Greetings and salutations, fellow students of flags. I look forward to seeing many of you I know in Portland, Oregon, October 7–9; I hope to make many new friends and acquaintances there as well. If you’ve never been to an annual meeting before and you have the inclination and opportunity to attend, go for it! NAVA can only benefit from your participation.

After three years of service as your president, I will be stepping down in Portland. This certainly does not mean I am giving up my commitment to vexillology—I think once you’ve been bitten by that bug you carry the effect for the rest of your life. If allowed, I hope to continue serving in the capacity as editor of RAVEN, to help establish our new annual journal and spread its influence and recognition. Stepping down from the role of president after three years will also allow me to devote time to other responsibilities: last May I was elected President of the California American Studies Association, last June I was elected to the Board of Directors of the Aris Project, the major caregiver organization for people with HIV/AIDS in my county. Having served on the NAVA Executive has helped prepare me for these challenges; I thank you for giving me the training and the experience.

I believe during my tenure as president the most significant development in NAVA has been a movement toward establishing an annual scholarly publication with juried review and the realization of that dream with RAVEN: A JOURNAL OF VEXILLOLOGY. I strongly feel the accumulation and dissemination of such vexillological knowledge is the core of what our association should be about.

There are three topics I wish to share with you in this final column: a new flag society, a new flag journal, and my statement on behalf of NAVA to FIAV’s survey of member associations.

First the new society: like my favorite goulash, it is Hungarian! Magyar Vexillológiai Trasag, the Hungarian Vexillological Association, was officially formed 19 March 1994 (which, by the way, as we all know or should know, is the feast day of St. Joseph, patron of Canada [and my home town]). One of the founding members is a former member of NAVA, Tamas Rumi. Tamas is a bright and friendly student who alerted me via e-mail that he will be studying in New Hampshire on an exchange this school year—so watch for him to turn up at NEVA meetings and the Flag Research Center while he is in New England. If you’re interested in joining this new group, membership fees are US $15 for students, US $50 for patrons, US $25 for regular status. Write to Zoltan P. Horvath, Secretary, Hungarian Vexillological Association, 17 Dorza Street, Szentendre, 2000-HUNGARY.

I also wish to alert you to a new flag journal, of particular interest to those who responded to a recent column I wrote discussing vexillology’s use of the developing information superhighway. Gunnar Staack of Berlin and Erich Dieter Linder of Munich co-edit FLAG DATABANK: NEWS BULLETIN FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN VEXILLOLOGY. They sent me a free sample issue dated April 1994 which I have passed along to Don Healy for summary in Vexi-Bits. The periodical will come out twice a year, in a free sample issue dated April 1994 which I have passed along to Don Healy for summary in Vexi-Bits. The periodical will come out twice a year, in

There is nothing like an Inaugural Parade! It’s NAVA heaven—flags, flags, flags everywhere you look, especially in the Peace Corps contingent that marched toward the 1993 Presidential reviewing stand carrying the banners of all 121 nations and territories that have hosted Peace Corps volunteers since 1961. In a real sense NAVA moved right down Pennsylvania Avenue with the 260 former Peace Corps volunteers. Without the help of NAVA and its member, Canadiana Textiles, Bill and Al’s parade would have been four flags short.

Our vexillological drama began the Friday before the big Wednesday, January 20 parade. The State Department had promised to loan the needed banners to the Returned Peace Corps Volunteers of Washington, D.C. and the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers. A last minute count, however, revealed no flags for Anguilla, Cook Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos. As one of the Peace Corps unit’s organizers, I thought, “No problem, Washington is an international city.” But not that international. Calls to the
questionnaire this past June. In my capacity as your president I completed
the survey, and in the few lines at the bottom for comments I wrote the
following paragraph, which I want you to be aware of. These two points
are important to me, and I hope that the president who succeeds me will keep
them in mind.

"I think the association (FIAV) has a strong Eurocentric focus, and I
would remind all members in the spirit of scholarship and the pursuit of a
more productive interchange of ideas and knowledge, to be open and
courage to the growth of new vexillological associations in Latin
America, in Asia, in Pacifica, in Africa. Vexillology as a social science
should be open and receptive to input from other social sciences—to limit
it by definition or practice to an offshoot of heraldry that replicates heraldry
using flags in place of arms does a disservice to academia and to ourselves."

I wish to formally thank the executive board that has served with me this
year, the committees, the publication staffs, and all the other flag enthusiasts
who volunteer their time to make our non-profit organization a success. At
times I think we become caught up in our personal interest, regional
concerns, or battles over whether to break the egg at the big end or the little
end. At such times it behooves all of us to pause and reflect on what NAVA
is about: the STUDY OF FLAGS. I wish you all the best, I send positive
vibes your way (remember, I live in California...), and I leave you with a
challenge that became a trademark of these columns over the years: KEEP
STUDYING THOSE FLAGS!

NAVA EXCHANGES
PUBLICATIONS WITH 22 FLAG
ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
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<th>Association name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asociación Argentina de Vexilología</td>
<td>Coro 5595, 1414 Buenos Aires, CF, Argentina</td>
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<td>Asociación Catalana de Vexilología</td>
<td>C. Minería 17, 3º, 9a, 08038 Barcelona, Spain</td>
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<td>Canadian Flag Association</td>
<td>50 Heathfield Dr., Scarborough, ON M1M 3B1, Canada</td>
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<td>Centro Italiano Studio Vexillologico</td>
<td>Via L. Bravo 7, I-20126 Gavirate (VA), Italy</td>
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<td>Flag Data Centre</td>
<td>Havíkova 294, 500 02 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Flag Documentation Center</td>
<td>de Kempenerstraat 163, 1051 CM Amsterdam, the Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flag Institute</td>
<td>10 Vicarage Road, Chester, England CH2 3HZ, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Flag Society of Australia</td>
<td>Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia</td>
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<td>Fundación Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios</td>
<td>Av. Rivadavia 1321, piso 2, oficina 6, 1033 Buenos Aires, CF, Argentina</td>
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<td>Gesellschaft für Österreichische Heereskunde</td>
<td>Arns, Objekt 1, 1030 Wien, Austria</td>
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<td>Händlerische Verein &quot;Zum Kleebiet&quot; von 1888 zu</td>
<td>Berliner Straße 14 E, Hannover, Germany</td>
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<td>National Flag Foundation</td>
<td>Flag Plaza, 1275 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-3630, USA</td>
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<td>Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde</td>
<td>Triemlengkamp 14, 2860 Longwy, Belgium</td>
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<td>Norsk Flagselskap</td>
<td>Partihallenløkken, Ry, Aarsverkant 2 D 166, 2070 Torko, Finland</td>
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<td>Societé Espagnole de Vexilología</td>
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<td>Societe Vexillologique Belga</td>
<td>30 King Street, Canterbury, England CT1 2AJ, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Societe Française de Vexilologie</td>
<td>23, rue de la Monégue Beausé-Naëve, F-75005 Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societe Suisse de Vexilologie</td>
<td>Flueweg 43, CH-3021 Zollikothen, Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern African Vexilologial Association</td>
<td>P.O. Box 836, 2122 Pingzowość, South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vexilologický Klub</td>
<td>Pod Janicmi 58, 130 00 Praga 3, Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vexilological Research Institute</td>
<td>D-53138 Bonn, Germany</td>
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NAVA 28, PORTLAND, OREGON
OCTOBER 7-9

Registration forms to attend NAVA 28 were mailed with the July/August
NAVA News. Don't forget to send them in. You need to register to attend
the meeting, cost $75.00 made out to NAVA and mailed to the Treasurer.
You need to mail your hotel registration to the Portland Downtown Holiday
Inn, 1021 N.E. Grand Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232, $68.00 per night
plus 9% hotel tax. You should have mailed your "Presentation Form"
several weeks ago.

Harry Oswald, Host for NAVA 28, is planning a group visit to Fort
Vancouver on Saturday afternoon, so don't schedule that for a pre- or post-
meeting excursion.

If you have an extra day, there are two, single-day cruises offered out of
Portland that sound like they are scenic and historic. One is the Columbia
Gorge cruise that goes up river through the Cascade Mountains, past the
Multnomah Falls, Crown Point, Bonneville Dam, under the Bridge of the
Gods. There is a stop at Hood River for lunch, shopping and a visit to the
base of Mt. Hood. The Coach takes you through Oregon's largest fruit
growing district then back to the ship for the descent in the afternoon light.
The second cruise is the Astoria, which goes down the river to the Pacific
Ocean with close-up views of Mt. St. Helen's, Native Heritage sites, Capt.
Gray's crossing site, with the historic city of Astoria as the port-of-call.
More details can be had by calling 1-800-720-0012.

NAVA 28 Flag Design
by Don Healy
(adapted)

PARADE
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

World Bank, the British Embassy, local representatives of the islands,
Caribbean and Pacific development organizations turned up no flags. Every
passing hour made our situation look more hopeless. Offices were closing
everywhere. The town was moving into pre-Inaugural frenzy. Then
Saturday morning I thought "NAVA! Of course, NAVA."

Dave Pawson, Scott Guenter and Jim Ferrigan gave me a list of companies
to call. I tried the U.S. firms first, but in every case the phone rang unanswered or an answering machine told me that the company was closed
for the weekend. Canadiana answered on the first ring. Within minutes of
my first conversation, Canadiana Textiles President Chris Milton called me
at home. "Yes, we have the flags. Yes, we will ship them on time. Would
you like the other 117 flags?" (so American flag companies it could have
been worse. All 121 flags could have been made in Canada!)

The four flags arrived via Federal Express on Tuesday afternoon, the
19th. At 9:30 the next morning we assembled at the North Pentagon lot. Flag
protocol sheets that Jim Ferrigan had sent me were distributed. The State
Department flags were distributed and we tied the four flags to extra nine foot
poles.

It was a colorful assembly. The flags represented the host states for more
than 130,000 past and current Peace Corps volunteers. They included the following: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina,
Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil,
Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central
African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros Islands, the Congo,
Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominica,
Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equitorial Guinea, Estonia,
Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea,
Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,
Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi,
Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia,
Mongolia, Monserrat, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nige-
ria, Northern Marianas, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sao Tome

Continued on page 6
BOOK REVIEWS

FLAGS OF THE WORLD
BILL YENNE-GENERAL EDITOR, CHARTWELL BOOKS INC., 1993,

It used to be that flag books were far and few between. However in recent years with all the geo-political changes going on in the globe requiring new symbols of representation, there has been an upsurge of new flag books to hit the market. While this has been great for those of us who love and study flags, unfortunately the down side has been usually the quality of these books. Flag books seem to sell well regardless how they are packaged and yet most publishers continue to gear these books to children and try to make them as inexpensive as possible. Hence the poor quality. FLAGS OF THE WORLD is a prime example of this practice.

At best this book is very disappointing. It is fraught with all kinds of flaws. I knew I was in for a let down when I saw that all the flags were drawn with all the same 2:3 proportions. The art work is inconsistent and details on some of the coat of arms is very poor. While it is updated insofar as the former Soviet Republic flags, (however Armenia and Estonia have the wrong colors.) yet it shows the old flags of Cambodia, (two flags ago), Mongolia, Benin, and the Congo. Most of these flag changes occurred years ago. The section on the United States is not without it’s problems too. It has the second National flag, (15 stars & 15 stripes) with the canton resting on a white stripe instead of a red stripe. The canton of the Grand Union flag has the St. George’s cross without a white fimbriation. It also states that the Third National flag of the Confederate States was adopted on February 4, 1865 when actually it was March 4, 1865.

Since I bought this book through the mail and didn’t have a chance to look it over beforehand, I wanted to encourage my fellow NAVA members to save their money for The Flag Research Center’s new flag chart instead. Meanwhile we continue to wait for a serious book on the flags of the world.

Submitted by Edgar Michael Malpass

******

TWO NEW FLAG BOOKS AND A POSTER

In the past several months, I have come across two new flag books, bearing 1994 copyright dates, both printed, however, prior to the new South African flag. I have also obtained the U.N.’s new (February 1994) member nation flag poster. Running Press Book Publishers has out one of their “GEM” series of books, titled FLAGS: A Guide to More Than 200 Flags of the World by Coral P. Shaw (ISBN 1-56138-384-8 - $5.95). This tiny (3 1/4" x 4 5/8"), 240 paged paperback contains 333 flags of the world (a few transnational, many “national” and subdivisions also). Printing quality is good, smaller details are pretty clear and the flag illustrations are decent sized (widths as large as 2", lengths as large as 2 1/2”). I found my copies at chain bookstores, and it can also be ordered from the publisher in Philadelphia, PA. This book is truly pocket size, and is certainly the smallest in my flag book collection.

The second 1994 book is titled Identifying FLAGS. The New Compact Study Guide and Identifier by Eve Devereaux (author of the larger sized 1992 FLAGS OF THE WORLD, copyright Quintet Publishing Ltd.). Devereaux’ 1994 hardback book, published by Chartwell Books, contains 82 pages, is 6" x 8", contains maps at end pages, and a total of 297 flag illustrations, a number of coats of arms and paragraphs of explanation. The flag illustrations follow the same style as Devereaux’ earlier book, where the flags almost look like photographs above a white background. Details appear clear and crisp. No retail price is printed on the book, but I purchased my copies at two major chain bookstores for $6.98 (ISBN 0-7858-0049-2). Neither book has been examined in detail for “errors”, but nothing outrageous has been noted. Both make attractive additions to any flag book collection at reasonable prices, also.

The United Nations published in February 1994 the newest in its series of flag posters of member nations (the first of which was published in the early 1950s or before). This edition bears 184 member nation flags (1 3/8" x 2" each) in standardized shape, except Nepal, on a light (U.N. blue?) blue background. The poster is 41" x 29 5/8" and is titled “Flags of the United Nations” in both French and English (as is all information on the poster). I purchased my copy form a local UNICEF store for $7.50. As with The Flagchart (See Vol. XXVII, No. 4 NAVA NEWS), this chart was also published before any change in the South African flag.

Submitted by Bill Trinkle

******

FLAGS OF THE UNION, AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
BY DEVEREAUX D. CANNON, JR., PELICAN PUBLISHING CO., 1994, 96 PAGES, $14.95

In recent years a lot of attention has been given to the flags of the Confederate States of America while the colors of Billy Yank have been all but ignored. This work fills in a much needed gap in the study of Union flags and is a companion volume to Cannon’s THE FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERACY, AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY (1988). This new volume is an excellent overview of the various Northern banners used during the American Civil War.

The book begins with a history of the Stars and Stripes’ evolution from the British Red Ensign to the 35 star banner adopted during the Great Conflict. A most interesting chapter is the one on the different sizes and usage of the National flag in the Army. There are also separate chapters for Infantry Colors, Standards and Guidons of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Corp flags. The usage of the National flag at sea and other naval flags are also covered.

Numerous black and white illustrations accompany a 16 page section of color plates. The art work and printing process of the color plates is outstanding. Every detail of each flag is very sharp and easy to distinguish. The only discrepancy I found was between the text describing the storm and recruiting flags and their respective illustrations. Regulations specified that the canton of each flag would be one-third the length of the flag, whereas the illustrations do not reflect this. However, this is just a small artistic error and does not take away the quality of this work. It should be noted that the flag illustrated as the United States flag from 1861-1863, (a double eclipse, with the stars in forming two circles, one within the other and one star in each corner of the canton) was only a variant version of the National flag.

In fact my only complaint with this book is that there were no color plates for the National flag used in the Army and that the book itself was not published in hardback. This book is a real gem and a good reference tool for any person interested in flags or the War Between the States. The wealth of information in the text and in the appendixes make this book a great bargain. Again Mr. Cannon has done a fine job in introducing us to vexillological material that many of us were unfamiliar with.

Submitted by Edgar Michael Malpass

******

1993-1994 NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Nominating Committee, John H. Gamez, Chair, Whitney Smith and Michael Halleran, offer the following slate for the coming year:

President: Nicholas A. Artimovich, II
Vice President: Gustavo J. M. Trachcia
Corresponding Secretary: Mary Ann Docktor-Smith
Recording Secretary: Peter B. Edwards
Treasurer: Charles A. Spain, Jr.

These names will be offered in nomination at the Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon, in October. Nominations may also be made from the floor.

1994-1995 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President Scot Guenter announces that the Executive Board has selected the following members to serve on the Nominating Committee for 1994-1995: Lee Herald, Chair, John Gamez and John Purcell.
First off, I owe longtime contributor Bernard Couture an apology for several variations on the spelling of his name. I must admit that I've tended to proofread the text and not the acknowledgments. Sorry, about that B.C.!

*****

San Antonio, Texas - June 14, 1994 — Long time NAV A member, supporter and host to NAV A 23, Dixie Flag co. opened a new manufacturing facility and flag store with a ceremony and open house. The new facility if you are in the neighborhood is located at 1930 North Pan Am in San Antonio. (Congratulations, Pete and Good Luck!) (submitted by Kim Spain)

*****

The Spokesman-Review - Spokane, WA - June 3, 1994 — Lt. Governor Butch Otter of Idaho received about 200 complaints when he ordered state flags lowered to half staff to mark the passing of Idaho native Ezra Taft Benson, president of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (the Mormons). The lieutenant governor who was acting as governor while Gov. Cecil Andrus was out of the country, denied the charge saying the flags were lowered to honor Mr. Benson as a former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and Idaho native.

Opponents accused Mr. Otter of honoring a church leader in violation of the separation of church and state doctrine and seeking favor in Idaho’s large Mormon population to further his political ambition. (submitted by James White)

*****

Houston Post - November 24, 1993 — the star is the most common symbol found on national flags. (submitted by David Ott)

*****

AWAKE - January 8, 1994 — the Supreme court of the Philippines has ruled that Jehovah Witnesses attending public schools do not have to salute the flag or recite the national pledge. Jehovah’s Witnesses successfully argued that those acts constitute a religious ceremony (Read this Scot Guenter!!) and therefore is incompatible with their religious beliefs. (submitted by John Gamez)

*****

Beaumont Enterprise - Beaumont, TX - March 22, 1994 — More than 5,000 white extremists in Pretoria burned the new flag of South Africa and swore to fight for an independent white-only “volkstaat”. Pretoria, in theory, would be the capital. (submitted by David Ott)

*****

Economist - May 14, 1994 — In an article on all the new flags of Europe, the magazine reports several “incidents”. The Czech Rep. reneged on a pledge not to use the old flag of Czechoslovakia; when Slovakia objected the blue was not a “Czech color”, the new Czech government replied “Non-sense, it represents Morovia”.

The Slovak flag was described by a Czech newspaper as “a Russian flag with an Hungarian sign on it.” The Hungarians sent a diplomatic protest to Bratislava, Slovakia, complaining about a Slovak publication that condemned Hungary’s use of a double-barred cross on three hills, the arms of Slovakia and half of Hungry’s coat-of-arms, as a “Hungarian Sin!”

Estonia’s national anthem is sung to the same tune as Finland’s. Latvia’s most beloved symbol is the swastika. Unfortunately Nazi Germany killed the possibility of using it and the unusual shade of red which too often is represented by normal red that makes it a veritable twin of Austria!

Then there is the Vytis - the white knight on a red field that is both the symbol of Lithuania and Belarus! In Lithuania the tail points up, in Belarus it hangs down! A Lithuanian supporter in Washington D.C. had himself marked as a Rastafarian for flying gold, green, and red! (submitted by Donald Livingston & Kin Spain)

*****

Miami Herald - May 7, 1994 — the Attorney General of South Carolina will not defend the Confederate battle flag in a federal law suit that seeks the removal from atop the capital. Attorney General Travis Medlock could find no state policy existing that gives the state (the last one) authority to fly the flag. (submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

San Antonio Express - News - April 30, 1994 — Potter County, Texas flew the flag of Chile rather than that of Texas for a few hours until Assistant District Attorney Paul Hermann noticed the error. The Chilean flag had been delivered in a box marked “5' x 8' Texas”. The DA told reporters “We thought we had been invaded, overthrown, and didn’t know about it!” (submitted by John Gamez and Bernard Couture)

*****

Florida Today - Miami, FL - May 12, 1994 — Cuban exile leader Rodolfo Frometa announced his departure from the group Alpha 66 and the formation of a new group calling itself Commandos F4. The group whose intent is to conduct raids inside Cuba adopted a flag (see fig. 1). Such intent, if carried out may violate the US Neutrality Act according to the FBI. (submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Estonian University - May 14, 1994 — Although the Estonian national anthem is sung to the same tune as that of Finland, Latvia’s most beloved symbol is the swastika. Unfortunately Nazi Germany killed it in World War II.

*****

Miami Herald - April 20, 1994 — the Earth Island Journal’s “Least Environmental State Seal” award (?) goes to South Dakota (see fig. 2). According to the official state description, the seal shows a farmer plowing a corn field along side "a rust colored smelting furnace from which grey smoke spirals upward and... to the left a grey dump... On a nearby river is a white steam boat with a single black funnel from which grey smoke spirals upward". Second place went to Indiana for its buffalo fleeing from a homesteader chopping down a forest and third place went to West Virginia which has as support a miner with a pick and a
VEXI-BITS
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

farmer with an ax. The West Virginia explanation of these supports includes
"while our territory is partly cultivated, it is still in the process of being
cleared of the original forest."
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Miami Herald - April 21, 1994 — The battle flag of the Confederacy was
removed from Young Park in Hollywood, FL after city commissioners
called it an inappropriate symbol. The flag, which had flown since 1951 was
part of a display of flags that had flown over Florida.
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Vero Beach Press-Journal - Vero Beach, FL - April 28, 1994 — a
proposed municipal ordinance restricting how businesses fly the US national
flag "would be unconstitutional" according to the local Assistant City
Attorney Ben Gross. In a similar case in Clearwater, FL, the court ruled flags
were "protected speech" under the First Amendment. The problem with the
Vero Beach ordinance was that it specifically was limited to those flags
representing a governmental unit or a body. That meant it was "content
based" a very difficult form of restriction to uphold.
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Miami Herald - April 19, 1994 — About 2,000 Sarajivians gathered to
protest continued Serbian shelling of Gorazde. The demonstrators carried
a flag of blue bearing a white crescent and star (sort of like Turkey’s flag in
blue, but with a larger star).
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Sonoma, CA - June 7, 1994 — According to Dr. Whitney Smith of the
Flag Research Center, the Rep. of Somaliland dissolved itself and is once
again part of Somalia.
(submitted by Jim Ferrigan)

*****

Arts & Entertainment Network - "Civil War Journal" — one episode of
this historical series entitled "Banners of Glory" deals with the flags of the
US Civil War. It depicts many Union and Confederate flags and stories of
the men and women behind them. A video is available.
(submitted by John Gamez)

*****

Florida Today - May 5, 1994 — A
Tampa beekeeper, Marion Lambert has
filed a petition in circuit court to prevent
the removal of the Confederate flag from
the Hillsborough County seal (see fig.
3). Commissioners had wanted it re­
moved.
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****

Miami Herald - March 31, 1994 —
Austria, Norway, Finland and Sweden
have concluded membership agreements with the European Union. Their
probable admission on January 1, 1995 may affect the flag.
(submitted by Bernard Couture)

*****
On June 28, Nick and Pat Artimovich welcomed the summer meeting of the CBFA to their house in Columbia, Maryland. Eight other members attended the meeting: Grace Cooper, Dick Clark, Robert Hartman, Jon Radel, John Blair, Don Healy, Ernest Howard, and Tom Carrier.

Each member discussed recent projects or acquisitions. Some of the highlights included Dick’s recent find of a woolen flag with a white filled and red border. Three vertical blue bars in the center indicated that this was a Third Liberty Loan flag from the WWI era. Bob showed us some of his recent Civil War era reproduction flags, and we marveled at the accuracy and detail he was able to get from the flag manufacturers he has been working with. Jon Radel showed us the most colorful flag of the day, that of the Gay Games, (see fig. 1) which used many hues not found in nature. Jon also updated us on the status of the NAVA Journal “Raven” which we have all been looking forward to seeing. John Blair had a photograph of the recent Presidential Inaugural parade in which he participated as a member of the Peace Corps delegation. Each nation in which the Corps has worked was represented by their flag. John recounted the story that locating flags of some of the British Colonies especially was quite an effort. Don brought the new flags of Albania, Angola, South Africa, Tadzhikistan, and a bastardized red/yellow/blue flag of Kampuchea/Cambodia, among others. Ernest showed us a flag of the City of Jerusalem with its Hebrew inscription above the shield. No one could identify the text, but Whitney Smith later told me it reads “Jerusalem.” Tom showed us a variety of flag-related items he has been able to obtain at flea-markets at very reasonable prices. Together they form quite a colorful assembly.

Nick had recently acquired three woolen flags from the 1930’s, the national flag of Albania (which is essentially the same as Don’s new version, except it is 60 years older) and Hungary with the Kossuth coat-of-arms printed in the center. The third was the scarce U.S. Army Chief-of-Staff flag which is diagonally divided white/ red with a red-bordered white star in the center. Within the star is printed the U.S. coat of arms. Our host then gave the group a tour of his collection and storage facilities. Nick’s library includes over 400 books on flags and heraldry. One of his latest acquisitions was the British Admiralty’s “Flags of All Nations” 1930 edition, which illustrated some royal standards that Don Healy didn’t even know about!

Nick also handed out packages which included the inaugural edition of “The Flagship”, the CBFA’s newsletter. Articles included the White House tour of last summer, an outline of the 14 year history of CBFA and details on our flag, plus a “feature article” on the flags of the President of the U.S.A. Now that CBFA has a publication, the association made one of its boldest decisions: we voted to apply for membership to the International Congress of Vexillology! CBFA currently meets all of the membership criteria, and appears as deserving of recognition as a number of organizations which now claim membership. Nick will draft the letter requesting recognition to be sent to William Crampton in the near future.

Copies of The Flagship are available to any NAVA Member who sends Nick $2.00 in U.S. postage to help cover copying and mailing costs. Foreign Associate members will be able to obtain a copy by sending Nick the equivalent of US $3.00 in their local currency or a variety of mint commemorative stamps (Elena and Nicholas Artimovich, III, ages 10 and 7, are already showing interest in following Dad’s footsteps in becoming collectors of one thing or another!) Nick’s address is 6260 Light Point Place, Columbia, Maryland, USA 21045-4435.

Nick Artimovich, president Chesapeake Bay Flag Association.

Dear Ms. Cooper;
Page 2 of NAVA NEWS for JULY/AUGUST 1994 refers to Flagscan IX-1 Spring 1994, and mentions the “Nazi flags of Sweden and Norway”.

Inasmuch as my specialized area is Scandinavia, I should like to obtain a copy of this issue. There must be something wrong in the publication, or the reviewer interpreted the article incorrectly. Sweden was never occupied by Nazi Germany so therefore there could not be a Nazi flag for Sweden (unless it was wishful thinking on German’s part or there was a Swedish Nazi party that had a banner of it’s own). Norway was occupied by the Germans but I have not seen a revised flag of Norway for the Occupation. There was a German Naval flag that used the familiar Nordic cross design with the swastika super-imposed, but this was strictly a German flag. The Nazi party of Norway (the Quisling group) had a banner of their own but their power was so negligible that they were virtually ignored after Hitler discovered Quisling was not able to govern.

For this reason I should like to have, for my permanent files, a copy of the referred to article.

While doing some research on another matter I came across an article by ALEC A. PURVES, THE LANGUAGE OF FLAGS from the VISUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NAUTICAL TERMS. In addition to the article, it has 10 pages of illustrations in color of pilot flags, Hansa port flags and a variety of other sea flags including a skeleton and hourglass pirate flag of the 17th and 18th centuries. The book is published by Crown in New York and is lavishly illustrated and is comprehensive on terminology from the great age of sail. I pass this on in the event this book has not been seen before.

A stamped return envelope is enclosed for the requested information.

Sincerely,
Gerald Knudsen

Editor’s Note: Your observations were correct; the reference in Flagscan was to a group of Nazi sympathizers in Sweden (who had a flag) and to the Quisling Nazi party. Thank you for writing. A copy of the original article was mailed.

PARADE
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

e Prinice, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks & Caicos, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Around noon we listened on transistors to President Clinton take his oath of office as busses took us through empty streets to the Mall, the final parade staging area. A little after three our contingent advanced, behind two American flags and a Peace Corps banner, nine persons abreast, in 29 rows, with flags flying and arms waving.

The parade route began near the Canadian Embassy at the foot of Capitol Hill. We waved to the Canadian diplomats and their guests on the embassy balcony, thanking Canadiana for its help, and headed west on Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Presidential and Diplomatic reviewing stands.

The crowd’s reaction to the flags was a vexillologist’s dream. All along the march people broke into applause and pointed out particular banners to spouses, children and friends. It also is a very pleasant sensation to walk down a broad avenue with thousands of people cheering. As I carried the Chilean flag in one hand and waved with the other, I said to a friend at my side, “Hey, I can get used to this!” It was impossible to stop grinning.

We didn’t stop smiling even when 45 minutes later we arrived at the Presidential Reviewing stand. President Clinton was no where to be seen. We waved at the applauding Vice President Gore, Hillary Rodman Clinton and Tipper Gore, and marched on. A few minutes later we turned a corner, the march people broke into applause and pointed out particular banners to people who were passing along the reviewing stands. The 52nd Presidential Inaugural parade was a great day for flag lovers. Flags are first and foremost national banners. However, in the right circumstances, when they are paraded together they can bring people together. As a former Peace Corps volunteer I was happy to carry a flag of Chile, a country and people for which, after my own, I have great affection. My colleagues in the parade felt the same way about the flags that they were carrying. We felt good carrying these flags with those of the USA. The reaction of the people to the sea of flags moving down Pennsylvania Avenue was gratifying. As a NAVA member I felt grateful for the opportunity to see how national banners can promote international understanding. They also are, as we all know, a lot of fun.
LETTERS...

27 June 1994

Dear Ms. Cooper:

Here is some information about an extensive flag exhibit which is on display in Los Angeles at the moment: “Stars & Stripes: An Exhibition of the American Flag”, which fills the entire two-floor Murray Feldman Gallery at the Pacific Design Center, from June 14 through July 30th. Here is the exhibition’s souvenir card, and an announcement in the June 10th issue of the LOS ANGELES READER which shows one of the works of art on display.

There is unfortunately no complete catalogue of the exhibition, but it contains, at a rough estimate, 400 to 500 items. These fall into five broad categories: (1) works of art with the American flag motif, including paintings, sculpture, etc. Most of these date from the 1930s to the present, and include a lot of “pop” art. (2) 19th century folk art, such as quilts and woolen blankets, hand-sewn; also including individual flags sewn by local ladies’ societies for presentation to military regiments. (3) Flag motifs in Native American folk art. (4) Political and patriotic advertising emphasizing the American flag, such as World War I “support the war effort” posters, and banners supporting political candidates. There were patriotic items urging support of the war effort for the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II; there were also several souvenirs of Union Civil War veterans’ reunions from around the end of the 19th century, but nothing that I recall seeing from the Civil War era itself. Many of the World War I items were especially colorful. For some unexplained reason, the examples of political advertising were almost all from the 1888 Republican campaign. There must have been close to a dozen variants of kerchiefs and banners showing the flag of Harrison and Vice Presidential candidate Levi Morton superimposed on it, showing the political advertising were almost all from the 1888 Republican campaign. (5) The flag used in Harrison and only a few items from other election campaigns. (5) The flag used in the July/august NA

EDITOR’S NOTE: We are sorry that since this letter was received after the July/august NAVA News was sent to the printer members in the California area may have missed this exhibition.

Sincerely yours,
Frederick Patten

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Dear Grace R. Cooper:

Freedoms Foundation Flag was presented to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, by the Alameda County Area Chapter.

The logo of this flag is of the nine-foot statue of President George Washington at prayer located on the 105 acre campus of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. 1949 - 1994 commemorates the 45 years of the foundation.

Marjorie Hargrave, National Director of Volunteers of Freedoms Foundation and Martin A. Francis hold the flag at the Pacific/West Central Region Costa Mesa meeting Conference March 4-5th 1994 at the Countryside Inn at Newport Beach, Orange County, CA.

Martin A. Francis.
FLAG CONTEST FOR NAVA XXIX

Cincinnati, the Queen City, will be the home of the 29th annual NAVA convention in October 1995. Details regarding the site and exact dates will be forthcoming.

The Great Waters Association of Vexillology, which is hosting the meeting, is now soliciting designs for the meeting’s flag. Entries should be on an 8 1/2 x 11 piece of paper and should be in full color or described in detail. The entrant’s name and address should appear on the back of the entry along with a description of the symbolism depicted.

Designs must be received by November 1, 1994 and will be judged by members of GWAV. Send your entry to Glenn Compton, GWAV, 3075 Mountview Dr., Kettering, OH 45440-1422.

To help inspire that perfect design:

Cincinnati is the third largest city in Ohio and with neighboring Covington, Kentucky, across the Ohio River, is part of a metropolitan area of 1.7 million people.

Metropolitan Cincinnati encompasses the areas in Ohio and Kentucky as well as neighboring parts of southern Indiana. The city was first settled in 1788 as Losantiville and has become one of the nation’s leading ports due to its position on the water highway. The name was changed in 1790 to Cincinnati in honor of Revolutionary War officers’ Society of Cincinnati.

The city is currently home to several major companies - Proctor and Gamble, Eagle-Picher Corporation and U.S. Shoe Corporation. Many well known personalities including President and Chief Justice William H. Taft, astronaut Neil Armstrong, author Harriet Beacher Stowe, and actor Edward G. Robinson called Cincinnati home.

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