



GEORGIA'S FLAG CONFIRMED

by Ed Jackson

On March 2, 2004, Georgia voters did something for the first time in state history—they voted on their state flag. The legislation creating a new flag in 2003 also provided for an advisory referendum in 2004



This postcard promoting the current Georgia flag was sent to voters prior to the election.

to allow Georgians to express their preference for the new flag or its predecessor—the 2001 flag (which a NAVA poll in 2001 had labeled the worst-designed flag in North America). Regardless of the referendum's results, the 2003 flag would continue as Georgia's legal flag. But, there was concern

that a vote against the current flag would return the whole question to the legislature.

In 2003, a statewide poll had indicated that most Georgians preferred the new flag, but a last-minute newspaper poll in February 2004 suggested that the 2001 flag had pulled ahead. What seemed to be happening was a most unlikely alliance between two totally opposing groups.

Since passage of the 2001 flag, a small but vocal group known as "flaggers" had adopted a political agenda of public demonstrations and posters designed to bring back the 1956 state flag (which incorporated the Confederate battle flag). They had attacked the 2001 flag from the minute of its adoption, and it seemed likely that they would oppose that flag in any referendum. However, by February 2004,

many of the flaggers were calling on voters to support the 2001 flag, feeling this would embarrass Gov. Sonny Perdue and force the General Assembly to reconsider Georgia's state flag.

Another group that seemed to prefer the 2001 flag were black Democrats loyal to former governor Roy Barnes. Barnes had earned considerable

appreciation by African Americans for finally changing the 1956 flag (which contributed to his reelection defeat). Out of loyalty to him, some were calling on the black community to support the Barnes flag. (Interestingly, there was very little public opposition by blacks to the 2003 flag

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Voters were given images of the two flag choices on touch-screen machines or on paper ballots.

January—March 2004	
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Carl Vinson Institute of Government director Jim Ledbetter, Governor Sonny Perdue, and author Ed Jackson. Last fall, the Institute produced this color poster on the history of Georgia's state flag to help teachers and the general public understand the evolution and background of the March 2 referendum. In February, a copy of the poster was given to each member of the Georgia General Assembly and formal presentations were made to Governor Perdue, Secretary of State Cathy Cox, and key legislative leaders. Ed Jackson said, "It was interesting to talk flag stuff with the governor (who supported the new flag)."

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even though it was based directly on the first national flag of the Confederacy.)

A third source of support for the 2001 flag was its designer, 85-year-old Atlanta architect Cecil Alexander. One of his points was that the 2003 flag, after all, was a thoroughly Confederate flag. And, although he had ancestors who fought for the South, it was time for Georgia to move on.

Fearing that the 2001 flag might win, thus reopening the state flag controversy, Georgia's Chamber of Commerce launched a last minute campaign. Over 400,000 large color postcards were sent out to Georgia families. On these, former Atlanta mayor Andrew Young called on Georgians to sup-

port the current banner so the divisive flag debate would not be reopened.

Former president Jimmy Carter also gave his public support to the new flag, and a statewide telephone campaign on behalf of the 2003 flag was launched. Nevertheless, there was concern. Had the February poll been accurate? Was an unlikely coalition going to give the 2001 flag a victory?

March 2 arrived. In the old days, it would be late at night or early in the morning before election results were known. Using Georgia's new computerized voting devices, however, the results came in quickly. Within an hour or two after the polls closed, results of the flag referendum were official. The 2003 flag had re-

ceived 579,120 votes, while the 2001 flag had 201,007. Of Georgians who voted, 74.2 percent—nearly three out of every four—supported the 2003 flag. Every county in the state, whether rural or urban, voted for the new flag.

On the morning of March 3, a group of about 50 disappointed flaggers gathered in front of the state capitol for a press conference. Their spokesman issued a statement: "We do not accept this result as final. We shall keep our anger alive. We shall be grim and unconvinced and wear our bitterness like a medal. And to all of those elected officials that have worked to deny the people of Georgia a fair vote on the 1956 memorial flag, we flaggers are coming for you."

So, while flaggers may continue their effort to restore the 1956 banner, the consensus of most political observers is that Georgia's long flag debate is pretty much over. This year, flaggers promise to target the re-election campaigns of legislators who voted against having the 1956 flag on the 2004 referendum, and say they will work to defeat Gov. Perdue in 2006. But, given the overwhelming victory of the 2003 flag, flaggers probably will have to be content with a goal of retribution.

After the current flag was adopted in 2003, schools and state and local governments were told to hold on to their 2001 flags until the referendum. On March 3, Secretary of State Cathy Cox issued new instructions telling counties they could now store or dispose of the previous flag as they pleased.

Ed Jackson received the Vexillonnaire Award from NAVA in Montréal for his key role in this project. He is Senior Public Service Associate at the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia.



On February 2, 2004, the day of the Speech from the Throne in Ottawa when Parliament resumed sitting, NAVA member Hank Gigandet displayed the Canadian Duality Flag proposal. The flag was in the backdrop and seen on national TV.

CANADIAN DUALITY FLAG PROPOSAL

A flag is an identity, and in the case of a national flag, it is an identity of who we are as a people. Canada is a diversified multicultural society, having two official languages: English and French.

The Canadian Duality Flag symbolizes our linguistic duality, thereby instilling pride and creating a stronger bond between English and French Canada. It promotes unity and harmony across the land.

Canada gained official bilingual status in 1969, but to this date, there is not one symbol that truly reflects our duality. The Canadian Duality Flag recognizes the bilingual nature of our great country. The red represents the English fact in Canada while 25% of the borders are recoloured blue to represent the French fact in Canada. The Maple Leaf symbolizes our great land, its vast territory and natural resources, and notably the First Nations who are one with the land.

What about our national emblem? Should Canada renew its national symbol, after all it was created in 1964 and adopted in 1965, barely 40 years ago? Reflecting our linguistic duality on our national emblem would have positive results and make our distinctive Maple Leaf flag even more beautiful, all without losing our own identity.

The lack of recognition and identity of the French fact in Canada has already led to two divisive referendums in 1980 and 1995 which potentially could have split up the country. English- and French-speaking Canadians were drawing when in fact, we are both. Attempts to reconcile and recognize our duality have ended in failure with the defeated Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords in 1990 and 1992. Furthermore, these may have required constitutional reform.

Renewing our flag merely requires an Act of Parliament, yet it would be a daily reminder of our true identity, instilling pride and creating a stronger bond between us. Moreover, renewing our flag to reflect our duality, we should want to do it and not have to do it, otherwise we would be doing it for the wrong reason. We believe that Canadians still have their hearts in the right place.

Canadian Duality Flags are presently flying across Canada from Summerside, Prince Edward Island, to Victoria, British Columbia.

For more information, please go to our web site <<http://www.trcf.ca>> read the 'Open Letter' to the Governor General in "QuickStart" for a general review, and the last two comments of 2003 in Comments 2000+.

Hank Gigandet
TRCF Committee
(The Renewed Canadian Flag
for Unity and Linguistic Duality.)

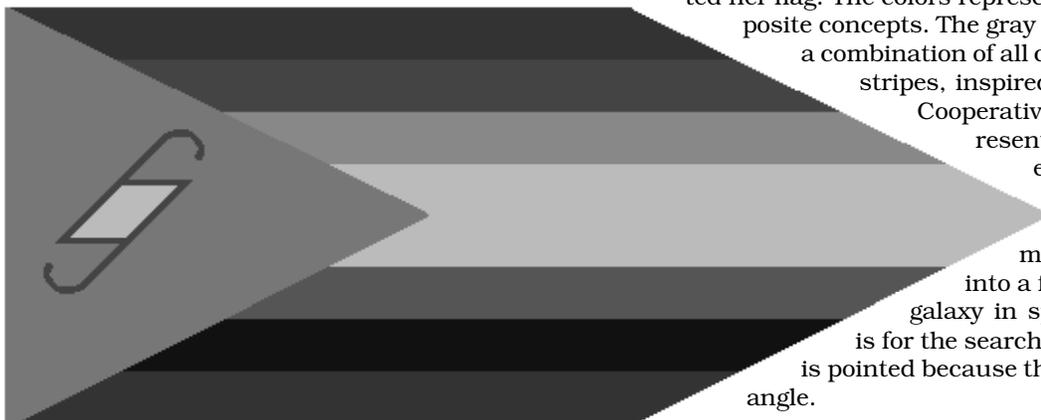
MORE MEMBERS' FLAGS FLY



R/W/B+

Peter Ansoff of Alexandria, Virginia, has amended his flag design and describes its symbolism:

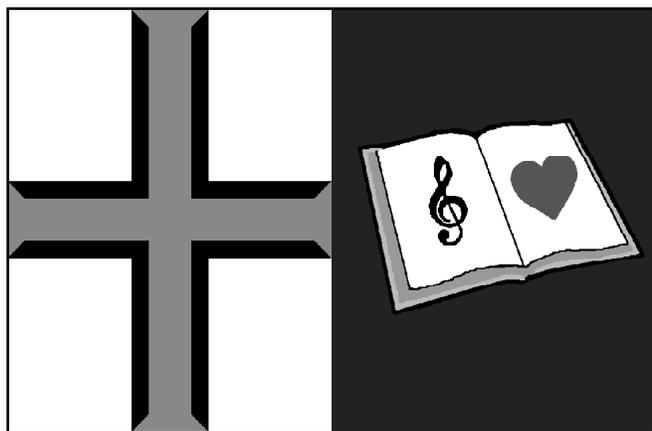
The armillary sphere is a traditional symbol of knowledge and learning. It represents Peter's humanistic philosophy that he is responsible for charting his own destiny, and for contributing to society's efforts to do the same; and that these things can best be accomplished through knowledge and understanding. The star represents his goal of a better life, and the common social goal of a better world. The armillary sphere is also a nautical symbol, and secondarily symbolizes his life-long interest in maritime history and related matters. The colors are those of his country, the USA, and also of his ancestral homeland, Russia.



Y/R/Grey

Stripes: P-R-O-Y-V-B-P

Janet Martucci of Washington, Maine, has submitted her flag. The colors represent two similar but opposite concepts. The grey triangle at the hoist is a combination of all colors and the rainbow stripes, inspired by the International Cooperative Movement flag, represents the diversity of everything. The stylized symbol is the combination of her pre-marriage initials (JL) set into a form that represents a galaxy in space. The gold center is for the search for the truth. The flag is pointed because the shape echos the triangle.



O/N/W

N & R/W/Y/B

Sophie Rault of Rostren, France, explains her flag: "My flag is divided vertically in two halves: at the hoist, my husband's personal emblem on a white field: an orange 'pattée antique' cross superimposed on a black cross; at the fly, my personal emblem, a blue field with an open white book (with gold edging on the pages) in the center, upon which there is a black 'clé de sol' (G clef) on the left page and a green heart on the right page. Blue is my favorite color (sky, sea ... idea of infinity), the book symbolizes knowledge and wisdom, the G clef represents my love of music (I play the piano), and the heart represents Love as a fundamental value, placed above all. The heart is green, my second favorite color (nature, growth, life, open spaces, liberty...)"

NAVA offers its members a registry of their personal or organizational flags as a service. This registry can serve to protect your design from adoption by others

and also lets the other members see your colors! Please send a line drawing, sketch or other illustration or a photograph for inclusion in the Registry, along with its meaning and symbolism. Contact us if you need help designing a flag or refer to *Good Flag, Bad Flag* at www.NAVA.org. Send your info to: **NAVA Member Personal Flag Registry, PMB 225, 1977 N Olden Ave Ext, Trenton NJ 08618-2193 USA**. Graphics and photographs in GIF or JPG format may be emailed to navanews@nava.org. Your flag may also be shown on NAVA's award-winning web site at <http://www.NAVA.org/>

THE CITY FLAG OF MUNCIE, INDIANA



The flag of Muncie, Indiana features the city seal in the center of a white field. The seal is depicted in black and the center image of the memorial statue entitled "The Appeal to the Great Spirit" has a gold background.

Muncie is located in Delaware County, named for the Delaware Indians, an Eastern tribe which was slowly pushed into Ohio and finally settled in east central Indiana during the 1770's. The Delaware Indians established several towns along the White River, among these Muncietown, near present day Muncie and which provided the name. In 1818, under the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, the Delawares ceded their holdings in Indiana to the United States government and moved westward. In 1820, the area was opened for settlement.

On January 26, 1827, Delaware County was organized; shortly after, the village of Munseetown was established as the County seat. By 1854, Muncietown was incorporated

as a town and became Muncie. In 1865 it was incorporated as a city with John Brady elected as Muncie's first mayor.

The memorial statue was placed in Muncie as a memorial to Edmund B. Ball (1855-1925), who founded the Ball Corporation, manufacturer for many years of "Ball Jars". His son Edmond F. Ball states on the Muncie web site <<http://www.cityofmuncie.com/>>:

This memorial statue, sculpted by the distinguished artist, Cyrus Dallin, was first seen by my Mother in the Center Park of the City of Boston. It was named "The Appeal to the Great Spirit." It seemed to her to be most fitting for my father's memory because it expressed so many attributes and interests of her husband.

When my mother saw this statue, she was determined that this was the memorial for her husband she wanted, and this would be its location, on the banks of the river. And, as my mother was a very determined lady, the statue came to Muncie.

There are two full size "Appeal to the Great Spirit" statues. One, as I mentioned, is in the Center of the City of Boston and the other is here in the City of Muncie. Cyrus Dallin, the sculpture, came to Muncie to approve the statue's location, its surrounding landscaping and the stone-masonry work on which it stands and is surrounded. I can state positively that he approved, because I was there and I heard him.

I'm sure my Mother and Father both would be pleased with the respect and honor which our citizens here respect and refer to this statue. It has become the community's emblem, symbol, signature-for lack of better words."

Details on when and how the seal and flag were adopted are still being researched. Information should be sent to the author, Dave Martucci, nava.news@nava.org.

The image was posterized from an actual flag photographed by Peter Orenski in the process of preparing images for *American City Flags*.

THE FLAGS OF THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS

By Peter J. Orenski

I have been researching the flags of all the capital cities in Europe. Their descriptions follow, from the Flags of the World web site (FOTW), along with a detailed list of primary contributors beyond, and in addition to, FOTW material. Some are proposals; most are official

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS The current flag is probably also the oldest design among all the capitals (16th or 17th century): a banner of arms, rotated 90 degrees. Adopted: 5 February 1975.
[Peter Hans van den Muijzenberg (Netherlands)]

ANDORRA LA VELLA, ANDORRA Proposal by Adrian Strickland (Malta), based on information from Meritxell Mateu (Andorra), Teresa Montané (Andorra), André Wocial (Netherlands), Sophie Rault (Brittany), and Ralf Hartemink (Netherlands).

ATHENS (ATHINA), GREECE The flag of Athens is blue with a (inner) gold and (outer) red border. In the middle appears a white cross, charged with a blue disk with a large white border fimbriated in gold. This border has gold olive tree branches. The blue disk has a white and gold representation of the head of the goddess Athena. The proportion of the flag are 2:3. The flag was adopted in 1995.
[Nelly Müller (Greece), Theo Stylianides (South Africa), Sophie Rault (France), Arnaud Leroy, and *The Flag Bulletin* 169, p. 141]

BELGRADE (BEOGRAD), SERBIA By action of the presi-

dent of the community (mayor) of the city of Belgrade, Mr. Milan Nesic, a committee adopted basic design elements for the city's coat of arms on 19 May 1931. In the subsequent contest, the entry by Belgrade painter Djordje Andrejevic-Kun was selected. The design was modified in minor details, and officially adopted as the coat of arms, printed in color in *Beogradske opstinske novine* #1/32. The same year, according to an article in *Spasovdan*, 'the flag with the new coat of arms of Belgrade' was displayed at a ceremony on Belgrade day. After the Second World War the city seemed to forget its coat of arms.

In 1991, the Assembly of the City of Belgrade formed a working group on the arms consisting of Mr. Dragomir Acovic, chairman of the Serbian Heraldic Society *White Eagle*, Mrs. Mira Kun, the daughter of Djordje Andrejevic-Kun, Mr. Branko Miljus, painter, and Mr. Tomislav Lakusic, the secretary of the Assembly.

This group recommended restoring the coat of arms of 1931 (with three minor corrections in design), the blazon of the arms, and the flag of the city. The designs were adopted in the statutes of the City of Belgrade of 1991. The coat of arms and flag of the city of Belgrade and their graphic design standards were made by *White Eagle* and were published in *Slizbeni list grade Beograda* (Official gazette of the city of Belgrade) #14/96 for the coat of arms, and #8/97 for the flag.

[Source: Serbian Orthodox Church website.]

BERLIN, GERMANY The civil flag is a horizontal tricolor of red-

white-red; the ratio of the stripes is 1:3:1; on the white stripe, located nearer the hoist, is the black bear from the coat of arms, without the escutcheon. (West) Berlin adopted its flag on May 26th, 1954 (East Berlin began using the flag in 1990, after the reunification of the city), based on a design by Ottfried Neubecker who took second place in the contest of 1952; the Senate rejected the winning design. The bear on the flag and coat of arms of Berlin represents the first half of the city's name, German *bär* meaning bear. Other explanations add to the pun by making it a *bärlein*, i.e. little bear.

BERN, SWITZERLAND The flag is a banner of the arms, "Gules on a Bend Or, a Bear Sable passant langued armed and viriled of the first". The flags of Bern district and the commune of Bern are identical to the cantonal flag, although there are variations in the design.

BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA The flag of Bratislava has horizontal stripes of white over red. The flag is swallow-tailed with proportions of 2:3. The mayor can have a flag of his own.

BRUSSELS (BRUXELLES), BELGIUM The municipal flag of Brussels is square, horizontally divided green over red, with a very large version of the municipal logo in the center, a stylized, silhouette of St. Michael in dark yellow trampling the devil.

BUCHAREST (BUCURESTI), ROMANIA Design supplied by Pascal Gross (Switzerland), Michelle Htun (Romania), Elina Htun (USA), and Sophie Rault (France).

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY The city flag is divided horizontally red-yellow-blue with the city's coat of arms in the center. The blue is very bright and strong (like Sweden's). The coat of arms has the same crest as on the national flag and the shield is red, with a silver wave horizontally dividing two castles, representing Buda and Pest; the castles are not heraldic, but rather a stylized representation of actual monuments. Two golden lions rampant support the shield.

[István Molnár (Budapest), Sophie Rault (France), <<http://www.tourguide.hu>>, *Encyclopedia Britannica, Micropaedia*, vol 10, p. 335, Ralf Hartemink (Netherlands), and <<http://www.ngw.nl>>]

CHISINAU, MOLDOVA Michelle Htun (Romania) procured the actual flag.

COPENHAGEN (KØBENHAVN), DENMARK Harry Oswald and Peter Orenski proposed this flag based on conversations with personnel at Copenhagen's City Hall, in August 2003, with contributions from António Martins-Tuválkin (Portugal). Lisbeth Scott Reinbacher (Denmark) sent a follow-up salesperson to clear up the voodoo surrounding Copenhagen's flag. Bottom line: It exists, but it doesn't, they have one, but won't let anyone see it. So for the time being, we're stuck with the design shown here.

DUBLIN, IRELAND The flag of Dublin was adopted in 1885. The arms of the city, which date from the medieval period, were first placed in a small square canton on the national flag of the period (a gold harp centered on a green field). The canton has since been enlarged to cover a quarter of the flag, displacing the harp towards the fly.

[Vincent Morley (Ireland), Philippe and Sophie Rault (France), Pascal Gross (Switzerland), Rochard Herve]

HELSINKI, FINLAND The flag is a banner of the arms adopted in 1967; the arms of Helsinki are older. According to FOTW, the crown in the flag should really be yellow (it is golden [Or] in the arms) and the base should be white, not gray (it is silver [Argent] in the arms).

[Gustav Söderlund (Finland), Mark Sensen (Netherlands)]

KIEV (KYIV), UKRAINE From the site of Ukrainian Heraldry: *In May, 1995, the city council approved the design of dark blue colour with a ratio of 2:3. In the centre there is an image of the Archangel Mykhail (Michael).* [António Martins-Tuválkin (Portugal)]

LISBON (LISBOA), PORTUGAL The municipal flag of Lisbon is a gyronny of eight, black and white with or without the coat of arms in the middle. The proportions are 1:1 or 2:3. The arms are: Or, on a sea of seven wavy fesses vert and argent, a sailing ship sable, with rudder, one mast and respective ropes, all lined argent; flag and sails (furled in five "pockets") of the same; at both ends of the ship, two ravens sable, lined argent, each pointing to the center of the shield. Mural crown Or with five apparent towers (representing the rank of capital city), the collar of the Order of the Tower and Sword, and a white scroll with the motto *MUI NOBRE E SEMPRE LEAL CIDADE DE LISBOA* (Most noble and always loyal city of Lisbon) in black letters.

The story behind this coat of arms relates to St. Vincent, the patron saint of the city. Accord-

ing to legend, his (uncorrupt) corpse was brought to Algarve, in southern Portugal, and was later carried to Lisbon by ship, from the appropriately named St. Vincent Cape (the Southwestern tip of Portugal, in Vila do Bispo municipality); here two ravens perched on the ship and kept guard on the holy corpse until it arrived in Lisbon.

These are usually said to have been "sea crows" (cormorants), but they could also be *P. pyrrocorax* ("Red beaked crow", in Portuguese), since they are the same family as ravens. The raven became Lisbon's mascot.

[Drawing by Mario Fabretto (Italy), with important contributions from António Martins-Tuva'lkin (Portugal), André Serranho]

LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA The symbols were designed by Valt Jurecic of Heraldika d.o.o. and Heraldica Slovenica. The flag is 2:5, horizontally divided white over green, with the municipal coat of arms in the center, the width of which is 1/2 of the hoist. The arms are outlined in yellow, which is clearly visible in the drawing in the official gazette, but the text does not mention either its outline or its color. From the image, the width of the outline is 1 unit used for the coat of arms construction, so the arms with outline are 30:35.

[Zeljko Heimer (Croatia), <<http://flagspot.net/flags/si-061.html#fla>>]

LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM The St. George's Cross, red on white, is the principal charge on the flag of the City of London, which also bears in the canton, in red, the sword which beheaded St. Paul. This is the banner of arms of the Corporation of the City of London.

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The Flags of the European Capital Cities

AMSTERDAM



ANDORRA LA VELLA



ATHINA



BEOGRAD



BERLIN



BERN



BRATISLAVA



BRUXELLES



BUCUREȘTI



BUDAPEST



CHIȘINĂU



DUBLIN



HELSINKI



KØBENHAVN



KYYIV



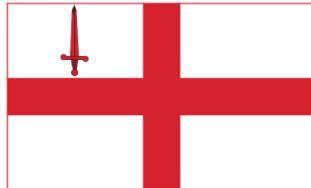
LISBOA



LJUBLJANA



LONDON



LUXEMBOURG



MADRID



MINSK



MONACO



MOSKVA



NICOSIA



OSLO



PARIS



PRAHA



REYKJAVÍK



RIGA



ROMA



SAN MARINO



SARAJEVO



SKOPJE



SOFIYA



STOCKHOLM



TALLINN



TIRANË



VADUZ



VALLETTA



CITTÀ del VATICANO



VILNIUS



WARSZAWA



WIEN



ZAGREB



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The City of London does not include all of what is commonly known as London, but the ancient city only, from Fleet Street eastward ("the Square Mile"), which is now the financial center of London. Its authority does not extend to the adjacent City of Westminster, nor to the surrounding boroughs, which together constitute Greater London.

The full achievement of the arms of the City are at the bottom of the page on <<http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk>>.

[Graham Bartram (London), Philippe Rault (France)]

LUXEMBOURG, LUXEMBOURG

A few years ago, the city of Luxembourg adopted a logo instead of its traditional coat of arms: a stylized lion's head in blue with a yellow crown. As a part of its communication program, there is now also a flag flying on the façade of the town hall along with the European and Luxembourgian flags. The municipal flag is a white flag with the logo in the middle.

[Pascal Vagnat (France)]

MADRID, SPAIN The flag is crimson with the coat of arms in the center. The legislation concerning the flag and arms of the city was published in the *By-Law for Protocol and Ceremony*, passed by the Joint City Council in 1988: Title I, Article 3 [excerpt] *The coat of arms of Madrid has the following heraldic components: argent, a strawberry tree vert [rather "proper" since the trunk is always shown brown] fructed gules and a bear rampant sable on a terrace vert, a bordure azure with seven [six-pointed] mullets argent; crest an open royal crown.*

Article 4: *The flag of the City of*

Madrid is made up of the coat of arms described in Title I, Article 3, centered on a [field of] crimson color. There are apparently no laws on the proportions of the flag and of the coat of arms within it. [Santiago Dotor (Madrid), Philippe and Sophie Rault (France)]

MINSK, BELARUS From <<http://www.minsk.gov.by>>: *the Flag of Minsk is a rectangle of blue cloth 110 cm wide and 180 cm long. In the central face part of the cloth [the] coat of arms of Minsk is represented.*

The coat of arms of Minsk—the Ascension of the Virgin—shows the Holy Virgin in red and violet clothes on a silver cloud. She is ascending into the sky aided by two flying angels with two cherubs above them. This emblem was granted to the city in 1591.

MONACO, MONACO The municipal flag of Monaco is white with the municipal arms in the center. Its proportions are 2:3.

MOSCOW (MOSKVA), RUSSIA

The flag's official description is: *In a red field the main element of the Moscow coat of arms is placed (a silver St. George riding a silver horse and dressed with a blue coat, slaying a green dragon with a golden spear, all lined in black, with no shield border). The background is dark red with proportions 2:3, and the length of the horseman is 2/5 of the flag's length. This flag was adopted 1 February 1995. Source: *Law on the Coat of Arms and Flag of Moscow City*, No. 4-12. The flag of the city of Moscow can be used by the mayor as a car flag for official events and also on his official residence.*

The horseman became the arms of Moscow in 1780.

[Nikolay Khimenkov (Moscow),

<<http://www.vectorimages.com>>]

NICOSIA, CYPRUS Information from Eleana Petsa (Cyprus), Sophie Rault (France), Theo Stylianides (South Africa), Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus), Bertrand Dubart (Cyprus), Adrian Strickland (Malta), and *The Flag Bulletin* 173, p. 18.

OSLO, NORWAY Oslo began using a new city flag in 2002. It shows the city's arms, featuring St. Hallvard, against a blue background. The decision to change the flag from the simple blue and white striped flag, used since 1924, was made by the municipal council in January 2000. It was then suggested that Oslo would try to have the flag officially approved by royal resolution, a rather optimistic idea as the flag contravenes every heraldic principle enforced by the National Archives for 70 years. Indeed, it seems the city authorities did not apply for approval, and proceeded to use the flag. With penalties of fines or prison terms up to three months, a 1933 law prohibits Norwegian municipalities from flying flags other than the national flag or those civic flags approved by royal resolution. This seems to concern no one, least of all the country's capital.

The new blue flag with the coat of arms appears to have been replaced mostly by a triangular version which flies at the Oslo Rådhus (City Hall). The triangular version seems to be 1:2, with the arms near the hoist. The change in shape might be a result of questions about the legality of the new blue flag.

[Erik Hansen (Oslo), Jan Oskar Engene (Norway)]

PARIS, FRANCE The flag of Paris has vertical stripes of blue and red, with or without the coat

of arms of the city in the middle. The proportions are 2:3. These are the old colors of the city and were combined with the royal white to form the country's tricolor flag. Another flag which is red with a blue stripe at the hoist and a stylized white merchant ship on the red part, also 2:3. The *arrondissements* of the city have coats of arms.

[Jean Paul Billault (France), Sophie Rault (France)]

PRAGUE (PRAHA), CZECH REPUBLIC The flag is a simple derivation of the coat of arms. When hoisted vertically, the yellow stripe must be on the left side of the viewer (dexter).

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND Information from Ingolfur Arnarson (Iceland), Jóhanna Helgadóttir (Iceland), Sophie Rault (France), and Mark Sensen (Netherlands)]

RIGA, LATVIA The flag was adopted in 1988, based on earlier Riga flags.

[Gvido Petersons (Latvia), <<http://www.vectorimages.com>>]

ROME (ROMA), ITALY The current flag of Rome, red and yellow vertical stripes, was adopted in 1860.

SAN MARINO, SAN MARINO Information from Sophie Rault (France).

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA The flag and arms of Sarajevo can be found at: <<http://www.sarajevo.ba>>. There is just a picture of the arms, not the flag, but there are two official descriptions, one of the coat of arms and flag of that city and the other regulating their use. Both are termed temporary (or provisional), no doubt because the statute of the city is also temporary.

According to Article 2, *The coat of arms represents the elements*

of the typical roofs and at the same time symbolizes the hills. The symbol of the city is civic walls with doors. The lower part of the coat of arms shows the terrain configuration, valleys with a bridged river over which the city is set. The colors are not mentioned at all, but the site shows the shield is white, bordered golden, the roofs/hills are green, the walls black, the base blue, and the bridge white.

According to Article 3, *The flag of the City is light blue. The coat of arms in the flag is in the center. The flag can be made in different sizes, while retaining the ratio 2:1.* The oldest representation of the coat of arms of Sarajevo is on a 1970 Yugoslav stamp issued commemorating the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the city (6 April 1945). The coat of arms printed on the stamp is basically the same as the one used today, though it differs in the colors used. In chief, in between the roofs there was set a red five-pointed star.

SKOPJE, MACEDONIA Information from Pascal Gross (Switzerland).

SOFIA (SOFIYA), BULGARIA Peter Robbins (U.K.), and Nikolay Trifonov (Bulgaria) procured an actual flag. Information from Jordan Kozovski (Sofia) Sophie Rault (France), Pascal Gross (Switzerland), *European Civic Coats of Arms* by Jiří Louda, London 1966.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN The flag is a banner of the arms, which date from 1376 and were formally granted on 19 January 1934. The man is supposed to be St. Erik (the patron saint of Sweden) but when the city standardized the arms in the 1930s, the artist used a statue in an old

church as a model, later identified as St. Olaf (the patron saint of Norway).

[Thomas Lenneblad (Sweden), Elias Granqvist (Sweden), Jan Oskar Engene (Norway), Erik Göthe (Sweden)]

TALLINN, ESTONIA In the Middle Ages this was the flag of the commercial fleet of the Hansetown of Livonia, later Tallinn. Proportions: 1:2 (also 1:3).

TIRANA (TIRANE), ALBANIA Information from Sokol Haxhiu (Administrator, Tirana) and Sophie Rault (France).

VADUZ, LIECHTENSTEIN Divided horizontally red-white-red, in proportions of 1-1-2.

The colors come from the arms, which are divided into four fields, the first and the fourth are silver with a red prince's crown, the second and the third are red with a silver ecclesiastical banner with three rings. The silver banner is a reminder of Count Hartmann III of Wendenberg-Sargans who was given the present day areas of Oberland and parts of the Unterland by treaty in 1342. This treaty gave birth to the county of Vaduz whose links with the Holy Roman Empire were confirmed by King Wenceslas in 1396. This created the territorial and legal basis of the future state of Liechtenstein. Hartmann, Count of Vaduz, was the first ruler of the country to establish his residence in the castle. The ecclesiastical banner is also a reminder that the counts of Vaduz were the founders of the church of Saint Florin. The arms were given to the commune of Vaduz by law by the former reigning Prince on 26 July 1978.

Continued on Page 12

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VALETTA, MALTA, G.C. Drawing by Mario Fabretto (Italy), based on a concept by Adrian Strickland (Malta).

VATICAN CITY (CITTÁ DEL VATICANO) In the middle ages red was the color of the Catholic Church, and gold was used for the crossed papal keys. Napoleon combined the papal army with his, so Pope Pius VII decided new colors should be used. He chose gold and silver, and those were adopted in 1825. The flag was used until 1870, when the state was integrated into Italy. When Vatican City was formed as separate state in 1929, it adopted the same flag.

[Roberto Breschi (Italy)]

VIENNA (WIEN), AUSTRIA The flag was adopted in 1946, and is based on the coat of arms, a white cross on red. When revising the flag and arms law in 1998, the authorities of Vienna added black lines on the white cross in what they described as a “gothic” shield.

VILNIUS, LITHUANIA The city flag consists of a red field with a narrow horizontal yellow stripe in the middle. Centered is the shield from the arms, which depicts St. Christopher and the baby Jesus. The city also uses a triangular pennant, red with a small yellow horizontal stripe in the center. [Zilvinas Abaravicius (Lithuania), Sophie Rault (France)]

WARSAW (WARSZAWA), POLAND The flag of the city of Warsaw is a plain bicolor of gold over red. It is in the same proportions as the national flag. This flag flies on all city buildings and several private buildings. Many trams and buses are also painted gold over red.

ZAGREB, CROATIA On the official web site of Zagreb at <http://www.zagreb.hr> are images of the coat of arms and the flag, and also a link to the full text of the current statute, including the 1999 statute and amendments of 2001. Article 8 describes the design of the arms and flag: *On a blue field is a silver city with three towers and opened golden doors on a green hill; in the dexter chief a golden six-pointed star and in the sinister chief a silver crescent. [...] The flag in ratio 1:2 is blue with the coat of arms in the middle bordered yellow.*

Articles 9 and 10 determine the basic usage principles of the arms and the flag, and articles 14 and 15 call for the city assembly to specify the details of the design layout and construction. [Zeljko Heimer (Croatia)]

Acknowledgements Research for the flags of European capitals started—as any Information Age flag-research undertaking must—from the nonpareil collection of images available on Flags of the World (FOTW; <http://www.fotw.net/>). Directed by the steady hand of Rob Raeside, FOTW’s vexi-ferrets, -scouts, -geeks, and -editors have assembled an ever-growing display of information and images, now showcasing over 22,000 pages with over 40,000 flag images. FOTW’s referential and explanatory materials make it a first-stop resource for just about any flag project.

That said, a confession: without the help of a worldwide network of like-minded flagaholics—who placed selfless dedication ahead of selfish gain—this project would have foundered. Malta’s

Ambassador to the European Union, H.E. Adrian Strickland, cast a wide information-gathering net from Brussels among EU Ambassadors and then contributed original designs for Andorra la Vella and Valletta.

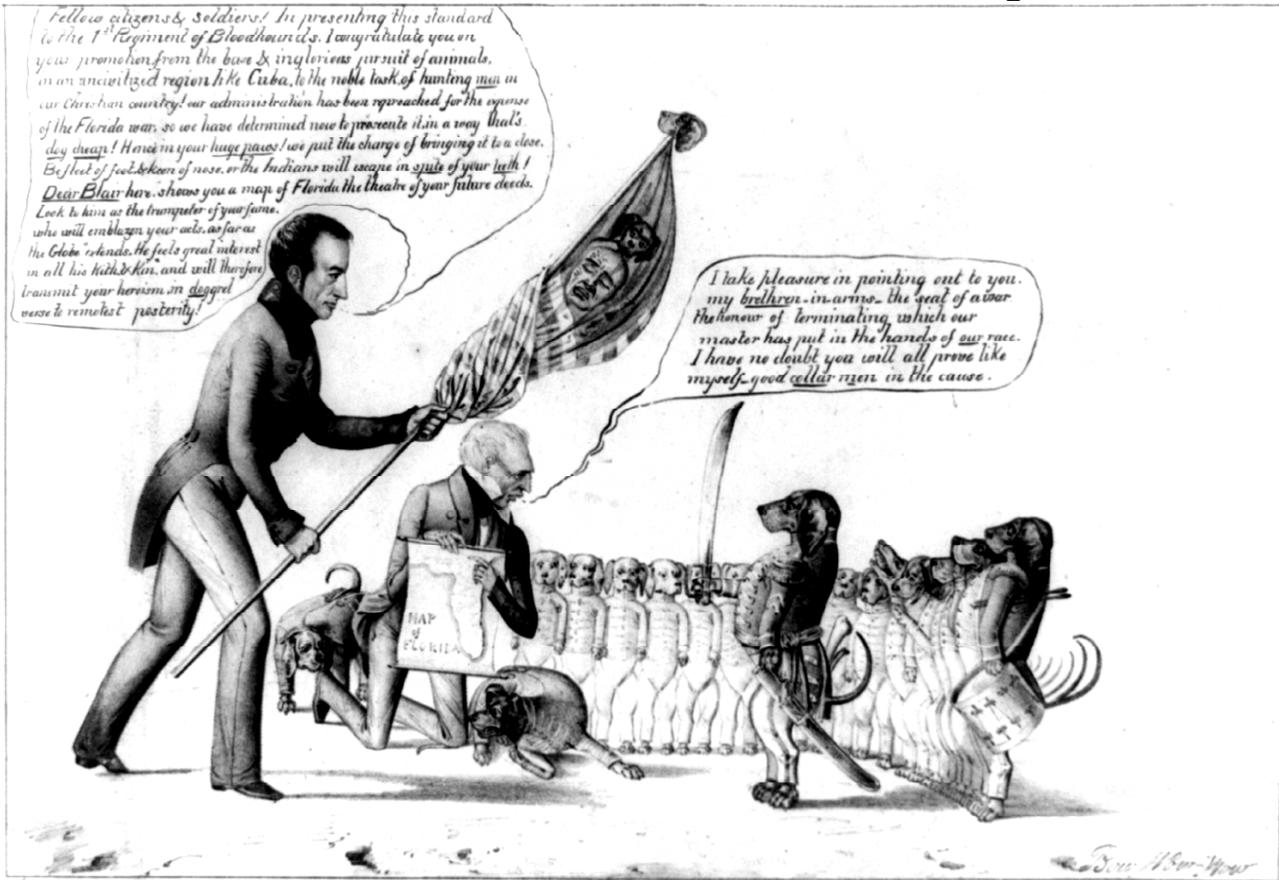
Ivan Sarajcic from Belgrade and Mario Fabretto from Italy contributed vectorial designs, saving many hours of research and drawing. Zeljko Heimer volunteered his vast erudition and goodwill from Zagreb. Sophie Rault steadily worked the Internet and teased hitherto unavailable flag details out of normally reluctant sources in Cyprus, Albania, Andorra, and Iceland.

Roberto Breschi ex-cathedra’d from Italy about proper usage. Harry Oswald took Copenhagen’s City Hall by storm, quitting only after we had a Danish consensus on a proper city flag.

FOTW’s Princes—among whom, Pascal Gross, António Martins-Tuválkin, Mark Sensen, Vincent Morley, Santiago Dotor, Elias Granqvist, Jan Oskar Engene—were their usual irrepressibly helpful selves. Michelle Htun, on location in Moldova, procured the flag of Chisinau, and Nikolay Trifonov marched into Sofia’s City Hall and secured a flag for the cause.

If you are not moved by the dedication of this happy band of Vexoneers, you’re made of far, far sterner stuff than I. Too one and all: THANK YOU!—this could not have been done without YOU!

The centerfold chart is made possible by the kind permission of the TME Company of New Milford, Connecticut, USA.



The Secretary of War presenting a stand of Colours to the 1st Regiment of Republican Bloodhounds

Printed & Pub. by H. B. Robinson, No 57 Chestnut St. N.Y. & Penna. Avenue, Washington D.C.

FLAG POLITICS, MORE THAN A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO

This contemporary cartoon of the early 1800s bitterly vilifies the Van Buren administration's use of bloodhounds to hunt fugitive Indians during the Second Seminole War in Florida. The artist condemns the racism and inhumanity of the measure, as well as the role of editor Francis Preston Blair as apologist for the administration. The War Department under Secretary Joel Poinsett was accused of ineptness and cruelty in its conduct of the war—a costly and protracted campaign to subjugate and remove the Seminole Indians from tribal lands in Florida. Public and congressional indignation was stirred in February and March 1840 when the Cuban bloodhounds were first introduced. (The cartoon may date from this time or from as early as 1838 when the idea was first suggested to commanding general Za-

chary Taylor by Poinsett.) The use of dogs particularly enraged abolitionists, who believed that the animals were really intended for hunting runaway slaves. In the cartoon Poinsett presents a U.S. flag that bears the image in the canton of an Indian's head carried by a dog. Blair, on his knees, shows the troop of hounds a map of Florida. Blair: "I take pleasure in pointing out to you, my brethren-in-arms the seat of a war, the honour of terminating which our master has put in the hands of our race. I have no doubt you will all prove like myself—good collar men in the cause." Blair's use of the term "collar men" evokes the old colloquialism "collar presses" as a reference to newspapers friendly to the Democratic administration. Poinsett says: "Fellow citizens & soldiers! In presenting this standard to the 1st Reg-

iment of Bloodhounds, I congratulate you on your promotion, from the base & inglorious pursuit of animals, in an uncivilized region like Cuba, to the noble task of hunting men in our Christian country! our administration has been reproached for the expense of the Florida war, so we have determined now to prosecute it, in a way that's dog cheap! Hence in your huge paws! we put the charge of bringing it to a close. Be fleet of foot and keen of nose, or the Indians will escape in spite of your teeth! Dear Blair here, shows you a map of Florida the theatre of your future deeds. Look to him as the trumpeter of your fame, who will emblazon your acts, as far as the 'Globe' extends, He feels great interest in all his Kith & Kin,' and will therefore transmit your heroism, in doggel verse to remotest posterity!" [Library of Congress]

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Budget Summary

	2003		2004
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
INCOME			
Membership Dues	13,000	11,271	12,000
Driver Award	250	-	250
Miscellaneous Sales	500	533	1,750
Ads	-	-	-
Contributions--General	200	915	500
Contributions--Conservation	-	210	-
Contributions--Raven	-	3,000	-
Interest	-	375	300
NAVA Meeting	6,000	9,488	6,000
TOTAL INCOME	19,950	25,792	20,800
EXPENSES			
Publications			
<i>NAVA News</i>			
Layout	1,000	2,200	2,200
Printing	2,800	2,767	2,800
Mailing	1,500	1,461	1,500
Total	5,300	6,428	6,500
<i>RAVEN</i>			
Layout	1,500	3,500	2,000
Printing	2,500	4,000	2,500
Mailing	500	-	500
Total	4,500	7,500	5,000
WEBSITE			
Fees	500	397	500
DIRECTORY			
Printing & Mailing	250	185	100
Meetings -- NAVA Meeting	6,000	10,962	6,000
Administration			
P.O. Box	450	504	450
Mailings / Officer Postage	800	687	800
Accounting	-	-	-
Supplies	400	-	400
Bank Fees	100	85	100
Insurance	250	300	-
Telephone	300	16	200
Driver Award	250	250	250
Transfer to Conservation	-	210	-
Contingency	500	-	500
	3,050	2,051	2,700
TOTAL EXPENSES	19,600	27,523	20,800
Surplus / (Deficit)	350	(1,731)	-

TREASURER'S REPORT

Ted Kaye

Summary

In 2001, NAVA ran a deficit of nearly \$3,000. In 2002 we ran a surplus of \$600. And in 2003 we ran a deficit of \$1,700. We plan to break even in 2004. NAVA is in solid financial shape with strong reserves.

2003 Results

There are several reasons for our 2003 results:

- 1) Through the efforts of the Membership Committee and the president, we have succeeded in getting our membership payments back on schedule, although we were overoptimistic in budgeting membership revenue.
- 2) Although we did not find a volunteer replacement for the *NAVA News* layout services, savings in administrative costs have offset the layout costs that exceeded budget by approximately \$1,000.
- 3) We have cut administrative costs by economizing on board telephone expenses and supplies, and in using more bulk mail.
- 4) Contributions exceeding \$4,000 set a record for the organization. \$3,000 of that total underwrote the additional costs of the *American City Flags* double volume of *Raven*.
- 5) NAVA 37 in Montreal posted a \$1,500 shortfall when the Canadian dollar staged a significant and unanticipated gain in the months before the meeting, raising expenses in U.S. dollar terms while revenues remained constant.

2004 Budget

The 2004 budget, adopted at the 2003 NAVA annual meeting in Montreal, calls for income and expenses resulting in a balanced budget, and provides for a contingency as well. It's essentially a conservative, steady-state budget, going back to a normal-sized *Raven*, not counting on any huge savings from volunteers (although we'll still pursue such savings), and not relying on growth in membership (although we will work toward that). It does expect some additional revenue from sales of *American City Flags*.

Current Challenges

Since 1995, NAVA has seen a shift in resources—the availability of volunteer services for some major publications-related professional tasks has decreased. Specifically, the functions of webmaster, layout for *NAVA News*, and layout for *Raven*, once all provided by members at no charge, have now increased in their scope such that NAVA has needed to contract to pay for them. Fortunately, after three years of extraordinarily high costs for these, NAVA members (notably Dave Martucci and Jon Radel) stepped in to provide services to NAVA at rates significantly reduced below market or for free. We're grateful for their generosity.

Please contact me (treas@nava.org) or any board member with any questions or concerns.



A FLAG FOR THE NAVA PARLIAMENTARIAN

The NAVA Board voted unanimously in Montréal to adopt the flag design proposed by Peter Ansoff for the NAVA parliamentarian.

The flag carries on the basic tradition of the flags for the other officers with a square field consisting of the NAVA flag minus the white "V".

On the blue triangle in the center appear a gavel and upraised hand in gold. The two symbols represent two of the tasks of the Parliamentarian, namely assuring that the process is orderly and that everyone gets a chance to be heard.

On adopting this flag, the Board decided to solicit designs for the other officers as well. The basic pattern should be followed. The non-vexilliferous officers are auditor, historian, protocol officer, shop keeper, and registered agent.

Please submit your ideas to pres@nava.org or mail them to Dave Martucci, 240 Calderwood Rd, Washington ME 04574.

Contract Opportunities

While many aspects of production are provided by volunteers, NAVA has found it necessary to contract for formatting and typesetting services. In past years NAVA has received the services from an outside firm or a NAVA member (at a reduced rate). If you are interested in bidding on *Raven 12* or *NAVA News*, contact treas@nava.org or write the NAVA treasurer for a bid package. The bidding for 2004 closed on 3/15/04.

US State flag chart US\$10 each post-paid in USA or Canada. NAVA Shopper, Mason Kaye, 2235 NW Aspen Ave, Portland OR 97210-1218 USA, Email: veximonkey@aol.com.

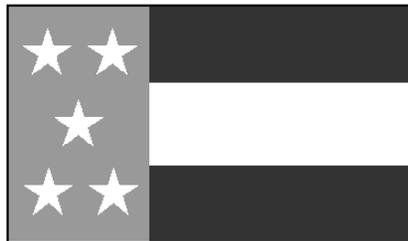


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Chumley the Vexi-Gorilla™

... 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.



Recently, while visiting friends in the Boston, Massachusetts, area, I had occasion to visit a wonderful Mexican Restaurant named Yucatan. Hanging on the wall were three flags. One was the familiar Mexican National Flag of green-white-red with the Mexican Eagle on the cactus. Another was also green-white-red but it had the Virgin of Guadalupe in place of the arms. The third flag was green at the hoist bearing 5 white stars (2-1-2) and stripes of red-white-red in the fly. The counter person said it was the flag of Yucatan State, but I had never seen this flag before. If anyone has more info, I would love to know the details.

Dave Martucci
Editor

NAVA 37 Thank You/Merci Beaucoup

Two individuals were inadvertently omitted in the "Thank You/Merci Beaucoup". I would like to thank Mr. Luc Baronian, a native Montrealer, for all his assistance in helping me to organize this meeting. I also want to express my gratitude to Dr. Andy Biles of Seattle, Washington for doing a superb job as master of ceremonies of NAVA 37. I apologize to both of you for this omission and again, a sincere thanks for all the work you did.

Jim Croft
NAVA 37 Chairman

NAVA News

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Washington ME 04574-3440 USA
(207) 845-2857

nava-news@nava.org

Articles may be submitted in hard copy or in any Macintosh or PC format (excepting Lotus Word Pro) on 3.5" diskettes, CDR, or Zip disks. A hard copy showing all formatting preferences should accompany the disk. Articles and/or disks accompanied by a SASE will be returned.

NAVA solicits annual bids for formatting, layout, and printing of its publications. Please write to the address below for more information.

Please send copies or originals of any flag-related newspaper and magazine clippings and all non-NAVA News-related correspondence, including change of address or changes in email status to the Association's permanent address:

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

Visit NAVA on the web at
<http://www.nava.org/>

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A FEW WORDS FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Greetings fellow NAVAITes!

The past five years have flown by fast! I stood for election as your President pledged to improve our financial position, upgrade our publications, increase the value of membership, and to get more publicity for NAVA. We have made significant progress in all these areas.

I have been fortunate that there is a fairly large group of dedicated people who carried the ball on many projects, especially some excellent annual meetings, *American City Flags*, the Flag Conservation Committee, *Good Flag, Bad Flag*, the Great NAVA Flag Survey, and many others.

To all who have been active participants in NAVA, you have my sincere thanks.

One thing I regret is the rancor and divisiveness the most recent contested election generated. I have always tried to work with everyone equally and believe that our mission is flags, pure and simple.

I have decided not to run for another term as your President. Although I thoroughly enjoy this job, and will miss it greatly, the time has come to hand the reins over to someone else.

Your Nominating Committee has been busy identifying candidates for all of the officer positions. Its process is open and it has started by querying all of the present Board members about their intentions regarding their positions. If you have comments or questions about the nomination process or specific concerns or possible candidates, please email nominate@nava.org.

If you don't have email, drop a note to NAVA Nominating Committee, Peter Orenski, Chair, 101 Belair Dr,

New Milford CT 06776.

I will work closely with the next president and have volunteered to stay on as *NAVA News* Editor and as Information Manager, if asked.

The NAVA Board has established a committee to review the organization's bylaws and propose changes at the next annual meeting (NAVA 38 in Indianapolis in October). These rules for NAVA governance were last updated several years ago. Since then, a number of issues have arisen which merit discussion and possible amendments.

For example, the requirement that a two-thirds majority of all NAVA members (not just those attending a NAVA meeting) was inadvertently added in the last update, and is being addressed now by mail-in ballots with the membership renewals. Other improvements have been proposed, in areas such as membership categories, board succession processes, term lengths

and limits, and qualifications for voting.

The Board has named Peter Ansoff, NAVA's second vice president and parliamentarian *pro tem*, to lead the committee. NAVA members with an interest in serving on the committee should contact me at pres@nava.org by 30 April 2004 to be considered. All suggestions for improvements in the bylaws are encouraged; please send them to 2ndvp@nava.org by 15 May 2004.

If you don't have email, write to NAVA Bylaws Committee, Peter Ansoff, Chair, 6353 Eighth Circle, Alexandria VA 22312.

NAVA's full bylaws may be found at <http://www.nava.org/Organization/bylaws.htm>.

The 38th Annual Meeting is shaping up to be one of the best ever. Don't miss it! I hope to see you all there!

Thanks for your support,
Dave Martucci,
President

Indianapolis, IN
Oct. 8-10, '04
NAVA 38

