SYMBOLS OF THE
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
by Dr. Whitney Smith
artwork by Alfred Znamierowski

Even before its great seal was adopted in 1782, official emblems represented various branches of the government of the newly-independent United States. The Board of War and Ordnance adopted a seal in 1778, followed two years later by the selection of a seal for the Board of Admiralty. Seals were necessary for attesting to the authenticity of documents and only later came to be used for decoration, publications, and similar purposes. Eventually all departments of the federal government and most of their subdivisions came to have distinctive seals or logos of their own. Some followed traditional heraldry, but a great number used variations of the great seal of the United States or scenes from nature.

The Stars and Stripes of the United States was long considered sufficient for all official flag-display purposes involving any branch of the federal government, which until the mid 19th century employed a limited number of people. The only special flag was that of the Revenue Service, adopted in 1799. In 1867 the Secretary of the Navy acquired a personal flag of his own—15 years before a presidential flag was officially established. Very slowly, distinctive flags for federal government departments and their heads were established in the late 19th century and early 20th century. In almost all of these the predominant colors were dark blue, white, and red in that order.

The U.S. Fish Commission, established in 1871, later became the Bureau of Fisheries and in 1896 it acquired a distinctive flag of its own—blue with a white fish on a red diamond (Fig. 1). (Not surprisingly, those officials or agencies with duties related to the high seas or inland waters acquired flags long before designs were created which would normally appear only in an office or flying in front of a building.) The Bureau's mission was expressed in a simple, easily comprehensible manner by the combination of the national colors and the silhouette of a fish set on a diamond. In 1913 the Commissioner of Fisheries acquired a personal flag in which the red diamond was omitted and the fish enlarged. The pattern of red-white-blue flags for agencies and of blue and white flags only for their heads was also followed by the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Lighthouses, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and of course the Department of the Navy. The flags of the Bureau of Fisheries and its Commissioner continued to be used when the agency became part of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 (after 1913 the Department of Commerce).

The Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammology is not known to have had a flag of its own either before or after it became the Division of Biological Survey in 1896. During World War I, however, a special flag (Fig. 2) was hoisted by the new Bureau of Biological Survey to honor its employees who served in the armed forces. This "Service Flag" also incorporated the national colors—a red background with a white oblong in the center bearing 51 dark blue stars. In addition there were two "gold" (i.e. yellow) stars and the white inscription BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Thousands of Service Flags were flown by government agencies, companies, and families across the country, although very few of them had identifying inscriptions. A blue star indicated that an individual from the institution or family displaying the flag was a member of the armed forces. A gold star signaled someone who had lost his life: hence the "Gold Star Mothers" whose sons died in that war. The concept of the Service Flag was created in 1917 by a former army officer, R. L. Queisser of Cleveland, Ohio. The basic flag design
and its many variations were very popular during World Wars I and II and were also used (to a lesser extent) during the wars in Korea and Viet-Nam.

When the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Biological Survey became part of the Department of the Interior in 1939, its old flag ceased to be used. In 1940, it was amalgamated into the new Fish and Wildlife Service. That year, in recognition of its new status, the Service adopted three special flags of its own. All incorporated the colors blue and white as well as stylized silhouettes of a fish and a flying goose, representing the areas of concern and the work done by the Service for the preservation of natural resources. The flag of the Director was simply blue with the symbols running diagonally from lower hoist to upper fly. In the masthead flag, flown on vessels of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the flag (Fig. 3) was divided diagonally from upper hoist to lower fly, white over blue, with the coloring of the goose reversed. A bow pennant was also designated of the same design, the shape being a tapered swallowtail instead of a rectangle. These flags were designed by John R. Stacy of the Alaska Fisheries Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

FIG. 3—MASTHEAD FLAG OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, 1940.

Several subsequent changes took place in the emblems, partly in connection with administrative reorganization. For example, in 1956 two separate bureaus were established and in 1962 one of these—the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—adopted its own emblem. The fish and goose were retained, but appeared in a circular area within a shield identified at the top U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR and at the bottom FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. Subsequently, there were new artistic renditions in circular or shield form. These logos were used for signs, uniform badges, stationery, and other circumstances under which recognition and identification were required for the Fish and Wildlife Service.


The Department of Interior had its own complex history of symbols, beginning with the adoption of an eagle as its seal emblem in 1849. Subsequent seal changes took place in 1913, 1917, 1923, 1929, 1949, 1956, 1968, and 1969. The bison adopted by the Department in 1917 was very popular and eventually won out over both the eagle and a modernistic design recognized in 1968 which had been developed by a professional graphic design firm.

In 1962 the Department of the Interior adopted a flag (Fig. 4) with its seal and a background divided diagonally light blue (at top and bottom) and white. This distinctive design—unlike that of any other federal government department—was altered in 1968 to a flag of orange with the new emblem in the center, but the very next year the old flag was reinstated. Subsequent revisions in 1977 and 1989 affected only the details of the departmental seal in the center. The four segments of the diagonal background stand for the four basic functions of the Department of the Interior manifested in its four areas of responsibility—fish and wildlife, mineral resources, water and power development, and public land management.

In 1989 and again in 1991 revisions were made in the flag of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A badge (Fig. 5) corresponding to the one used as a sleeve insignia became the central design for the flag and its later modification. The background is white and incorporates inscriptions (in blue and brown, presumably standing for water and land) for the date of the Service's foundation (June 30, 1940) and the principle on which it operates ("To Conserve, Protect and Enhance Fish and Wildlife and Their Habitats for the Continuing Benefit of People"). Unlike the starkly simple fish and goose emblem created in 1940, which conformed to the traditional rules of heraldry, the modern designs reflect a standard government pattern for flags used at all levels. In such flags there is a background of solid color bearing in the center the entire agency seal in full color.

FIG. 5—BADGE OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

The inscriptions in such flags are unfortunate for a number of reasons. They make manufacturing difficult and expensive—particularly if the words have to read correctly on both sides of the flag. The use of words also betrays the purpose of a flag, which is to communicate ideas by symbols and colors so that those concepts can be easily and instantly recognized under all conditions. In an office or flying from a pole, complex wording can scarcely be identified quickly and the symbols of the Fish and Wildlife Service, appropriate as they are, have been reduced to a very small part of the current flag.

Many government agencies have flags of their own, but few have the long history and interesting variations characterizing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its predecessor agencies. These flags are generally not well known to the public and rarely appear even in specialized flag books. Nevertheless like the flags of nations and military units, these flags and emblems express the purposes, history, and activities of the institution which proudly bears them.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 7]
FIRST PUBLISHED DESCRIPTION OF
THE “BEAR FLAG”
by William J. Trinkle

[ED. NOTE: NAVA published a reprint on the Bear Flag some years ago. The article was entitled “More Light on the Original Bear Flag of California,” by A. H. Greenly. Also NAVA XXX, which will be held in October 1996 in California’s capital of Sacramento, will be commemorating the 150th anniversary of this flag.]

The article included above is excerpted from The Californian, the first newspaper ever published in California, which was begun in 1846. The Bear Flag, as a host of sovereignity in the Mexican-American War. This reference to the BEAR FLAG is the first reference published in California and possibly anywhere, describing this historic precursor of the California State flag, although in certain particulars the description may be inaccurate. At a minimum, The Californian’s description varies from the Bear Flag (see illustration above) lowered at Sonoma, California in July 1846, at the time of the first raising of the Stars & Stripes (a flag fastidiously documented from July 1846 to 8 September 1855, when it was donated to the Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco, where it remained until destroyed in the Quake of 1906. Hussey, California Historical Society Quarterly (9/52).

Beyond the Bear Flag interest of this brief article is its second paragraph, referring to the history of the U.S. flag. At the time of publication of this article, The Californian was published by Walter Colton, a Navy chaplain, and Robert Semple, Bear Flagger, both recent American “émigrés” to the territory of California. The article was written from the 1846 perspective of relatively “average” Americans. It assumes as a matter of general knowledge the “great doubt” about the early history of the American flag. It also assumes that its readers would accept its assumption of such doubt. The doubt is accepted as fact. The question the article cannot answer and neither can the author is when and how the “doubt” became accepted as part of the mythology surrounding the U.S. flag. What events, investigations, books, articles served as the foundation for such belief in the lost history of the American flag? What value and purpose psychologically does a lost history serve? What impact did, and does, the lost history of the Stars & Stripes have on the development of this primary emblem of the civil religion of the United States? A clue to the answers may be found in “THE BEAR FLAG” article itself. The article’s announced “object” “is to make a permanent record of all the particulars” about the Bear Flag, yet no topic of California history has probably engendered more controversy than the events surrounding the creation of that (or those?) flag. Maybe, just maybe, it is the mists of history clouding the facts which empower the Symbol?

The accompanying figure shows the design of the present flag of the City of Sacramento, California, the State Capital and the location of NAVA 30 this October 11-13. The city is located in Sacramento County, one of California’s original 27 counties. The county does not have, and apparently never has had, a county flag. Sacramento is located ± 90 miles northeast of San Francisco, in Northern California, at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. The first settlement at the location of Sacramento was by John Sutter in 1839, who created a fort called “New Helvetia” and now known as “Sutter’s Fort.”

The present flag is not Sacramento’s first. An earlier flag had a gold miner, steam engine, Pony Express rider, Capitol dome, and a red camellia on a field of white. Sacramento is located ± 90 miles northeast of San Francisco, in Northern California, at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. The first settlement at the location of Sacramento was by John Sutter in 1839, who created a fort called “New Helvetia” and now known as “Sutter’s Fort.”

The present flag is not Sacramento’s first. An earlier flag had a gold miner, steam engine, Pony Express rider, Capitol dome, and a red camellia on a field of white and apparently dates from 1964. The process for developing a new city flag seems to have begun in late 1988 as part of the effort to commemorate Sacramento’s 150th anniversary. 40 design alternatives were developed by members of the Art Directors & Artists Club of Sacramento. A selection committee of Metropolitan Arts Commission members and city officials then chose 4 finalists and made a final selection on August 12, 1989. The winning design was submitted for approval to the City Council and has been used since 1989. (Source: The Sacramento Bee, 12 Aug. 1989.)

FLAG OF SACRAMENTO
by William J. Trinkle

The accompanying figure shows the design of the present flag of the City of Sacramento, California, the State Capital and the location of NAVA 30 this October 11-13. The city is located in Sacramento County, one of California’s original 27 counties. The county does not have, and apparently never has had, a county flag.

Sacramento is located ± 90 miles northeast of San Francisco, in Northern California, at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. The first settlement at the location of Sacramento was by John Sutter in 1839, who created a fort called "New Helvetia" and now known as "Sutter's Fort."

The present flag is not Sacramento's first. An earlier flag had a gold miner, steam engine, Pony Express rider, Capitol dome, and a red camellia on a field of white and apparently dates from 1964. The process for developing a new city flag seems to have begun in late 1988 as part of the effort to commemorate Sacramento's 150th anniversary. 40 design alternatives were developed by members of the Art Directors & Artists Club of Sacramento. A selection committee of Metropolitan Arts Commission members and city officials then chose 4 finalists and made a final selection on August 12, 1989. The winning design was submitted for approval to the City Council and has been used since 1989. (Source: The Sacramento Bee, 12 Aug. 1989.)
VEXI-BITS
Edited by David Pawson

Internet, 26 March 1996. A Dutchman was describing his country’s re, white and blue flag to an American: “It is symbolic of our taxes,” he said. “We turn red when we talk about them, white when we figure them, and blue when we pay them.” “Well whaddayaknow,” exclaimed the American, “its the same in the U.S., only we see stars, too!” (submitted by Ted Kaye)

*Washington Times*, 18 Nov. 1995. “Unfurling history of an intriguing heirloom.” An interesting little article written by one Stewart Bentley, whose family has long been in possession of a Confederate infantry battle flag. Passed down from his great-grandfather, who served the CSA as a drummer boy towards the end of the war, the flag is in excellent condition, and therefore could not have seen much, if any action. Because of what physical evidence does exist, the author hypothesizes that the flag could have been present at Appomatox when Lee surrendered, and imagines his forebear as “ripping the standard from the flagstaff and stuffing it under his tunic, determined not to see it fall into Yankee hands.” [Interesting, even though unprovable.] (submitted by Ernest Owen)

*The Oregonian*, Portland, 24 Nov. 1995. (Photo with caption) “Plymouth Rock protest: Vowing to bury racism, Indian rights activists cover Plymouth Rock with sand on Thanksgiving Day in an effort to sully an annual salute to the Pilgrim’s landing.” What is not mentioned is the unusual (tribal?) flag planted in the sand. (submitted by John Hood)


*Globe & Mail*, Toronto, 28 Nov. 1995. “Bombing remembered.” Article reports on art commemorating the April 19, 1995 bombing in Oklahoma City, among which is one work called “Hands Across America” by Kassi Stablo of Billings, Mont., [in which] tracings of hands are superimposed over the U.S. flag. Over the hands is pasted a clipping of the famous photograph of one-year-old Baylee Almon’s limp bloody body in a firefighter’s arms. (submitted by Peter Edwards)

*SLAP Magazine*, Dec. 1995. This magazine, largely devoted to skateboarding, includes an advertisement from a group called “Towards Harmonious Civilization.” The ad features stickers of the American flag and the Confederate battle flag upon which the stars are replaced by marijuana leaves. The American flag is further defaced through the inscription, on the white stripes, of the First Amendment to the Constitution. To get your FREE stickers, send a SASE and reason why to THC, P.O. Box 16493, Beverly Hills, CA 90209. (submitted by Frederick Patton)

*San Francisco Chronicle*, 4 Dec. 1995. “Palestinian Flag flies over Bethlehem.” Reports that the first contingent of Palestinian police, scheduled to replace Israeli authorities in the village of Beit Jala by Christmas, raised their flag on a hill overlooking Bethlehem on Dec. 3. They were greeted by about 400 people when they arrived to open the Israeli-Palestinian liaison office. (submitted by Bill Triinkle)

*Boston Globe*, 7 Dec. 1995. “Kerry faces fight on flag burning.” Massachusetts Senator John Kerry has been advised by Jake Comer, Massachusetts chairman of the Citizens Flag Alliance, that if he votes against the flag amendment, the Alliance will “follow him all over the state” to oppose his reelection. The Alliance is a coalition of 110 groups which counts the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Elks, the Moose, the Knights of Columbus, and the Boy Scouts of America among its members. (submitted by James Croft)


*Houston Chronicle*, 11 Dec. 1995. “Canada’s coat of arms spurs disunity.” A change to Canada’s coat of arms that was effected on July 12, 1994, yet only just revealed, has upset members of the Reform Party, who accuse the Liberals of trying “to slip in the change ... when nobody was looking,” and ignoring parliamentary procedure. The change involves the addition of a red ribbon with the Latin inscription “Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam,” (They desire a better country), the motto of the Order of Canada. According to Heritage Minister Michael Dupuy, the change was proposed in 1987 and approved in 1994. (submitted by Whitney Smith, Peter Edwards, Charles Spain)


*Toronto Star*, 10 Dec. 1995. “U.S. Army in shock over racial killings: Airborne solder had Nazi flag above his bed.” Reports on the arrest of three soldiers for the racially motivated murders of a black man and woman in Fayetteville, NC. The soldiers were apparently members of a skinhead (or other right-wing extremist) organization, and one, Pvt. James Burnmeister II, is said to have displayed a Nazi flag over his bunk. “Major Rivers Johnson, a spokesperson for the 82nd Airborne, said Friday that displaying a Nazi flag in a barracks would be investigated, if someone reported it, to see if the person is an active member in such a group, but that ‘the mere display of a flag’ would not in itself be prohibited.” (submitted by Peter Edwards)

*Houston Chronicle*, 7 Dec. 1995. “Senate rejects amendment to protect flag.” The Senate voted 63-36 in favor of the flag amendment, falling three votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed for approval of a proposed constitutional amendment. (submitted by Charles Spain)

*The Oregonian*, Portland, [date not included] “Logging protesters march into closed Sugarloaf sale area.” After the US Forest Service closed an area of forest near Cave Junction to protect loggers, some environmentalists erected a red, white and blue flag inscribed: “Open.” The protesters proceeded to the top of the mountain and erected a prayer flag, then left without incident. (submitted by Donald Klett)

*The Christian Science Monitor*, 9 Jan. 1996. “Hong Kong Reborn: Why Asia’s Big Test Case Will Succeed.” On June 30, 1997 the sun will set on the last Asian colony of the British Empire. The Union Jack will be lowered from where it has flown atop the majestic Hong Kong Government House, and officials from the People’s Republic of China will raise a red flag bearing a tropical bauhinia blossom highlighted by five star-tipped stamens. (submitted by Devereaux Cannon)

*BNA Washington Insider*, 11 Jan. 1996. “Requirement to Wear Flag Patch.” The US Supreme Court refused to examine a rule requiring Pennsylvania prison guards to wear a US flag patch on their uniforms. In 1991 the Department of Corrections adopted a regulations allowing the wearing of the patch. In 1993 the patch was made a mandatory part of the uniform. The suit against the requirement was filed by Sgt. Dieter Troster in 1994. “The Third Circuit found that the wearing of the patch is entirely passive and therefore not ‘demonstrative of an attitude or belief.’” The court said that the presence of the patch does not require Troster to “profess any statement of belief or to engage in any ceremony of assent to anyone.” It determined that the wearing of the flag patch was not sufficiently expressive to implicate First Amendment Speech rights. (submitted by Devereaux Cannon)

National Assembly fly at half staff for former French president Francois Mitterrand. Governor-General Romeo LeBlanc led Canada's delegation to the funeral." (submitted by Peter Edwards)

*Washington Post*, 13 Jan. 1996. "Two Black Teenagers Guilty in Confederate Flag Slaying." Two black teenagers were found guilty of murder in the 1995 shooting in Tennessee of 19-year-old Michael Westerman, who was flying a Confederate flag in the rear of his pickup truck. A third teenager was found not guilty. "Prosecutors said the three teenagers were angered by the Confederate banner flying from Westerman's pickup when it stopped at a Guthrie, KY, convenience store. According to testimony, the youths rounded up two other carloads and followed Westerman and his wife." The defendants were also found guilty of civil rights intimidation and attempted aggravated kidnapping. (submitted by Devereaux Cannon)

[Date is Correct]

*San Francisco Chronicle*, 11 Jan. 1900. "Norway's New 'Clean Flag.'" Report on the removal of Swedish colors from the flag of Norway. "It is said the trouble over the flag was first started by Hjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet and leader of the Norwegian democracy. He kept up a steady agitation of the subject of the national flag among the people, and finally urged the dissolution of the union with Sweden." (submitted by Bill Trinkle)

**NOTICE OF MEETINGS**

Martin Francis, Program Chairman, sends word that the public is invited to attend a Flag Day Ceremony on Saturday, June 15, 1996 at 1:00 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. at the San Leandro Community Library, 300 Estadillo Avenue, San Leandro, California.

September 23, 1995—GAVA met at Steve Tyson's shop. Reports were given regarding NAVA 30. Bill Trinkle displayed a WWI Service Banner and an article concerning the early design of the San Francisco flag from a municipal report of 1899-1900. Phil Allen showed renditions of Sir Guy Shotley's flag from Lovejoy Mysteries - "Fly the Flag" episode.

December 17, 1995—GAVA met at Gary Randall's residence. They viewed Gary's Franklin Mint Collectables and his "5th dimensional" UN poster. Rich Kenney reported on NAVA 30, including being able to approach the flag displays which were offered in San Francisco, at the XII I.C.V. in 1987.

April 14, 1996—NEVA met at the Higgins Armory in Worcester, Massachusetts.

**MEMBERS IN THE NEWS**

Edited by David Pawson

NAVA member Bill Cogswell was kind enough to supply flags for the 50th Anniversary of V-J Day commemoration ceremonies held in Cocoa, FL on Sept. 2, 1995. The Military Order of the World Wars and Brevard Veterans Council presented the ceremonies, which were held at the Veterans Memorial Amphitheater at Brevard Community College. The flags displayed at the commemoration include those of the USA (48 stars), the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Provisional Government of the French Republic (France with a red Cross of Lorraine), the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the USSR, and the Republic of China, as well as a WWII Commemorative flag. The nations whose flags were displayed signed the Instrument of Surrender which ended the war.

Member Henry P. "Pete" van de Putte, President of Dixie Flag Mfg. Co., has announced the manufacture of the largest US flag ever produced at his facility. The 150' x 300' nylon flag was produced for Sky's The Limit Productions, planners of half-time shows and other events, and was to make its first two appearances at the Liberty Bowl and Gator Bowl. Because of its size, the flag was constructed in 14 sections, which snap together for easy use.

**A MEMBER TAKES ACTION!**

Edited by David Pawson

On Jan. 11, 1996, *The Globe and Mail* published a photo in which "King Hussein of Jordan smiles at Leah Rabin, widow of slain Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, at a ceremony yesterday to rename a Tel Aviv hospital trauma centre after Mr. Rabin." The photo clearly shows Israeli and Jordanian table flags—the flags are made of a stiff material, perhaps even paperboard, and stand out from their poles. But the Magen David on the Israeli flag is clearly rotated, so that the "star" is supported by two points! NAVA member Peter Edwards quickly faxed an inquiry to the Israeli Embassy regarding this matter. Peter reports that he received a call from the embassy advising him that there has been no alteration made to the flag. The question still remains, though, who in Israel is manufacturing such table flags?

**AROUND THE PUBLICATIONS**

Edited by David Pawson


*Vexilla Nostra*, Nederlandse Vereining voor Vlaggenkunde [Netherlands], No. 199. New flag of Belarus. Newsbriefs on events that affect flags in/of various regions and nations. New flag of the community of Veghel in North-Brabant.


*SAVA Newsletter*, Southern African Vexillo. Assn., #13/95, Aug. 31, 1995. Report on the XVI ICV in Warsaw, including photocopy of newspaper report on Fred Brownell being awarded the Vexillon for his role in the creation of South Africa's new national flag, as well as other outstanding contributions to vexillology. List of names and addresses of current FIAV members. Reports on new flags of Belarus, Comoros, Oman, Southern African Devel-opment Community, Sixth All Africa Games, and a flag design contest in the Western Cape Province. Member profile on Andre Burgers. Further changes in South Africa, including provincial name changes, constitutional assembly submissions on national symbols, new flags, arms, national anthem proposals.

GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND
by James Croft

FLAG OF GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND

On the 12th of February 1993, the Canadian Heraldic Authority
granted a coat of arms to Gander, Newfoundland. The grant contained
only a coat of arms, not a flag or badge. However the municipality
already had a flag, although its date of introduction is unknown.

The most prominent symbol on the flag is a gander (Branta canadensis)
on the municipal seal (the color of the seal is unspecified) positioned on the white central stripe. This bird is also the most
distinct emblem on the new coat of arms. The use of this symbol alludes to the community's name being derived from this bird.

Modelled after the Canadian flag, the two outer blue stripes signify the sky and the clarity of Gander Lake. The two wavy blue bars at the base of the new coat of arms also refer to water. One bar alludes to this same lake, while the other is emblematic of the Atlantic Ocean which provides Gander Airport's strategic location as a Trans Atlantic facility.

The two yellow figures on the outer stripes represent aircraft in flight coloured by the rays of sunlight. On the coat of arms aviation is alluded to by the blue disc, a reference to the roundels of the various air forces which have used Gander Airport, and the four bladed aircraft propeller rising out of a representation of clouds.

In 1935 two British Air Ministry officials, (Newfoundland did not join the Dominion of Canada until March 31, 1949), envisioned creating an airstrip reaching eastward from North America towards Europe which would make Trans Atlantic travel possible. A high plateau in central Newfoundland proved the best location. On January 1, 1938 “Newfoundland Airport” was completed. During World War II Gander became a strategic post of the Royal Air Force Command. As many as 10,000 servicemen lived in crowded barracks at the airport, as fleets of American bombers and fighter craft were transported overseas.

Today, Gander International Airport is a hub for import and export activities in the province.

Completing the coat of arms, the colours blue and white are representative of the sky, water and clouds. The gold in the helmet pin and on the reverse of the scroll refers to the gold in the town flag representing sunlight and in the provincial flag symbolizing confidence in ourselves. The motto, “Volet Gander” may be translated as “Gander—Experience Success.”

FLAG DATA: Proportions (unspecified) 1:2, relative widths of vertical stripes are 1:2:1.

A Canadian pale, that is, three unequal stripes of blue, white, blue bearing in the center the seal of the municipality of Gander (unspecified color). In the top third of the two outer blue stripes are two stylized representations of aircraft in yellow.

COAT OF ARMS OF GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND

HERALDIC BLASON:

ARMS: Argent a hurt surmounted by a Gander (Branta canadensis) volant proper in base two bars wavy Azure.

CREST: Upon a helmet mantled Azure doubled Argent with a wreath of these colours rising out of a representation of clouds proper a four bladed aircraft propeller Azure garnished Argent.

MOTTO: Volet Gander (Gander—Experience Success).

A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

...NICHOLAS ARTIMOVICH

Summer is almost here and Fall can't be far away. That means NAVA XXX is only a few months away. I look forward to seeing many of you at the Annual NAVA Convention in Sacramento from October 12th through the 14th. This year we will help California celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Bear Flag Revolt that led to the State’s independence from Mexico. You can expect a full program of presentations, exhibits, and a field trip or two. If you have never attended a NAVA Convention before, I highly recommend it. You will learn a lot about flags, about vexillology, about California, and about your fellow NAVA members. This event is one of the three primary benefits of NAVA membership, the other two being this newsletter and our Journal, Raven.

If you plan to make a presentation in Sacramento or have a display of any sort, please contact NAVA Vice President Gustav Tracchia, the Program Committee Chair. A Presentation Proposal Form was included in the March/April issue of NAVA News. Gus is responsible for selecting and arranging the order of papers to be given during the convention. He will also coordinate with the on-site Convention Committee for table and wall space for exhibits. Please don’t wait till the last minute to express your interest in participating, as there are not a lot of slots for either time or space.

At this time, I would like to recognize a long-time friend of NAVA. Last year, Bill Spangler of Dettra Flags retired from active duty. Bill was one of the real supporters for getting NAVA underway. He was extremely generous in the use of his time and of materials from Dettra. For many years Dettra maintained mailing lists and mailed NAVA News for us. Dettra has willingly, over the years, supplied many flags for our annual meetings as a donation to the organization. Both Bill and Claire regularly attended our meetings and gave us much support. We owe a real debt of gratitude to Bill for his many years as a loyal and devoted charter member of NAVA. We will miss his active participation, and our best wishes go to him for a long and happy retirement.
The membership of NAVA sends sincere condolences to:
The family of Bruce Druckenmiller.
Also to Scot Guenter on the passing of his father, and to Lynn Knights on the loss of his mother.

SYMBOLS OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Fish Commission  
1871-1903  
became

DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR  
Bureau of Fisheries  
1903-1913  
became

DEPT. OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of Fisheries  
1913-1939  
became

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Fisheries  
1939-1940  
became

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
1940-1956  
became

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries  
1956-1970  
became

DEPT. OF COMMERCE  
National Marine Fisheries Service,  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
1970-

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
Div. of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy  
1885-1896  
became

Div. of Biological Survey  
1896-1905  
became

Bureau of Biological Survey  
1905-1939  
became

Bureau of Biological Survey  
1939-1940  

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE,  
Also to Scot Guenter on the passing of his father, and to Lynn Knights  
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries  
Purchased for USSS.OO Osage the set of size if you be cheap, but I Checlmya California 1846·

NATIONAL WILDLIFE SERVICE  
4 similar flags, one each for the four NASA space shuttles  

NATIONAL WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Dr. Philippe Rault, a 4x6 collector from France, has found a French manufacturer who is willing to make a special run of the flags of Afghazia, Chechunya and Bougainville—if he can round up sufficient interest! They will not be cheap, but I must admit, I see no other way of getting these three in desk top size if you are an avid collector. Each flag would cost US$5.00—or US$15.00 for the set of three. If you are interested, please contact Dr. Rault. His address is:  
Dr. Philippe Rault  
21, Rue de Moulin  
22110 Rostrenen, France.

Two other not so easy to obtain flags, can be gotten by mail. The flag of the Osage Nation of Indians is available for US$3.00 plus $1.50 in postage and handling from:  
The Osage Tribal Museum  
Pawhuska, OK, 74056.

The flag of the Tohono O’odham Nation of Arizona, formerly the Papago, can be purchased for US$5.00 plus $1.25 shipping from the tribal gift shop at:  
The Turquoise Turtle  
c/o Deborah Norris  
P.O. Box 3064  
Sells, AZ 85634.

Mr.

PHILIPPE RAULT  
21, Rue de Moulin  
22110 Rostrenen, France.

THE FAMILY OF BRUCE DRUCKENMILLER.

Also to Scot Guenter on the passing of his father, and to Lynn Knights on the loss of his mother.

ADDRESS CHANGES:

Michael T. Andreski  
6627 Trail Ridge Drive  
Lakeland, FL 33813-4501 USA

Microfilm  
3847 Timberglen Road, No. 5021  
Dallas, TX 75287 USA

May/JUNE 1996

NAVANews
We are pleased to be bringing NAVA to Sacramento in 1996 to help California celebrate the sesquicentennial of the first flag of California, "THE BEAR FLAG" (1846). We solicit your help to design an appropriate flag for this momentous moment in the history of NAVA and CALIFORNIA. Please submit your entry for the NAVA XXX Flag (by 14 July 1996) to:

RICH KENNY
4412 MASTerson ST.
OAKLAND, CA 94619
(510) 531-5170

REPEAT: DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS 14 JULY 1996.

NAVA expresses its sincere appreciation to the following members for their recent generous donations:

ANNIN & COMPANY
NAVA 29 small convention flags

DETTRA FLAG COMPANY
NAVA 29 large convention flag

NATIONAL FLAG FOUNDATION
Captain William Driver Award sponsor

North American Vexillological Association
1977 North Olden Avenue Extension
Suite 225
Trenton, New Jersey 08618-2193 U.S.A.
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Please note, the deadline for issue submissions is always the first day of the month preceding the issue’s date. The deadline for the July/August issue is JUNE 1st.

NAVA NEWS EDITOR:
James A. Croft
P.O. Box 365
Northampton, MA 01061

e-mail addresses: (Please note these e-mail corrections)
Nick Artimovich (President) nartimovich@intergate.dot.gov
Mary Ann Docktor-Smith (Corresponding Secretary)flagpro@aol.com
Charles A. “Kin” Spain, Jr. (Treasurer) caspainjr@aol.com

Articles can be sent on 5.0 or 5.1 WordPerfect on either 3.5-in or 5.25-in disks, but the hard copy must accompany the disk. Your disk will be returned post paid.

© 1996 by the North American Vexillological Association (NAVA). ISSN 1053-3338. Material appearing in NAVA News does not necessarily reflect the policy or opinion of NAVA, the executive board, or the editor. Information concerning permission to reprint articles in available from the editor.

First-Class Mail
NAVA XXX
Sacramento, California

October 11-13, 1996

FOUNTAIN SUITES HOTEL
321 Berclut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
800 767-1777

The rate is $71 single/double occupancy or $86 Executive (each plus 12% Hotel tax)
Reservations must be made before 27 September 1996 to be Guaranteed
Contact the hotel for Reservations.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL

convention info: Rich Kenny
4412 Masterson St.
Oakland, CA 94619
(510) 531-5170

presentations: Gus Tracchia
82-67 Austin St. #205
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
(718) 847-2616

Return this portion

Name: (to appear on name tag)

Spouse/Companion Name(s): (to appear on name tag)

Mailing address

Telephone number ( )

FEE SCHEDULE:
$115 (postmarked on or before 1 August)
$130 (postmarked on or before 1 September)
$150 (postmarked after 1 September)

(Cancellation before 1 September = full refund. Cancellation after 1 September = $50 administrative fee.)

Choice of banquet entree: Breast of chicken
Filet mignon
Special diet

Make checks payable to: NAVA - mail check and form to Charles Spain, 2030 North Blvd. #6, Houston, TX 77098-5357. (your cancelled check is your receipt)

Registration: Friday 11 October 1996, noon - 6:00p Reception 6:30p
Closing reception: Sunday 13 October 1996, 6:00p - 8:00p
New board meeting: Sunday 13 October 1996, 8:00p

(Please make a copy of either side of this form prior to mailing to retain all information)
NAVA XXX
CONVENTION SCHEDULE

FRIDAY 11 OCT. 1996

12:00(noon) - 6:00pm
REGISTRATION (lobby)

12:00(noon) - 5:00pm TOUR TO SONOMA (if of interest to early arrivees. $ amt. to be determined)

1:00pm - 6:00pm set-up convention flags (pintail)

6:00pm - set up individual displays/exhibits (wood/widgeon)

6:30pm RECEPTION (pintail)

7:30 pm - 9:00pm
BOARD MEETING (drake)

SATURDAY 12 OCT. 1996

6:45am - 7:45am BREAKFAST (mallard)

7:30am - 12:00 (noon) EXHIBITS (widgeon)

8:00am - 11:30am ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING (pintail)
(10:00am - coffee break)

11:30am - 1:00pm LUNCH (on your own - 5 restaurants within 1/2 block)

1:00pm - 5:00pm TOUR

6:30pm COCKTAILS
7:30pm DINNER
9:00pm SPEAKER

SUNDAY 13 OCTOBER 1996

6:45am - 7:45am BREAKFAST (mallard)

8:00am - 5:00pm PRESENTATIONS (pintail)
10:00am & 3:00pm BREAKS (coffee am - sodas pm)
11:30am - 1:00pm LUNCH (on your own)

5:00pm - 8:00pm EXHIBIT TEAR-DOWN (wood/widgeon)

6:00pm - 8:00pm DINNER BUFFET (merganser)

8:00pm -10:00pm NEW BOARD MEETING (drake)

SUNDAY NIGHT/MONDAY MORNING -- SO LONG!
SEE YA IN CHICAGO!