

**FLAG INSTITUTE**

THE FLAG INSTITUTE



MEMBERSHIP HIGHLIGHTS

Publications

FLAGMASTER

The Flag Institute publishes its full-colour 24-page journal four times a year. It's full of interesting articles on a wide range of flag-related subjects, and news of new flags and developments.

EFLAGS

The electronic newsletter is sent four times a year, to members who have supplied an email address.

Members have the opportunity to contribute to these publications, by writing articles, supplying news stories or photographs of flags.

Meetings

The Flag Institute holds two meetings each year, in Spring and Autumn. Each meeting has talks on flags and an opportunity for members to show items from their own collections.

Each meeting is followed by a dinner, informal in the Spring and the President's Dinner in Autumn.

Advice

Members are entitled to advice and information from the Flag Institute on any matter concerning flags, including design, usage and protocol.

Membership Information Pack

Thank you for your recent enquiry about the Flag Institute. This pack tell you a little about the Flag Institute, its work and activities. The Flag Institute has members in about 35 countries and an extensive exchange programme with other nations' flag associations. We hope that you join us. We have a wide membership from those who are just plain enthusiastic to those who are international experts in the field of flags.

The Flag Institute holds meetings twice a year. The Annual General Meeting is in November with another meeting in Spring. All members are welcome to attend. Members from other countries attending a meeting have full speaking and voting rights, but membership of the Council of the Flag Institute is only open to UK members for practical reasons.

Flag Institute Library

Members may make use of the archives and library of the Flag Institute and consult the books and documentation. Located in Hull, it is the largest archive and library of flag-related documentation, books and

magazines in the UK, probably the largest in Europe. Appointments are necessary.

The Naval Club

The Flag Institute is affiliated with the Naval Club, in Mayfair, London. Members may make use of the club's facilities and those of all the clubs and yacht clubs that are linked with it worldwide. The club offers accommodation in central London at special rates.

Joining the Institute

If you would like to join the Flag Institute, please complete and return the enclosed application form, or visit our website at www.flaginstitute.org and use our simple online joining system.



WORLDWIDE MEMBERSHIP

The Flag Institute has members all over the world, including in the countries listed here. Countries with Trade Members are indicated with an asterisk. (*)

Australia *	Hungary	Russia
The Bahamas	India	St Kitts & Nevis
Bahrain	Ireland	Singapore
Belarus	Italy	South Africa *
Belgium	Japan *	Spain
Canada *	Luxembourg	Sweden
Cyprus	Malaysia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Micronesia	Ukraine
Denmark	Netherlands	UK *
Finland *	New Zealand	USA *
France *	Nigeria	Zimbabwe *
Germany	Norway	

Publications

The Institute publishes a quarterly journal, *Flagmaster*, that covers all aspects of the world of flags, frequently presenting information and detailed illustrations of new national and international flags.



Other material the Institute publishes includes the book *'British Flags & Emblems'*, the most complete guide to Britain's flags published in the last 80 years. It covers Britain's various national flags and the protocol governing their use, the Royal Arms and Royal Standards, military flags and Colours, flags at sea, Britain's rank insignia and much more.



The booklet *'Flying Flags in the United Kingdom'*, published with the Flags & Heraldry Committee of the UK Parliament, gives guidance on the UK's flags and how to fly them. It can be downloaded from the Institute's website.

The pamphlet *'Flags for Churches'* provides a simple guide to the flying of flags on churches in England and Wales, including a list of suggested flag-flying days and the appropriate flags to fly. It was written by the Revd Canon John Hall and Capt Barrie Kent RN.



Trade Members

In relation to flag matters, the Flag Institute is the largest documentation and resource centre in Europe. By joining the Flag Institute you will have access to this store of information. Trade members are entitled to:

- An information service by phone and email
- Up-to-date changes to flags
- Free use of high quality flag images
- The opportunity to present at meetings
- Use of the Naval Club's facilities
- The opportunity to attend meetings and events.

Trade members also have a unique opportunity to help shape the development of flag production and usage, and to meet other representatives of the flag trade to examine current and on-going issues.

The Flag Institute provides advice and assistance to many organizations, both private and governmental, including the MoD, DCMS, DCLG, FCO, BBC, Statesman's Yearbook, Jane's Fighting Ships and many publishers, museums and libraries.

Membership categories

The Flag Institute offers a total of five types of membership. All members will receive *Flagmaster* four times a year and can attend the meetings of the Institute.

Individual membership for UK residents

This is the normal membership type if you live in the UK. *Flagmaster* will sent to you by second-class post. Membership fees are £25 per year.

Individual membership for non-UK residents

If you live outside the UK you should select this category as it includes airmail postage of *Flagmaster*. You are always welcome to attend and vote at Institute meetings if you happen to be in the UK at the time, use the library in Hull, and use the facilities of the Naval Club in London. The club offers very reasonably priced accommodation in the heart of London's Mayfair. Membership fees are £30 per year.

Group membership

This category is aimed at groups such as schools, libraries, museum, councils, government departments, etc. The groups can send one or more representative to the Institute's meetings, but only have one vote. Membership fees are £40 per year.

Trade membership

If you are in the flag trade, a publisher or other commercial organization then this is the category for you. You can find out more about trade membership on page 2 of this pack. Membership fees are £60 per year.

Life membership

Life membership is only available to private individuals. You will receive all the benefits of individual membership every year for a one-off fee of £400

Membership form

You can join the Flag Institute online on our website www.flaginstitute.org or by filling in this form:

Name:

Address:

City etc.:

Postcode:

Country:

Phone number:

Email:

Contact name:

(for Group & Trade members only – all mailings will be sent to the contact provided. Please note that, unless otherwise stated, the named contact shall be the member organization's representative at meetings)

I/We wish to join the Flag Institute as :

<input type="checkbox"/>	An Ordinary Member (private individuals only)	UK residents £25 per year Overseas £30 per year (inc. airmail postage)
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Group Member (libraries, museums, councils, government departments, etc.)	£40 per year
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Trade Member (flag-makers, publishers and other commercial organizations)	£60 per year
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Life Member (private individuals only)	£400

Please find a UK cheque enclosed for, or please charge my VISA / MasterCard / Maestro / Amex credit card to the value of £

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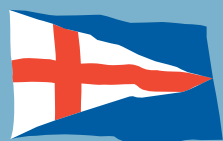
Please tick here if you require a credit card receipt ☐

Please return this form to:

The Membership Secretary, The Flag Institute
38 Hill Street, Mayfair, London W1J 5NS, UK

The flag of the old Westminster College, discovered on a visit to Oxford (left) and a group photo taken during a Flag Institute visit to the Breton Flag Society in Brittany. The flag in the front is the flag of the Breton Meeting (right).





FLAG INSTITUTE

FLAGMASTER

THE JOURNAL OF THE FLAG INSTITUTE ISSUE 124

50 YEARS OF VEXILLOLOGY

The Origin and Development of Our Calling

In 1957 a young student in Massachusetts was a flag-enthusiast, nothing rare in the United States, where the national flag is honoured more than in most countries. But this particular young man wished to make a serious, even scientific study of flags. This had never been done before. Flag-histories had appeared, as had flag-books and flag-charts of great variety. But there was no truly scientific approach to flags, their history, symbolism, usage and development.

The student thought that a first step would be to coin a word to define this proposed field of study. The student was Whitney Smith, and the name he adopted for the study was "Vexillology". This arose from the Latin word "vexillum" one of the earliest flags, and the Greek suffix "ology" meaning "the study of -". He could not have known that within four years, this word would have found its way into the dictionary, and would later pass into several other languages. This is a truly astonishing achievement for a 17-year old student, even though the full impact was then still in the future.

Smith had been enthusiastic about flags since childhood. At age 10 he had written a letter regarding research. In 1955, aged 15, he began a systematic study of US state flags. His first published work appeared in 1958, in a UNICEF magazine. He attended Harvard University where, after his first choice for a doctoral thesis was frustrated by circumstances, he simply chose another and completed the degree, thus illustrating his tenacity and capabilities as an academic.

In his attempts to establish vexillology as a serious study, Smith was encouraged and helped by three others in particular, Dr Ottfried Neubecker (Germany), Klaas Sierksma (Netherlands) and Gary Grahl (USA).

Ottfried Neubecker, born 1908, assisted German government offices in the design of flags, national and others. He amassed an encyclopaedic collection of documents



Dr Whitney Smith LFIIV FFIIV FFI
Founder and Doyen of Vexillology

and sources. Klaas Sierksma too designed flags, and studied mediaeval, Dutch and Friesian flags. Later he organised the first International Congress at Muiderberg in 1965. As a teacher, Gary Grahl conceived the idea of illustrating topics with flag displays. This developed into a real interest and led to collaboration with Smith in the two most seminal achievements in vexillology.

After preliminary correspondence, Smith and Grahl met in 1961. An attempt in

1960 by Smith to publish a book had been frustrated by the expense involved, and the necessity for updated issues as flags changed. Like him, Grahl was motivated to disseminate the flag-knowledge which they had collected. He came up with the winning idea.

Rather than a book, Grahl suggested they produce a serial magazine or bulletin. This would update the available information as it changed. It would provide an opportunity for other vexillologists to have their studies published as articles, so sharing their expertise and broadening the field of study. The hope was that this opportunity and the constant updating of information would enable the bulletin to survive. The first issue appeared on 1 October 1961.

The *Flag Bulletin*, first of all vexillological periodical publications, met with immediate success. Within three months it was clear that the problem would not be how to continue with the Bulletin, but rather how to keep up with demand. Partly as a solution to this, and also to establish a central base for vexillology, Smith and Grahl established the Flag Research Center on 1 February 1962. This became effectively the world centre for flag study. Its original first aim, to maintain and constantly to improve the *Flag Bulletin*, was fully achieved, but has been out-classed in other fields with the passage of time.

These other fields have been the collection and cata-

The following pages contain a selection of articles from recent editions of the Flag Institute's journal, *Flagmaster*. They give just a taste of the articles that appear in *Flagmaster*. The journal is in full colour and contains photographs and high-quality illustrations throughout.

FLAGS OF PAKISTAN 1947-2007

As mentioned in the article on the flags of Indian Independence Movements (Flagmaster 122), the All-India Muslim League was allied with the Congress Party until 1931. Thereafter, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the League sought a separate Muslim state, to which it gave the name Pakistan. Its aim was achieved with the partition of British India into the two separate states in 1947.

At that time, Pakistan was itself divided into two parts. West Pakistan was the larger part, bordering Iran and Afghanistan. East Pakistan was effectively Bengal, and not all of that. Between the two stretched hundreds of miles of Indian territory. This was not a situation which was conducive to lasting unity between the two parts. In 1971, unrest in East Pakistan combined with another of the confrontations between India and Pakistan concerning Kashmir. East Pakistan rebelled and declared its independence under the name of Bangladesh (Free Bengal). With the assistance of the Indian Army, West Pakistani forces were defeated and Pakistan was forced to concede independence to the east.

In the partition of 1947 the new national flags of both India and Pakistan were based on the party flags of the leading political movements. In Pakistan this was the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The party flag was green, bearing an angled white crescent and

five-pointed star (Fig 1). These emblems derived from those of Turkey, and were, then and now, regarded as Islamic symbols. The new national flag added a white vertical stripe at the hoist, symbolising the non-Muslim inhabitants of the new state. The green of the national flag was generally darker than that of the party flag, and was later defined as "tartan green" (Fig 2).

With the "tyranny of inertia", other flags introduced followed a distinctly British pattern. The flag of the Governor-General was dark blue, with the British crown and lion in the centre, above the name of the country in yellow letters in a shallow arc (Fig 3). The naval ensign of the Royal Pakistani Navy was the British White Ensign, as was that of the Royal Indian Navy. The civil ensign was the national flag. The Air Force flag too was patterned on the British form. It was sky-blue, with the national flag in the canton and the air recognition emblem in the fly. This was a roundel of white (inner) and green (outer) concentric circles. It differed from the British pattern in that it was in the national flag ratio of 2:3, where the British and indeed also the Indian air ensigns were 1:2 (Fig 4).

In 1950, India became the first republic within the British Commonwealth. Pakistan only followed this route in 1956, but there was then an immediate change to its flags, far more so than had been the case in India. The flag



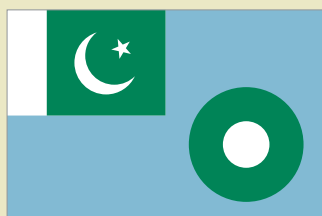
1. Flag of the Muslim League



2. National Flag



3. Governor-General of Pakistan



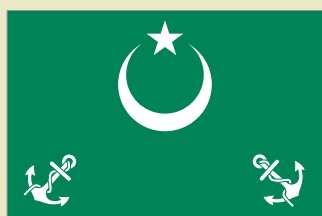
4. Air Force Ensign



5. President 1956-1967



6. Naval Ensign



7. Naval Jack 1956



8. Naval Jack 1962



9. Commissioning Pennant

of the Governor-General, with its British emblems, disappeared. The new Presidential Standard retained the blue field, but with the crescent and star in the centre, flanked by two branches, and "Pakistan" in Urdu script below, all in gold (Fig 5). The naval ensign could no longer be that of the Royal Navy. The national flag was lengthened into 1:2 ratio to serve as the ensign (Fig 6). The jack was originally the national flag. In 1956 it changed to a green flag, with the crescent and star pointing upwards in the centre, and a foul anchor in each of the lower corners (Fig 7). In 1962 it was changed to dark blue, bearing in white the Pakistan Navy badge. This was a foul anchor in an ornate shield. Surmounting it was the crescent, here with its points upwards and the star between the points (Fig 8). The commission pennant was green, with the first quarter at the hoist white (Fig 9).

In 1947 the national flag did duty as the civil ensign. In 1956 the flag was changed to dark blue in the ratio of 2:3, with a white canton, bearing the crescent and star from the national flag in green (Fig10). This would not endure. After only two years, in 1958, it was replaced with a new/old design. Once again, Pakistan reverted to a British tradition. The new civil ensign was red, ratio 2:3, bearing the national flag as a canton (Fig 11).

In 1967 the flag of the President was changed. The "British" blue field was abandoned. The new flag had the white-green field of the national flag, with the same gold emblem as on the earlier flag in the green (Fig 12).

Initially, Pakistan was organised on a federal basis. So, there were flags for the constituent states, mostly those of the old princely states. With the institution of the republic in 1956, the states lost their separate identities.

Bahawalpur's flag (introduced 1945) was a horizontal tricolour of red-yellow-green, with a black trapezium at the hoist and a white crescent and star (Fig 13). Swat used a dark green square flag bearing a gold castle (Fig 14). This only went out of use in 1969. Makran state used a horizontal tricolour of green-red-light blue, with the national crescent and star in the upper fly (Fig 15). Las Bela had a flag of horizontal stripes green-red-black-white, again with the crescent and star in the upper part of the fly (Fig 16). Hunza, most originally, used a green flag with a black and white representation of the Hindu Kush mountains. Above and to the fly were the crescent and star and a gold bow and arrow (Fig 17).

Most contentious is the flag of "Azad Jammu and Kashmir". This flag flies in the area under Pakistani administration. The upper part is orange to the hoist and green with the crescent and star to the fly. The lower part consists of five green and four white horizontal stripes alternating (Fig 18). A different flag flies in Indian-administered areas. Each flag is claimed by its partisans to represent the entire state. ■

With thanks to Aldo Ziggio and his publication "L'India Odierna - Un Popolo, Tre Stati", from which much of the information and illustrations were derived.



10. Civil Ensign 1956



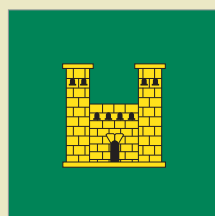
11. Civil Ensign 1958



12. President 1967



13. Bahawalpur



14. Swat



15. Makran



16. Las Bela



17. Hunza



18. Azad Jammu and Kashmir

FLAGS OF THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

The Honourable East India Company (EIC) was established by Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600, the last day of the 16th century. For the next 250 years, it was one of the most successful and powerful trading organisations in the world. As its name implies, it was for trade with Asia. Although mainly remembered for its work in India, the company also traded further east.

In its trade, the company also established depots and agents throughout its area of operations. In the 17th century in India, these became the bases for British expansion into what would become Britain's Indian Empire. Originally this was not by British troops, but by private forces raised and paid for by the EIC. This is in part a measure of its power and influence.

During its operations, the English (later British) East India Company used four flags of its own. First was a red and white striped ensign, bearing a St George's Cross canton (Fig 1). This was in the new tradition of striped marine flags, popular in the Tudor period. Horizontally striped flags present a good appearance and, allowing for the shortness of the ensign staffs of the time, were a means of prolonging the flag and improving visibility. The number of stripes was not specified, but contemporary illustrations show it ranged from seven to 13.

Use of the flag was restricted. It was used in "eastern waters", but not north of St Helena in the Atlantic. Northward from there, Company ships were required to wear the usual red civil ensign.

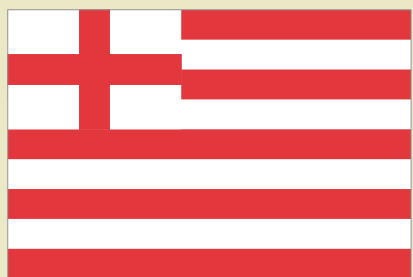
With the Act of Union of 1707, the St George canton was replaced with the first Union Flag. This is the design most readily recognised as the flag of the EIC. The limita-

tions on the areas of use remained in effect. With this flag came rather more standardisation of design. The stripes standardised to thirteen and the canton was usually five stripes deep (Fig 2).

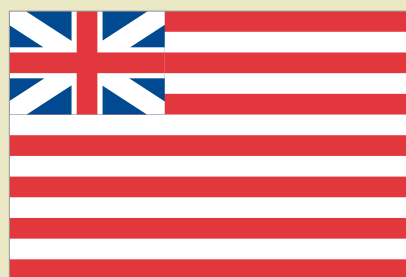
It was this design which has often been thought of as the inspiration for the first flag of the United States, the Continental Colours. While the flag would have been known to American seamen, it was not seen in American ports and the restriction on use meant that in those ports, Company ships would have used the normal civil ensign. Nor would the Americans have deliberately chosen the design of a British company flag to show their resistance to Britain.

In 1801 a further change was made. This was to introduce the present Union Flag into the canton (Fig 3). There was a further addition. By this time, the Company's ships were being harassed by pirates in the Indian Ocean. The Company obtained permission to establish armed cruisers, partly still involved in trade, but also as escorts for unarmed Company vessels. Following the pattern of the British White Ensign, these ships used the company flag with the addition of a St George's Cross throughout (Fig 4). This flag was discontinued in 1824, as was the civil form of the ensign, when all British vessels were required to use only the standard red civil ensign.

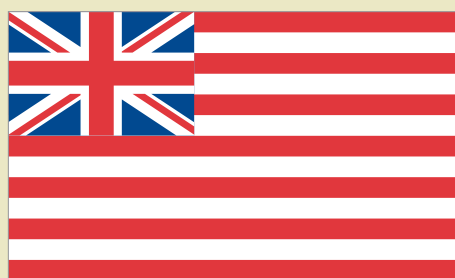
Despite the longevity of these flags, few seem to have survived. This is a pity as they are a major part of British commercial history. A special study is being made of the Company by Mr V.E. Hilton-Bowen, 22 Leys Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9EX. If anyone knows the whereabouts of any contemporary EIC flags, would they please be so good as to contact Mr Hilton-Bowen with the information. ■



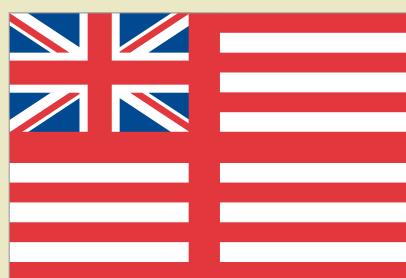
1. First Flag of the East India Company



2. 1707 Flag of the East India Company



3. 1801 Flag of the East India Company



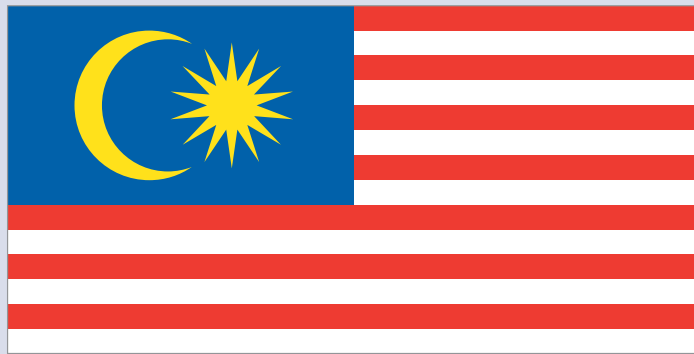
4. Armed Flag of the East India Company

MALAYSIA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE

50 Years Since Independence

The Federation of Malaysia came into being in four major steps. The third of these was independence as the Federation of Malaya, in 1957. Three further states joined and the country was renamed Malaysia in 1963. The country consists of formerly independent sultanates and territories. All are predominantly Muslim, and this is reflected in some of their flags. The first step towards the formation of the country came in 1896. Four states, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor, federated under British protection. They adopted a flag which combined their state colours (See Figs 17 *et seq*).

These colours were combined into three flags, used by the Federated Malay States between 1896 and 1948. The flag consisted of four equal horizontal stripes, from the top white, red, yellow and black. In the centre was a comparatively small oval in which was the depiction of a prowling tiger (Fig 2). The tiger was the effective, if not official, national animal. In this design the flag was the official and service flag, corresponding somewhat to the British Blue Ensign with a badge. Unofficially it was the national flag and ensign.



1. Malaysia's National Flag

The flag was also used without the tiger badge. In this form it was the accepted civil ensign and was often seen also on land as an again unofficial civil flag.. The corresponding jack had the colours in triangles, also with white at the top, but with the colours shown in an anti-clockwise order (Fig 3). These flags were banned under the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, but restored at the end of World War II.

The second stage towards the formation of modern Malaysia was the establishment of the Straits Settlements. This associated three territories, also under British protection, Melaka (Malacca), Pinang and Singapore. The



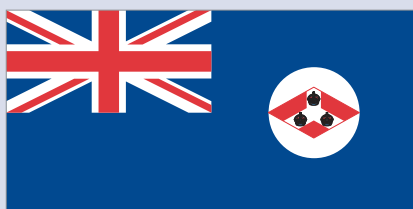
2. Federated Malay States



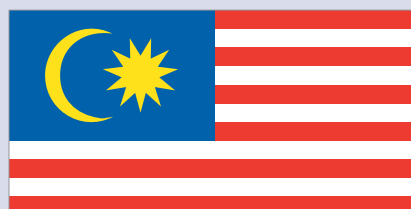
3. Federated Malay States Jack



4. Governor of the Straits Settlements



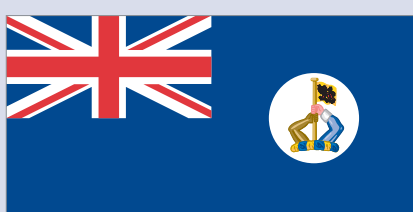
5. Straits Settlement Blue Ensign



6. Federation of Malaya



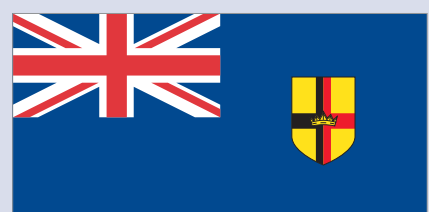
7. Governor of British North Borneo



8. British North Borneo Blue Ensign



9. Sabah's First Flag



10. Sarawak's Blue Ensign

flags of this association followed the usual British colonial flags practice. That of the Governor was the Union Flag with a central white circle on which was the badge, surrounded by a garland. The badge differed from most such in that it was a red rhombus with a white inverted heraldic pall, on each arm of which appeared a crown (Fig 4). There was also a British Blue Ensign, defaced with the badge, without the circle and garland (Fig 5). Introduced in 1896, it underwent a small alteration in 1901 when the crowns were changed to the Imperial Crown, replacing the design previously used.

In 1948 The Federation of Malaya was created. This united the previous Federated Malay States and two of the Straits Settlements (Singapore did not join) with other states of the peninsula. The additional states were Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu. The flag adopted consisted of eleven equal horizontal stripes, six red and five white alternating. There was a blue canton, seven stripes deep which contained a crescent in yellow. Between the horns of the crescent was a radiant star of eleven points (Fig 6). The number of stripes and star-points were for the states. The crescent showed Malaya as a mainly Muslim nation.

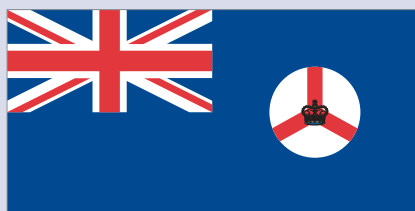
The peninsula was united, but there remained three separated, but in some ways similar territories nearby. These were British North Borneo, Sarawak and, at the very tip of the peninsula, Singapore.

British North Borneo had used a suite of flags of the

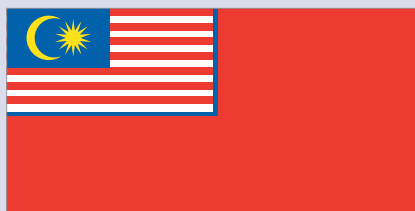
normal British colonial pattern. That of the governor was the Union Flag with a central badge. Unlike many other territories, the badge was the crest of the arms, rather than the shield. This showed the blue and gold torse, from which rose a flagpole. On the pole was a yellow flag with a red lion. This emblem had been used by the North Borneo Company, prior to North Borneo becoming a British Protectorate. The pole was supported by two arms; on the dexter side was the arm of a local man, and on the sinister that of a white man (Fig 7). The same badge appeared in the fly of the Blue Ensign (Fig 8). On joining the Federation, Sabah (as it became known) adopted a new flag. This had horizontal stripes of red, white, yellow and blue (the Federal colours), with a green canton showing a brown silhouette of Mount Kinabalu (Fig 9). This was later replaced with the present design.

Sarawak, largest of the three territories in area, also had its own flag. The history of this flag, both before and after its joining the Federation, was given in *Flagmaster 120*. We show here only the flag it used immediately prior to its joining Malaysia (Fig 10). This was the Blue Ensign with, as a flag badge, the emblem of the Brooke family, former Rajas of Sarawak.

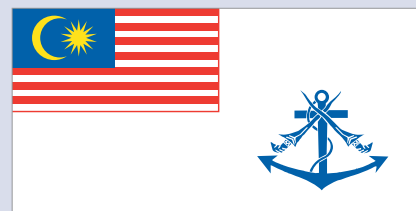
Singapore, smallest in area of the three had remained outside the Federation when its fellow Straits Settlements had joined. Since their adherence to Malaya, Singapore had continued to use the Straits Settlements badge on



11. Singapore Blue Ensign



12. Malaysian Civil Ensign



13. Malaysian Naval Ensign



14. Johore



15. Kedah



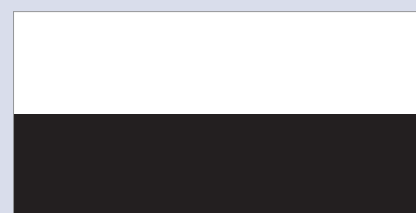
16. Kelantan



17. Melaka



18. Negeri Sembilan



19. Pahang

its flag, but with only a single crown in the centre of the pall (Fig 11).

In 1963, all three territories joined the Federation. As it was no longer confined to the Malay Peninsula, the name was changed to "Federation of Malaysia". On 16 September 1963, three more stripes were added to the flag, and the number of points to the star increased accordingly (Fig 1). On the same day, a civil ensign was adopted. Following British practice, this was red, with the national flag in the canton, separated from the field by a narrow blue fimbriation (Fig 12). The naval ensign was white, with a red cross throughout and the national flag in the canton. On 1 January 1968, a new ensign was also adopted. It was white, with the national flag canton and a blue badge in the lower fly, a foul anchor surmounted by two Malay *kris*es. Once again, British influence was obvious (Fig 13).

In 1965, Singapore withdrew from the Federation and assumed full independence. The flags were not changed, but the 14th stripe represents the Federal Territory around the capital, Kuala Lumpur.

The State Flags

Johore's flag is dark blue. In the red canton is a white crescent and five-pointed star (Fig 14). The flag of Kedah is red. Set in the canton is a gold shield above a green upturned crescent, all within a wreath of rice leaves (Fig 15). Kelantan too uses a red flag. The white emblem in the centre shows the crescent and star of Islam with two

spears and two *kris*es (Fig 16). Melaka uses a horizontal bicolour of red over white. There is a blue canton with a gold crescent and star (Fig 17). Negeri Sembilan's flag is yellow, with a canton divided diagonally descending, red over black (Fig 18).

Pahang uses a horizontal equal bicolour of white over black (Fig 19). The flag of Perak is a horizontal equal tricolour of white, yellow and black (Fig 20). Perlis has a simple horizontal bicolour of yellow over blue (Fig 21). Pinang's flag is a vertical tricolour of light blue, white and yellow. In the centre is a palm tree in natural colours (Fig 22).

Sabah's flag has three stripes of zircon blue, white and chilli red, and a canton of icicle blue bearing the Mout Kinabalu silhouette in royal blue (Fig 23). Since 1988 Sarawak has used a yellow flag with a descending diagonal of black over red. In the centre is a nine-pointed yellow star (Fig 24). The flag of Selangor is quartered red and yellow. In the canton is a white crescent and star to represent Islam (Fig 25). Terengganu has a black flag with a white border. In the centre is a white crescent and star (Fig 26).

The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur is blue, bearing the gold national crescent and star towards the hoist. Both above and below are four white and three red horizontal stripes alternating (Fig 27). The other Federal Territory, Labuan, uses a horizontal tricolour of red, white and blue, with the national crescent and star in the centre (Fig 28). □



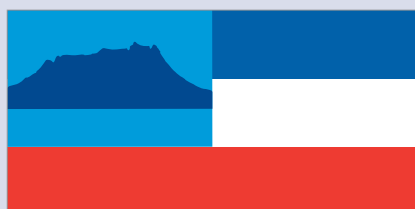
20. Perak



21. Perlis



22. Pinang



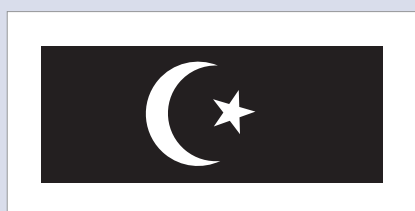
23. Sabah



24. Sarawak



25. Selangor



26. Terengganu



27. Kuala Lumpur



28. Labuan