

Westdorpe (in use): Three stripes red, white, red from the lower hoist to the upper fly on green. / The flag-design shows the topographical situation of the village: a dike with two rows of houses in a green polder, in a SW-NE direction.

IJzandijke (in use): Eleven stripes white, blue, et seq. / This flag with the coat of arms' colours has been in use for several years.

Zaanslag (in use): Three small black stripes on white, a red broad seam at the top, a blue broad seam at the bottom. / There are three unidentified black emblems in the coat of arms; the municipality is a Dutch border region.

Zuiddorpe (in use): Three blue buckwheatflowers, positioned 2 and 1 in the centre, on yellow. / The flag is similar to the coat of arms.

Zuidzande (in use): A blue stripe from the upper hoist to the lower fly and a blue Z on each side on white. / Similar to the coat of arms, the municipality being situated in the Franchise of Bruges.

Note: The difficulty of showing all the flags described gave a unique possibility to show in practice the flag description rules, printed in the addition to this book.

16.00 p.m.

Dhr. D. van Leeuwen, Delft: ABOUT RUSSIAN STATE FLAGS

The propose of this lecture on Russian Stateflags is in the first place to call attention to this widely unknown subject and to get more information from the audience. And with the aid of Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Kl. Sierkema, the following data can be stated:

The flag of the RSFSR for the first time has been described in the Constitution of the RSFSR of 1918 (art. 90). It decided that the flag of the RSFSR should be red with the golden letters

РСФСР

or the inscription

Российская Советская Федеративная Социалистическая
 Россiя ССФР Советская Федеративная Социалистическая
 Республика

in the hoist corner. The same pattern was followed by the Russian Soviet States arising in the years 1918-1921. Except for the name of the states the same words as in art. 90 of the Constitution of the RSFSR could be found in the Constitutions of the Ukrainian SSR (1919), the White-russian SSR (1919), the Azerbaijan SSR (1921), the Armenian SSR (1922) and the Georgian SSR (1922). It is clear that many flags of e.g. the RSFSR can be designed from this article without being inobedient to the law. The lack of a design as a supplement to the constitutional articles often was shown actually by the different used flags. It is often uncertain too, whether the name of the states, as they appear on the flags of the SSR's, are written under, over or beside the hammer and sickle.

1. Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic:

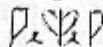
The flag of the largest of the Soviet States for the first time has been described in the Constitution of 1918. The flag, in use April 1918 - July 1918 showed the name of the state with the five words

Российская Советская Федеративная Социалистическая
 Россiя ССФР Советская Федеративная Социалистическая
 Республика

written vertical in the hoist corner of a red flag. From July 1918 to 1920 the canton showed this monogram



From 1920 to 1954 the wellknown flag with the stylized cyrillic letters RSFSR was used in the yellow bordered red canton of a red flag. The letters appeared as



The present-day flag of the RSFSR was adopted January 9, 1954 by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet. Unlike the RSFSR the history of the other republics is

not as simple as that of the RSFSR. A great disorder arose in all republics from 1917-1922 and a "white" and a "red" government both claimed sometimes to be the official representation of the people of a certain area. Other areas of the Russian Empire especially in the South and in the West were occupied by the German or Turkish armies.

2. The Ukrainian SSR:

An independent People's republic for the first time was proclaimed November 1917. This bourgeois government was replaced in February 1918 by a Soviet one with the assistance of the Red Army of the RSFSR. This government was in turn replaced by the German occupying forces until the end of November. The year 1919 started with great disorganization. A bourgeois government (Rada) ruled Kiev, a Soviet one ruled Kursk, and large areas were in the hands of the "white" generals Makhov, Denikin and Petlyura. Finally the Ukrainian SSR was founded on December 25, 1919.

The flag of the Ukrainian SSR has been described in the Constitution (see above). A form similar to the flag of the RSFSR was in use until 1927. The yellow bordered red canton showed the cyrillic letters for USRR, viz.

YCPP.

The letters YCPP appeared only in the flag in 1927; the letters YPCP were placed below a hammer and sickle in 1937. The present-day flag of the Ukrainian SSR was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, October 22, 1949.

3. The Whiterussian SSR:

December 1917 a Whiterussian Soviet government was created at Minsk, but it was soon replaced (February 1918) by the German Armies. In independent Whiterussian SSR was founded after the German collapse on January 1, 1919; a Constitution was adopted February 4 of the same year. Except for a Polish occupation from August 1920, the Whiterussian SSR kept an independent nation until the formation of the USSR in 1922.

The flags used by the Whiterussian SSR were also red with the state initials in the hoist corner. From 1919-

1927 the cyrillic form of SSSR viz.

СССР

from 1927-1937 the initials

СССР

were placed in a yellow bordered red canton. The letters

СССР

appeared under the hammer and sickle of the flag from 1937-1951. Present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the White Russian SSR, December 25, 1951.

4. The Armenian SSR:

The great Russian revolution was not followed immediately in the borderlands of the empire. The Caucasian countries declared themselves independent in the all-russian ideology of self-determination, in the beginning of 1918. Later on they became independent republics, often not friendly to the RSFSR. After being occupied by the Turks in June 1918 and by the British from November 1918 until December 1919, a Bolshevik revolutionary committee proclaimed a Soviet Armenia, the Red Army in November and November 29, 1920 proclaimed a second Armenian Socialist Republic. Armenia was part of the Transcaucasian Federation from 1922 to 1936. On December 5, 1936 the Armenian SSR became a member of the USSR.

The Soviet flags of Armenia also were red. The hoist corner showed the cyrillic letters SSRA viz. ССРА from 1922-1937. The Armenian initials

Հ.Մ.Մ.

and later

Հ.Մ.Մ.

appeared below a hammer and sickle on the flag from 1937. The present-day flag was adopted by law of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, December 17, 1952.

5. The Azerbaijan SSR:

Azerbaijan was also occupied by the Turks in 1918. The occupation changed from Turkish to British in November of that year. The communists rose at Baku and proclaimed

an Azerbaijan SSR, January 1920. The Azerbaijan SSR was officially founded April 28 of that year. It was part of the Transcaucasian Federation from 1922-1936 and was made an Union republic on December 5, 1936.

The red flag of Azerbaijan SSR from 1921-1927 had a green canton with the golden letters ACP (for ASSR). It was similar to the flag of the USSR with a white crescent next to the white star over the hammer and sickle from 1927-1937. Next to the hammer and sickle appeared the state initials in Latin and below it in Turkish script, viz. A.S.S.C. and

А.С.С.С.

The Turkish letters were omitted from 1931-1937. The state initials first appeared in Latin and later on in Cyrillic script next to the hammer and the sickle (without the crescent), viz.

AzSSR АзССР

The present-day flag was adopted by law of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, August 18, 1953.

6. The Georgian SSR:

Georgia remained independent with a Georgian-German treaty instead of being occupied. After the rising of the population and a 4-days war between Georgia and the RSFSR Tiflis capitulated February 1921, and a Georgian SSR was proclaimed. Georgia was a member of the Transcaucasian Federation from 1922-1936.

According to the constitution the Georgian flags were red with the name of the state, or its abbreviation, in golden letters in the hoist corner. From 1922-1927 the name was written in Georgian and the 4 words were placed in vertical order in the hoist corner, viz.

სსსს

From 1927-1937 only the letters

სსსს

appeared. From 1937-1951 the name in two lines in the hoist corner, viz.

სსსრ
სსს

The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, April 11, 1951.

7. The Kazakhstan SSR:

After a period of a national congress with some form of autonomy a revolutionary committee of Bolsheviks has been formed June 1919. Kazakhstan was made an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic (ASSR) August 1920, so becoming a part of the RSFSR. The Kazakhstan SSR was founded December 5, 1936.

The flag of the Kazakhstan SSR showed the letters QSSR and below the cyrillic letters КССР below a hammer and a sickle from 1937-1947. The QSSR was changed into

K, 66P

from 1947-1953.

Another flag showed next to the hammer and sickle the name of the state in Kazakh and beneath it in Russian, viz.

КАЗАК ССР, КАЗАХСТАН ССР.

The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakhstan SSR January 24, 1953.

8. The Turkmenian SSR:

A Turkestan committee at Tashkent and the independent emirate of Bokhara and the khanate of Khiva could be found in this area in the years 1917/18/19. The khan of Khiva has been expelled April 1920 and the Soviet republic of Khorezm was founded. A year later the whole area was made the Turkestan ASSR of the RSFSR. Turkmenian SSR was founded from a part of the Turkestan ASSR October 27, 1924.

The flag of the Soviet republic of Khorezm from 1920-1922 was red and a green canton with a yellow crescent and star. The crescent and star were replaced by an emblem consisting of the crescent and star, now placed

vertically, and a green hammer and sickle on yellow. The flag of Turkmenian SSR was similar to the flag of the USSR from 1927-1937. The letters T.S.S.R. appeared in the hoist corner of a red flag from 1937-1953. First in Latin (T.S.S.R.), later in Cyrillic letters (T.C.C.P.). The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmenian SSR, August 1, 1953.

9. The Uzbekistan SSR:

The Uzbekistan SSR first was a part of Turkestan and was created an Uzbekistan SSR October 27, 1924.

The flag of Uzbekistan SSR showed until 1927 the state letters in three languages placed in vertical order in the hoist corner of a red flag, viz.

Уз.С.С.Р., Уз.С.С.Р. С.Б.С.Сз.

The flag omitted the letters in Tadzhik from 1927-1937, leaving only

Уз.С.С.Р. С.Б.С.Сз.

According to Mr. W. Smith the flag used until 1931 showed the letters

ЎзбСЎ.

and below it

УзССР

The name of the state appeared in Latin and beneath it in Cyrillic script on the flag of 1937, viz. Uzbekistan SSR and

Узбекская ССР

узбекская ССР

changed into

Ўзбекистон ССР

узбекистон ССР

and

Узбекская ССР

узбекская ССР

in 1947. The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbekistan SSR, August 29, 1952.

10. The Kirghizian SSR:

Kirghizian was a part of Turkestan too, but was made the Kara-Kirghizian Autonomous Oblast (region) October 14, 1924. At last it became the Kirghizian SSR at the general redivision of December 5, 1936.

The flag of Kirghizian SSR showed from 1937 the name of the state in two languages, placed in vertical order, in the hoist corner of a red flag, viz.

Кыргыз ССР

and

Киргизская ССР

Кыргыз ССР

but later on the Kirghizian form was changed into

Кыргыз ССР

The present-day flag was adopted by a law of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghizian SSR, August 22, 1953.

11. Tadzhik SSR:

This country was also a part of Turkestan and was created a Tadzhik ASSR in 1924, but was made a SSR already December 5, 1929.

The flag used since 1937 showed the name of the state next to the hammer and sickle. The name appeared as

Таджикская ССР.

Таджикская ССР

Present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of The Tadzhik SSR, March 20, 1953.

12. The Moldavian SSR:

Moldavia was made an ASSR in the Ukrainian SSR in 1924. With the return of Bessarabia to Moldavia (from Rumania) the Moldavian SSR was created August 2, 1940. Its Constitution, adopted February 10, 1941, stated that the Moldavian SSR should have a red flag with a hammer and a sickle and the golden letters PCCM (for RSSM). The present-day flag was adopted by a law of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR, April 2, 1952.

13. The Latvian SSR:

A Soviet regime in Latvia was created in October 1917, but it was replaced by the German armies soon afterwards. A new effort was made to establish a Soviet government in December 1918, but a bourgeois government was formed with the aid of British forces. The third Soviet regime

was made after the occupation by the USSR in 1940 and the Latvian SSR was created August 5, 1940.

The flag of the second Soviet period (Dec. 1918- May 1919) showed the letters LPSR in the hoist corner of a red flag. These letters were also used over a hammer and sickle on the flag of 1940. The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, January 17, 1953.

14. The Lithuanian SSR:

The first Soviet state of Lithuania was made after the Russian occupation of July 1940 and the Lithuanian SSR was founded August 3, 1940.

The flag of the Lithuanian SSR, used since 1940, showed the name LIETUVOS T.S.R. over a hammer and sickle on a red flag. The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, July 15, 1953.

15. The Estonian SSR:

A recently formed Soviet regime was replaced by the Germans at the end of 1917. An Estonian Soviet government was formed at Narva after the German collapse. This was replaced in January 1919 in turn by a bourgeois government under British patronage. A Soviet regime was established again after the invasion of the Red Army in July 1940. Finally the Estonian SSR was created a Union republic August 6, 1940.

The flag of the Estonian SSR had the letters E.N.S.V. placed over a hammer and sickle since 1940. The present-day flag was adopted by decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, February 6, 1953.

16. The Transcaucasian Federation:

The Constitution of the Transcaucasian Federation, adopted December 13, 1922 stated, that the flag of the Federation should be red with in the hoist corner the golden letters

304CP

ZSFSR

(for ZSFSR), placed in a demi-circle and over them a red five-pointed star with a golden fimbriation. This flag was used until 1934.

17. The Karelo-Finnish SSR:

This republic was formed in 1940 out of the Karelian

ASSR in the RSFSR. It became again the Karelian ASSR July, 1956, due to large scale emigration of people of the RSFSR to Karelia.

The flag adopted in 1940, showed the name of the state in Finnish beneath a hammer and sickle. Under the name appeared the name of the state in Russian. The names were written as KARJALAIS - SUOMALAINEN SNV and КАРЕЛО-ФИНСКАЯ ССР.

КАРЕЛО-ФИНСКАЯ ССР

A few words can be spoken about the flags of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, the ASSRs. Like the old flags, the modern flags of the ASSRs are made, with a few exceptions, according to the same pattern. The name of the state or the initials appeared in Russian and the native languages, in vertical order below the hammer and sickle of the flag of the Union Republic to which they belong.

RSFSR

=====

18. Bashkir ASSR: The name in Russian and Bashkir, viz.

БАШКИРСКАЯ АССР

19. Buryat ASSR: The name in Russian and Buryat, viz.

БУРЯТСКАЯ АССР, БУРЯЛАЙ
бу р ы т с к а я бу р я л а й

20. Daghestan ASSR: The state letters in Russian, Avarian, Kumyk, Dargin, Lezghin, Azerbaijan, Lak, Tat and Tabasaranian. So the letters

ДАССР

appear in vertical order 9 times.

21. Kabardinian - Balkarian ASSR: The state-letters in Russian, Kabardinian and Balkarian, viz.

КБА ССР, КМАССР, КМАССР.

22. Kalmyk ASSR: The name in Russian and Kalmyk, viz.

КАЛМЫЦКАЯ АССР, ХАЛЪМГ АССР.

23. Karelian ASSR: The state letters in Russian and Finnish, viz. КАРСР and КАСНТ.

24. Komi ASSR: The name of the state in Russian, viz. КОМИ АССР.

25. Mari ASSR: The name in Russian and Mari in large and small capitals, viz.

Марийская АССР, Марийский АССР.

26. Mordvinian ASSR: The name in Russian, Moksha-Mordvinian and Erzya-Mordvinian in large and small capitals, viz.

Мордовская АССР, Мордовской АССР, Мордовской АССР

27. North Ossetic ASSR: The name in Russian and Ossetic in large and small capitals, viz.

Северо-Осетинская АССР, Чрегам-Ирхистоны АССР.

28. Tatar ASSR: The state letters in Russian, viz. ТАССР.

29. Udmurt ASSR: The state letters in Russian, viz. УАССР.

30. Chechen-Ingush ASSR: The state letters in Russian, Chechen and Ingush, viz.

ЧИАССР, ИГАССР, ИГАССР.

31. Chuvash ASSR: The name in Russian and Chuvash, viz.

ЧУВАШСКАЯ / ЧАВАШ АССР

32. Yakut ASSR: The name in Yakut and Russian, viz.

САХА/АССР / ЯКУТСКАЯ АССР.

Azerbaijan SSR:
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33. Nakhichovan ASSR: The name of the state in Azerbaijan viz.

НЭХИЧЗВАН АССР.

Georgian SSR:
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34. Abkhezian ASSR: The flag of the Georgian SSR is used.

35. Adzharian ASSR: Also equal to the flag of the Georgian SSR.

Uzbek SSR:
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36. Kara-Kalpak ASSR: The flag is equal to the flag of the Uzbek SSR.

16.25. p.m.

Dhr. J.C. Kemp, Amsterdam: FLAGS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Nowadays flags are often shown on stamps. Not only by the newly emerged nations to give more acquaintance to their flag, but also by other countries to honour their own or other countries' flag.

The new national flag of Canada that became official recently, was shown in the meantime on a Canadian stamp issued on June 30th and on a South Korean stamp together with the flags of other countries that participated in Korean War under U.N.-flag.

In the past century flags were seldom the theme of stamp-design and only a few bear a flag. The beautiful flag of the Kingdom of Korea (from which the present flag of South Korea has been derived) was represented on stamps issued between 1895/99 and later on, on the same stamps, with surcharge, issued by the Empire.

Probably the first stamp with a real flag design was issued in 1893 by the government of Shanghai.

The stamp shows 12 flags of countries that had interests in Shanghai. So far I could not trace with certainty the names of the concerning countries.

In 1842 Shanghai was indicated as one of the five treaty ports. As from 1845 onwards there has been a "British Settlement" and besides "la concession française" has been conceded officially since 1864. However the Chinese government continued wielding authority in Shanghai,