

Brunei Malay Regiment
Insigne

Brunei Malay Regiment
used on their heli-
copters, the design cor-
responds to the Manunggul
roundel employed by
the Air Wing) on its six
UH-1H helicopters, and
colors, of course, are
the same.

Force Air Wing is
(1976), bearing the
Emirati roundel of red-
white and green. The
Lieutenant General W. Scott
states that the
national flag, while
bearing the national coat

of the helicopters of
the roundels and fin-
ished coat of arms. The
upper wing surfaces are
painted in a circle
of camouflage, and an outer
middle circle is the
same. The fin-
ishes are identical: on a
background with the national
flag was provided by Third
Army in Doha.

NOTES

Dr. Clarence R. Rungee had one of the most extensive and unusual collections of flags anywhere in the world at the time of his death in December 1971. The more than 600 flags had been collected from all parts of the world and from such famous persons as Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Rhee of the Republic of Korea, and President Weizmann of Israel. In addition to the flags themselves, Dr. Rungee's museum included autographed photographs of more than 1,000



distinguished people. He employed both in the hundreds of lectures he delivered in the years 1947-1971.

Born on 24 May 1888 in New Haven, Dr. Rungee was associated with civic work in that city all his life. He was also a prominent political figure, serving as Majority Leader of the Board of Aldermen for four years, founder of the New Haven Republican Men's Club, and State Chairman of the Senior Citizens for Nixon Committee in 1968.

He had received his doctorate from Temple University in Philadelphia and was a pharmacist and hospital director for many years. A veteran of World War I, Dr. Rungee served

many military organizations, acting as National Surgeon General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, National Historian of the Veterans of World War I, etc. In all his undertakings he received assistance from his wife, Antoinette Civitelli Rungee, who survives him. All who knew his keen interest in flags, his unfailing good humor and hearty fellowship, and his selfless devotion to assisting others will mourn his passing.

John S. Styring of Ware (Herts.) in England also died in late 1971 after decades of contributions to vexillology. In addition to numerous articles (including some in early issues of THE FLAG BULLETIN), he will long be remembered for the books he edited. The 1963 edition of Flags, Funnels, and Hull Colours and the 1971 edition of Brown's Flags and Funnels were due to his hard work in the field of shipping emblems, which resulted in a collection of more than 25,000 items. He also contributed heavily to Merchant Marine House Flags and Stack Insignia published in 1961 by the United States Navy Hydrographic Office. He was without question the world master in his specialized field of flag history.



THE FLAG BULLETIN

Officially recognized by the International
Federation of Vexillological Associations
as the journal for the publication of
scholarly articles relating to vexillology

CONTENTS

NEW FLAGS: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, BAHAMA ISLANDS, FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS, SRI LANKA, OKINAWA	219-229
IS VEXILLOLOGY A SCIENCE? by Dr. Emmet V. Mittlebeeler	232-240
MILITARY COLORS: THE PRINCE BAUDOIN REGIMENT OF CARABINEERS by Colonel B.E.M. Bihin	241-244
THE FLAG OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL PRAGUE AND THE FLAGS OF 18 PRAGUE TOWNS by Dr. Ludvík Mucha	245-249
NATIONAL AIRCRAFT MARKINGS AND FLAGS by Creighton S. Kern	252-258
NOTES	259-260

also included in this issue: THE FLAG BULLETIN NEWSLETTER
(IV:1-2, IV:3), FLAG INFORMATION SOURCES (III:1), and FLAG
DATA ARCHIVES (I:12, I:13, III:8, III:9, VI:3).

THE FLAG BULLETIN

VOLUME XI, NO.2

SPRING 1972

©

1972 by the

FLAG RESEARCH CENTER, 3 Edgehill Road

Winchester, Massachusetts 01890 U.S.A.