



the new england journal of vexillology

New England Vexillological Association Newsletter vol 1 no 3

The President's Page

At our last meeting of NEVA it was decided to go ahead with an application to join FIAV. We have been in contact with Mr. Crampton and the application is being readied. We hope to be able to present our credentials at the next FIAV meeting in Capetown, South Africa. Also we discussed hosting the next FIAV meeting in Boston or at another site in New England. It was decided to go ahead with an exploratory committee to study the feasibility and to ask NAVA if they would like to co-host the meeting in that year 1999. Our committee was set up and held it's first meeting and decided that a hotel in downtown Boston would be our best location. We are currently looking at a list of five hotels that would have the facilities we need. We will have a second meeting soon to help get a proposal ready to present to NAVA at it's meeting this fall in Sacramento. Any member of NEVA that would like to participate in the planning of this event please contact us, we will need lots of help in order to make this a world class event.

As you can see by the content of this issue we are now getting submissions from our members of flag articles. Thank you and keep it up. Our newsletter depends on your participation.

The next meeting of NEVA is scheduled for Nov. 10 in Boston the location to be announced. Plan to be with us to discuss the results of the committee's work and the NAVA meeting. Also Dave Martucci will be doing a presentation. The presentation by Carl Gurtman at the last meeting on the flag of Labrador was great and will be a tough act to follow. We expect that at each meeting now we will be having presentations and anyone with a special topic to present or if you wish to preview a presentation for NAVA or FIAV we will be glad to lend a hand.

I would like to take a minute here to discuss the current flap on the name of the North America Vexillological Association and the proposed bylaws change. Although I agree with the aim of the association to limit itself to a smaller geographical area so there will be no problems with FIAV I believe they are going about it in the wrong spirit. The bylaws of the organization were properly written to include the standard definition of North America. The National Geographic Society in their book *Exploring Your World: The adventure of Geography 1989*, clearly states that North America is **everything** north of the border of Panama and Columbia, including Greenland and all the Caribbean Islands. That being said we can no longer represent an entire continent and we need to change the bylaws or the name of the organization. In order to comply with FIAV it would be simpler to change the name to Northern America Vexillological Association instead of trying to fool people with other definitions of what is North America. NAVA is supposed to stand for quality in scientific study of flags, thereby changing the bylaws to say that North America is only the United States and Canada appears to be saying to the scholars of the world that the predominately white's only north is important and therefore forget the latin south of the continent. I had asked that a committee be set up of impartial members to look into this bylaw change an report back to the next meeting however the current board wishes to run headlong with this issue without thinking through all the implications. If you are attending the NAVA meeting this fall watch this issue to be foremost in the discussions.

Lynn Knights, President NEVA

Huntington flag bears girl's design

by Eric Sean Weld, Staff writer Northampton Daily Hampshire Gazette, June 9, 1994. (Submitted by Jim Croft).

A Hilltown landscape by an 11-year-old artist provides the scene for the new town flag.

The flag will represent Huntington at the Statehouse in Boston. It will be hung in the Great Hall, along with flags from most of the state's other 300-plus towns, on Flag Day June 14.

The drawing on the flag, by Stephanie Webster, of East Main Street, depicts a covered bridge spanning a winding Westfield River with rolling hills in the background.

"I was thinking about a covered bridge one day and came home and drew it," said Stephanie, a fifth-grader at Gateway Regional Middle School, "I just like drawing country places."

Stephanie said she has been drawing and sketching since she was 7 years old, and hopes to be an artist when she grows up.

Her design was chosen from among 10 entries in a contest organized by the Huntington Arts Council. Chairwoman Martha Clarke said the council used the contest as a means of gathering design ideas from people in town.



"If we're going to make a flag," said Clarke, "people (in town) should feel it's their flag."

Clarke said the council chose Stephanie's design because it incorporated many aspects of the Hilltowns.

"We wanted something that would combine the historical aspects with the Hilltown landscape," she said. "Stephanie's picture just seemed to say it all."

For her winning entry, Stephanie received a certificate from the Arts Council for ice cream at the Huntington Country Store. She will travel to Boston with her mother June 14 to present the flag and to represent the town.

To Create the flag, Clarke said, she first scanned Stephanie's drawing onto a computer, enlarged it and printed it out. The printout was laid across the blank cloth flag and hand-painted on. Materials cost the council about \$40, she said.

After the Flag Day ceremony, Clarke said the new town flag will be carried in parades and other town events. Also, she said she hopes to mass produce the flag and to print T-shirts with the design for people to buy.

SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND SOME

Carl S. Gurtman - York, Maine - April 1996

At the fall, 1995, meeting of the New England Vexillological Association, I suggested that the future format of our meetings include one or more presentations on flag-related topics. The membership agreed, and I volunteered to give the first presentation. I had believed that the topic would be a fresh one, on a flag unfamiliar to most. Without formal sanction, the flag is little-known; I have yet, at least in my own readings to see information published in popular books or journals. I had hoped to break at least some new ground, and perhaps even end with an article that might be published in the Flag Bulletin. Alas, the half-year to the spring meeting has flashed by, and my research clearly indicates that this flag is already, at least in some circles, well-known and well-documented. But, if I cannot be the one to first gather these fruits, I may at least share them with you.

I wish to thank my correspondents, Mrs. Alice Lethbridge, an owner and operator of the Cartwright Hotel in Cartwright, Labrador, who provided me with a detailed history, and Ms. Rhyna McLean, of the Labrador Heritage Society in Labrador City, Labrador, who provided me with additional detail. Their responses bring to mind the people we met in Newfoundland and Labrador: warm, friendly, open, and hospitable. The following is appreciatively based upon their information, and my own observations. Only I, however, am responsible for any error in fact or in interpretation.

The very oldest of all British possessions, the island of Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot, sailing under the English flag in 1497, and claimed by him for England. Newfoundland has had a checkered history. It progressed from colonial to Dominion status, but as hard times befell in the Depression, it reverted to direct British rule; constitutional and representative government was replaced by a Council and Governor directly responsible to the British Parliament.

In 1947, Newfoundland became a Canadian province. Its proper provincial name is Newfoundland and Labrador. Labrador is that section of the province on the Canadian mainland.

Newfoundland's flag history is also somewhat unusual. In the normal fashion, it flew the Red Ensign, with its colonial badge, at sea. On land, however, the British Union Flag was flown as the colonial or Provincial flag. I have also seen flying, in place of the then-official British Union Flag, an unofficial vertical tri-color of pink, white and green, and at another time, a banner-flag of Newfoundland's coat-of-arms, quartered unicorns and lions.

Newfoundland adopted its own Provincial flag in 1980. That flag is based upon the British Union Flag, and is widely used, but does not seem to have been taken to heart.

Labrador historically consisted only of a small stretch of coastal settlements across the narrow Strait of Belle Isle from the main island. This area was known as *the Straits*, *the Labrador*, or *the Coast of Labrador*. Labrador has never been a politically distinct area either of Canada or of Newfoundland, although a distinct geographical and cultural area. The Straits settlements are reachable only by water, but in an era when overland transport was impossible, the Newfoundland outposts were also only reachable by water, (as some of them still are), and water tended to unify, not separate. In 1927 a

generous decision by a British commission interpreted "coast" to include the watersheds of the coastal rivers, and awarded to Newfoundland much territory previously disputed between Canada and Newfoundland. Quebec still resents, and has not accepted that decision.

More recently the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area was settled around a military base established during World War II. The Wabash-Labrador City area was settled around iron ore deposits inland. Churchill Falls grew up about a major hydro-electric power station.

Pride and a sense of 'national', if you will, identity are very strong in Newfoundland. There is more sense of a true, organic culture than in any other Canadian province, with the exception of Quebec. This sense of selfness, interestingly enough, has never coalesced into the symbolization of these ideals into a flag. Newfoundland's identity was strongly associated with feelings of pride in the Empire, as indicated by its lack of a national flag on land. Its new Provincial flag, while flown and incorporated into bumper stickers and hats, has in my view, a feeling of stiffness and some artificiality. Its main theme, the Union Flag, lacks any local or native associations. There is still some competition in symbolism from the coat-of-arms.

There is a different sense in Labrador. First, a bit of background about Labrador. It is vast, consisting of 113,641 square miles. For comparison, the six New England states combined consist of only 66,507 square miles. Labrador is approximately one-and three-quarters as large again as all of New England. Its total population is 34,000. This in comparison to two other figures; Newfoundland and Labrador, 568,500; and Portsmouth, NH, the nearest city to me, 26,000. With so few people in such a wide expanse of land, it would seem reasonable that their love of their land might be extreme; and so it is. But unlike the main island of the Province, *the Rock*, regional identification seems to have found its expression in a flag.

My own interest in the Labrador flag stems from two roots; first my interest in flags in general; a flag hobbyist, or more formally, a vexillologist, since about the age of eight, when a series of flag bubble-gum cards appeared, @ 1951; and second, travels to the Province, commencing with a honeymoon trip in 1970, a trip in 1986; and encompassing both the island and the mainland, trips in 1989 and 1995. As I'm sure vexillologists everywhere can identify with, I took time to ask, read about, photograph, etc, flags to the annoyance of my family.

The year 1867 was the year of Canadian Confederation. As the centennial year 1967 approached, there was great ferment and preparation in Canada, and a desire to finish some 'national' business. The Trans-Canadian Highway was completed and officially opened in 1962. The first 'true' Canadian Flag was officially hoisted in 1965, after decades of debate, and all of the Canadian Provinces and Territories, with the exception of Newfoundland, had, by 1969, also adopted flags. Newfoundland was, by 1974, being pressured by its legendary, larger-than-life premier, Joey Smallwood, to adapt the Union Flag as its Provincial flag, which it did. This caused some consternation within the Province, as many thought it inappropriate for another country's flag to be the Provincial flag.

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE LABRADOR FLAG

Presented to the New England Vexillological Association, April 14, 1996.

Labrador is represented in Newfoundland's House of Assembly by several districts. There is no 'Labrador Council', all political representation is in the Assembly. In 1974, Mr. Mike Martin, the Member for Labrador South, was the creator of the Labrador Flag. He did so in an act comprised in some measure of political mischief aimed at Joey Smallwood, who was certainly not interested in cultivating any feeling of self-identity in Labrador. Yet Mr. Martin's action gave voice to the feelings of the people of Labrador that they were left out of considerations at St. John's, and were a forgotten and easily ignored people. These feelings were widespread, and particularly strong at that time. There was no formal movement for separation or independence, but there was a sense of cultural identity, and a desire to forge a stronger bond between the peoples of Labrador - Settlers, Innu (Eskimos), Innu (Indians), and the Metis, those of mixed blood.

Martin created the flag during the Christmas holidays of December, 1973. He was helped by his family, doing some work with his brother. They hail from Cartwright, which now proclaims itself the *Birthplace of the Labrador Flag*. Copies of the flags were presented to Labrador community councils, and to the Labrador members of the Newfoundland Assembly, in April of 1974.

The flag itself is a horizontal tricolor; white, green, and blue. It is said to have been originally specified having the center green stripe half the width of the others, but this was not how it was displayed during my visit in 1989. In 1989 I obtained a map of Labrador issued by the Provincial government. The flag was nowhere mentioned, but upon closer examination, the front panel consists of three outdoors scenes upon bars of white, green, and blue.[8]. A later version of the same map omits the front cover stealth depiction, but carries a drawing of the flag and the explanation of its symbolism within. In the words used to describe the flag;

"The flag is meant to be a permanent declaration of the unique identity of the people of Labrador and their common heritage. The top white bar represents the snows, the one element which more than any other, colored our culture and dictated our lifestyles. The bottom blue bar represents the waters of our rivers, lakes and oceans. The waters have been our highways, like the snows, and have nurtured our fish and wildlife. The center green bar represents the land. The green and bountiful land is the connecting element that unites our three diverse cultures."

"The symbolic spruce twig was chosen because the spruce tree is the one thing that is common to all geographic areas of Labrador. It has provided our shelter, transport, fuel, and in an indirect way, our food and clothing, since the spruce forests became the environment for the wildlife which gave us meat for our tables, skins for our clothing and trade. It was from the spruce that we sawed our planks and timbers for our boats, komatiks, and houses."

"The three branches of the spruce twig represent the three races, the Inuit, the Indian and the European settlers. The twig growing from one stalk represents the common origin of people regardless of race. The twig is in two sections, or year's growths. The outer growth is longer than the inner growth. This occurs because in good growing years the twig grows longer than in the poor years. Thus the inner, and

shorter sprig reminds us of times past, while the outer sprig represents our hope for the future. This is our flag and a symbol of faith in ourselves and the future, our pride of heritage and our respect for the land and the dignity of people."

Currently, the interpretation of the three branches of the spruce twig as to the peoples of Labrador is the focus of some contention; is the third branch for Metis or Settlers? In practice these seem to be arguments about distinctions without differences, although they carry meaning to those directly involved.

The flag of Labrador is displayed everywhere in the province. Interestingly, it has become an important article in crafts and popular culture. I have a headband based upon the flag. Buildings are painted in the flag's horizontal striping. Sweaters are knitted in its format, and stained glass reproductions of the flag abound. The Provincial flag is not accorded that same honor, love, and respect that this imitative reproduction shows, neither in Labrador, nor on the main island.

One notable difference between my 1989 and 1995 visits was the difference in the width of the middle green stripe, it having gone from an equal to a one-half ratio. As there is no governmental authority behind the flag, the ubiquity of the change was surprising. I am informed that as the Labrador Historical Society holds sole rights to the flag, various manufacturers avoid paying royalties by manufacturing a different version. The Historical Society does not have the resources to try and enforce its rights. Although the original design may have had a narrower green stripe, in 1989 the flag I saw flown everywhere had stripes of equal width.

The Provincial government certainly does not wish to encourage *separatist* sympathies. It does not encourage the use of emblems which encourage any separatist feeling. There is neither a separatist movement, nor strong separatist demands, which would on one hand, encourage the use of the flag, but on the other, provoke its suppression. There is no local Labrador government. And yet a standardized, proudly flown *national* flag is visible everywhere in Labrador, the emblem of a small, proud, and self-sufficient people in a magnificent land.

I wish to close by citing a quote from Labrador: "The residents of Labrador are proud of their flag and hold in great respect. Perhaps nowhere else in the world was a flag so quickly and readily accepted by the people it was designed to represent. It has become an important symbol of Labrador's rich heritage."



INTERNATIONAL SHIP CODE FLAGS

BY: ROBERT LLOYD WHELOCK

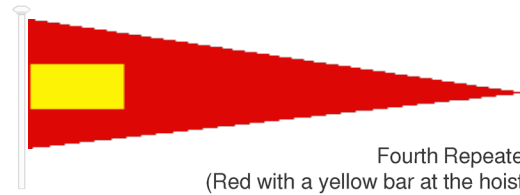
The International Ship Code Flag System is a way for boaters & sailors to communicate with each other at sea. This system was introduced in 1857--as an amalgamation of previous codes, & started initially with only 18 flags. It has continually been improved, modified, & augmented ever since. It now has 52 flags.

The pennant code system is a collection of square flags & triangular pennants, using only 5 colors--red, yellow, blue, black, & white--which spell short words & coded messages; these are explained in the official ISCF Code Book--written in English & various other languages. Ships use rope hoists that boaters & sailors clip these code flags/pennants onto, & these are then raised up into position.

Messages using this system start with the code & answering pennant, which alerts ships that the ISCF system is in use. Combinations & groups of flags are used to send messages. For example: A ship that's about to sail flies P, while a ship having steering difficulties uses D, & O would be flown if a ship happens to lose someone overboard. Mutiny is forewarned with R+X, while P+Y+U translates into bon voyage! The book traders' pennant (the newest-introduced pennant) is flown to indicate that there is either a library on-ship, or there are books for trade. (The Flag Bulletin Issue 166--September-October, 1995. P. 201-204 [Article: From Glyph To Flag, By David Pawson]).

The ISCF System is a set containing 52 signal flags. These are a mixture of square flags & triangular/semistriangular pennants. The normal English alphabet is represented by 26 square flags (no provisions having yet been made for: punctuation, accents, foreign phonic/augmented letters)--A & B are swallowtailed, while C-Z are wholly square. The numerical digits 1-0 are also represented: Ships normally use the usual ISCF semistriangular burgées; the US Navy uses its own set of numerical square flags. The substitutors/repeaters--4 triangular pennants--are used to echo (repeat) a previously-used code flag (letter or digit) in a group; use of the 4th substitutor/repeater was initiated by NATO, & is used by most navies/fleets.

ISCF messages begin with the code & answering pennant, a red & white vertically-striped semistriangular burgée. The newly-introduced book traders' pennant is a blue 7:11 triangular pennant with a white book reader logo near its hoist; it's used to signal that there are books on board--either in an on-ship library, or for trade.



Fourth Repeater
(Red with a yellow bar at the hoist)



USN Number 1
(Red-Yellow-Red)



USN Number 6
(W-B-W-B-W-B-W diagonals)



USN Number 2
(Yellow-Red-Yellow)



USN Number 7
(Red-White-Red)



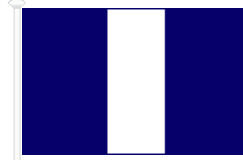
USN Number 3
(Blue-Red-Blue)



USN Number 8
(Yellow-Blue-Yellow)



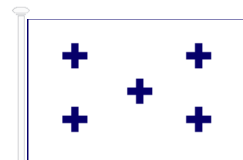
USN Number 4
(White Saltire on Red)



USN Number 9
(Blue-White-Blue)



USN Number 5
(Blue Saltire on Yellow)



USN Number 0
(Blue crosses on White)

Pictured here are the US Navy Numerical Flags, the Fourth Repeater and the Book Trader's Pennant. Not pictured are the 40 flags of the International Ship Code Flags, which can be found in any standard reference source.



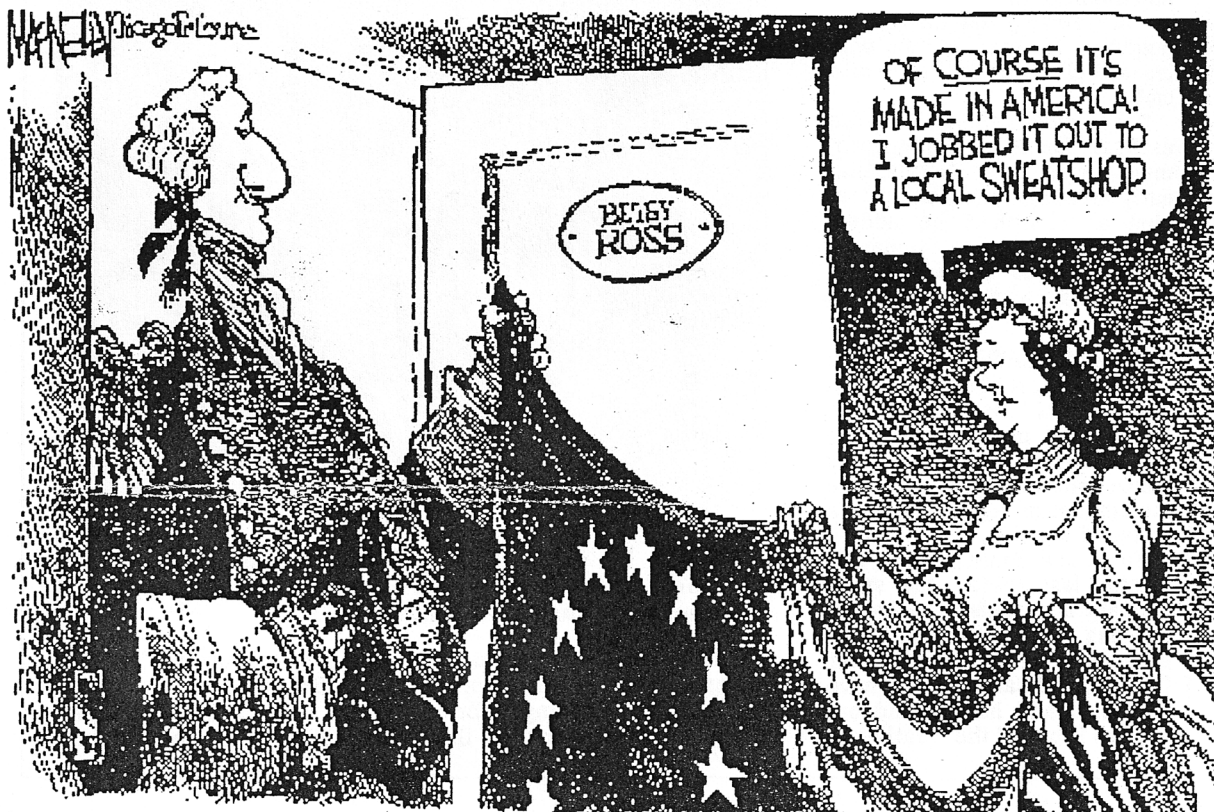
Book Trader's Pennant
(White emblem on Blue)



The Gardner News
Friday
September 2, 1994

FLAG DISPLAY — Gardner's city flag was unveiled recently at ceremonies at the Statehouse in Boston. The flag will be on permanent display with banners from communities across the state in the Great Hall. Shown here presenting the flag with state Rep. Robert D. Hawke, R-Gardner, are Aleksander Dernalowicz, Lori Mailloux and Alan Dernalowicz.

Submitted photo



Amateur historian flying flag to mark 300 years of meetinghouses in Deerfield

By ALI CROLIUS
Staff Writer

OLD DEERFIELD. — When settlers came to the new world, their newfound liberty to speak freely was celebrated in public meetinghouses across New England. In honor of those early speaking forums, a local historian raised a flag last week to keep public awareness of their role in history high.

The small banner, designed by Alfred Dray of Greenfield Road, will be donated to the Old Deerfield post office. The 96-year-old building is a replica of the five meetinghouses believed to have existed at various points on the Deerfield village common.

Dray, 66, conceived of the flag several months ago to mark 300 years of the village's meetinghouses. He capitalized on the sewing talents of his neighbor, Barbara Mitnik, who translated Dray's idea into cloth.

"The meetinghouse is the earliest form of self-government," said Dray. Noting that early meetinghouses often doubled as churches, he added, "They were used on Sunday to teach the laws of God, and on Monday framed the laws of man."

He also mentioned, with evident delight, that Eastern Textile Co., of Greenfield, gave him the 10 percent "religious organization" discount on his fabric purchase because the meetinghouse had served as a house of worship.

For a few hours after it was hoisted last Friday, the small pennant flew under the American flag outside the Old Deerfield post office. Postmaster Carol Angell said she will have it framed and hang it indoors to keep it out of the weather.



ALI CROLIUS
Amateur historian Alfred Dray hoists the flag he designed, with seamstress Barbara Mitnik and Old Deerfield Postmaster Carol Angell.

In 1992, heavy equipment digging a trench for a pipe unearthed old building debris on the common, between the

soldier's monument and the Old Brick Church. Those bricks were believed to be the foundation of a meetinghouse.

Man's flag collection makes world of difference

■ Olympic Torch Relay's Parade of Nations in Nashua will feature Milford resident's 185 world flags.

By DAVID APONOVICH
Telegraph Staff

MILFORD — It takes a determined collector to gather flags from every country around the world, for a number of reasons.

Just ask Milford resident Lynn Knights, whose quest to collect the flags of every nation is a work-in-progress, even after 15 years of collecting them.

He thanks ever-changing world geopolitics for that, not to mention the cost of all those flags.

"Every time I get close to it, something breaks up, like Russia," said Knights recently from his office at Conrad Travel on Elm Street. "There's a constantly changing set of flags."

Knights does have most of them, though, needing only a handful like the Seychelle Islands (which recently changed its flag design), Afghanistan and Iraq.

Knights' collection of 185 world flags will be on display tonight at Holman Stadium in Nashua, thanks to a perfect match between an event that needed flags, and the man who had them.

Knights, who was interested in getting involved with the Olympic Torch Relay, is loaning his flags to the organizers of a Parade of Nations being held shortly after 7 p.m. Organizer Alan Manoian said about 500 people — ethnic groups, Nashua school pupils and others — are signed up to carry each of the flags in an event designed like the parade preceding each Olympic Games.

Previously, Knights has displayed his flags around Milford, and even displayed them all at Keyes Field last July 4. Only six people came, though, he said. This time, thousands could be watching.

Protocol will rule the event, he said. In Olympic tradition, the Greek flag always enters the stadium first; the host country last.

Knights, founder of the New England Vexillological Association,



Staff photo by Peter Casavelli

Lynn Knights of Milford displays some of the 185 flags he is loaning to Nashua for the Parade of Nations tonight at Holman Stadium as part of the Olympic Torch Relay. Knights has been on a quest to collect the flags of every nation for the past 15 years.

which has 25 members, began collecting flags during the Bicentennial mania that swept the country in the mid-1970s. His collection began with different versions of the U.S. flag. He then turned to collecting flags of all 50 states

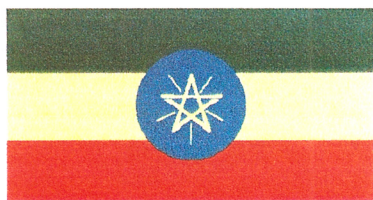
Knights said collecting the international flags during the past 15 years has been a great way to

learn geography and history; there's a story behind every flag, he said. And there are myths. Knights said flag aficionados do not believe Betsy Ross sewed the stars-and-stripes; rather, he said she only sewed a few flags for the Pennsylvania Navy.

In all, he owns about 250 to 300 flags, all about 2-by-3 feet in size.

He gets most of them from a company that specializes in flags. The cost ranges from \$20 for simple flags to around \$100 for an intricate design.

Of the 25 members of the New England group and the 350 members of a national vexillological group, each person collects depending on interest. Some collect sports flags, others city flags, while some stick with the small flags-on-a-stick desk size. Vexillology is the study of flags.



Ethiopia - Feb. 6, 1996

Two new flag designs submitted by Don Healy



Rep of the Seychelles - since Jan. 1996

Story of the Town Flag of Brookline Submitted by Janette Doetsch

Some of the origin of Brookline is explained in the history of the town of Brookline found at the public library showing that the "Muddy River" had been a part of the town of Boston, until it decided to become an independent town.

For many, many years the town of Brookline was a very productive agricultural community.

When the first town flag was produced, some 30-40 years ago, its central focus was the Town Seal on a beautiful white field.

Since that flag was introduced (and remains only in the selectmen's hearing room at this time) the town has become a very diverse community with many foreign nationalities represented especially in the school population.

Does the current town flag truly represent the town now? My feeling is that it does not, thus the explanation of my design.

First, the tricolor of the flag signifies the original colony: Green for the Verdant fields and farmlands; blue for the waters that bordered nearly three sides of the colony; white, to make the town seal stand out. The red points represent the 4 cardinal points of the compass showing the diversity of the population of the town today. The blue points signify the four freedoms which should encompass all people.

This flag, then, would speak of Brookline from its beginning to the current time and carry it through the future.



MINUTES of the NEVA Meeting held April 14, 1996 at the Higgins Armory in Worcester, Massachusetts : Submitted by Dave Martucci

ATTENDING: Lynn Knights, Dave Martucci, Carl Gurtman, Joyce McGuire, Robert Wheelock, Whitney Smith, Jim Croft, and Greg Gonzales.

REFRESHMENTS: Coffee and cookies were offered by the Armory, for which we thank them. Lynn Knights brought some Flag Cookies; identification of the flag was a prerequisite to eating that flag cookie.

CALL TO ORDER: Meeting was called to order at 12:20 p.m. by President Lynn Knights.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: Minutes of the 11/6/95 meeting were accepted as amended ("Springfield" was incorrectly changed to "Worcester").

TREASURER'S REPORT: Treasurer reported there was \$224.88 in hand on 11/6/95; income since was \$90.00 (dues & gifts); expenses were \$56.64 (postage & printing); leaving a balance as of 4/14/96 of \$258.24. Treasurer's report was accepted by vote.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The Secretary handed out an updated membership list. Current membership stands at 18 members [NB subsequent to the meeting a two new members paid their dues.]

OLD BUSINESS: 18ICV DISCUSSION: A discussion of the proposal made by Whitney Smith to host the 18ICV in the New England area was held. The duties necessary to a successful congress were gone over in some detail. It was agreed that participation with NAVA is essential for success. It was MOVED and SECONDED to offer to host the 18ICV in 1999 and PASSED unanimously. A discussion of possible venues followed. We will present a proposal for sponsoring the 18ICV to NAVA in October. Whitney has a video of the Congress held in San Francisco for our review. There may be a manual for putting on an ICV but we are not sure. Will investigate. The following areas of work for a successful congress were identified:

- (1) Venue
- (2) Program (Speakers, Tours, Exhibits, Other related Organizations/Sponsors)
- (3) Participants/Logistics
- (4) Publication

Need one person to 'crack the whip.' Lynn Knights volunteered to be the 'ICV Project Leader.'

Whitney Smith will provide advice, work on publicity, may put together an exhibit and will work on the publication of the ICV proceedings.

Jim Croft will work on organizing vexillological sites and non-vexillological tours; will do some folding and mailing but doesn't want to be otherwise occupied with ICV business during the Congress.

Dave Martucci will work on planning, venue and participant logistics and publicity.

Carl Gurtman will provide general assistance wherever needed. We are looking at maybe 4 days and 5 nights before and including Labor Day weekend 1999 (Thursday-Sunday). The steering committee will meet May 19, 5 p.m. at Carl Gurtman's in York, Maine.

FIAV: A discussion to join FIAV was held. One person at least needs to attend the ICV's held every other year (next one in 1997 in South Africa). It was MOVED and SECONDED to join FIAV. Motion PASSED unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS: NEJV : The New England Journal of Vexillology has been well received, especially the online version. We have had requests for publication exchange from South Africa, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, and Belgium. NAVA only exchanges with FIAV members and organizations outside of North America. We should send our journal with a request for exchange to Kin Spain.

PRESENTATION: Carl Gurtman presented a program on the flag of Labrador (see article).

NEXT MEETING: Sunday, November 3, 1996 in the Boston area if we can arrange a free or very low cost site; otherwise it will be in Milford NH. Dave Martucci will present a program at that meeting.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP: It was agreed that there would only be one class of membership in NEVA, for one dues fee and that anyone whose dues are paid and attends a meeting would have voting powers at that meeting. There are no proxy voting privileges.

NIFDA: National Independent Flag Dealers Association meets in Boston in September.

ADJOURNMENT: 3:30 p.m. The members toured the Higgins Armory.