls are
all white. On the simplified version, the large cabochons between the arches
are purple, while the jewels on the fleurons alternate red and green. On the
diadem the lozenge shaped jewels are green and the small ones are red. The
crown's lining is red. On the more realistic one on the Standard, the lozenge
shaped jewels between the arches are purple, the cabochons below them are
green and the little gems around them are light blue turquoises. The jewels
between the arms of the cross are white, the two big gems on top of the
fleurons are green, and the triangular gems on the fleurons are red. On the
diadem, the five gems in the top row are red-green alternately, the four in
the middle are purple, and the bottom row is green-red alternately. The row
along the bottom edge are pears, thus, white. All else is chasing.
CHESAPEAKE BAY FLAG ASSOCIATION MEETS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Gathered at the Seal. Photo by Harold Lubick.

By Tom Carrier

The White House served as a special venue for a vexillological field trip sponsored by The Chesapeake Bay Flag Association on Friday, July 9th. The occasion was the presentation by CBFA member, Tom Carrier, of “The Evolution of the Seals and Flags of the President and Vice President of the United States.”

Our host for the field trip was the White House Curator himself, the venerable Rex Scouten. Since Harry Truman, Mr. Scouten has been in service to presidents as Special Agent with the Secret Service, Assistant Usher and Chief Usher until his retirement early in 1986. Four months later, President Reagan personally asked Mr. Scouten to serve as White House Curator. Since Mr. Scouten very, very seldom leads personal tours, CBFA had indeed a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Just before the tour, the White House Calligrapher’s Office presented a display of early historic presidential invitations dating to President Taft. Then, Mr. Scouten led the historic tour to examine glassware, paintings, furniture, architecture, and china. As the group came to a site of vexillological interest, Tom Carrier would highlight the historic evolution of the presidential seal and flag. The tour naturally lingered at the Oval Office and the Cabinet Room. While no pictures were taken here for security reasons, CBFA members were happy to inspect the presidential and military flags up close. It was a great learning experience.

Afterward, CBFA members provided Mr. Scouten with a display of early presidential standards such as Nick Artimovich’s unusual red Army presidential standard that has been out of date since 1916. Bob Banks, CBFA member, brought along a huge 12 x 18 foot or so 1916 military standard of the president. It was huge and impressive. Jim Ferrigan of the Flag Store in Sonoma, CA, one of our special guest, brought two different unfinished presidential automobile flags, one showing the 1916 presidential flag and the other intended for the second inauguration of President Reagan.

To finish this great vexillological experience, a group picture, with the Curator, was arranged at the East Wing cornerstone which features a version of the presidential seal dating to the early 1900s. The monument was intended to incorporate the flag in some fashion. Metal flags mounted on rocks or staffs were suggested but were rejected because of engineering considerations. John Bezelle, a civilian worker at Kelly AFB, suggested the design that in the end was chosen.

The flag is constructed of stainless steel and is ten feet high and is set on a black granite base that measures three feet high and twenty four feet long. On the base is the inscription “ONE FLAG, ONE LAND, ONE HEART, ONE HAND, ONE NATION EVERMORE”.

While the sight of this monument is broad daylight is breathtaking, it is at night that the flag truly comes to life. Directly in front of the flag is a projection system that bathes the sculpture in a soft light and projects one of twelve silhouettes upon the fly half of the flag. Each silhouette depicts a service member in a uniform from various eras of U.S. military history. The sculpture’s hollow structure is also used to artistic advantage. Around each of the fifty stars are a number of perforations. Illumination from within the structure pours through the slots surrounding each raised star making it appear that each star floats just above the surface of the canton.

The monument was dedicated at ceremonies on Saturday 23 May 1992. It was the culmination of 14 months of designing, fund raising, and construction overseen by a committee headed by Tommy Jordan and Captain Bruce Bennett USAF.

The $140,000 cost was covered by private donations and sales of personalized bricks which are laid out to form the plaza surrounding the monument. The 52,000 bricks inscribed with the names of service personnel, civilian workers, and families echo the words of Maj. Gen. Richard D. Smith, "This monument honors patriots of the past, patriots of today and patriots of the future." General Smith is a former commander of the San Antonio Air Logistics Center at Kelly AFB.

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JOHN SZALA MOVES TO CARIBOU

Rev. John R. B. Szala, a long time member of NAVA and a past President and the Editor of NAVA News for seven years, has accepted a parish in Caribou, Maine. His new address is R. R. 3, Box 24, 5-B, Caribou, Maine 04736. We wish him well and hope to hear from him often. John designed the NAVA 27 flag illustrated to the left of your address.

NAV A NEWS SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1993 PAGE 7

FLAG SALUTES THE MILITARY

By John H. Gamez

More often than not, war memorials are dedicated to the heroes and fallen of a particular war of battle. They also have a tendency to be in the form of statues of servicemen in the uniforms of the period, walls inscribed with the names of the fallen, or preserved relics of that war.

The Kelly Air Force Base Veterans Monument differs not only in design but intent. It is a stainless steel flag dedicated not only to those in uniform who have served in war and peace, but to those civilians and families who have supported and loved them.

The monument was conceived as a tribute to those who had served in the Persian Gulf War.

Originally, the monument was intended to incorporate the flag in some fashion. Metal flags mounted on rocks or staffs were suggested but were rejected because of engineering considerations. John Bezelle, a civilian worker at Kelly AFB, suggested the design that in the end was chosen.

The flag is constructed of stainless steel and is ten feet high and is set on a black granite base that measures three feet high and twenty four feet long. On the base is the inscription "ONE FLAG, ONE LAND, ONE HEART, ONE HAND, ONE NATION EVERMORE".

While the sight of this monument is broad daylight is breathtaking, it is at night that the flag truly comes to life. Directly in front of the flag is a projection system that bathes the sculpture in a soft light and projects one of twelve silhouettes upon the fly half of the flag. Each silhouette depicts a service member in a uniform from various eras of U.S. military history. The sculpture’s hollow structure is also used to artistic advantage. Around each of the fifty stars are a number of perforations. Illumination from within the structure pours through the slots surrounding each raised star making it appear that each star floats just above the surface of the canton.

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NAV A NEWS SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1993 PAGE 7
THE SCANDINAVIAN CROSS AND THE SOUTHERN CROSS
"The Federal Republic of the Gaucho Pampa"

By Gustav Tracchia

The dirty shantytowns, corrupt politicians, and economic chaos some foreigners associate with Brazil hardly exist in the southern most states of Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. The Portuguese signs and speech reminds visitors that they are in Brazil, but the fair-haired, light-skinned locals seem more a part of Germany or Northern Italy than the mixture of Iberian, Indian, and African peoples who dominate the rest of Brazil.

From personal experience, many of them can't stand the samba, or other afro-rhythms associated with Brazil.

Many of the locals are "fed up" and are active in a separatist movement that is fighting hard to create an independent republic called The Federal Republic of the Gaucho Pampa.

They consider their culture and economy to be different.

In fairness, their wealth is subsidizing the rest of the country and they are getting nothing in return. Their high-tech industries are being hurt by Brazil's image of corruption and mismanagement.

This separatist movement, called the Pro-Pampa Movement, is a typical example of long standing regional bickering over fiscal and political issues.

Compared to the rest of Brazil, slavery was rare in the south and much of the region is dominated by descendants of immigrants who came from Germany and Northern Italy during the 19th century.

Furthermore, the region's economic stability and ethnical balance is being threatened by mass immigration of poor, unskilled, and mostly non-white workers from the impoverished Brazilian northeast.

A popular belief of separatists is that when they are working in the factories, the northeasters are on the beach dancing or playing soccer.

The movement has a flag, is issuing identity cards, and claims more than 700,000 official members in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana. They hope to secede and would have a total population of about 22 million.

Some political figures and newspapers, who are denouncing the Pro-Pampa Movement as a racist one, are forced to admit that it's strength is based on real grievances.

The economic problems Brazil is facing - high inflation, huge debt, bureaucracy - have made soft spots even weaker, and the movement's concerns are shared by many people not involved in it.

The key of the whole problem is the centralized Brazilian system. The south is the strongest bastion of private enterprise, and has found it hard to compete against the state-owned monopolies and subsidized state led cartels. Furthermore, the south is outnumbered in Congress and receives fewer services in return for its taxes. Unlike other regions, the south depends primarily of local funding.

The flag of the proposed Federal Republic of the Gaucho Pampa is: Red field with a yellow-bordered black Scandinavian cross. At the center of the cross the blue globe of the Brazilian flag with the Southern Cross. For those familiar with the flag designs proposed for a post World War II German Republic, the similarities are striking.

You can read more about that flag in the Flag Bulletin No. 100, in an excellent documented article written by NAVA member Arnold Rabbow.

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Editor's Note: Remember, the November/December Issue of NAVA News is always late due to the Annual Meeting date in October. NAVA News cannot go to the Printer before late October.
North American Vexillological Association
1977 North Olden Ave., Suite 225, Trenton, NJ 08618 U.S.A.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Per Section 4.04 (a), of the bylaws, notice is, hereby, given of the place, day, and hour of the Annual Meeting of the North American Vexillological Association:

October 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, of 1993
Holiday Inn by the Bay
Portland, Maine

The Annual Meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. on Friday, October 8th, 1993. The business meeting is tentatively scheduled for 9:00 a.m. Saturday, October 9th. Please check your registration information for the exact schedule.

If you have not received your registration information, please contact right away:
NAVA 27
c/o Dave Martucci
RR 1, Box 334
Washington, ME 04574-9715

PROPOSED BYLAW CHANGES

Per Sections 1.08 (a) & (b), of the bylaws, enclosed is a copy of all the bylaw changes received by the corresponding secretary within deadline of 90 days before the annual meeting. This copy is sent to all voting and nonvoting members with the meeting notice. These include bylaws recommended by the bylaws committee and submitted to the executive board. Please take the time to read the proposals before the meeting, so that you will have your questions ready and to expedite discussion.

Due to the 90 day notice, amendments or revisions from the floor are not in order. Proposals for a subsequent meeting would be in order if submitted to the corresponding secretary.

I have really enjoyed being a board member for NAVA and thank all those who have been so very helpful and kind.

Remember to register for NAVA 27 in Portland, Maine.

Sincerely,

Lee L. Herold, Corresponding Secretary
NAVA, the 11th of August, 1993
Report of the Nominating Committee

Nominated for the executive board:

President
Vice-President
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
Recording Secretary

Scot M. Guenter
Gustavo J.M Tracchia
Mary Ann Docktor-Smith
Charles A. "Kin" Spain
Peter B. Edwards

Submitted to the Corresponding Secretary by
Michael F. H. Halleran, Chairperson
Nominating Committee

Report of the Executive Board on Nominees for the 1994 Nominating Committee

Nominees selected by the Executive Board for the upcoming year:

John Gamez, Chair
Michael F. H. Halleran
Whitney Smith

Submitted by Lee L. Herold, Corresponding Secretary

Elections

Elections for both the Executive Board and the Nominating Committee will be held at the Annual Meeting.
1993 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NAVA BYLAWS

Resolution

Resolved by the voting members of the North American Vexillological Association,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.
(a) Sections 3.05 and 4.08 of the bylaws of the association are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.05. Organizational members.
(a) Organizational membership shall be open to any profit or nonprofit organization.
(b) Organizational members shall be entitled to designate in writing to the treasurer any one individual, including an individual already a member, to represent the organization in the affairs of the association and to change that designation at will.
(c) Organizational members shall have all the privileges of the association except [voting; holding office [and serving on committees].

§ 4.08. Voting.
(a) Only voting members physically present at an annual or special meeting may vote.
(b) Each voting member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the members.

(b) Comment: To allow organizational members to vote and serve on committees.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.
(a) Sections 5.05 and 5.07 of the bylaws of the association are amended to read as follows:

§ 5.05. Term.
(a) Board members shall serve for a term of one year.
(b) The term of all board members shall expire at the close of the annual convention [meeting] following their election.
(c) Despite the expiration of a board member's term, the board member shall continue in office until a successor is elected or appointed.

§ 5.07. Meetings.
(a) A regular annual meeting of the executive board shall be held without other notice than this section, immediately after, and at the same place, as the annual convention [meeting].
(b) The executive board shall conduct additional regular meetings at such time and place and in such manner as may be directed by the president or upon the request of a majority of the board.
(c) All meetings of the executive board shall be open to all members.

(b) Comment: To change the expiration of the term of office of board members and the date of the first board meeting from the close of the annual meeting to the close of the annual convention.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.
(a) Section 6.04 of the bylaws of the association is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.04. Appointive officers.
(a) All appointive officers shall be a historian, a registered agent(s), and such other officers as are deemed necessary by the executive board.
(b) Appointive officers shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive board.
(c) Appointed officers may be removed by the executive board whenever in its judgment the best interests of the association would be served thereby.
(d) Appointed officers shall assume their duties when their appointment is approved by the executive board [appointed].
(e) In addition to the provisions of this section, the appointment and removal of the registered agent(s) shall be as required by law.

(b) Comment: To allow the executive board and president to appoint additional appointive officers as necessary and to clarify when appointed officers assume their duties.

SECTION 4. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.
(a) Sections 6.05, 6.06, 6.10, 6.11, 7.05, 7.07, and 7.08 of the bylaws of the association are amended to read as follows:

§ 6.05. General duties.
(a) Officers shall perform the duties specified in the Act and these bylaws.
(b) Officers shall submit an annual written report of their activities to the recording secretary no later than thirty days before the annual meeting.
(c) [By] Copies of the Act, the articles of incorporation, and these bylaws shall be given to each newly elected and appointed officer.

§ 6.06. President.
The president shall:
(1) chair all annual, special, and executive board meetings;
(2) appoint the appointive officers with the approval of the executive board;
(3) [and] appoint the standing and special committees and their chairmen, with the approval of the executive board;
(4) be an ex officio member of all committees, except the nominating committee;
(5) countersign with the treasurer all checks drawn on the account of the association in excess of one hundred dollars;
(6) present the annual report of the executive board at the annual membership meeting;
(7) sign, with the corresponding secretary or any other officer authorized by the executive board, any contracts or other instruments that the executive board has authorized to be executed, except in cases when the signing and execution of an instrument is expressly delegated by the Act, other law, these bylaws, or the executive board to some other officer or agent;
(8) perform all other duties associated with the office.

§ 6.10. Treasurer.
The treasurer shall:
(1) collect all dues and care for the association's funds;
(2) keep a record of income and expenses;
(3) pay bills as directed by the president and executive board;
(4) sign checks for payment of money from the treasury and forward checks drawn in excess of one hundred dollars for the president or acting president's countersignature;
(5) submit a written financial statement to the executive board when requested;  
(6) submit [prepare and process] a [written] annual financial report to the recording  
    secretary before [at] the annual meeting;  
(7) provide, with the annual financial report, all vouchers, bills, record of receipts, et  
    cetera, for the auditor and any other member who wishes to examine them;  
(8) assist the budget committee in preparing the association’s annual budget;  
(9) post bond in the amount required by the executive board;  
(10) maintain a list of the names and addresses of all voting and nonvoting members at  
    either the registered office or principal office of the association;  
(11) make and attend to investment of association funds as directed by the executive  
    board; and  
(12) perform all other duties as directed by the executive board.

§ 6.11. Historian.  
The historian shall:  
(1) record the history of the association [and give a report at the annual meeting]; and  
(2) maintain the association’s archives, except that the original minutes, resolutions,  
    bylaws, and amendments to the bylaws shall be maintained by the recording secretary.

§ 7.05. Reports.  
(a) The chairman of each committee shall submit [make] an annual written report of the  
    activities of the committee to the executive board [annually] by forwarding the report to the  
    recording secretary no later than thirty days before the annual meeting,  
(b) The chairman of each committee shall submit [make] such other reports [at membership  
    and executive board meetings] as are required by the executive board.

§ 7.07. Audit committee.  
(a) The audit committee shall conduct an inspection of the books and records of the  
    treasurer [and present a report] before the annual meeting.  
(b) In discharging its responsibilities, the audit committee may engage the services of a  
    certified public accountant.

§ 7.08. Budget committee.  
(a) The budget committee shall prepare a proposed annual budget with the assistance of  
    the treasurer.  
(b) The budget committee shall submit the proposed annual budget to the executive board  
    no later than sixty days before the annual meeting for the executive board’s review.  
(c) The budget committee shall submit a report on the proposed annual budget as  
    reviewed by the executive board at the annual meeting.

(b) Comment: To clarify who must submit reports, to whom and when the reports should  
    be submitted, and to remove any specific requirement that a report be presented at the annual  
    meeting, leaving this decision to the president’s discretion.

SECTION 5. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.  
(a) Sections 7.01 and 7.12 of the bylaws of the association are amended to read as  
    follows:

§ 7.01. Standing committees.  
The standing committees shall be audit, budget, convention, membership, program,  
publicity [public-relations], and publications.

(a) The publicity [public-relations] committee shall inform the public about the association  
    through the press and other media [with the approval of the executive board].  
(b) The publicity [public-relations] committee shall assist the membership committee in  
    recruiting new members for the association.

(b) Comment: To change the name of the public relations committee to the publicity  
    committee and to remove the phrase “with the approval of the executive board” so that formal  
    board action is not required.

SECTION 6. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.  
(a) Section 7.13 of the bylaws of the association are amended to read as follows:

The publications committee shall supervise the editing, printing, [public] and distributing  
of [distribute] the association’s [newspaper, NAVA News, and all other] publications [as directed  
by the executive board].

(b) Comment: To clarify that the committee is responsible for supervising NAVA  
publications, rather than specifically responsible for doing the actual work (of course the  
committee can do the actual work if it desires), and to give the executive board the power to  
change the name of NAVA News if the board so desires. The phrase “as directed by the  
executive board” is omitted as redundant because all committees are subject to the direction of  
the board.

SECTION 7. MISCELLANEOUS.  
(a) Severability. Each of sections 1 through 6 of this resolution may be separately  
considered by the voting members at the 1993 annual meeting, and approved or disapproved  
individually.

(b) Font. Additions to the bylaws are indicated by underlining and deletions to the  
bylaws are indicated by [strike-through]. If approved, the modified text shall appear in underlined font without the bracketed and struckout text.

(c) Comments. The comments to sections 1 through 6 of this resolution are provided for  
explanatory purposes only and do not form part of the proposed amendment.

(d) Effective date. Each of sections 1 through 6 of this resolution receiving approval by  
action of two-thirds of the voting members shall be effective from and after its approval,  
provided a copy of this resolution shall have been sent to all voting and nonvoting members with  
the 1993 annual meeting notice.