



SYMPOSIUM IN BALTIMORE

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House held its 3rd Annual Flag Symposium on 11 March 2000 at the Admiral Fell Inn. Although the weather was cloudy and rainy, the atmosphere in the Admiral Fell Inn was bright, illuminated by the combined talents of seven experts in the field of vexillology (see photo). Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Director Sally Johnston acted as “mistress of ceremonies” and kept the symposium running on time. In addition to the scheduled speakers several flag experts were in the audience, and Ms. Johnston specifically mentioned NAVA members Earl Williams and Harry Oswald. There were several other NAVA members present, including past-president Nick Artimovich.



(From left to right): Dr. Henry Moeller, Pat Pilling, Fonda Thomsen, Lonn Taylor, Dr. Whitney Smith, Emily Neilan, and Howard Madaus. Photo by Dick Gideon.

Silicon Valley Views Vexi-Delights!

by Scot Guenter

The San Jose Museum of Art hosted an art exhibiton from 11 April through 11 July 1999 that celebrated the range of popular interpretations of the American flag motif in material culture, drawing on the extensive holdings of American flag memorabilia in the collection of Kit Hinrichs, a San Francisco based graphic designer. Avid vexi-bibliophiles might recognize Kit Hinrichs' name: in 1987 he published the paperback *Stars and Stripes: A Celebration of the American Flag by 96 International Designers and Artists*. He also has a much larger, lavishly illustrated coffee table book currently in the works, showcasing his large collection. Be looking for that text to come out some time in the year 2000.

The exhibit at San Jose Museum of Art, entitled “Stripes and Stars: A Visual History of an American Icon,” was not focused on current issues of free speech and appropriate flag usage, as had been the controversial exhibit “Old Glory: The American Flag in Contemporary Art,” which opened in Cleveland 14 June - 14

August 1994 (and was reviewed by John Purcell in *NAVA News*) and then later moved on to, among other places, Phoenix, 16 March - 16 June 1996 (and was analyzed by Carita Culmer in *Raven: A Journal of Vexillology*, vol. 5). No, the message of “Stripes and Stars” was simple and celebratory: Americans, past and present, have displayed the national banner's motif on a wide variety of common objects. Some fundamentals of flag history were successfully imparted to attentive museumgoers who toured the exhibit, but it was, in essence, a potpourri of flag images, sometimes serious and solemn, but more often cheerful, proud, and optimistic. It did not engender any demonstrations, outcries, or vigils of the irritated (even though, for symmetrical visual imagery, the museum chose to violate the Flag Code of the United States with respect to the correct hanging of some flags in the exhibit's final room—I think this was not done out of disrespect but with the sense of order and balance that would guide a graphic designer). Aside from this small breach of etiquette,

the exhibit offered residents and visitors to the Silicon Valley a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the uses and significance of the American flag, for us as a nation collectively and as individuals personally.

Hinrichs had eight themes that ran through the exhibit, though they were interspersed and overlapped in the space provided. (The distinct division into eight categories was not apparent to visitors; this categorization was a concept explained by Hinrichs in conversation.) The first theme really served as a controlling idea: use the flag as a tool to get at history, noticing changes in design and the number of stars. The oldest piece in the exhibit, an 1865 U.S. flag made by Kinrichs' great-great aunt in Ohio and passed down through the family, had the main wall space entirely to itself, enshrined, as viewers passed through a sort of antechamber to enter the exhibit, and this provided a somber opportunity to reflect on the Union as represented by the constellation of stars

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The Flag of Wake Island

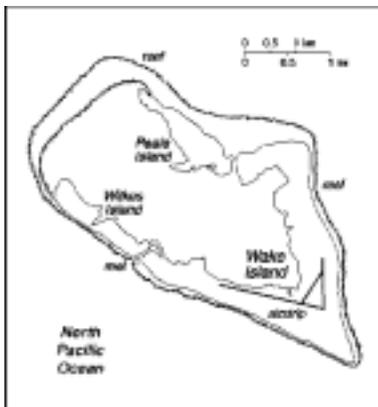
by Roman Klimeš

Wake Island, formerly Halcyon Island, located about 2,300 miles west of Honolulu (Hawaii) and 1,500 miles northeast of Guam, is an atoll that consists of the three islands of Wilkes, Peale and Wake, the largest. The total land area is approximately three square miles. Wake Island has no indigenous population and historically does not appear to have been inhabited. It was known to the Marshallese as *Enen-kio* and is considered by some older chiefs to be part of the northern islands in the Marshalls eastern chain. The Marshallese have traditional records of periodic visits to *Enen-kio* very likely as bird and turtle hunting expeditions.

Its present temporary population consists of a few U.S. Air Force personnel and a small cadre of some 200 plus contract workers, both U.S. and Filipino citizens.

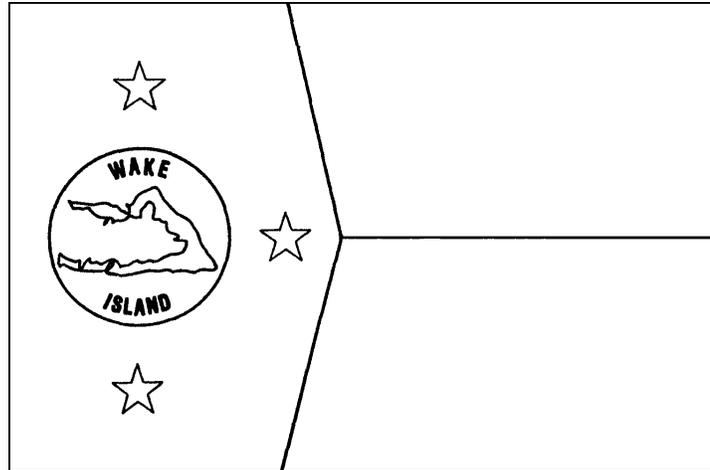
The islands were discovered by Captain Alvaro de Mendaño sailing for Spain in 1568, but were forgotten afterwards. In 1796 the islands were re-discovered by the British Captain William Wake. In 1841, during his south polar voyage, the American Lieutenant Charles Wilkes drew them on the map. Wilkes named the major island after Captain Wake, the second island after himself, and the third after the natural scientist of the expedition, Titian Ramsey Peale. Formal possession of the three islands was taken on behalf of the United States by the Commander of the U.S.S. *Bennington* on January 17th, 1899. In 1935 an airport and a hotel was built by Pan American Airways as a stop-over for the flight to China.

Between 1941 and 1945 the island was



Stars:
Y/B

B/Y/B



W

R

occupied by Japan, and since September 4th, 1945 it has been in American hands again. A short time later, a U.S. Air Force Base was established on the island. Until 1962 Wake was under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy. In that year President John F. Kennedy, acting pursuant to the Hawaii Omnibus Act, assigned responsibility for Wake to the Secretary of the Interior.

Local administration on Wake Island is governed by the Wake Island Code formulated by the Department of the Air Force as Part 935 of Chapter VII, Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations. It has its own courts with an appeals system. Today, Wake Island is a contingency supply base. It is used by the Navy and Marine Corps for support activities and also still serves as a transit base for cargo and military transport planes.

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the independence of the United States in 1976, a few individuals who were stationed on the island designed a flag for Wake Island. It is encased and on display in the terminal building with a brass plate that reads as follows:

Wake Island's First Flag

*Under the Auspices of Andrew J. Gonos,
Commanding Officer*

*This Flag Originated by Edward P. White,
Designed by S.F. Minon*

Fabricated by Bobby Dadison,

*In Commemoration of the
Bicentennial Year July 4, 1976.¹*

The flag is rectangular with a ratio of 2:3. It consists of two horizontal stripes, white over red and a blue section at the hoist. The fly side of the blue section protrudes slightly in the form of an obtuse wedge and which bears a yellow disc

with a blue circular inscription "WAKE ISLAND;" within the yellow circle is an outline of the islands arranged in the shape of a "Vee;" Wilkes Island is the continuation of the southern leg. The three yellow stars in the blue field represent the three little islands connected with one another. The flag thus has four colors with meanings. White stands for truth, red for courage, sky blue for justice and yellow for loyalty.²

Although the flag does bear the red, white and blue of the United States, it is also very similar in design to the flag of the Philippines. This is no coincidence, for most of the people at Wake Island are contract workers from that country.³

Unfortunately I cannot say if Wake Island has a coat of arms or a seal of its own.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Flaggenmitteilungen Number 82 (December 11, 1982), page 6, \$16.

Wake Insel, by Roman Klimeš, published in *Flaggenforum* Number 3 (April 1991; Hattingen 1991), pages 101-103.

¹ Letter from Leatrice R. Arakaki, Historian, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 15th Air Base Wing (PACAF), Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii 96853 dated April 8th, 1986 to Mr. Creighton S. Kern.

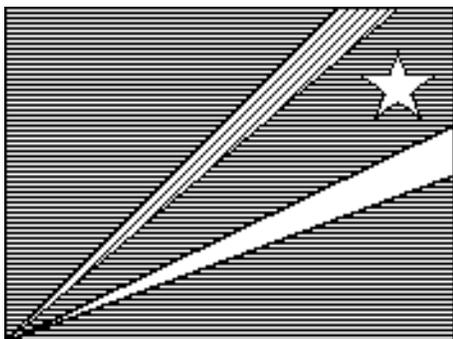
² Letter from Shirley D. Baker, postal clerk of Wake Island Post Office dated February 3rd, 1981 (with a color photo of the flag) to the author.

³ Letter from Leatrice R. Arakaki to Mr. Creighton S. Kern, *op. cit.*

The Flag of the Kingdom of EnenKio

Source: <http://www.enenkio.org/>

Many islands and groups of islands, generally associated to one another by culture and heritage of their native Pacific or Caribbean inhabitants, were “named” by foreign explorers during the pre-20th Century era of discovery and colonial conquest. Western powers, in virtually all cases, ignored names previously used by their respective inhabitants. Such was indeed the case in the Aelon Kein, which today bears a name of a



British explorer — the Marshall Islands. Little did the Spanish Explorer Alvaro de Mendaña realize, as the first western “discoverer” of the northern “Marshalls” in 1568, that the atoll above was already called Eneen-Kio (also written Enen-kio) Atoll. The USA was equally ignorant in its seizure of Eneen-Kio Atoll, called by them “Wake Island,” on January 17, 1899.

The United States claims the atoll is an “... unincorporated territory of the US; administered from Washington, DC by the Department of the Interior; occasional activities on the island are managed by the US Army under a US Air Force contract” (CIA — The World Fact Book 1999). An emergency landing field and some “star wars” related monitoring operations are conducted there.

The Nation of Hawaii proclaimed their sovereignty in 1994. The proclamation claims Wake as part of Hawaii. The Republic of the Marshall Islands also claims Wake as part of their Ratak island chain.

The Kingdom of EnenKio was established in 1993 and declared independent 21 March 1994 (effective 30 March 1994); a Declaration of Sovereignty was made 30 September 1994 at the adoption of the Constitution. EnenKio consists of three island districts; Peale, Wake, Wilkes; and one external territory; Bok-ak Atoll. They have established a Consulate General in Honolulu, Hawaii,

and are seeking citizens and investors to develop Wake. Their web site contains interesting stories about the importance of EnenKio in the Marshallese culture.

Passports are issued to qualified applicants who complete the application process and pay a small processing fee. Citizens are not permitted access to Eneen-Kio Atoll by US occupation forces so there is no residency requirement for naturalization. Multinational affiliations are permitted by law. All persons who qualify are invited to pledge an oath of citizenship to EnenKio on the basis of supporting the common cause for liberty, justice and freedom.

EnenKio is governed by its second Monarch, HM King Remios Hermios (traditional Paramount Chief — Iroijlaplap of the Northern Ratak Atolls of the Marshall Islands, since 10 December 1998, at the death of the first Monarch HM King Murjel Hermios). The Crown Prince is HRH Lobadreo Hermios, the head of government. The Chairman of the EnenKio Executive Council is Mr. Robert Moore, also Minister Plenipotentiary. The Legislative branch consists of a Senate composed of 15 elected representatives, 5 from each island district, who form a corresponding Local Council and administer local matters on each respective island. There is also a Royal Court of Justice of EnenKio; justices are appointed by the Monarch. The Supreme Court consists of the Monarch plus six Executive Council members.

The Flag of EnenKio is blue, with two rays from the bottom hoist to the upper fly of orange and white. In between them in the fly is a white five-pointed star. Obviously based on the Marshall Islands Flag, the web site does not give any design details or meanings.

January — March 2000 New Flag for Midway

by Skip Wheeler, National Park Service

I was doing a display for Memorial Day here at the USS Arizona Memorial of all of the American state flags, plus all of the territorial flags. I knew of Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, D.C., the Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands.

However, I learned on the internet about the Wake Island flag. When I called Wake for a verification, I learned that the existence of that flag was true. It was designed by the Americans there to show that Wake Island was an American territory and not part of the Marshall Islands. I then was given the name of the company that assembled the flag and ordered one for our facility.

I then wondered if the two other American territories with populations had flags, so I called them. The folks at Johnston Island said they did not have a territorial flag. Midway did not have a flag either, but Steve Dryden decided that maybe they should. He did most of the work on the project and came up with the design. The folks at Midway used National Capital Flag Company out of Virginia to put together their design.

Our facility received the flag and flew it along with the other flags on Memorial Day. The flag was officially introduced on the atoll on June 4th, 2000, the 58th anniversary of the Battle of Midway. The veterans that Steve spoke with, said the flag made them proud - the gooney bird was a perfect choice. The colors are (from top to bottom) light blue, white and blue-green. The bird is depicted in white with a yellow bill and black details and shading.

Steve Drydens recently transferred to Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui.



Skip Wheeler (left) and Steve Drydens (right) show the new Midway Island Flag.

THE LAST FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF LUCCA

Roberto Breschi

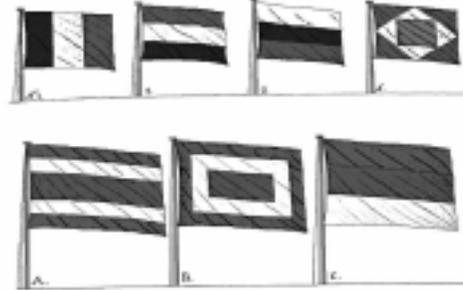
Plenty of rain had fallen on the plains of Lucca toward the end of 1798. Ditches and canals had overflowed and the river Serchio had breached its banks. The city itself was dry, protected by walls and by the perfect system of canals it had provided for itself, but the countryside was soaked and the roads barely usable. Nonetheless, the dragoons of French General Serrurier — as they passed, cavalry in front, the Santa Maria gate on the morning of 2 January 1799 — had managed to maintain an imposing appearance, elegant and even impressive with their sabers, equestrian tails fluttering from their helmets, and their forest of flags and standards.¹

But what really impressed and dumbfounded the citizens of Lucca was the presence within city walls of uniforms that were neither those of the soldiers of the Lucca Republic nor those of the colorful Swiss Guard. Nothing similar had been seen within the memory of people. Previously, passing armies and small troops accompanying illustrious visitors, once arrived under the city walls, had always been kept outside the walls, courteously but firmly, and made to encamp at a small distance beyond the embankments.²

The worst was soon to happen. General Serrurier did more than ask, he demanded a huge sum of money, victuals, munitions, means of transport, and all the requirements for equipping thousands of soldiers, including large quantities of blue, white, and red fabrics for uniforms and banners. And it was still only the third of January. The Republic paid up, as it had at other times, turning inside-out the pockets of merchants and clergy. This time, however, even the most ingenuous citizens understood that the freedom of their little State — which over the centuries had cost them not so much blood, in truth, as rather large amounts of money — was at an end. A democratic government was constituted and the French tricolor adopted.

Still, the French did not have an altogether easy time of it. An Austrian counteroffensive gained the upper hand, occupying the city on the 17th of August of the same year, and Luccans had to satisfy money requests from their new masters, who were even greedier than their predecessors. It was even necessary to touch funds that had been wisely set aside for bringing the excellent hill

waters to the city. One year later, between July and October 1800, thanks to their victory at Marengo, the French returned, but did not plant stable roots this time either, and for yet another year, one had to deal with a series of regen-



La Repubblica di Lucca deve avere per suo emblema un vessillo di 3 colori: Bianco, Rosso, e Blu. Come si vede in questa

Figure 1 - The proposed designs of Vincenzo Scotti for the Republic of Lucca.

cies and provisional governments, the whole flavored by internal conflicts.

The patient vexillologist, having followed this somewhat long historical excursus till now, will not find it hard to believe that in the midst of such turbulence no one thought of worrying about new flags. Whenever appropriate — under rare circumstances, actually — one raised the French tricolor or, depending on the moment, the flags of other powers (Austrian or allied) planning to paw the little State; ancient local banners were also tolerated.³ But toward the end

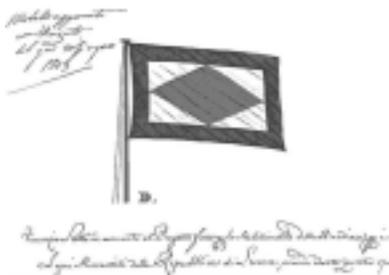


Figure 2 - The design of Vincenzo Scotti adopted by the Republic of Lucca.

of 1801 (December 27) a new Republic of Lucca was proclaimed, which, though answerable to Paris, enjoyed a notable degree of independence.⁴

The new executive branch, the so-called Fourth Democratic Government, was composed of Luccans. Reprieved of the need to face greedy and continuous financial extortion, it proceeded with surprising alacrity to reorganize the

State and in 1803, in a climate of regained normalcy and prosperity, thought about adopting a new merchant flag. A resident of Pisa was consulted — true but strange, given the stormy past — a certain Vincenzo Scotti, an official of the war navy of Tuscany and a most skillful flag designer. Scotti responded in a timely and accurate manner, proposing three designs, to which he later added a fourth that would end up as the preferred one. The designs and the criteria followed in their planning are contained in two interesting documents preserved in the State of Lucca Archives,⁵ which until today had remained somewhat obscure. These are two original manuscripts by our naval official, accompanied by splendid water colors of great freshness.

The first of these documents constitutes a regular lesson in modern vexillology. It behooves us therefore to examine them in some detail, and this will be done by immediately quoting our official.

As emblem for the flag of its merchant vessels, the Republic of Lucca should have the 3 colors white, red, and sky-blue. What others if not these? These were the French colors and had been for centuries those of Lucca, if one combines the blue emblems of the government and the white-red ones of the communes. Once the colors established, it was necessary to examine the naval flags used at the time, because it is proper that every Nation having as emblem the above-mentioned 3 colors form its flag in such a manner that it be not confused with that of another; and it is useless to put too much trust in various shades of color because Blue, or sky-blue, makes no difference at sea in two flags of the same general design. The three small designs of the tricolors of France, Holland, and Russia (figure 1 : 1, 2, 3) are a warning of precisely such possible confusions. The English and American flags and the abolished flag of Savoy, however, are only cited because, though in the usual three colors, they have a design so peculiar that any possibility for ambiguity is excluded. The fourth small flag (fig. 1, 4) is that of the Italian Republic: it was shown because it could conveniently have approximated the design of the new model.

Having laid out the blueprint, one can start planning; and there they are, the original three flags, illustrated with

ample designs (fig. 1: A, B, C). The author succinctly describes them one by one and, providing himself the first judgement on his work, offers a guideline for making the choice. *If the undersigned had to choose one of the three flags proposed for use, and with the knowledge he has as an Official of the R. Toscan Navy, he would not go beyond one of the first two marked A and B, while the 3rd marked C, though different from those of Holland and Russia, would be easily confused with the abovementioned, especially by one without much experience in such matters; while the others have nothing in common with any other flag of the same colors. In proof of which, if that Sage Government wished to compare the chart of flags of all Nations prepared by the undersigned,⁶ and have it examined by the respective Consuls of the various Nations in Livorno, at a beck he will make it his duty to present it in person.*

Let us leave the end of the letter to the pen of the author himself: *The undersigned could have formulated many other flags, but these would rather have looked like Signal Flags that are ideally used by War Ships, agreeing to give to a Nation's flag a form that approximates the customs of another. Which is so. Vincenzo Scotti residing in Pisa.*⁷

The expert report and availability of our "Official" did not immediately lead to a good result. Someone in Lucca, faced with the three designs, must have grimaced because, *in addition to the project already done, Scotti submitted a fourth original design (fig. 2, D), which should not be displeasing, being of a design nearest to that established in Paris for the Italian Republic.*⁸

In fact, the proposal did not displease anyone, so that the merchant ships of Lucca received their *White flag surrounded on all sides by a blue band equal in height to one-sixth of the height of the flag; in the middle of the white portion, a rhomb filled with red color; in such a manner that its 4 corners touch the blue in the middle of the four sides.*

An anonymous hand wrote next to the design in longhand, *Model approved by the decree of the 20th day of June 1803.* The adoption decree itself is remarkable for its laconism and vagueness: *The flag of the Navy of the Luccan Republic preserves the current colors, but the same must be arranged in the manner shown by the following image.* That image reproduces the new flag designed by Scotti together with the white-red bicolor civic flag of Lucca (fig. 3). Nothing else. Any-

one who had anything to do with ships risked being driven mad. Was the decree binding for private ships? Was one or the other choice discretionary? And the old city flag, had it suddenly become the naval ensign, which it had never been before? No help came from the past, when at sea was flown either the governmental flag with the words LIBERTAS in gold

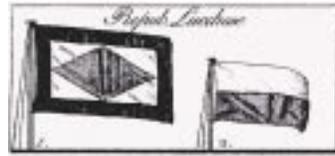


Figure 3 - The flags of the Republic of Lucca in the "Salvatico Chart".

between t w o b a n d s , also in gold (fig. 4), or a white flag with the s a m e words on a centered shield (fig. 5).⁹ Clearly, because of the vague decree, anyone could interpret it in a personal way and thereby create confusion. Accordingly, government ordinance of 19 April 1804 reaffirmed the above-cited decree, *in conformity* – it was even specified by way of clarification – *with the design printed in the flag chart*¹⁰ published in the current year 1804. *The flags of Lucca are excluded from the coverage of the present Decree.* The chart reconfirms for the "Luccan Republic" both flags in the Decree of 20 June 1803, but classifies the white-red one as *ancient*, reproducing it in small size, and classifies as *new* the other flag, reproducing it in large format and even accompanying it with the citation from the adoption decree. To clarify: the new model,



Figures 4 and 5 - Merchant and state flags of the Republic of Lucca from the thirteenth and fourteenth century to 1799.

that of Vincenzo Scotti, was the merchant and State flag at sea and on the coast, while the *flag of Lucca*, that is, the one defined as *ancient* was excluded from use at sea.¹¹

Because of the imprecise decree, the flag designed with care and diligence by the good official had a lowly and, most of all, brief life. French policy rapidly became more "imperial" and intrusive into Luccan affairs. In June 1805 the Republic was abolished, the State of Lucca was taken away from its citizens,

January — March 2000 transformed into a principality, and given to Elisa and Felice Baciocchi, the sister and brother-in-law of Napoleon. On the following August 8 a new flag, more in tune with the French tricolor, was decreed. Not even the Congress of Vienna restituted to Lucca its old institutions. It became a Bourbon dukedom flying Bourbon house flags or foreign colors. Until one morning in 1847 when, without having been aware of anything, Luccans found themselves in the grand duchy of Tuscany.

Gratitude is expressed to the personnel of the State Archives of Lucca for the availability and kindness shown, and in particular to Mrs. Andreina Cardiotto also for her patience.

1. For historical events we availed ourselves of the classic *Storia di Lucca* (Lucca, 1949) by Augusto Mancini, the writings of Prof. Francesco Giovannini and of Giovanni Cherubini, and the recent *Nobili e Ignobili nel Settecento Lucchese* (Lucca, 1999) by Remigio Coli. In particular, a colorful chronicle of the arrival of the French is found in the contemporaneous *Zibaldone Lucchese* by abbot Jacopo Chelini, a constant visitor to the palace.
2. The French arrived from Pistoia. They had descended, ten thousand strong, on that city after having crossed the Apennines and, it was said, were headed for Livorno to oppose the troops from Naples. The Luccan Gonfalonier and a representative of the Elders had been sent by the government to General Serrurier to demonstrate the friendly and hospitable attitude of the Republic. Given the condition of the roads, the two envoys even hastened to suggest – with badly feigned indifference – convenient shortcuts to Livorno, which, obviously, would avoid Lucca. Nothing could be done. The Frenchman not only crossed the mighty and defenseless walls, but did the unheard-of by refusing to abandon his escort of dragons.
3. The emblem of the Commune was – and still is – white-red horizontal stripes and goes back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the governmental flag, traceable to the thirteenth century, was blue with the words LIBERTAS, in gold, between two thin gold stripes; the latter, however, would have no longer been used after the arrival of the French (cf. Aldo Ziggio, *Armi Antiche*, 1971).
4. In Lucca there was no dearth of hot-headed revolutionaries and fervent Jacobins, but, all in all, a moderate attitude prevailed amidst the population: The French understood the situation, did not upset the old order, and maintained in the new democratic constitution some traditions of republican institutions. They allowed self-government, as one would say today, and gave up trying to squeeze out every penny. Moreover, the population of greater Lucca, independent but disciplined and hard-working, enjoyed the publicly manifested favor and benevolence of Na-

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THE “PURPLE” FLAG OF CHUVASHIA

by António Martins

Adapted from the Flags of the World website

The Chuvash flag is a somewhat unusual design featuring a Tree of Life and three eight-pointed stars. It was designed by Elli Urhev and the branches of the tree of life stand for the peoples of Chuvashia; the central two branches, stemming from the main trunk, represent the Chuvash people living at home, the middle ones, unlinked, stand for the other peoples living in Chuvashia (mainly Russians and Tatars), and the side branches stand for the Chuvash living outside their homeland, especially in Moscow, Yamal Nenetsia, Kanty-Mansia and in the Russian Far East (I'm not aware of any community abroad). The emblem and stars also appear on the Chuvash Arms.

The Chuvashian flag is often depicted yellow with violet or brown stripes and ornaments. I had the chance of visit Chuvashia in 1996 and I can confirm that red and yellow are the colours used, and not brown, maroon, buff or violet, as often stated. In all Cheboksary public buildings and souvenir stores all one can see is red stripes and “Tree of Life” and three 8-pointed stars in red, pure, normal, average “R” red, on a yellow background. “Normal” locals – i.e., non-vexillologists – hadn't ever heard about any other colour.

Official law and unofficial translation

The English translation of Article 2 of these Regulations gives the description of the state flag as follows:

2. The National flag of the Chuvash Republic is a rectangular panel with the ratio of sides 5:8, divided horizontally with yellow above and purple below.

If every non-Russian vexillologist depicts the Chuvashian flag as purple, if even the Chuvash flag law state it is “purple,” how come all the flags in Chuvashia are red?

The official law was published by the republic government in a nice trilingual colour booklet in Chuvash, Russian and English, “The National Emblem of the Chuvash Republic.” The title's mistake (“emblem” instead of “symbols”) should warn us about the translation quality of this book, but ...

Anyway, the introductory text (page 4) reads:

(Chuvash paragraph 3, line 2) “... te'kse'm qe'rl'e' te'se' ...”

(Russian paragraph 2, line 9) “Purpurnyi' (temno-krasnyi') ...”

(English paragraph 2, line 6) “The purple (dark red) colour ...”

And, on page 19, a quote from the official bilingual (Chuvash and Russian) text (approved 29 April 1992) along with an English version states:

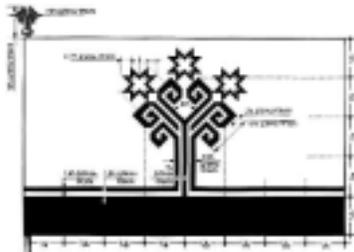
(Chuvash paragraph 3, line 2) “... te'kse'm qe'rl'e' (purpur te'sle') ...”

(Russian paragraph 2, line 6) “... purpurovoe ...”

(English paragraph 2, line 6) “... purple ...”

So, there's a clear confusion here. The usual meaning of the word “purple” in english is not at all “dark red”! Of course the whole thing is highly subjective, but “purple” (along with “fuchsia,” “magenta,” “violet,” “pink,” “lilac,” “bordeaux,” and God knows ...) is a color “between” red and blue – never a shade of red, no matter how dark.

The booklet includes all annexes of the law, including a colour plate (page 3) of which it is stated that flags “must always be identical in colour and design to the



Construction details from Chuvash Flag Law.

patterns appended to this Statute.” (In fact, the colour used in the booklet is not the colour I found in use, but a lighter shade, maybe “pomegranate.”)

What is “purple” in Russian?

Then I decided to make an experiment. I grabbed a handful of objects clearly red and others of purple, and then asked Russians and Chuvashes “What's this color?”

The red ones, ranging from a Marlboro cigarette pack to a Swiss Army knife, were immediately classified as “krasnyi'.” After some insistence, the swiss army knife could be called “temno-krasnyi'.” And then I'd ask: “Could it be

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LUCCA *continued from page 5*

poleon.

5. The two documents are part of the “endowment prints” of the Archives. They are not dated but probably go back to the first months of 1803 or to the last months of 1802. Certainly, they do not precede August 1802 because they show a flag (that of the Italian Republic) that was unknown before that date.
6. It is the so-called “Prospetto Salvatico, that is, the Salvatico Chart,” from the name of the personage to whom it was dedicated. At that time Scotti was working on this great flag chart and was verifying the accuracy of his designs. Having finished the work, he inserted “his” recently approved banner of Lucca just in time: the personage of the Republic was flattered and awarded Scotti a prize of 10 scudi (Decree no. 286 of 15 September 1803). The State Archives of Lucca possesses two copies of the Chart, of which one shows severe signs of wear, probably due to long-term public posting.
7. Our official was anxious that his creation not resemble a signal flag. In reality his preferred projects were most original for the era, but, alas, there was one thing they *did* recall, and that was a maritime signal flag.
8. This flag, cited several times, was adopted on 20 August 1802 (but it had been talked about since July) was used on land and, with longer proportions, at sea. In 1805 this flag, charged with a crest, was preserved for the Italian Reign.
9. As already pointed out in note 3, Lucca prided itself on the word LIBERTAS at least since the fourteenth century. It was placed on houses, on the gates of the city, and on the prow of its ramparts. Now all of a sudden the city abandoned it; in truth, it remained on the seals, but was no longer placed on banners. Others have underlined these peculiar circumstances (Aldo Ziggio, *Armi Antiche*, 1971, and Daugnon cited therein.) One likes to think of a very simple reason for it: that word no longer described the condition of the State, but was in fact a mockery. The French had indeed planted liberty trees across half of Europe, but the Luccans were a special case: they had after all no yoke to remove from their backs and, what is more, the substitution of *libertas* with *liberté* had cost them a lot of money as well as their independence.
10. This is the “Salvatico Chart” already mentioned in note 6.
11. The last clause implicitly confirms that the Commune of Lucca was permitted to raise the old white-red bicolor, perhaps even on its own vessels, if ever these were to have raised a flag. An efficient civil harbor already existed at a few tens of meters from the city walls, with a southern connection to the sea at Livorno via a system of canals. Contrary to common belief, the major portion of the Republic's traffic with the rest of the world was based precisely on this harbor. With the arrival of railroads, it fell into disuse and today it is buried (see Lea Giannotti, *San Concordio in Contrada e il suo porto*, 1994).

FLAGS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION *by António Martins*

Note: Fractions refer to flag's height, unless stated otherwise. Entry numbers are as used on automobile registration plates.

1. Adygea (2,900 sq. mi.; 442,000 inhab.) Capital: Maykop. Off. lang.: Cherkess (a.k.a. Circassian). Flag adopt. 23 Mar 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Official detail regulation prescribes the background as "dark aquamarine" (source: Ralf Stelter); but main law says plain "green" and normal flags use it. Based on the circassian Urquhart banner of 1830. Image by Nikolay Khimenkov.

2. Bashkortostan (55,400 sq. mi.; 4,008,000 inhab.) Capital: Ufa. Off. lang.: Bashkir. Flag adopt. 25 Feb 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Bottom stripe reported by Ralf Stelter to be legally prescribed as "dark aquamarine," main law says plain "green." Top stripe is medium blue. Golden flower is *kurai* (*Phragmites communis*). Image by Rick Wyatt and Ralf Stelter.

3. Buryatia (135,600 sq. mi.; 1,059,000 inhab.) Capital: Ulan-Ude. Off. lang.: Buryat. Flag adopt. 29 Oct 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Stripes: 2:1:1. Buddhist *soyombo* in canton. Medium-dark blue. Sources: law text and official website (<http://www.buriatia.ru/rhome/coat/>). Image by Zeljko Heimer.

4. Altay Republic (35,700 sq. mi.; 198,000 inhab.) Capital: Gorno-Altaysk. Off. lang.: Altayan (a.k.a. Oyrot). NB: not the same as Altay Territory (see #22). Flag adopt. 2 Jul 1992. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 67:4:4:25. Light blue. From 3 Mar 1993 to 29 Jun 1994 ratio was 1:2. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

5. Dagestan (19,400 sq. mi.; 1,890,000 inhab.) Capital: Makhachkala. Off. lang.: 35 local languages with equal official status. Flag adopt. 26 Feb 1994. Ratio: 1:2. Middle stripe light blue. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

6. Ingushia (1,700 sq. mi.; 308,700 inhab.) Capital: Nazran. Off. lang.: Ingush. Flag adopt. 15 Jul 1994. Ratio: 1:2. Medium red sun device, counterclockwise. Source: law text. Image by Ralf Stelter and António Martins.

7. Kabardino-Balkaria (4,800 sq. mi.; 784,000 inhab.) Capital: Nalchik. Off. lang.: Cherkess (a.k.a. Circassian) and Balkar. Flag adopt. 21 Sep 1994. Ratio: 2:3. Upper stripe light blue. Elbrus mountain. Source: law text. Image by Vincent Morley.

8. Kalmykia (29,400 sq. mi.; 327,000 inhab.) Capital: Elista. Off. lang.: Kalmukian. Flag adopt. 30 Jul 1993. Ratio: 1:2. Replaces previous flag of 30 Oct 1992. Colors (golden yellow and light blue), lotus and circle charged with deep buddhist meaning (Gelunpa denomination). Sources: law text and Erdne Dorje. Image by António Martins.

9. Karachay-Cherkessia (5,400 sq. mi.; 431,000 inhab.) Capital: Cherkessk. Off. lang.: Cherkess (a.k.a. Circassian) and Karachay. Flag adopt. 26 Jul 1996. Ratio: 1:2. Replaces former similar flag, adopted 3 Feb 1994. Image by António Martins.

10. Karelia (66,500 sq. mi.; 800,000 inhab.) Capital: Petrozavodsk. Off. lang.: Karelian. Flag adopt. 16 Feb 1993. Ratio: 2:3. Middle stripe light blue. Possibly based on the 1953-1956 KFSFR flag. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

11. Komi (160,500 sq. mi.; 1,255,000 inhab.) Capital: Syktyvkar. Off. lang.: Komian (a.k.a. Zyrian). Flag adopt. 6 Jun 1994. Ratio: 1:2. Medium blue. Source: law text. Image by Stuart Notholt and António Martins.

12. Mari-El (9,000 sq. mi.; 762,000 inhab.) Capital: Yoshkar-Ola. Off. lang.: Maryan. Flag adopt. 3 Sep 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Stripes 1:2:1. Lettering and sun device dark red, bottom stripe medium red, top medium blue. Legally, the reverse shows neither sun nor lettering; actual flags show mirror image (lettering reversed). Sources: law text and António Martins. Image by Zeljko Heimer and António Martins.

13. Mordvinia (10,100 sq. mi.; 964,000 inhab.) Capital: Saransk. Off. lang.: Erzian and Mokshian. Flag adopt. 30 Mar 1995. Ratio: 1:2. Stripes 1:2:1. Upper stripe and sun device dark red. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

14. Yakutia-Sakha (1,197,800 sq. mi.; 1,093,000 inhab.) Capital: Yakutsk. Off. lang.: Yakut. Flag

adopt. 14 Oct 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Stripes: 12:1:1:2; disc diameter: 2/5. Law prescribes light blue, but actual flags produced in medium-dark blue. Sources: law text and Jaume Ollé. Image by António Martins.

15. North Ossetia (Alania) (3,100 sq. mi.; 695,000 inhab.) Capital: Vladikavkaz. Off. lang.: Ossetian. Flag adopt. 2 Oct 1992. Ratio: 2:3. Central stripe unsure: basic law states "red," but there might be a more precise legal document prescribing dark red; previously misreported purple. Coat of arms appear on unofficial variants. Sources: law text, V. Ivanov and S. Tabujev. Image by António Martins.

16. Tatarstan (26,200 sq. mi.; 3,696,000 inhab.) Capital: Kazan. Off. lang.: Tatar (a.k.a. Tartarian). Flag adopt. 19 Nov 1991. Ratio: 1:2. Stripes 7:1:7. Originated from the local pan-turkist flag (red/green diagonal with white crescent and star). Colors are said to represent tatars and russians. Sources: law text, Ralf Stelter, Jaume Ollé and Stuart Notholt. Image by António Martins.

17. Tuva (65,800 sq. mi.; 306,000 inhab.) Capital: Kyzyl. Off. lang.: Tuvian. Flag adopt. 17 Sep 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Light blue pale, 1/18; white stripes, 1/16; stand for Yenesei river. Sources: law text. Image by Vincent Morley.

18. Udmurtia (16,300 sq. mi.; 1,637,000 inhab.) Capital: Izhevsk. Off. lang.: Udmurtian (a.k.a. Votiac). Flag adopt. 3 Dec 1993. Ratio: 1:2. Equal stripes. Sun formed by five square blocks of 5/27 with 90 deg. notches. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

19. Khakassia (23,900 sq. mi.; 581,000 inhab.) Capital: Abakan. Off. lang.: Khakass. Flag adopt. 6 Jun 1992. Ratio: 1:2. Russian tricolor with ethnic design at the hoist. Law prescribes "azure" but medium blue is used. Width of the vertical stripe: 1/3. Sun device black and white until 23 Dec 1993. Source: law text. Image by Zeljko Heimer and António Martins.

20. Chechenia (5,800 sq. mi.; 813,200 inhab.) Capital: Groznyy. Off. lang.: Chechen. Flag adopt. 1 Nov 1991. Several ratios reported: 3:5, 5:8 and 7:11. Medium green, not dark. Stripes 8:1:1:1:1. Version with emblem in the center of the upper green panel also in use. Sources: Aleksandr Basov and Sayyed Hasan Musa Khadjiev. Image by Jorge Candeias and António Martins.

21. Chuvashia (7,100 sq. mi.; 1,353,000 inhab.) Capital: Cheboksary. Off. lang.: Chuvash. Flag adopt. 29 Apr 1992. Ratio: 5:8. Law prescribes dark red, previously misreported purple; actual flags recently in medium red. Traditional motif. Sources: law text and António Martins. Image by António Martins.

22. Altay Territory (101,000 sq. mi.; 2,666,000 inhab.) Capital: Barnaul. NB: not the same as Altay Republic (4). Flag unknown.

23. Krasnodar Territory (32,300 sq. mi.; 4,797,000 inhab.) Capital: Krasnodar. Flag adopt. 1 Jun 1995. Ratio: 2:3. Based on Kuban Cossacks flag. Coat of arms golden on the flag only, otherwise in full color. Central stripe raspberry red. Can be also used without the arms. Sources: law text and Jir'if Tenora. Image by Pascal Gross, Pascal Vagnat and Dirk Schönerberger.

24. Krasnoyarsk Territory (927,000 sq. mi.; 3,051,000 inhab.) Capital: Krasnoyarsk. Flag adopt. 16 Apr 2000. Red with centered coat of arms, details unknown; reconstructed from description. Contest was held in late 1997, unknown whether this is the winner or a new design. Source: Jaume Ollé. Image: António Martins.

25. Primor'ye (Maritime) Territory (64,000 sq. mi.; 2,309,000 inhab.) Capital: Vladivostok. Flag adopt. 22 Feb 1995. Ratio: 2:3. Stripe's vertical height: 1/4. Tiger from the coat of arms. Government flag defaced with coat of arms; law text inconclusive about placement. Sources: law text and Jir'if Tenora. Image by Pascal Gross.

26. Stavropol' Territory (31,100 sq. mi.; 2,536,000 inhab.) Capital: Stavropol. Flag adopt. 29 Dec 1994, confirmed 15 May 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Cross: 73:54:73:90:54:156. Coat of arms may be either in full color or golden and white; law inconclusive about usage differences. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

27. Khabarovsk Territory (318,300 sq. mi.; 1,855,000 inhab.) Capital: Khabarovsk. Flag adopt. 14 Jul 1994. Ratio: 2:3. Angle: 90°. Light blue. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

28. Amur Region (140,400 sq. mi.; 1,075,000 inhab.) Capital: Blagoveshchensk. Flag adopt. 16 Apr 1999. Ratio: 2:3. Wavy stripes: 5:1:9; number of waves not fixed by main law. Sources: law text and Jaume Ollé. Image by Pascal Gross.

29. Arkhangelsk Region (226,700 sq. mi.; 1,571,000 inhab.) Capital: Arkhangelsk. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Source: *Vexilologie*. Doubtful: no law was found to confirm it. Image by António Martins.

30. Astrakhan' Region (17,000 sq. mi.; 1,010,000 inhab.) Capital: Astrakhan. Flag unknown. White-blue wavy striped capital city flag with crown and scimitar misreported as the region flag.

31. Belgorod Region (10,500 sq. mi.; 1,408,000 inhab.) Capital: Belgorod. Flag unknown.

32. Bryansk Region (13,500 sq. mi.; 1,464,000 inhab.) Capital: Bryansk. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 2:3. Modern coat of arms, including the historical Bryansk city arms. This unusual placement shown at official website. Background reported to be deep red (*boridovyi*); official website (<http://www.admin.debryansk.ru/~press/ICONS/sym/br-flag.jpg>) shows medium red. Sources: law text, Michael Simakov and Andrey Yashlawsky. Image by Pascal Gross.

33. Vladimir Region (11,200 sq. mi.; 1,656,000 inhab.) Capital: Vladimir. Flag adopt. 28 Apr 1999. Ratio: 1:2. Stripe: 1/4; coat of arms said to be 1/3 of the length (?). Based on the 1954-1991 RSFSR flag. Replaces former similar flag, lacking the blue stripe. Sources: law text and Arcady Petrov, from the regional government. Image by Arcady Petrov and Pascal Gross.

34. Volgograd Region (44,000 sq. mi.; 2,643,000 inhab.) Capital: Volgograd. No flag, as of 4 Feb 2000. Former flag (design unknown) abolished 29 Aug 1999; results of contest announced same date unknown. Sources: law text and Victor Lomantsov.

35. Vologda Region (56,200 sq. mi.; 1,362,000 inhab.) Capital: Vologda. Flag adopt. 26 Nov 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Stripe: 3/10. Size and exact placement of the coat of arms unspecified in the main law. Sources: law text and Basile Vorobiov, from the regional government. Image by Pascal Gross.

36. Voronezh Region (20,200 sq. mi.; 2,475,000 inhab.) Capital: Voronezh. Flag adopt. 1 Jul 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Stripe: 3/16; coat of arms: 3/5. Influenced by the 1954-1991 RSFSR flag. Sources: law text, Victor Lomantsov and Andrey Yashlawsky. Image by António Martins.

37. Ivanovo Region (9,200 sq. mi.; 1,312,000 inhab.) Capital: Ivanovo. Flag adopt. 3 Mar 1998. Ratio: 2:3. Image by Pascal Gross, rescaled from government website (<http://ivadm.ivanovo.ru/admin/flag.htm>).

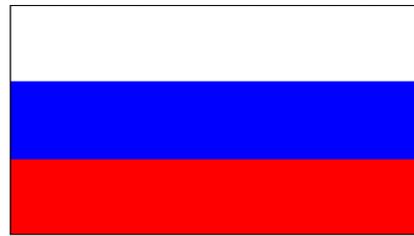
38. Irkutsk Region (296,400 sq. mi.; 2,872,000 inhab.) Capital: Irkutsk. Flag adopt. 16 Jul 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 1:2:1. Wrong image lacking cedar wreath at official website (http://www.express.irk.ru:8101/region/zak/1997_sb.htm). Central device from the blazoning of the coat of arms, but in (quite) different rendering. Source: law text. Image by Pascal Gross.

39. Kaliningrad Region (5,800 sq. mi.; 894,000 inhab.) Capital: Kaliningrad. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Equal stripes. Source: *The Flag Bulletin* 148. Doubtful: no law was found to confirm it. Perhaps just a local soccer team (*Baltika*) fan flag (source: Victor Lomantsov). Image by António Martins.

40. Kaluga Region (11,500 sq. mi.; 1,081,000 inhab.) Capital: Kaluga. No flag, as of 16 Feb 2000. Source: regional government.

41. Kamchatka Region (182,300 sq. mi.; 472,000 inhab.) Capital: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 2:3. Equal stripes. Historical flag of the Kamchatka free state (1920's). Source: Falko Schmidt (*SAVA newsletter* 24) and Adolf Duran. Image by António Martins.

Continued on page 10



Special thanks to the
Flags of the World email list
participants and the editors of
the Flags of the World web site.
<http://fotw.digibel.be/flags/>



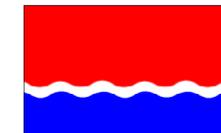
① 1:2 Adopted 23 Mar 1992
Adygea
Республика Адыгея



⑧0 ? [?] Adopted ?
Aga Buryat Autonomous District
Агинский Бурятский автономный округ



④ 2:3 Adopted 2 Jul 1992
Altay Republic
Республика Алтай



②8 2:3 Adopted 16 Apr 1999
Amur Region
Амурская область



②9 1:2 [?] Adopted ?
Arkhangelsk Region
Архангельская область



② 1:2 Adopted 25 Feb 1992
Bashkortostan
Республика Башкортостан



③2 2:3 Adopted ?
Bryansk Region
Брянская область



③ 1:2 Adopted 29 Oct 1992
Buryatia
Республика Бурятия



②0 3:5=[] Adopted 1 Nov 1991
Chechnya
Чеченская Республика



⑦5 1:2 Adopted 22 Dec 1995
Chita Region
Читинская область



⑧7 1:2 Adopted ?
Chukchi Autonomous District
Чукотский автономный округ



②1 5:8 Adopted 29 Apr 1992
Chuvashia
Чувашская Республика



⑤ 1:2 Adopted 26 Feb 1994
Daghestan
Республика Дагестан



⑧8 2:3 Adopted ?
Evenk Autonomous District
Эвенкийский автономный округ



⑥ 1:2 Adopted 15 Jul 1994
Ingushia
Ингушская Республика



③8 2:3 Adopted 16 Jul 1997
Irkutsk Region
Иркутская область



③7 2:3 Adopted 3 Mar 1998
Ivanovo Region
Ивановская область



⑦ 2:3 Adopted 21 Sep 1994
Kabardino-Balkaria
Кабардино-Балкарская Республика



③9 1:2 [?] Adopted ?
Kaliningrad Region
Калининградская область



⑧ 1:2 Adopted 30 Jul 1993
Kalmykia
Республика Калмыкия



④1 2:3 [?] Adopted ?
Kamchatka Region
Камчатская область



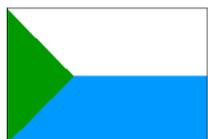
⑨ 1:2 Adopted 26 Jul 1996
Karachay-Cherkessia
Карачаево-Черкесская Республика



⑩ 2:3 Adopted 16 Feb 1993
Karelia
Республика Карелия



④2 3:5 Adopted ?
Kemerovo Region
Кемеровская область



②7 2:3 Adopted 14 Jul 1994
Khabarovsk Territory
Хабаровский край



①9 1:2 Adopted 6 Jun 1992
Khakassia
Республика Хакасия



⑧6 1:2 [] Adopted 23 Jan 1998
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District
Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ



①1 1:2 Adopted 6 Jun 1994
Komi
Республика Коми



⑧1 1:2 Adopted 27 Jun 1997
Komi-Permyak Autonomous District
Коми-Пермяцкий автономный округ



⑧2 ? [?] Adopted ?
Koryak Autonomous District
Корякский автономный округ



②3 2:3 [] Adopted 1 Jun 1995
Krasnodar Territory
Краснодарский край



②4 1:2=[?] Adopted 16 Apr 2000
Krasnoyarsk Territory
Красноярский край



④5 1:2 Adopted 25 Nov 1997
Kurgan Region
Курганская область



④6 2:3 Adopted 17 Dec 1996
Kursk Region
Курская область



④7 2:3 Adopted 7 Dec 1997
Leningrad Region
Ленинградская область



①2 1:2 [] Adopted 3 Sep 1992
Mari-El
Республика Марий Эл



①3 1:2 Adopted 30 Mar 1995
Mordvinia
Республика Мордовия



⑦7 2:3 Adopted 1 Feb 1995
Moscow City
Город Федерального Подчинения Москва



⑤0 2:3 Adopted 3 Dec 1997
Moscow Region
Московская область



⑧3 1:2 [?] Adopted ?
Nenets Autonomous District
Ненецкий автономный округ



①5 2:3 Adopted 2 Oct 1992
North Ossetia (Alania)
Республика Северная Осетия Алания



⑤5 1:2 [?] Adopted Aug 1999
Omsk Region
Омская область



⑤6 2:3 Adopted 27 Oct 1997
Orenburg Region
Оренбургская область



⑤9 1:2 [?] Adopted ?
Perm' Region
Пермская область



②5 2:3 [] Adopted 22 Feb 1995
Primor'ye (Maritime) Territory
Приморский край



⑥1 2:3 Adopted 10 Oct 1996
Rostov Region
Ростовская область



⑦8 2:3 Adopted ?
Saint Petersburg City
Город Федерального Подчинения Санкт Петербург



⑥5 2:3 Adopted 16 Apr 1997
Sakhalin Region
Сахалинская область



⑥3 2:3 Adopted 22 Sep 1998
Samara Region
Самарская область



⑥4 2:3 Adopted 5 Sep 1996
Saratov Region
Саратовская область



⑥7 2:3 Adopted 10 Dec 1998
Smolensk Region
Смоленская область



②6 2:3 [] Adopted 29 Dec 1994
Stavropol' Territory
Ставропольский край



⑥6 2:3 [] Adopted 4 Apr 1997
Sverdlovsk Region
Свердловская область



①6 1:2 Adopted 19 Nov 1991
Tatarstan
Республика Татарстан



⑧4 1:2 [?] Adopted ?
Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) A. D.
Таймырский (Долгано-Ненецкий) автономный округ



⑦0 2:3 Adopted c. 1997
Tomsk Region
Томская область



①7 1:2 Adopted 17 Sep 1992
Tuva
Республика Тыва



⑥9 2:3 Adopted 23 Dec 1996
Tver' Region
Тверская область



⑦2 2:3 Adopted 5 Nov 1995
Tyumen' Region
Тюменская область



①8 1:2 Adopted 3 Dec 1993
Udmurtia
Удмуртская Республика

No model available.
Unable to construct
image from Law text.



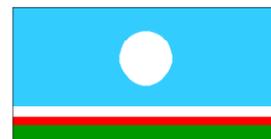
③3 1:2 Adopted 28 Apr 1999
Vladimir Region
Владимирская область



③5 2:3 [?] Adopted 26 Nov 1997
Vologda Region
Вологодская область



③6 2:3 Adopted 1 Jul 1997
Voronezh Region
Воронежская область



①4 1:2 Adopted 14 Oct 1992
Yakutia-Sakha
Республика Саха



⑧9 2:3 Adopted ?
Yamal Nenets Autonomous District
Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ



⑦6 2:3 Adopted c. 1997-98
Yaroslavl' Region
Ярославская область



⑦9 2:3 Adopted 1 Oct 1996
Yevrey (Jewish) Autonomous Region
Еврейская автономная область

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The Vexman
240 Calderwood Rd
Washington ME 04574
USA
(207) 845-2857
vex@vexman.net

⑧5 2:3 [?] Adopted 17 Jul 1997
Ust' Orda Buryat A. D.
Усть-Ординский Бурятский автономный округ

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RUSSIAN FEDERATION - Continued from Page 7

42. Kemerovo Region (36,900 sq. mi.; 3,181,000 inhab.) Capital: Kemerovo. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 3:5. Stripes: 5:2:5. *Kuzbas* coal black on siberian colors. Source: Igor Minkov, from the regional government. Image by António Martins.

43. Kirov Region (46,600 sq. mi.; 1,700,000 inhab.) Capital: Kirov. Flag unknown.

44. Kostroma Region (23,200 sq. mi.; 812,000 inhab.) Capital: Kostroma. Flag unknown. City flag exists: horizontal 2:3 light blue, golden, white and medium blue, equal stripes (source: russian TV channel *Kul'tura*).

45. Kurgan Region (27,400 sq. mi.; 1,115,000 inhab.) Capital: Kurgan. Flag adopt. 25 Nov 1997. Ratio: 1:2. Equal stripes. Law prescribes "emerald green." Canting flag: *kurgan* is russian for "hill." Sources: law text and government website (<http://www.admobl.kurgan.ru/gerald.html>). Image by Pascal Gross.

46. Kursk Region (11,500 sq. mi.; 1,335,000 inhab.) Capital: Kursk. Flag adopt. 17 Dec 1996. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 1:2:2:1. Imperial flag on red with city coat of arms. Actual official flag with visible white fimbriation around coat of arms. Official website (http://home.sovtest.ru/~obl_duma/zakon/z19-3ko.html) shows wrong ratio and wrong size and placement of the coat of arms. Sources: law text and russian TV. Image by António Martins.

47. Leningrad Region (33,200 sq. mi.; 1,673,000 inhab.) Capital: Saint Petersburg. Flag adopt. 7 Dec 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Two different shades of blue. Incorrect ratio at the official website (http://www.lenobl.ru/zakoni/gerb_flg.htm). Sources: law text and Michael Simakov. Image by António Martins and Michael Simakov.

48. Lipetsk Region (9,300 sq. mi.; 1,234,000 inhab.) Capital: Lipetsk. No flag, as of 22 Dec 1998. Source: Igor Lizunov, from the regional government.

49. Magadan Region (462,900 sq. mi.; 509,000 inhab.) Capital: Magadan. Flag unknown.

50. Moscow Region (18,100 sq. mi.; 6,707,000 inhab.) Capital: Moscow. Flag adopt. 3 Dec 1997, but hoisted for the first time 9 Mar 1999. Ratio: 2:3. Sources: law texts, Elena Kalianova, from the regional government, and Victor Lomantsov. Image by Elena Kalianova and Pascal Gross.

51. Murmansk Region (55,900 sq. mi.; 1,148,000 inhab.) Capital: Murmansk. No flag, as of 17 Feb 2000. Source: Yury Rocich.

52. Nizhniy Novgorod Region (28,900 sq. mi.; 3,704,000 inhab.) Capital: Nizhniy Novgorod. No flag, as of 1 Mar 1999. Source: Michael Simakov. Red capital city flag with yellow outline of coat of arms exists.

53. Novgorod Region (21,300 sq. mi.; 752,000 inhab.) Capital: Velikiy Novgorod. No flag, as of 31 May 1999. The capital city flag pattern (white-blue-white horizontal, with centered coat of arms) was said by regional government official to be usable as an "informal flag," but this is not used *in loco*. Source: António Martins and Pascal Gross.

54. Novosibirsk Region (68,800 sq. mi.; 2,803,000 inhab.) Capital: Novosibirsk. No flag, as of 15 Jan 1999. Source: regional government, by way of Pascal Gross. Wavy diagonal capital city flag — green, white, light blue and white — exists.

55. Omsk Region (53,900 sq. mi.; 2,170,000 inhab.) Capital: Omsk. Flag adopt. Aug 1999. Ratio: 1:2. Identical to the RSFSR flag. Source: Andrey Yashlawsky. Doubtful: no law was found to confirm it. Image by Željko Heimer.

56. Orenburg Region (47,900 sq. mi.; 2,204,000 inhab.) Capital: Orenburg. Flag adopt. 27 Oct 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Red with regional coat of arms. White shield fimbriation. Source: Victor Lomantsov. Image by Pascal Gross.

57. Orel Region (9,500 sq. mi.; 903,000 inhab.) Capital: Oryol (aka Orel). Flag unknown. Contest conducted Apr-Jul 1997, results unknown. Source: law text.

58. Penza Region (16,700 sq. mi.; 1,514,000 inhab.) Capital: Penza. Flag unknown.

59. Perm' Region (62,000 sq. mi.; 3,109,000 inhab.)

Capital: Perm. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Source: local vexillologist, by way of Catalonian Vexillological Association. According to Michael Simakov, as of 14 Oct 1998, law about the regional flag is still being discussed, so this flag may be spurious. Image by António Martins.

60. Pskov Region (21,300 sq. mi.; 841,000 inhab.) Capital: Pskov. Flag unknown.

61. Rostov Region (41,700 sq. mi.; 4,363,000 inhab.) Capital: Rostov-na-Danu. Flag adopt. 10 Oct 1996. Ratio: 2:3. Width of the white stripe: 3/10. Top stripe medium blue. Based on the Rostov Cossack flag of 1918. Sources: law text and Oleg Mysakov. Image by Oleg Mysakov.

62. Ryazan' Region (15,300 sq. mi.; 1,344,000 inhab.) Capital: Ryazan. Flag unknown.

63. Samara Region (20,700 sq. mi.; 3,296,000 inhab.) Capital: Samara. Flag adopt. 22 Sep 1998. Ratio: 2:3. Height of the coat of arms: 2/3. Sources: law texts and Andrey Yashlawsky. Image by Pascal Gross.

64. Saratov Region (38,700 sq. mi.; 2,711,000 inhab.) Capital: Saratov. Flag adopt. 5 Sep 1996. Ratio: 2:3. Height of the red stripe: 1/3. Coat of arms centered on the white panel. Sources: law text and Andrey Yashlawsky. Image by António Martins.

65. Sakhalin Region (33,600 sq. mi.; 719,000 inhab.) Capital: Yuzhna-Sakhalinsk. Flag adopt. 16 Apr 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Law prescribes "dark blue with an emerald-green tinge," medium dark blue shown at official website (<http://www.adm.sakhalin.ru/>). Source: law text. Image by Pascal Gross.

66. Sverdlovsk Region (75,200 sq. mi.; 4,719,000 inhab.) Capital: Ekaterinburg. Flag adopt. 4 April 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 7:9:1:3. Coat of arms, set 3/20 off the top, can be omitted. Source: law text. Image by António Martins.

67. Smolensk Region (19,200 sq. mi.; 1,163,000 inhab.) Capital: Smolensk. Flag adopt. 10 Dec 1998. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 231:18:62:18:31. Source: law text. Image by Pascal Gross.

68. Tambov Region (13,200 sq. mi.; 1,310,000 inhab.) Capital: Tambov. No flag, as of 15 Jan 1999. Source: regional government, by way of Pascal Gross.

69. Tver' Region (32,500 sq. mi.; 1,668,000 inhab.) Capital: Tver. Flag adopt. 23 Dec 1996. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 1:2:1. Central device, a throne, from the historical arms. Sources: law text and Jirřf Tenora. Image by Pascal Gross.

70. Tomsk Region (122,300 sq. mi.; 1,012,000 inhab.) Capital: Tomsk. Flag adopt. unkn. date (in 1997 or after). Ratio: 2:3. Source: Tatyana Akimova. Image by Pascal Gross.

71. Tula Region (9,900 sq. mi.; 1,844,000 inhab.) Capital: Tula. Flag unknown.

72. Tyumen' Region (554,000 sq. mi.; 3,137,000 inhab.) Capital: Tyumen. Flag adopt. 5 Nov 1995. Ratio: 2:3. Hoist side crown officially white bordered yellow, but some flags show yellow. The two yellow crowns stand for Khanty-Mansia (#86) and Yamal Nenetsia (#89), parts of Tyumen Region. Sources: official website (<http://www.tsu.tmn.ru/region.htm>) and *Vexillologie* 102 and Image by Pascal Gross.

73. Ulyanovsk Region (14,400 sq. mi.; 1,444,000 inhab.) Capital: Ulyanovsk. Flag unknown.

74. Chelyabinsk Region (33,900 sq. mi.; 3,638,000 inhab.) Capital: Chelyabinsk. Flag unknown.

75. Chita Region (166,600 sq. mi.; 1,391,000 inhab.) Capital: Chita. Flag adopt. 22 Dec 1995. Ratio: 1:2. Source: official website (<http://www.chita-russia.org/politics/simvol.html>). Image by António Martins.

76. Yaroslavl' Region (14,100 sq. mi.; 1,472,000 inhab.) Capital: Yaroslavl. Flag adopt. sometime between Oct 1997 and Jul 1998. Ratio: 2:3. Source: Victor Lomantsov. *VexillINFO* 41 (1999) misreported horizontal yellow, red and blue. Image by António Martins.

77. Moscow City (8,957,000 inhab.) Flag adopt. 1 Feb 1995. Ratio: 2:3. Dark red. Banner of the traditional city arms. Source: law text. Incorrect variants with shield outline exist. Image by Nikolay Khimenkov.

78. Saint Petersburg City (5,004,000 inhab.) Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 2:3. Medium red. Banner of the traditional city arms. Sources: Victor Lomantsov and Michael Simakov. Image by Victor Lomantsov

and António Martins.

79. Yevrey (Jewish) Autonomous Region (13,900 sq. mi.; 221,000 inhab.) Capital: Birobidzhan. Off. lang.: Yiddish. Flag adopt. 1 Oct 1996. Ratio: 2:3. Stripes: 93:6:2:6:2:6:2:6:2:6:2:6:2:6:93. Rainbow motif. Sources: law text and Pascal Vagnat. Image by Pascal Vagnat.

80. Aga Buryat Autonomous District (7,300 sq. mi.; 79,000 inhab.) Part of Chita Region. Capital: Aghinskoe. Off. lang.: Buryat. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: and exact dimensions unsure. Source: *Atlas Mira*, publ. Roskartografia (government cartography office). Image by António Martins.

81. Komi-Permyak Autonomous District (12,700 sq. mi.; 160,000 inhab.) Part of Perm Region. Capital: Kudymkar. Off. lang.: Koman (a.k.a. Zyrian). Flag adopt. 27 Jun 1997. Local emblem *perna*. Ratio: 1:2. From 12 Feb 1996 to 27 Jun 1997 ratio was 2:3. Sources: law text and Yury Rocich. Image by Pascal Gross and Rick Wyatt.

82. Koryak Autonomous District (116,400 sq. mi.; 39,000 inhab.) Part of Kamchatka Region. Capital: Palana. Off. lang.: Koryak. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: and exact dimensions unsure. Source: *Atlas Mira*, publ. Roskartografia (government cartography office). Image by Gvido Petersens.

83. Nenets Autonomous District (68,200 sq. mi.; 54,000 inhab.) Part of Arkhangelsk Region. Capital: Naryan-Mar. Off. lang.: Nentsi. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Source: Oleg Tarnovskiy (*Flags of Aspirant Peoples* chart); other sources confusingly attribute this design to other Nenets inhabited areas (#s 84 and 89). Doubtful: no law was found to confirm it. A contest was held in early 1997, well after this design was reported; contest results unknown. Image by Rick Wyatt.

84. Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous District (332,800 sq. mi.; 53,000 inhab.) Part of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Capital: Dudinka. Off. lang.: Nentsi and Dolgan. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Source: Oleg Tarnovskiy (*Flags of Aspirant Peoples* chart); other sources confusingly attribute this design to other Nenets inhabited areas (#s 83 and 89). Doubtful: no law was found to confirm it. Image by Rick Wyatt.

85. Ust' Ord Buryat Autonomous District (8,600 sq. mi.; 140,000 inhab.) Part of Irkutsk Region. Capital: Ust-Ordinskiy. Off. lang.: Buryat. Flag adopt. 17 Jul 1997. Ratio: 2:3. Green field with white stripe at the bottom (1/8); on the green area, emblem *argabar* (curvy *triacna*) inside a golden ring cornered by four golden bezants; on the white stripe red *meandr* (meander?). Law text too inconclusive to reconstruct image. Source: law text, Yury Rocich, Victor Lomantsov and Nozomi Kariyasu.

86. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (201,900 sq. mi.; 1,305,000 inhab.) Part of Tyumen Region. Capital: Khanty-Mansiysk. Off. lang.: Khanti (a.k.a. Ostiac) and Mansi (a.k.a. Vogulian). Flag adopt. 23 Jan 1998. Ratio: 1:2. White stripe: 1/10. Crown enclosed on imaginary rectangle: 11/20:1/4; center of crown to hoist: 1/4. Crown from the Tyumen flag (see #72). Special specs for vertical hoisting. Replaces very similar flag adopted 14 Sep 1995. Sources: law text and Victor Lomantsov. Image by Nikolay Khimenkov and António Martins.

87. Chukchi Autonomous District (284,800 sq. mi.; 146,000 inhab.) Capital: Anadyr. Off. lang.: Chukchi. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 1:2. Triangle by diagonal intersection. Two shades of blue. Source: Muhamed Mesic. Image by António Martins.

88. Evenk Autonomous District (296,300 sq. mi.; 25,000 inhab.) Capital: Tura. Part of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Off. lang.: Evenki. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 2:3. Source: Jan Zrzavy and Per Exner. Image by Pascal Gross.

89. Yamal Nenets Autonomous District (289,600 sq. mi.; 479,000 inhab.) Part of Tyumen Region. Capital: Salekhard. Off. lang.: Nentsi. Flag adopt. unkn. date. Ratio: 2:3. Crown from the Tyumen flag (see #72). Source: Jan Zrzavy and Per Exner. Image by Pascal Gross.

All this info and much more, in a more verbose presentation and constantly updated, is at the Russian pages of the *Flags of the World* website (<http://fotw.digibel.be/flags/ru.html>).



Maps of the Russian Federation keyed to the article text and to the flag chart. Western Russia (left) and Eastern Russia (right).

KEY to symbols used on chart

- ≠ Different reverse.
- (□) Variant.
- ☐ Different designs for same purpose.
- ⊡ Uncertain exact details.
- ≈ Approximate proportions.

CHUVASHIA Continued from page 6

“purpurnyi” and most would hesitate and concede a “yes.”

The purple ones, after some hesitation, were said to be “fioletovyi” or “malinovyi.” Most people would confess that the differences between those words are not very definite, only maybe in the head of graphical artists. And then I’d ask: “But could any of these [the purple ones] be “purpurnyi”?” And every interviewed person, even already colour confused, would immediately say: “No, not at all! Definitely not ‘purpurnyi!’”

The final question was “Apart from yellow, what’s the colour of your flag?” Not a single person replied spontaneously with “purpurnyi”! Everybody would say “krasnyi,” rarely “temno-krasnyi” (or their chuvash equivalents), and when I asked “Is it “purpurnyi”?” they would hesitatingly reply “Yes, but ... that’s not an often used word ...,” and even one chuvash speaker was surprised to learn that the very word “purpur” exists in chuvash.

Careful direct observation of a large number of flags hoisted in public places and government buildings (in 1996) in Cheboksary / Sflupasflkar, Novocfleboksarsk, Alaty and Kanasfl showed that the colour used matches almost precisely with the shade of (dark) red in the handle of a so called Swiss Army knife (original Victorinox brand).

Conclusions

The Chuvash word “purpur” and the Russian word “purpurnyi,” both used in the official discription of the flag, do not mean “purple,” in it’s usual English meaning. Correct translation of “purple” to Russian would be “fioletovyi.” The unofficial English translation of the text is therefore wrongly translated. The correct colour is a darkish red.

The flags actually in use today (including official uses) show almost no distinction between this supposedly dark red and the medium red of the Russian tricolor. Older flags, some two or three years ago, were actually slightly darker (and now have faded to pink! ;-)) but more recent ones use plain bright red and a darker shade of yellow.

António Martins maintains his permanent residence in Lisbon, Portugal but has been living in the Chuvash Republic for some time.



The Coat of Arms of Chuvashia includes the same symbols as found on the flag.

MINNESOTA LOOKS AT ITS FLAG

U.S. State of Minnesota, State Senator Edward Oliver has introduced a bill in the Minnesota Legislature to form a commission to study the Minnesota flag and report back to the legislature in January 2001. The aim is to simplify the Minnesota flag. The Senator has been interviewed on radio, television, and articles appear in the newspapers, specially the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, Feb, 29,

A small number of Minnesotans approached the legislature in 1987-1989 to simplify our flag. That effort gained support, but could not be sustained, and has been quiet for several years. It looks like we have a chance to accomplish this now, it has both a Republican and a Democrat for support, and they are influential Senators.

The bill in the state legislature is available at: <<http://www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/legis.htm>>. Search for SF3587 under bill.

Lee L Herold <heroldlee@aol.com>

VEXILLIANA

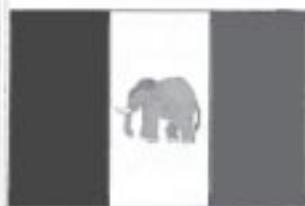
by Kevin Harrington

What's New in the World's Vexillological Publications

Netherlands

Vlaggen-Info, in English and Dutch, is an amalgamation of *Info-Bulletin* and *Vlaggen*. No. 99 discusses the recent stamp issues of the US showing the early versions of the Stars and Stripes. There is a colour information sheet on the Netherlands flag and protocol. Notices of new books and reprints, e.g. *The Great Flagbook and Badges of the British Commonwealth*. The editors are Anton Jansen and Derkwillem Visser Jr. <d.w.cvisser@chello.nl>

Vexilla Nostra (Dutch). In No. 222 Klaes Sierksma gives us new information on Ragusa's flag. No. 221 publishes Dr. Whitney Smith's article on a 51-star U.S. flag; an article by W. Schuurman on the emblems and flag of the Aramaeans (of Syria and Iraq). Both issues provide a lot of material on flags in the Netherlands and flag items in the news. <jospoels@consunet.nl>



Franschoek (literally French Hook), RSA, after a drawing in the SAVA Newsletter. French tri-colour with brown elephant.

South Africa

SAVA Newsletter 26/99 Naval flags of Azerbaijan and Ukraine, some Russian oblast flags, the red and blue ensigns of Falklands, Macao, new school and corporate flags in South Africa including municipal flag of Franschoek; All-Africa Games, Commonwealth members and flag, Member profile - Costas Christodoulou, SA provincial arms with colour plate, Political updates from Mozambique, Rwanda, East Timor, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland. The *Proceedings of the XVII ICV in Cape*

Town, Flags in South Africa and the World may still be ordered. <bruce@bsa.org>



Irish Post Office Flag from *Gaceta de Banderas*. Y "cancel" marks and w letters on v.

Spain

Banderas no. 74 (Mar. 2000) Flags of Royal Forces in Upper Peru; flag of the Zionists; civic flag of Telde (Gran Canaria), David Prando's A Flag for Buenos Aires; laws and statutes on flags - Galicia, Madrid, Alava, La Gomera; flags and Arms of Algodonales (Cadiz); flags on the map charts of Christopher Columbus; football club pennants from Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Poland, Germany, UK. No. 73 (Dec. 1999) discusses Cuban flags captured in 1896; Dutch National Socialist Movement flags, Spain's football club emblems, and civic flags of Leon province. In Spanish. <sevex@arrakis.es>

Flag Report (in English); No. 13 (Jan. 2000) Flags: Daghestan, five Argentine provinces, Colombian rebels, Medellin, three Mexican states; History of flags of the Canary Islands (by José Manuel Erbez); formation of the Peruvian Vexillological Association.

No. 14 (April) Flags: States of Venezuela; provinces of Ethiopia; an exhaustive article of flags in the 1917-1922 period of upheaval and civil war in Russia, by Dr. Andrey Yashlavski (continued in No. 15).

No. 15 (July) Flags of Costa Rican provinces; History of the arms and flags of Costa Rica; more Argentine provincial flags.

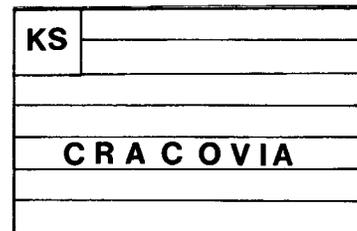
No. 16 (Oct.) Flags: Burmese ethnic groups, Islands in the Gulf of Guinea; a History of emblems and flags in Burma. Editor Jaume Olle

<jolle@ctv.es>

Gaceta de Banderas (short text English, French, or Spanish) No 54 Mapuche flags (Chile's native peoples); Belgian military flags (continued in no. 55).

No. 58 Jan. 2000 Now in colour. Flags: Japan, Chita (Russia), East Flanders, Western District (Sri Lanka), Tuvalu government, Nigerian army, Heidelberg student clubs, New Zealand Maori village,

No. 59 Feb. Flags: Réunion, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Irish Post Office, a Berber group; Spanish sailing club burgees (also in Nos. 56, 57), Singapore political party flags. Contributors include José Erbez, Michel Lupant, Jiri Tenora, Glen Hodgins. Philippe Rault, José AlegrÚa, N. Kariyasu, et al. <sevex@arrakis.es> and <cebed@euronet.be>



Sports Club of Cracow, Poland, from *Banderas*; w-r-w-r-w-r-w stripes; w canton, gold letters.

Ukraine

Znak provides information on the heraldic, sigillographic and vexillological emblems of Ukraine and the world, and also other emblems, including those of football clubs.

No. 17 Flag of Kirovohrad; problems with the Tuvalu and Tibetan flags; Norway football club emblems. No., 18 Internal Forces of Ukraine, Macao, Belgian football club emblems. No. 19 Flag of Ukrainian frontier forces, flags of Kyseliv and Baryshivka, Dutch football clubs. The Ukrainian Heraldry Society is celebrating its tenth anniversary with a publication on the arms, seals, and flags of cities and towns, with contributions from vexillologists

continued on page 15



**ICV-19 — YORK, ENGLAND
July 23-27, 2001**

The XIX International Congress of Vexillology will take place July 23-27, 2001, in the historic city of York, England. The Congress will be in Britain because 2001 is the bicentenary of the British Union Flag, one of the most important and influential flags in history; It has appeared as part of over 500 flags and ensigns, and has influenced the design of many others.

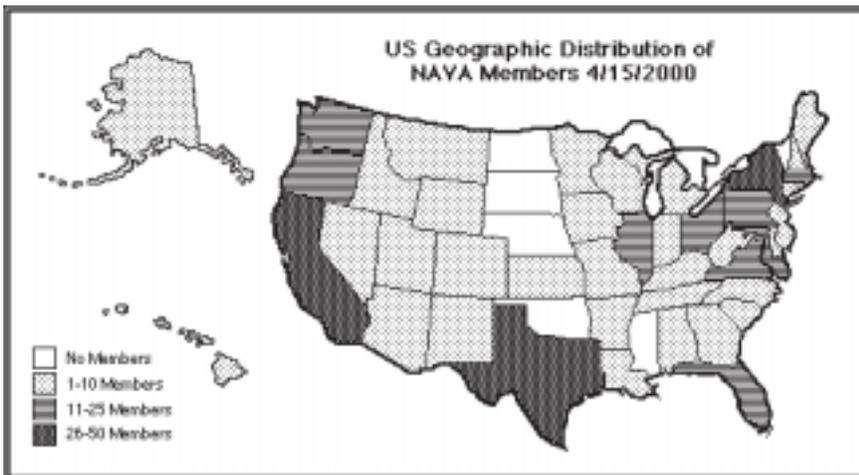
York is the second-largest city of England. Founded by the Romans in 71 AD as a legionary fortress, it is the only English city where, in one hour's walk, one can see every stage of the city's development. From the foundation of the Roman fort, to Saxon walls, Viking alleys, Norman Towers, medieval Minster, Tudor half-timbered houses, 18th century mansions, Victorian railway station and modern commercial buildings –

York has it all.

Walk any street in the center of town and you walk history. Street names recall the Vikings – Goodramgate, Micklegate and Whip-Ma-Whop-Ma-Gate (with three addresses: 1, 1A and 1 1/2!) The Kings Arms, a famous pub, is the only one in Britain with the cellar in the roof. Clifford's Tower is the site of a mini-Masada: In 1190 a pogrom against York's Jews let them to commit mass suicide. York is also the place where Guy Fawkes was born and where the highwayman Dick Turpin was executed.

Best of all is the York Minster with its unrivaled stained glass, dating from pre-Norman times to the present. It is the largest church in Europe north of the Alps and stands on the site of the headquarters building of the Roman fortress, the remains of which can still be visited below the Minster.

**How could anyone resist the chance to visit York?
– and have a flag congress too!**



**January — March 2000
THE FLAG OF THE JAPANESE
FASCIST ORGANIZATION**

During World War II (WW2), Japanese Representative Seigo Nakano founded the Japanese Fascist organization called "Tohokai" (Eastern Society) in 1936. He had a talk with Mussolini (in 1937) and Hitler (in 1938). But he killed himself in 1943 after his release from false charges and Tohokai was banned after the end of WW2.

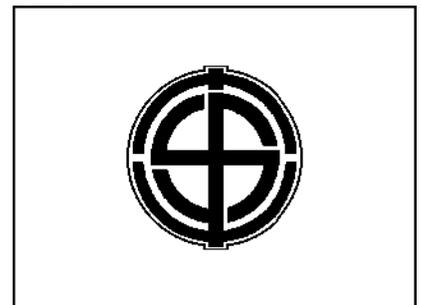
The flag of Tohokai (Figure 1) is based on a Japanese letter meaning "East" (Figure 2). Our other flag is based on the flag of Tohokai and the swastika (Figure 3).

The swastika is very popular here in Japan because it has been used as the symbol of Japanese temples for hundreds of years.

*Isao Endo
Secretary General
Nationalsozialistische Japanische
Arbeiterpartei
<http://www.geocities.co.jp/WallStreet/1889/english.html>*



Figure 1, above;
Figure 2, right;
Figure 3, below;
both flags are red
with black emblems
on white.



To the Editor:

Why a tattered American flag in the office of Michael J. Fox in the sitcom "Spin City"? Is there any story behind this?

*Regards,
Ron Strachan*

<flagman@ozemail.com.au>

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David Martucci, Interim Editor
240 Calderwood Rd
Washington ME 04574-3440 USA
(207) 845-2857
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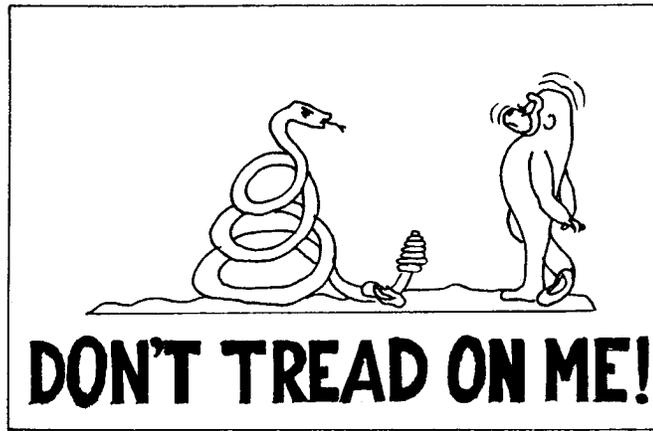
John H. Gámez
5335 NW Loop 410 #513
San Antonio TX 78229-5529 USA
(210) 256-9701
jhgexistud@stic.net

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NAVA
PMB 225
1977 N Olden Ave Ext
Trenton NJ 08618-2193 USA
treas@nava.org

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Chumley the Vexi-Gorilla™
... Is the creation of Michael Faul, Editor of *Flagmaster*, the distinguished journal of The Flag Institute in the United Kingdom. To a field not often blessed by humor's grace, Mr Faul brings a delightfully light touch, deep vexillological roots, and sparkling whimsy.

The Vexi-Gorilla now romps through American History. So that's why the rattlesnake was mad at the British! And we thought the slogan was a defiant jab at our colonial anniversaries!

To the Editor:

Re: NAVA news 32/6 pg. 14
What is up with the Gorilla and Flags? I find no humor or mirth in a Gorilla of unknown symbolism on the California Flag enticing our strong independent ferocious grizzly bear with golden honey pot much as a pet or domesticated dog! i hate it!

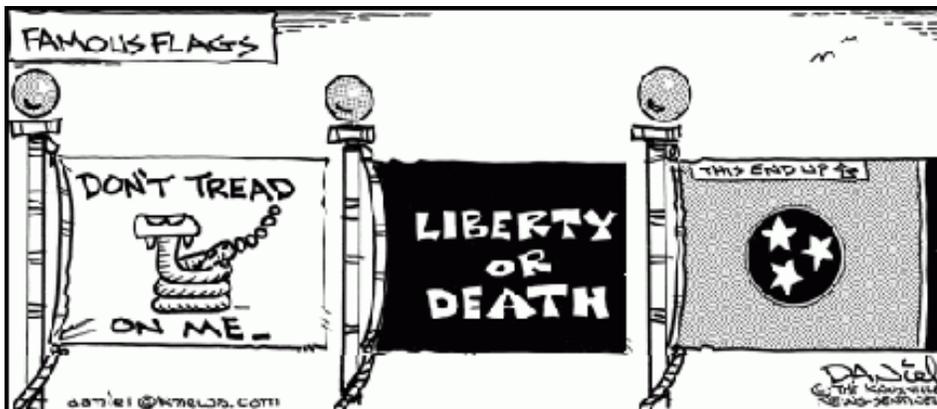
If Europeans want to commercialize this Gorilla on their flags OK, But I do take offense when my flag is desecrated. Please no gorillas in California.

Bendera
Senoj American African Flags
Garden Grove CA

Hello Bendrea,

I am sorry you did not appreciate the humor in Chumley's Vexi-Romp through America. Having thoroughly enjoyed his antics and presence in Victoria last summer, his illustrated antics in Canada and the US were of high interest both to NAVA and to CFA. Please be assured that there was no intention of slighting the California Bear, only an attempt to make friends with a convenient pot of honey. I hope you will not find the future Chumley cartoons offensive.

Dave Martucci, Editor



To the Editor,

Here is a cartoon about the Tennessee flag which I found in the Sunday edition of a Knoxville, Tennessee newspaper.

The story behind the cartoon is, that

there is a bill in the Tennessee General Assembly which would require that Tennessee flags be manufactured with "a legend and/or other markings sufficient to clearly indicate the proper manner in which to

fly or otherwise display the Tennessee state flag." It goes on to state that the purpose of the bill "is to ensure that the public does not fly or otherwise display the Tennessee state flag in any incorrect manner, and especially upside down."

This bill passed the Senate on 2 March 2000, the vote being 25 Ayes, 3 Nays, 5 not voting. It is now pending in the House of Representatives.

The bill has aroused much humorous commentary, such as the cartoon, but has focused some attention on the proper display of the flag, which is as much a problem in Tennessee as it is in Britain.

Devereaux Cannon
dcannon@confederateflags.org

Vexilliana continued from page 12

and heraldists from around the world. In Ukrainian with brief English summaries. <herald@archeos.lviv.ua>

United States

The New Constellation is published by the National Flag Foundation. It is devoted to patriotic observances but can still teach vexillologists a thing or two. NFF promotes educational initiatives, preparing and sending to their many local chapters materials and presentations for schools. The winter issue (1999-2000) includes 'What a Russian taught me about my flag' and "Where did the Flag Code go?" <www.americanflags.org>>

The New England Journal of Vexillology (when will it adopt a short name?) in its March 2000 (no.11) issue gives a history of the flags of New England. The minutes of Society meetings reveal exciting flag talks and demonstrations - the 'No NATO' flag, a chart of Papua-New Guinea provincial flags. No. 10 focussed on the flag in American public schools. Past material from the journal is online at <http://www.midcoast.com/martucci/neva/nevj.html>

Heritage - Charles A. Spain Jr., secretary of the newly formed Vexillological Association for the State of Texas (congratulations and welcome!) has sent us a copy (Winter 2000, v. 18, no. 1) of this journal with its several excellent articles on Texan flags and flag preservation. It heralds an exhibition starting this fall in Houston's Museum of Fine Arts <thf@texas.org> and/or <cspain@alumni.rice.edu>

The Flag Bulletin - The March-April 2000 issue (no. 192) reveals the story of a great British vexillological discovery - a manuscript showing unusual versions proposed for the the Union Jack. The history of the Christian flag, a lecture delivered by Dr. Whitney Smith in Warsaw (ICV 16, 1995), but never published, appears here.

No. 191 offers essays on the 'sacredness' of flags, myth-laden flags, and flags of charisma. No. 190 records a change in the colour system on the Faroese flag. There is an extensive article on Vietnam flags, including a political party's red and yellow swastika flag (on the cover). Index to vol. 38

Silicon Valley continued from page 1

in the canton, on those who have given their lives in military service for the United States, and on the importance of family history in establishing one's identity. Native American usage provided a second theme—much of one of the subsequent four rooms was given over to this idea, demonstrated on paintings, clothing, and a range of objects, and it proved by far the most captivating for students assigned to select an essay topic based on their visit. Uses by the Lakota and Navajo peoples were most prominent in this section, though there was also a contemporary serigraph-on-paper series by B. Martin Pederson, from 1975, that powerfully conveyed through flag symbolism what Native Americans have endured and suffered. Hinrichs described his third thematic category as "the cool flag"; playfully, he included not only "cool" representations such as a Rolling Stones logo U.S. flag or Jimi Hendrix and the flag (remember Hendrix's original Woodstock performance...) but also "cooling" representations such as U.S. Centennial flag fans from 1876 or pop-up cigar flag fans made in the Orient in the first half of the twentieth century.

A fourth theme was "wearable flags." Flag wardrobe was found in the second half of the exhibit as one walked through; most striking were a U.S. flag/Japanese flag silk kimono approximately one century old and a women's dress made out of early twentieth century flag flannels, the kind included as promotional souvenirs in tobacco and cigar boxes up through the First World War. The fifth theme was "the flag at play." Patriotic banks, dolls, and board games received some attention in the final room, but by far the most intriguing display for visitors was a collection of hundreds and hundreds of toy soldier flagbearers and honor guards, massed together on a sort of military hill half-way through the winding exhibit space. Invariably, everyone walking through the exhibit lingered here for a while, pointing out different individual toy soldiers, discussing various wars and regions represented with other passers-by.

The sixth theme was "the flag in your mailbox." Patriotic stationery and envelopes, such as used by both Confederate and Union supporters during the

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Civil War, was the theme for this category. "The flag at war," the seventh theme, included some interesting steel weather vanes—one of a doughboy and the flag had seen a lot of use, and faced on the opposite wall a moving message of a soldier son's love for his parents at home, commemorated by flag, eagle, and shield embroidery on a 1914 army blanket. A flag with inscriptions commemorating Pearl Harbor, on display in the final room, garnered great reverence from museumgoers whenever I observed attendance—I attribute this, in part, to younger generations' increased appreciation for WW II veterans after the popularity of Spielberg's *Saving Private Ryan*.

The last of Hinrichs' eight themes was "the flag in advertising." Most intriguing here to younger visitors were the flag flannels and silks from old cigar boxes, for they were prominently displayed near the end of the exhibit. Given the limited space in the historic wing of the San Jose Museum of Art gallery that held this show, the images and categories all overflowed—but that helped re-enforce the idea of how popular and pervasive the U.S. flag motif is in the history of American material and popular culture. In summarizing these eight themes, I have not begun to catalogue the vast range of handkerchiefs, quilts, souvenirs, artworks, mementos, buttons, and actual flags that comprised the exhibit. However, if this review has whetted your appetite, be on the lookout for the coming book by Kit Hinrichs that visually documents his collection.

As a local vexillological contact, I had the opportunity to meet with Hinrichs and the curator prior to the show, to train the docents for leading visitors on walkthroughs, and, in conjunction with the exhibition, to give a museum lecture on the historical significance of the American flag myself. Members will be glad to hear that <www.nava.org> was given out to interested visitors as the contact site to visit on the Internet to begin learning more about vexillology, flag protocol, and the history of the U.S. flag, and the docents were genuinely interested and supportive in incorporating explanations of vexillology into their talks. Also, the showing of the exhibit was well timed to include Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Independence Day, three of the most significant holidays associated with the American flag.

- * Symposium in Baltimore
- * Silicon Vally Vexi-Delights
- * Wake Island
- * EnenKio
- * Midway
- * Lucca
- * "Purple" Flag of Chuvashia
- * Russian Federation
- * Minnesota Looks at its Flag
- * Vexilliana
- * ICV-19, York, England, 2001
- * NAVA's US Members
- * Japanese Fascist Organization
- * Queries
- * Chumley
- * Letters
- * Web Site Report
- * Mooney's Flag Cryptics

Last issue's Flag Cryptics answers:

1. Algeria or Maldives
2. Kazakhstan
3. St. Lucia
4. Taiwan or Uruguay or Namibia
5. Switzerland

The winner chosen at random from all correct entries is Mr. P. Wilson of Gateshead, UK. Congratulations. He has won a 3'x 5' Flag of Québec.

With respect to the flags of all nations ... © 1999 Edward Mooney, Jr., Member, Flags of the World, NAVA - MoonBase@Qnet.com

Mooney's Flag Cryptics

How does it work? Try to figure out which country's flag is being described. Each issue of this newsletter will feature a new puzzle and the answers to the previous one!

Game 2...Mind Bender Food

Example: Which country's national flag...is lime gelatin? Libya!
Which country's national flag...

1. is a Christian blueberry desert with lemon filling?
2. is the old fashioned pancake syrup flag.
3. is a slice of watermelon with a rectangular rind?
4. is cherry gelatin with whipped cream topping?
5. is a four layer cake with vertical cherry filling?
6. is (left to right) pickle relish, mustard and ketchup?
7. is a thick piece of bread with ketchup on top and bottom?
8. is a Christian nine layer cake?
9. has a prickly plant on it that produces an edible fruit?
10. has an end view of an egg in the middle of it?

All correct entries received before the next issue is published will be entered into a random drawing for a vexillological prize. The prize for this game is a past issue of the National Geographic Magazine with a flag article.

The answer in the next issue of NAVA News.

To win, mail in your answers and name and address on a post card to
NAVA GAME 2
c/o D Martucci
240 Calderwood Rd
Washington ME 04574-3440 USA



Visit NAVA's Award-winning Web Site
<http://www.nava.org>



WWW.NAVA.ORG

NAVA's web site moves into the 21st Century
a report by Richard R. Gideon, Webmaster

Love it or hate it, the Internet is becoming the communications medium of choice for everything from personal communications to financial trading to information retrieval. That last part - information retrieval - is becoming a concern to many of us who rely on the net for fast and accurate facts and figures. But I'll have more to say about all of that in a moment.

Over the past year NAVA's site has seen fantastic growth. It has gone from providing basic organizational postings to supplying news, articles, and flag related information. The site continues to tout membership in NAVA, and explains the organization in great detail. Along with that, however, are such features as:

• Several tables of links, organized into various categories, such as

"FIAV," "More Flag Information," and "Commercial Members," just to name a few;

- Questions and Answers - the most popular service provided by the site (according to statistics provided by our service provider);
- On-Line Research Help - a list of volunteer flag experts that take questions from visitors to our site;
- Coverage of annual conventions, including a wonderful array of photographs taken by Dave Martucci at the combined ICV/NAVA 33 confabulation;
- Regular promotion of our sister publications - Raven and NAVA News;
- Members in the News - reports about the activities of our membership;
- Private Flags - Public Forum - a look at the personal flags of our members;
- Table-Top Flags - a page devoted to the devotees of 4" x 6" flags.

Recently two new features have been added that are particularly exciting; the "Dictionary of Vexillology," which is creating considerable notice in the vexillological community, and "The Flag Trader," which provides a forum for members to buy and sell flags, and thus permit our members to add to their collections or cull their excesses.

There is a concern amongst vexillologists that much of the information available on the net today is incorrect. Unfortunately, this is true in many cases. Of course we are all subject to mistakes now and then, but NAVA bears a responsibility to both our members and the flag community at large to provide the best information possible; the scholarly study of flags cannot proceed without it, and our reputation demands it. If you find a mistake or error on the site, please bring it to my attention and it will be rectified as soon as possible. <webmaster@nava.org>