During my continuing research into the subject of Native American Tribal Flags, I have uncovered a subset of flags that, to my knowledge, has never been reported on in the vexillological media. That group of flags is one belonging to Native American tribal associations. Tribal associations act as a central voice for a regional group of tribes, usually including the smaller tribes who might be overlooked or ignored by state and federal governments if they had not banded together. They sometimes coordinate programs for the member tribes in an effort to gain economies of scale and eliminate redundant levels of tribal bureaucracy.

A good example of this is the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada. This association of very small tribes—Nevada has nothing but small tribes—handles such programs as Child Care Development Block Grants, the Women, Infants and Children Program, Headstart, and many others. These programs, usually federally funded, require significant amounts of paperwork and management that would be beyond the capabilities of the tribes due to size.

To give you an idea as to the size of Nevada’s tribes, the largest tribe in all of Nevada is the Pyramid Lake Paiute, with a 1990 census population of 959 Indians and the smallest is the Summit Lake Paiute with a population of 6. Banded together, however, these tribes, speaking with a united voice, number into the thousands. At least half a dozen such associations exist around the United States and more in Canada. United States associations include:
- The Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians;
- The Chattanooga Inter-tribal Association;
- The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada;
- The Michigan Intertribal Association;
- The United Sioux Tribes; and
- The United South and Eastern Tribes.

These associations all have flags. Four use their seals on white backgrounds, but two have slightly different designs. The Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest use a white flag but there is a red border around the flag, set slightly in from the edge. In the center is the association seal. Within two narrow red circles appear the maps of the four states from which the association draws its members—Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Crossing the map is a peace pipe. Both map outlines and peace pipe are shown in black.

Beyond the red circles is the Association’s name in black letters. Two red dots separate the name.

The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada uses an orange flag bearing the Council’s logo. This logo begins with a blue map of Nevada edged in light blue. In the center of the map is a yellow disc bearing the Council’s initials in blue. Behind the map is a pair of crossed tomahawks shown in natural coloring. From these tomahawks hang a pair of eagle feathers, a recurring element in Native American flags. The design is completed by the inclusion of the Council’s name above and below the map in blue lettering.

Although not tribal flags, the banners of Native American tribal associations tend to follow very similar design concepts that are employed by the various tribes. They recall the culture and histories of the peoples they represent. As such they become an interesting glimpse into the people themselves.
EARLY INCIDENTS OF THE U.S. FLAG IN "CALIFORNIA" 1
by William J. Trinkle

A little history first! The Spaniard, Juan Cabrillo, was the first European to reach the territory of what is now the State of California, arriving at San Diego in 1542. It was not until 1769 that the first settlement was made in California, by Franciscan missionaries. In 1822, the Spanish were overthrown and an independent Mexico took control of Alta California. In June 1846, the Bear Flag Revolt broke out against the Mexican government with American citizens in Alta California and in the U.S. forces began the takeover of Alta California. In the treaty ending the war, California was ceded to the United States. On September 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union.

The earliest, reputed occasion when the Stars & Stripes flew over California occurred in 1829. It was not a political statement, a claim of sovereignty, but rather an effort to attract companionship. One, Captain James Arthur of Plymouth, Massachusetts and the ship Brookline, came ashore with his men at or near San Diego to cure some hides. They came up with the idea of raising a flag to attract the attention of passing ships, in the hope that one or more would stop. The men put together an American flag, made out of appropriately colored men’s shirts. The U.S. flag saw its first day in California.

It was another seven years prior to the next occasion of the flag of the U.S. in California. On the 4th of July, 1836, Jacob Leese, an American who had arrived in California in 1833, held a two day fiesta to celebrate the opening of his new business in Yerba Buena (San Francisco). Old Glory was raised over the celebrations.

In 1839, a Captain Davis with the schooners Isabel and Nicholas sailed into San Francisco Bay and up the Sacramento River, bringing John Sutter to the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. The schooners are reputed to have been flying Old Glory on this trip.

A year later, in July 1840, the Boston ship Alert with its Captain Phelps made the same trip up the Sacramento River. Phelps wrongly believed that this was the first time the Stars & Stripes had flown over California waters. On July 30, 1840, when Phelps reached Sutter’s Fort, he found that Sutter had raised a display of a number of flags over the fort, including the American flag.

Two years later, in 1842, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones arrived in California in 1833, held a two day fiesta to celebrate the opening of his new business in Yerba Buena (San Francisco). Old Glory was raised over the celebrations.

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Two years later, in 1842, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones commanded the U.S. Pacific Squadron. While in Peru, Jones learned information that led him to believe that the U.S. and Mexico were at war. He immediately set sail for Monterey. On arrival, October 18, 1842, Jones demanded that the Mexican authorities surrender, which they reluctantly agreed to do. The Stars & Stripes were then raised in place of the Mexican flag. This event was the first time the U.S. flag was raised over California as an official act of representatives of the United States government. OOPS! On the 19th of October, the very next day, Jones was able to get access to and read some recent newspapers which correctly convinced him that he had been wrong and that war had not broken out. Jones apologetically lowered the flag of the United States and respectfully rehoisted the Mexican flag.

The author has some uncertainty about the next occasion when Old Glory reputedly flew over California. In early 1846, John C. Fremont, later a candidate for President, was in California on an "exploring" expedition. His arrival threatened the local authorities and he was ordered to leave California. Fremont’s response was to embark on a mission to gather information about the area. A flag was raised on March 5, 1846, but where is where I have questions. Several sources, including Fremont, claim it was the U.S. flag that was raised. However, other information seems to indicate that Fremont had with him a flag his wife had made, with similarities to the American flag which had been made precisely because Fremont could not properly fly the U.S. flag in places like California.

Was it this flag, the Fremont flag, or a “real” American flag that was raised on March 5, 1846 over Gabilian Peak? I do not have the answer, only the right question. Before a fight broke out, Fremont thought better of his actions and left the Peak, heading north into Oregon, before returning to his confusing role in the outbreak of the Bear Flag Revolt in June and July 1846.

On July 7, 1846, at the direction of Commodore John Sloat of the United States Navy, Midshipman William P. Toler raised the Stars & Stripes over the Custom House at Monterey, Alta California, symbolizing the United States taking possession of California. On July 9, 1846, the U.S. Flag was raised at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) and the same day, the flag of the Bear Flag Revolt was lowered at Sonoma and replaced by Old Glory by Lieutenant Joseph W. Revere, grandson of Paul Revere.

Since July 7, 1846, a period of 150 years in July 1996, the flag of the United States of America has flown over Alta California (which became the State of California) continuously.

1. The author notes that the great bulk of the information for this article is derived from four sources—Rockwell D. Hunt, California Firsts (San Francisco: Fearon Publishers, 1957), pp. 281, 282; Harry Knill and Alan Archambault (Ilhan), Early California & Her Flags (Santa Barbara: Bellflower Books, 1990); Harry Knill and illustrators, Nick Taylor & Donna Neary, Rons & the Bear Flag (Santa Barbara: Bellflower Books, 1987); and George Henry Preble, Original and History of the American Flag, Vol. 1 (1917). To the creators and publishers of each of those works, I offer my heartfelt thanks.

NEW FLAG ITEMS

1) John Hood reports a new jigsaw puzzle called “Flags of the World.” It is published by World Impressions, Inc., P.O. Box 460, Tracyton, WA 98393. John describes it as “350 pieces, 18" x 24" (suitable for framing), and seems accurate in designs and ratios, but the color renderings are poor in many cases.” Unfortunately, pricing information was not included.

2) The late Bruce Druckenmiller informed us that a friend had developed and marketed a game called “Nation Relation.” Included in the game paraphernalia are a dozen cards depicting flags of various nations. For more information about the game, contact McGivney Games at 346 Tulip Drive, Webster Groves, Missouri 63119.

3) Member Donald Klett reports that while traveling through Sedona, Arizona, he observed a lot of city flags flying. Sedona is located in central Arizona, about two hours north of Phoenix, and supports a population of only 8,500. His curiosity piqued, Don set out to learn why so small a town sported so many flags. A few inquiries led him to Ron Sievert at Flags, Kites & Fun, the leading force in the adoption of the city flag. Ron tells us that the basic design, created by Marc Jacobson, was introduced on 1 December 1995, and adopted on 23 January 1996. Over 130 local businesses, supermarkets, schools, even the Post Office, were involved in promoting the flag contest that led to the submission of several hundred entries. A panel of nine judges selected the winning design. The flag shows a yellow sun on a blue sky behind the rust-brown towers of the Cock’s Comb, a local natural feature. A white finbiration separates these main features of the flag from a burgundy base stripe. The name SEDONA is inscribed in white on the fly above the finbiration. 3x5" printed flags are available from Flags, Kites & Fun, 202 Hwy. 179, Sedona, AZ 86336.
CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND

by James Croft

FLAG OF CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND

The flag of Carbonear, Newfoundland, is patterned after the Canadian flag, but with the town's colors of blue and white used in place of the national colors. This design is used by many other Canadian civic flags. However, the placement of the symbols from the coat of arms makes this flag unique. Whereas other Canadian civic flags use the shield or complete heraldic achievement on the center stripe, the Carbonear flag "emblazons" or spreads the symbols across the whole central stripe.

Designed by the Canadian Heraldic Authority, the symbols used on the flag reflect the heritage of the town and its citizens' accomplishments. The wavy blue chevron signifies the sea, and the fish symbolize the fishery. The fishery is the industry on which the town was founded and from which Carbonear derives much of its prosperity. The English and Irish heritages of the town are represented by the pink rose and green shamrock respectively. The colors, pink, white (the field color) and green signify those found in a historic Newfoundland flag. The last symbol used on the flag is the head of a young woman, representing the legendary Princess Shelia Na Geira of Down.

The coat of arms contains additional symbols. In the crest is a representation of a ship which has several symbolisms. It represents the fishery, ship building and seaborne trade which took Carbonearians to the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and to the Atlantic Ocean. The red maple leaf, signifying Canada, is displayed on a pennant flown from the ship. The provincial flower of Newfoundland, the lady slipper, decorates the motto ribbon. The motto, "As loved our fathers," is taken from the last verse of Sir Cavendish Boyle's "Ode to Newfoundland," the provincial anthem.

FLAG DATA: Proportions 1:2, relative widths of vertical stripes are 1:2:1.

A Canadian pale, that is, three unequal stripes of blue, white, blue; emblazoned across the center stripe the symbols from the shield of the coats of arms of Carbonear, Newfoundland.

COAT OF ARMS OF CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND

HERALDIC BLASON:

ARMS: Argent on a chevron wavy Azure between in Dexter chief a rose Gules barbed Vert seeded Or in sinister chief a shamrock Vert and in base the head of a young woman proper crowned with a coronet of shamrocks Sable two fish respectant in chevron Argent.

CREST: Upon a helmet mantled Azure doubled Argent upon a wreath Argent and Azure a barque azure GulesArgent flying from the foremost a pennant Argent charged with a maple leaf Gules the tail per fess Argent and Gules.

MOTTO: As loved our fathers.

NOTES ON NAVA XXX

At the XXX annual NAVA meeting to be held this October in Sacramento, California, Gus Traccia will be delivering a lecture entitled: "San Martin, Bajo tres Banderas (1817-1822)." His paper will cover San Martin's involvement in the creation of the flags of Chile and Peru.

San Martin's actions and relationship with Argentina and its first flag were already dealt with in a presentation Gus delivered at NAVA 24 in Toronto, Canada. Gus suggests that those attending the Sacramento meeting obtain a copy of "The Flag of the Andes," from NAVA Historian, Peter Van der Putte, for a review of his previous presentation. The cost of obtaining a copy is only US$5.00, which covers both postage and handling. In so doing, one will have a better understanding of his forthcoming presentation.

Also at NAVA XXX will be the largest collection of a single state's city flags ever assembled. Rich Kenny will exhibit his collection of California city flags at the California State Railroad Museum in "Old Town" Sacramento, California, from 3 July through 14 October, 1996. Anyone who has seen some of Rich's impressive displays will not want to miss this one. For further information contact Rich Kenny, 4412 Masterson St., Oakland, CA 94619 or Nanci Kramer, California State Railroad Museum, 111 1st Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 445-1705.

1 As an epilogue to Gus's original lecture on the Flag of the Andes, the Provincial Legislature of Mendoza resolved to adopt the "Flag of the Andes," as the flag for the Province, to be hoisted in all of its public buildings next to the national flag. Bill n. 5,930, 21 October 1992, Mendoza, Argentina. The design adopted agrees with the specimen of the Flag of the Andes, preserved at the Government House of Mendoza which, when hoisted as a flag, is of two vertical stripes, white at the pole and blue to the fly, with the coat of arms sideways.

2 Mr. Henry Peter Van der Putte, Dixie Flag Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 8618, San Antonio, Texas 78208-0618 U.S.A.
**VEXI-BITS**

Edited by David Pawson

*The Herald, Miami, 5 Nov. 1995.* (Untitled, part of “IN THE WORLD” column) “IRAN—Schoolchildren began their classes Saturday shouting ‘Death to America’ and burning American flags to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the storming of the US Embassy.” (submitted by Bernard Couture)

[Dates are correct for the next two articles.]

**San Francisco Chronicle,** 12 April 1900. “White Flag Violated. Two British Soldiers Shot While One Was Flying.” Report on fighting in the Boer War, stating that “two British soldiers were shot from a point near a farmhouse [in Doenerk Hoek] from which a white flag was flying. It is reported that thirty Boers were hiding in the farmhouse. (submitted by Bill Trinkle)

**Sacramento Bee,** 8 Nov. 1962. “Kennedy Orders Flags Flown at Half Staff” in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt on her death. Press Secretary Pierre Salinger did not know whether this honor had been bestowed on any other former First Lady. Kennedy’s only similar order had been on the death of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. No similar order was made at the time of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson’s death. The flag was to be flown at half staff until Nov. 10, the date of the funeral. (submitted by Bill Trinkle)

**The Washington Post,** Washington, DC, 29 June, 1995. Dateline: Suitland, MD. A prankster surreptitiously replaced the flag of the Marine Corps sometime before the previous day’s flag-raising ceremony at the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center; in place of the military banner, a McDonald’s flag was hoisted. (submitted by Douglas Brooks)

**Press-Journal,** Miami, 5 Jan. 1996. “Ga.: Flag Lawsuit Dismissed.” Dateline: Atlanta. James Coleman lost his suit against the State of Georgia, seeking to ban the display of the Georgia State Flag over public buildings. Because of its Confederate field, Coleman claimed that the flag “places me in harm. It places me in fear.” US District Judge Orinda Evans ruled that Coleman failed to demonstrate that the flag causes discrimination, or that the plaintiff had suffered harm from the flag. (submitted by Bernard Couture)

**San Francisco Chronicle,** 12 Jan. 1996, “Teen admits Slaying over Confederate flag.” Dateline: Springfield, TN. A black teenager yesterday admitted in court that he fired the shots that killed a white driver of a pickup truck flying a Confederate flag.

Freddie Morrow, 18, testified that as his friends shouted: “Shoot! Shoot! Shoot!” he fired from a moving car into the pickup driven by Michael Westerman, 19. Morrow is one of three teenagers on trial on charges of murder, kidnapping and civil rights violations for the slaying. (submitted by Bill Trinkle)

(Followup)

**San Francisco Chronicle,** 13 Jan. 1996, “2 guilty of Murder in Tennessee.” Dateline: Springfield, TN. Two of the three teens accused in the murder of Michael Westerman were found guilty. “Freddy Morrow and Damien Darden, both 18, were immediately sentenced to life in prison. . . . Marcus Merriweather, 16, was found not guilty of the same charges.” (submitted by Bill Trinkle)


**Florida, Today,** Brevard County, FL, 2 Feb. 1996. Dateline: Clearwater, FL. “Canadian flag raises flap in trailer park.” Retired Toronto natives Bev and Jim Harris had the misfortune to encounter the “ugly American syndrome” in the form of retired US seaman Frank Bohlinger, who told them to take down the Canadian flag they displayed over their home at a Clearwater trailer park. Bev Harris claims that Bohlinger told her “You have to take that down. Its the law in the United States.” Whether this lie was deliberate or Bohlinger had been misinformed is not known. The trailer park manager, while not spreading disinformation, was similarly intolerant., allegedly having said “You’re in the United States now, not in Canada! Take that flag down right now! If you want to fly that thing, put an American flag above it.” The couple researched American law regarding the display of foreign flags and found no regulations forbidding the display of their flag. They also found that the rule book for the mobile home park is silent on the subject. Although the trailer park is about 20% Canadian-occupied, the Harrises have removed their flag, fearing their American neighbors’ ignorant reactions.

**SIDEBAR:** “Brevard Angle” quoted in its entirety: “The Ameri-Cana Resort, a mobile home park north of Melbourne off U.S. 1, flies both the American and Canadian flags, and have never had any complaints about it from people who use the park, said Jeannie Hubbel, assistant park manager.

“Hubbel said many people who live in Ameri-Cana are snowbirds who come from many different areas.” (submitted by Bernard Couture)

**Florida, Today,** Brevard County, FL, 7 Feb. 1996. Dateline: Peterborough, ON. “Flag furor raises questions.” The Harrises now question their neighbors’ patriotism—that of their Canadian neighbors. Although many American neighbors at the Japanese Gardens trailer park were supportive of their desire to display the Maple Leaf, the response from Canadians, who own 95 of the trailer parks’ approximate 400 sites, was largely one of “Lie low, you don’t want to cause trouble,” and “We should be quiet and appreciate the opportunity to visit the U.S.” Bev Harris told the Peterborough Examiner in a telephone interview from Clearwater that “There was so little support from Canadian neighbors. We’re a bunch of wimps.” (submitted by Bernard Couture)

**The Orlando Sentinel,** Orlando, FL, 16 March 1996. “Retirement community bars Stars and Stripes. Dateline: Lady Lake. The Villages of Lady Lake, a retirement community consisting of mobile homes, single-family homes, and villas, has banned the display of the U.S. and other flags from the fronts of the villas, which constitute about 15% of the properties. Two major factors enter into the ban. First, since the walls of the villas are common property, residents should not display flags from them. Secondly, “in a multinational community, U.S. flags might offend some residents,” director of operations Mark Morses is alleged to have said. spokesman Monica Anderson said the Villages need to be sensitive to residents from other countries, and that “if we let someone fly an American flag out front, pretty soon we’ll have German flags, English flags and Canadian flags. We’d be flag-happy.” (submitted by Bill Cogswell)

**Deutsche Presse-Agentur,** 7 Feb. 1996. “Court: Ordinary citizens in India not allowed to fly national flag.” On January 31, 1996 the Supreme Court of India declared that ordinary citizens were not authorized to fly the national flag. The court “concurred with the government plea that the flag was the symbol of the nation and could only be used by constitutional functionaries and other authorities of the state.” The ruling held that shops and offices may only fly the flag on national holidays. The decision overturns a September ruling by the Delhi High Court that the display of the flag of India by individuals was not regulated by law. (submitted by Devereaux Cannon)

**The Oregonian,** Portland, OR, 7 Feb. 1996. “The U.S. Olympic team struck down the Swoosh and Stripes.” AND 8 Feb., 1996 “In a swoosh, Nike does an about-face on flag design.” Two related stories: Nike had planned to provide for the 1996 US Olympic Track and Field Team uniforms which displayed an American flag in which the stars of the Union were replaced by the Nike swoosh emblem.
However, according to USA Track and Field's director of operations Duffy Mahoney, such display of sponsors' logos on Olympic athletic apparel is in violation of International Amateur Athletic Federation regulations, rendering the planned uniforms unacceptable. Nike still plans to market warmup jackets bearing the flag logo. [Ed.Note: Assuming the illustration to be accurate, this is not a US flag logo, but a design based on the flag. It shows fifteen stripes next to a blue square bearing the Swoosh.] (submitted by John Hood, Don Klett)

The Spokesman-Review, Spokane, WA, 10 March 1996. "Fringed flag returns to courtrooms." Dateline: Republic, WA. Following months of fruitless negotiation between County Judges and County Commissioners, the fringed flag is at least temporarily back in the Ferry County courtroom. Judge Larry Kristianson ordered the display of the flag and threatened legal action against Commissioner Jim Hall if he interfered. If commissioners still wish to challenge the flag, they may file a suit, and Kristianson will excuse himself from the case. Hall has become convinced that, regardless of whether fringed flags indicate "admiralty law" and a suspension of rights, such flags are inappropriate because U.S. flag protocol dictates that the flag should never be defaced by having "placed upon it any mark, insignia, letter, word, design, picture, or drawing of any nature," thereby disallowing fringe. Judge Kristianson says the flag is not the issue: "No person is authorized to come into the court and take the accoutrements . . . without the court's consent," whereas Hall thinks the courtroom fixtures are county property, under the control of the commissioners. (submitted by James White)

The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, AZ 10 March 1996. "Red flag waived over yellow fringe." Dateline: Camp Verde. City Councilwoman Bea Richmond cut the fringe from both the US and Arizona state flags at the Camp Verde town hall last month. A lawsuit has been filed to remove the fringe in the Prescott City Council chambers. The City Council in Cottonwood is also under fire regarding their fringed flags. Mark Peterson raised the ruckus in Camp Verde, claiming that fringe represents martial law. Peterson's other hobby is trying to remove the yellow border on American flag patches worn on uniforms. The night after Richmond cut off the offending fringe, the council voted 5-1 to never again purchase a fringed flag. The no-vote was cast by Richmond, who said she cut off the fringe because she was sick of hearing about it. Her own opinion about the whole affair is "Ho hum." Meanwhile, in Prescott, Robert Martin has filed suit to remove the fringe following two refusals to do so by that city council. And in Cottonwood, Dave Kiggins has at least convinced the council to consider purchasing a new flag without fringe. (submitted by Harry Oswald)

NOTE: Regarding Dave Pawson's query about the necessity for a page number for newspaper articles, it would certainly be helpful if it is found in the Sunday edition of The New York Times. Other than that, articles are usually fairly easy to track down—and sometimes the same article appears on different pages in different editions of the same paper. In the balance, important as accuracy and thoroughness are, for NAVA News we probably don't need to follow the old rule of citation for newspaper clippings—section, page, column(s).

Sincerely yours,
Whitney Smith, Ph.D.

PLEASE NOTE: Dave Pawson has resigned as "Vexi-Bits" and "Around the Publications" editor. On behalf of the NAVA membership, I want to thank Dave for the work he has done to date. Please note that John Gomez will be the new Vexi-Bits editor and Kevin Harrington will be the new and "Around the Publications" editor. I look forward to working with both of these vexillologists. Please send all clippings to John Gomez's address listed on the back page of this issue. I ESPECIALLY URGE ALL THE READERS TO PLEASE NOTE: ONE DOES NOT HAVE TO SEND A SUMMARY OF AN ARTICLE—THEY CAN JUST INCLUDE A CLIPPING(S) AND JOHN WILL EDIT AND SUMMARIZE THOSE ARTICLES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE MEMBERSHIP.

The final point, I know many of you have sent me cartoons to be published in NAVA News. This material is copyrighted and therefore cannot be printed without the newspaper's consent. I am attempting to obtain their permission to do this. Thank you for your understanding.

Jim Croft, Editor

AROUND THE PUBLICATIONS
Edited by David Pawson

Flagscan, Canadian Flag Association, Vol. 10, No. 4/10, Dec. 95-Feb. 96. This issue of Flagscan is full of interesting articles on a variety of subjects: Canada's Coat of Arms 1868-1921: The Holy Days of Vexillology—A Winter Calendar; The Colour Purple in the Spanish Republican Flag; Cuban Flags and Arms; The Battle over its Symbols splits Russia; Labor Union Flags in Canada; Fictitious Flags, 100th Anniversary of the Birth of John George Diefenbaker; New Macedonian Flag; Alert? Gone BAYtY; Annual Index. All of these title seem self-explanatory except "Alert? Gone BAYtY!" in which Kevin investigated the claim, which is a hoax, that a new "British Arctic Territory" has been formed with its capital at Alert, and a badge that seems a cross between British Indian Ocean Territory and California. Alert is on Ellesmere Island, part of Canada's Northwest Territory, and certainly not available to become a part of any British territory. It also happens to be a Canadian Forces Station, rather than any kind of regular population center.

The Flag & Banner, The Flag Shop, Vol. 9, No. 1, Feb. 96. Doreen Braverman has really turned this little advertisement-newsletter into a winner. As each issue offers more vexillological knowledge and insights, it must be taken as a serious resource of information. Included in this issue: An article on the new CanPass burgee, with which private boaters crossing from the US to Canada may phone customs upon reaching their destination ports, rather than having to go to specified customs points; The Passion of Flags, an editorial on the use of flags in times of national distress; tips on buying flag poles; an article on Capt. Charles Ross, a Canadian, reportedly the designer of Australia's Eureka Stockeye flag; a calendar listing the dates upon which to fly various national and state flags (unfortunately the list falls short—events/occasions are not given); a little bit of etiquette; and a story about a quilt of American state flags.

Vexilokontakta, Stredisko Vexilologickych Informac [Czech Republic], No. 6, Nov. 95. Apparently, this publication consists of internet notes sent to the Flag Data Centre, hard-copies and distributed to subscribers. Unfortunately, my Czech is not good. Fortunately, although the text is in Czech, the date, sender address and subject are all in English. Therefore, notes about: Yugoslav arms; Slovenia; Flags of the CIS; Arms of Herzegovina; Muslim flag; the Sandzak oblast; Bosnian arms; two Norwegian county flags; Byzantine flag; the flag of Buenos Aires; Arab flags; flags of the Republic of Saugean; three imaginary flags; flags of Italian regions; former arms of Western Bosnia; Irish provinces; and flags of Antarctica (French Antarctic Territory).

Vexilokontakta, Stredisko Vexilologickych Informac [Czech Republic], No. 7, Dec. 95. Flags of the CIS; New flag of Tuvalu; Republic of Jamtland; Slovenian three stars; forced independence (apparently about French Polynesia, etc.); unusual British flags; British Commonwealth states; flags of Italian regions; Bosnia & Herzegovina; flags of Berner Oberland; Transnistria; CISV goes online.

Lieuxvat Varit, Patrioheroldikot [Finland], No. 4/95. Once again mostly about scouting news, but include the coat of arms of Lech Walesa; Estonian presidential yacht flag; flag of St. Petersburg, Russia; copy of a postcard showing Slovenian arms; flags of Somaliland, Oman, Tuvalu; various Russian regions; Macedonia; and arms of Chechen and Buryat republics.

Kleeblatt, Heraldisher Verein zum Kleeblatt [Germany], No. 4/95. The Austrian national colors, Trouble with Austria's Arms: politicians want to remove the Hammer and Sickle as "Communist symbols," various local arms.
BOOKS . . . BOOK REVIEWS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
as reported in the various vexillological journals
by David Pawson

Battle Flags of Texans in the Confederacy, by Alan K. Sumrall, $29.95.


Gelders Erfgoed #1995-2, ISSN 0927-7749 available from Stichting Gelders Oudheidkundig Contact, Postbus 4040, 7200 BA Zutphen, Netherlands.


Vlaggen Turks sprekkende volkeren in heden en verleden, available from Vlaggen Documentatie Centrum Nederland, De Kempenaerstraat 163, 1051 CM Amsterdam, Netherlands for F40.

The Flag We Love, by Pam Munoz Ryan, illustrated by Ralph Masiello, 32 pages. Charlesbridge Publishing Co., 85 Main St., Watertown, MA 02172. ISBN 0-88106-845-4 (Hardcover, $15.95). Quantity discounts available. From Charlesbridge’s release: “We all know the American flag is red, white, and blue, but what does the flag really mean to each of us? In The Flag We Love, Pam Munoz Ryan explores just how our flag has become an enduring symbol of our country’s proud history, heritage, and future. Playful verse, notable facts, and dazzling color art illuminate fascinating moments in the history of our flag and explain its inspiring significance both yesterday and today. This spirited portrait will inspire young and old alike to take a new look at the Star-Spangled Banner.”

Robert J. Goldstein, Professor of Political Science at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan, and NAVA member, has just had a new book published: Burning the Flag: The Great 1989-1990 American Flag Desecration Controversy, (Kent State University Press, 1996, hardback only, with the price of $39.00).

Professor Goldstein’s previous book, Saving “Old Glory”: The History of the American Flag Desecration Controversy, published by Westview, is due out in an updated paperback version this coming December. (This is a general history focus on American flag desecration in the pre-1989 period and was reviewed in NAVA News. NOTE: Professor Goldstein authored an excellent article in the most recent edition of Raven, entitled: “Whatever Happened to the Great 1989-90 American Flag Desecration Uproar?”


FLAGS OF THE WORLD, A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE
(Book Review by William J. Trinkle)

No author listed; (1995) European Map Graphics; published in USA by J G Press; ISBN 1-57215-092-0; no listed price, but purchased for US$12.99; 96pp; hardbound; 9 3/8 x 12" (234 x 30cm); 253 color flag illustrations, each between ±29/32" and 2 3/8" width x 2 3/8" fly, dependent on design ratio.

This new flag book has flags authenticated by the FRC. It is divided into eight sections, each accompanied by the appropriate, two-page map: United Nations, Flags of Europe, Flags of North and Central America, Flags of the U.S.A., Flags of South America, Flags of Africa, Flags of Asia, and Flags of Oceania. The United Nations section has the U.N. flag and a world map (with accompanying KEY) showing date of joining the U.N. Primarily, only a “national” flag is shown for each country, with three countries per page. Each country segment has a flag, “Facts and Figures” and a “Location Map” showing the particular nation in red. The U.S. section begins with the normal country segment material, then continues with the State flags. The new South Dakota flag is pictured ("THE MOUNT RUSHMORE STATE.") The new South African flag is shown, as is the modified Comoros flag (crecent points up). The book must have gone to the printer prior to the changes in the Belarus flag (7 June 1995) (see FB No. 165) and the flag of Macedonia in the fall of 1995. It appears that effort is made to show each flag in its correct proportions/ratio. No detailed analysis for design inaccuracy was made.

The goals of this particular book are simple. First to graphically show national flags, show geographic location, and finally to give succinct, basic factual information about each country. It is successful in an attractive, straightforward manner and serves as a basic reference tool, much as a flag chart does.

(IR)RATIONAL PARKS: AN OFFBEAT LOOK AT WILDERNESS, TOURISM, & AMERICA
(Book Review by John Gamez)


At first glance (IR)Rational Parks is a book that you’d expect to find nestled next to the funny newsclipping books compiled by TV personality Jay Leno. Flipping through its pages you’ll find scores of quips, quotes, anecdotes, and assorted cerebral faux pas uttered by tourists nationwide.

This is, of course, the wrong place for this book. It is also filled with quite a bit of insightful political, social, and historic commentary. The facet of this book that would make it interesting to vexillologists is its on going commentary on the American inability to create truly meaningful flags and other symbols. To illustrate his points, Blomstrom uses a dozen existing and proposed flags and one proposed seal.

Reading like a traveler’s guide, it covers the nation’s national parks and other places of interest. At each stop the reader is treated to healthy doses of tourist humor with just enough political, social, and historic commentary to make the reader think seriously about the nation as a whole and especially its flags.

This book may not be in stores yet but you can get your copy by mail. Just send a check or money order for US$15.95 ($13.95 + $2.00 shipping) made out to “Geobropical” to:

Geobropical Survey
P.O. Box 95465-B
Seattle, WA 98145-2465 USA.

Residents of Washington state add 8.2% sales tax. Add $1.00 for each additional book.

It is said that laughter is the best medicine. So, if enough people take this book seriously, we can cure many ill flags. If you enjoy laughing and flags and laughing at flags this book is for you.

PAGE 6 NAVA NEWS JULY/AUGUST 1996
LETTERS . . .

Dear NAVA Officers and Members:

In reading Dave Martucci’s “Letter to the editor of NAVA News,” as a former member of the NAVA Board of Directors, and Corresponding Secretary, I must warn you not to rename our present organization, regardless of the apparent misinterpretations of our NAVA functions and duties to the members, the public at large, and several nations.

This would involve a lot of legal transactions with the Secretary of State of Illinois in his Corporation Department, the I.R.S. to whom annual reports are due, and the Illinois Department of Revenue. There would be accompanying costs to make all the changes in documents required, time-consuming for certain NAVA officers, and rather frustrating at times. Believe me, I have been through it with more than one genealogical not-for-profit corporate entity.

Not only have I been founder of two genealogical organizations, major officer and editor of 84 GENEAL JOURNALS which go out to members in 40 states and Canada, but I was State Chairman of the Society Guidance Committee of the Illinois State Genealogical Society newly organized in 1968.

As that committee chairman I helped to start at least 15 societies all the way from Belleville to Macomb. My major purpose was to inform them of the legal aspects of applying for their charter as a not-for-profit corporation in Illinois, as well as the costs involved, and required applications to the Illinois Department of Revenue, and to the I.R.S. My information helped those societies not being on probation for an extended period of time for not following corporate law.

Of course there are always two sides to every controversy, depending upon personal views, experiences and nationalities in this instance. I recommend that our NAVA officers and committee members keep on keeping on as in the past since its organization so many years ago, as the better choice. Just think of all the letterheads and other documents that would have to be destroyed and reprinted just for the sake of changing 4 letters in our name!

Vexillologically yours,

Florence Hutchinson
629 South Diamond
Jacksonville, IL 62650

To the editor,

My brother, PFC Ralph Freburg, was killed in France Aug. 17, 1944. Shortly after in 1944, my mother received by parcel post a United States flag 20 x 5 that has 48 gold stars. The flag is made of wool material.

I have written to Veterans of Foreign Wars in Washington, D.C., also Flag Research Center in Winchester, Mass. Neither one can come up with any information as to who sent it. I would be pleased if you can give me any light on the subject.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Phyllis Freburg
1013 McMillan
Holdrege, NE 68949

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See Page 8 for Telephone and e-mail changes.

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(4) U/M (5) U/N

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NOTICE OF CHANGES:

ALL ADDRESS CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

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caspainjr@aol.com

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NVA NEWS JULY/AUGUST 1996 PAGE 7
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EDITOR'S NOTE:  
Congratulations to Scot M. Guenter, Editor; and the Editorial Board, Grace Cooper and John Purcell; and the Staff, Jon Radel, Managing Editor; John Gamez, Artist; Anne Plattoff and Charles Spain, Jr., for producing an excellent Volume 2 of RAVEN for the 1995 year, Also to Robert Goldstein, Henry Moeller, Zvi Ruder, Jiri Tenora and Peter Edwards, who wrote scholarly articles for our vexillological periodical. On behalf of the NAVA membership, I thank you for your hard work.

Mystery Flag???

Glenn Nolan requests identification of this flag. He thinks it may be the civic flag of Raleigh, NC. It consists of a white field with a red cross and a brown passant deer in the canton.  

NOTE: Please note, the deadline for issue submissions is always the first day of the month preceding the issue's date. The deadline for the Sept/Oct issue is August 1st.

NAVA NEWS EDITOR:  
James A. Croft  
P.O. Box 365  
Northampton, MA 01061

VEXI-BITS EDITOR:  
John H. Gamez  
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Articles can be sent on 5.0 or 5.1 WordPerfect on either 3.5-in or 5.25-in disks, but the hard copy must accompany the disk. Your disk will be returned post paid.

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First-Class Mail
## NAVA SHOOPER

Inventory as of 1 April 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
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### NAVA SHOPPER
Inventory as of 1 April 1996

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<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>“Sunshine State”</td>
<td>Rayon</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
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1429 Amherst Drive  
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