



The virtual flag magazine of the Flag Institute

ISSUE 7

March 2008

Welcome to issue 7 of our virtual magazine eFlags.

Once again the world of Vexillology has shown that new national flags are like corporation buses. You wait ages for one, and then two come together. Since our last publication the world has two new national flags: Iraq has adopted a provisional national flag, and Kosova has declared its independence. And so appropriately our lead article is a history of the Iraqi flag.

As always any comments or suggestions would be gratefully received at eflags@flaginstitute.org.

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The Land between Two Rivers and a Dozen Flags



By a vote of 110 to 50 the Iraqi Parliament voted on the 22nd January 2008 to amend the country's national flag¹, at least temporarily, by removing the three 'Baathist green stars' from the centre of the flag and centralising the *takbir* in dark green Kufic² calligraphy. The amendments are seen as a pragmatic temporary move for one year, whilst a process to create a new permanent design for the national flag is undertaken.

The change had been brought about by the ambiguous symbolism and nature of the previous design. The design had been closely connected both with the policies of the ruling Baathist



party in general and more specifically with the personality cult that had surrounded the former president Saddam Hussein in particular. (Indeed the official depiction of the *takbir* displayed on the flag between 1993 and 2004 was alleged to be in a script of the dictator's own handwriting.) The animosity towards the design had been so great that in the autonomous Kurdish region, the National flag was not even used, and on those occasions when the Iraqi National Flag 'had' to be displayed, including visits by the national president (himself a Kurd), the flag flown was the design used by the first republic between 1959 and 1963³ - A situation which must be almost unique in the history of vexillology. Yet at the same time the design with its iconic religious script had to many in the country been a sign of defiance of the US led occupation and any change would be seen as a sign of a direct insult to Islam itself. This change represents the 10th change (or attempted change) in design of Iraq's national flag since its formation as a nation in 1921.

The story of modern Iraq begins on the 10th January 1919, when the British Army occupied Baghdad during the turbulent last days of the Ottoman Empire. The occupation was legitimised and authorised in the creation of a British Mandate Territory by the Allied Supreme Council on the 25th April 1920, which later



received the approval of the newly formed League of Nations. The following 12 months were a time of chaos in the region during which the mandate status of the country was altered to that of a British Protectorate and the Hashemite Prince Faisal⁴ was invited to become the king under British supervision.

Unsurprisingly therefore, the country's first national flags were of Hashemite inspiration. The design eventually settled to black-white-green tricolour with a red trapezoid in the hoist and two 7-pointed

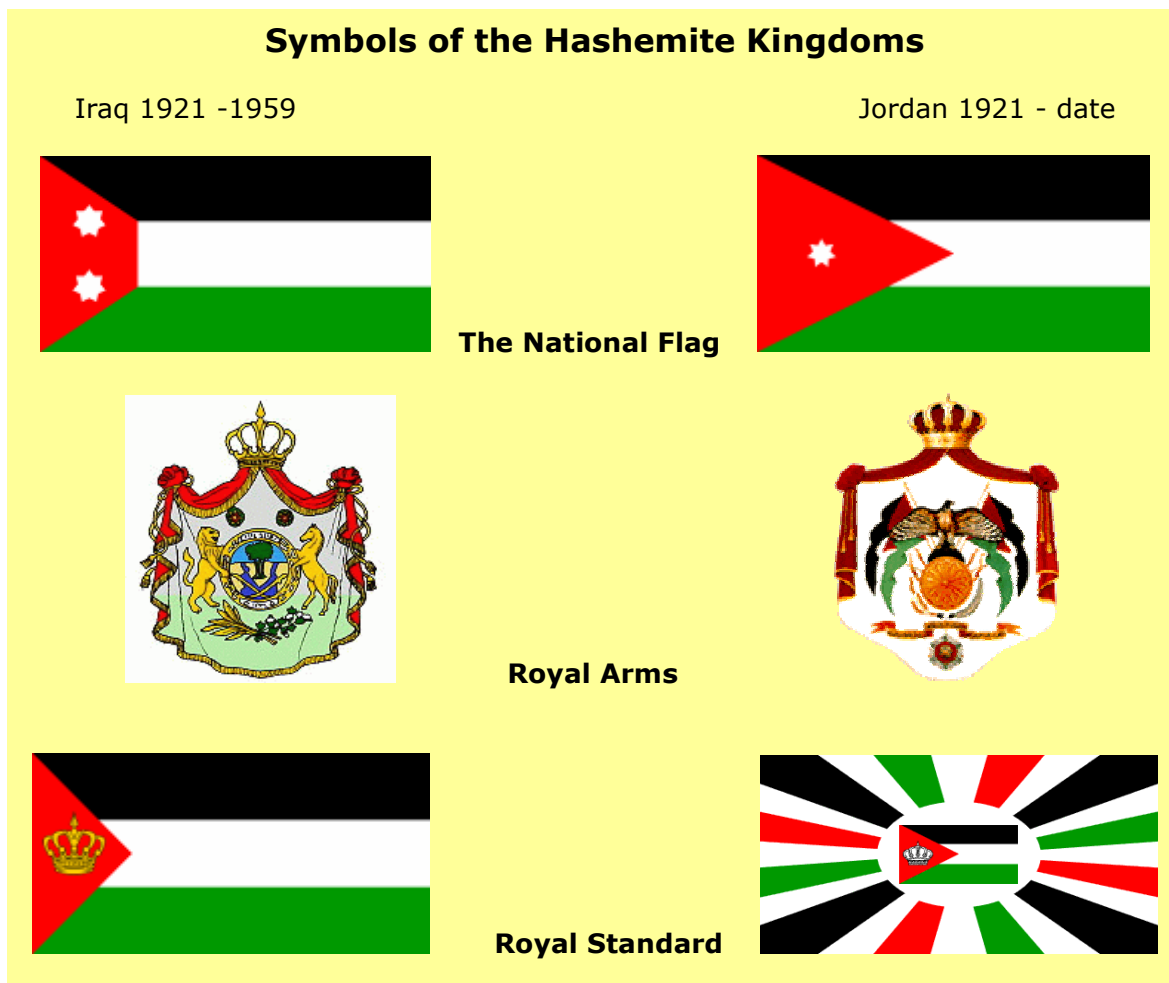
¹ See: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/7203222.stm

² Kufic is oldest calligraphic form of the Arabic script using a combination of elongated straight lines and angles used in the earliest versions of the Koran. It is named after Kufa (al-Kufah), to the south of Baghdad near Najaf. See: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kufic>

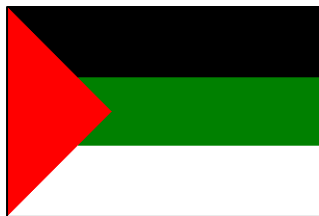
³ See: <http://www.todayszaman.com/tz-web/detaylar.do?load=detay&link=36213> and Report of KurdishMedia.com dated 5 June 2005

⁴ . Faisal, the deposed King of Syria, was proclaimed King of Iraq on 23rd August 1921 after receiving 96% approval in a plebiscite on the issue.

white stars in the red. A design so visibly reminiscent of the flags still used by Faisal's cousins in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to this day. Both designs are based upon the design of the flag of the Kingdom of Hejaz, a territory now occupied by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but at the time an independent kingdom ruled by Faisal's father, Sherif Hussein. The similarity is such that Gresham Carr even so far as to suggest that the stars on the flags were a mark of candency⁵ denoting sons.



To understand the history of the design, one needs to understand the politics of the 'Great Game'. With the decline of the Ottoman Empire British foreign policy was looking for a way to plug the political vacuum with its own authority, and saw in Sherif Hussein a personality that could assist it, and so encouraged a pan-Arab mentality to stand against the Ottoman forces. Indeed the first flags of the Hejaz initially manufactured in Egypt by the British Military Quartermaster's Department to be used by Hussein's forces operating with General Allenby in Palestine. The flag was designed by Sir Mark Sykes, a British diplomat and exponent of Arab Nationalism and was meant to represent by colours the past glories of Arab Empire. The design itself went through a certain 'evolution' flags to get to its present form, the original colour sequence of black/green/white being reordered into the heraldically correct sequence of black/white/green.⁶



⁵ Flags of the World 1953 p160

⁶ Gertrude Bell, the famed Arabist wrote : " We [King Faisal of Iraq, Gertrude Bell and others] then spent a happy hour discussing (...) the national flag and Faisal's personal flag. For the latter we arranged provisionally this [sketch] i.e. the Hijaz flag with a gold crown on the red triangle. The red I must tell you is the colour of his house so he bears his own nom[en] on it. Father, do for Heaven's sake tell me whether the Hijaz flag is heraldically right. You might telegraph. It's a very good flag and we could differentiate it for the Iraq by putting a gold star on the black stripe or the on the red triangle. The Congress will settle it directly it meets — do let me know in time. Also whether you have a better suggestion for Faisal's standard."

There some evidence that these developments in the Hejaz flag were mirrored in the early flags of Iraq (then known as Mesopotamia). Photographic analyst of early flags of the kingdom in the period 1920 to 1924 showing a wide variation in colour sequences, and the use or non-use of stars and the indeed the replacement of the trapezium with a triangle at times. How much of this is related to amendments in Hejaz itself and how much may simply be manufacturing errors in a complex chaotic period can only be guessed at. However it is noted that by 1924 the standard black-white-green with red trapezium and two white stars had been fixed as the national flag and remained so until establishment of the first Iraqi republic in 1958.

The bloody palace coup lead by Brig. Gen. Abdul Karim Qasim on the 14th July 1958 swept away all of Iraq's Hashemite heritage, the entire Royal family were murdered and all Hashemite influence purged from the national symbolism.

Qasim, became prime minister and a year to the day following the revolution, the three man puppet presidency⁷, the *Majlis Al-Siyedah*, proclaimed Law 102 of 1959 which created the official republican symbolism. The colours of the previous flag were

Symbols of the first Iraq Republic 1958 -1963



Flag



Arms

reinterpreted as being symbolic of the Pan-Arab movement and drawn together as a tricolour in the proportions 1:2 with what became known as the "Sun of Mesopotamia" in the centre. The symbol comprised a yellow disk representing the Kurds with eight red rays representing the Christian-Assyrians.

The inclusiveness associated with the design could well have been a reflection of Qasim's own background. Unusually for an Iraqi military officer he was not from the predominate Arab Sunni northwest, but was born of a Sunni father and Shiite Kurdish mother. Whatever the inspiration the ramifications of Law 102 have effects even today. The major reason for the present need to change the flag has been the almost unique case in flag flying history, when on the 5th May 2005 the Kurdish Assembly, meeting for the first time after the country's elections, voted to use the Qasim flag rather than the then current national flag⁸ as the national flag of Iraq within its autonomous territory⁹

However, the birth of the new republic and its symbolism was not as secure as first seemed. The officers involved with the 1958 coup suffered from a chronic lack of unifying ideology

and effective self organization, which rapidly revealed itself in a power struggle between Qasim and his deputy Abdul Salam Arif. Qasim finally dismissed Arif and began a systematic persecution of his rival's principal powerbase, the pan-Arabist Baathist party. Unfortunately for Qasim, other Arab Nations saw this as an unacceptable assault on the concept of pan-Arabism itself and when this was added to Western Powers' fear of Qasim moving towards pro-communist policies, the environment was right for 'regime change'. And this is indeed what happened. On the 8th February 1963 a pro Baathist coup took place, with the tacit support of Egypt, Syria and the Western powers. Qasim was captured put on a show trial and executed the following morning.

Early reported Iraqi National Flags – a Variation on a theme



1921



1920

⁷ Constitutionally made up of one Sunni, one Shi'a and one Kurdish member.

⁸ The three stars and script being too associated with the Kurdish persecution under Saadam Hussein to allow even the modified version to be displayed.

⁹ 6/5/2005 Kurdish media.com

The new regime abandoned the symbolism of the first republic in an attempt both to bolster its pan-Arab credentials, and to promote the ideal of a united Iraq, rather than one made up of regional or ethnic factions. Hence Law 28 of 1963 was passed creating a new flag, a horizontal tricolour of red white and black with three green stars on the central white stripe. The flag was purposely design to mirror the two star flag of the United Arab Republic, the union of Egypt and Syria that had existed between 1958 and 1961. Indeed in the heady days following the coup there was even hope¹⁰ that the United Arab Republic might be revived, with Iraq as a third member¹¹. The dream however did not come to fruition, and following the bloodless 1968 coup when the Baathist faction led by Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr came to power, the three stars were reinterpreted as representing the three themes of Baathist ideology, unity, freedom and socialism.

The 1968 coup did not settle the inherent instability that factionalism would bring to the Government, the Army and even within the Baathist Party itself over the next decade. During this time the man who would quite literally make his mark on the Iraqi flag, Saddam Hussein, a party strongman, began a consolidation of

power to himself. Slowly and steadily Saddam built his powerbase in the party and in the Army. A sense of urgency about this power bid was brought about in 1979 when al-Bakr, by then aged and feeble, began negotiations with the Baathists in Syria for a possible new pan-Arab union between the two states. Saddam was by then Vice President of Iraq, and the ailing Al Bakr's nominated successor. The negotiations had led to the suggestion that the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad would become deputy leader, and in effect al Bakr's successor, returning Saddam to obscurity from which he had appeared. Therefore on the 16th July 1979 before the anticipated union could be fulfilled, Saddam struck, forcing the sick al-Bakr to resign and hence formally assumed the presidency for himself.

On the 13th January 1991, on the eve of the Allied ultimatum to withdraw from Kuwait Saddam added the *takbir* in green between the stars¹². The addition was a political attempt by Saddam to galvanise Arab and Islamic public opinion on his side. By including the holy script of the flag he was conveying himself as ultimately standing up for Islamic values against American Imperialism rather than a regional strongman being forcibly removed from an illegally occupied sovereign state. There is a popular belief that the official specification of the *takbir* inscribed on the flag was to be in the President's own handwriting. Whilst no authoritative primary evidence is

Development of the Iraqi Flag 1963 -2008



1963-1991



1991-2004



2004-2008



2008 provisionally for One year

¹⁰ Boosted by a Baathist coup in Syria in April 1963

¹¹ Charles Tripp's *A History of Iraq* says (p. 174)

¹² It is possible that this was but one of a number of options suggested for ways of including the *takbir* on the flag. The Chairman of the Flag Institute has in his possession a very high quality Iraq flag with providence of it coming from the Republican Palace in Baghdad. In the flag the *takbir* is embroidered in gold in the red strip next to the hoist. A logical conclusion for its existence may be that of an alternative prototype.

directly available for this belief. It is certainly widely reported and believed. And the inelegant or untidy nature of the writing as it so often appears is certainly very reminiscent of handwriting. And the thought is certainly not contrary to Saddam's egotism or the cult of personality that was built around him.

Whether this theory was actually true or was merely an 'urban myth' was in many ways besides the point. It was what was perceived that was important, and there was a widespread belief that the inception was in Saddam's handwriting, so there was the fear that even after his departure Saddam was casting his shadow over the Iraqi people. Hence the provisional government was faced with the problem of how to expunge this 'Saddamist' memory from the flag. The inscription, as we said had been added by Saddam, but it could not simply be removed, as holy script itself was emotionally charged for many of the population, and its straight removal could have been interrupted as a direct attack on Islam itself. The first attempt, as we will see below was a total disaster, and so a second compromise was taken whereby the flag was retained but the inscription itself was re-written and officially defined in the more elegant Kufic script.

However pressure particularly from the Kurdish autonomous region, where Saddam's policies were at their most brutal, meant that even this amended design was considered divisive and unacceptable, and had produced an almost unique situation where a third of the country flew a different national flag to the one flown by the central government in the capital. As a result a commission has been set up to create a new flag acceptable to all, but in the mean time a 'quick fix' provisional change has been made, removing the green stars and in theory purging the flag of its Baathist symbolism.

The process may not be as easy as first thought. The initial plan had been that the flag would be a permanent new design, and indeed a number of designs had been tabled, but none of which was totally acceptable to all. History has also shown designing flags for Iraq is not as easy as it may appear, the country having a strange 'shadow side' to its flag history, with a number of false starts and failed designs littering its official vexillology.



The first of these still born flags was that used during the proposed Arab Union, a confederation of the two Hashemite Kingdoms of Jordan and Iraq, which existed in the final days of the kingdom.

ARTICLE 7a

The flag of the Union shall be in the following style and dimensions:

The length of the flag shall be twice its width, and shall be divided into three equal and parallel stripes the upper of which shall be black, the middle white and the lower green.

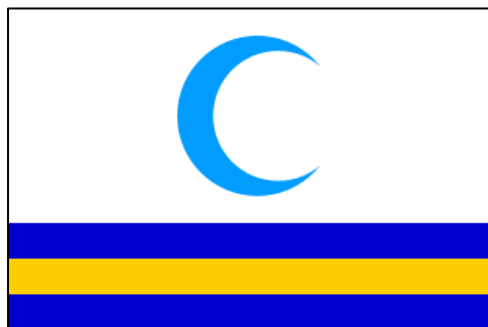
The flag shall wear a red equilateral triangle next to the mast, and the base of this triangle shall be equal to the width of the flag.

The pact to create this union was signed on the 14th February 1958. Confederation's constitution was adopted on the 19th March 1958 and contained a number of references to a Union flag. Article 7a described the flag whilst Article 7c states that it will be flown alongside the national flags of the two respective kingdoms. The union however was short lived, indeed the Union was one of the contributory factors that led to the 14th July revolution in Iraq. The flag perished along with the union on that day.

The second vexillological stillbirth came on 26 April 2004, when in the euphoria of the overthrow of the Saddam regime, the new US supported governing council approved a new national flag consisting of a pale blue crescent on a white background, with a yellow stripe between two blue stripes the bottom. The white was to symbolism peace, yellow for Kurdistan the crescent for Islam and the two blue stripes for the two main rivers of Iraq, the Tigris and Euphrates¹³. It is also left suitably vague as to whether the design was to be a permanent flag, or a transitional one, until an elected Iraqi parliament was established. For a 24 hour period the flag appeared on

¹³ See Kurdishmedia.com dated 26th April 2004

the BBC new graphics and then the criticisms started to come fast and furiously. Initially there was a dispute over whether the mainly self appointed Governing Council had the power to make such a decision in the first place¹⁴, but the design was finally given the killer blow when it was compared to the design of the Israeli national Flag. By the 27th April it was being burnt on the street of Fallujah. Certainly it is fair to say that the design did seem to have little relationship to any of Iraq's history, or its close neighbours¹⁵.



This vexillological ignorance was maybe best illustrated by the interview with designer, an Iraqi artist living in London, Rifat al Jadirji, who reportedly said "My brother¹⁶ just called me and asked me to design a flag on behalf of the IGC."¹⁷ As the criticism grew, within 24 hours firstly a revised design darkening the blue, and lessening the comparison with Israel, was circulated¹⁸. Then Massoud Barzani the president of the Governing Council conceded firstly that it was only a temporary design until an elected government was instituted, and when this did not solve the problem, finally it was conceded that the council did not have the authority, and the design had merely be a suggestion to open debate anyway.

Even the present adoption led to two stil-born designs appearing. The initial design presented to parliament had been one in which the three stars were replaced a single eight pointed green star around a yellow circle, (extremely reminiscent but not identical in form or meaning to the 'Sun of Mesopotamia' in the flag of the first republic). This single star would be set between the Takbir. However during the debate this was amended to the then present flag, but with the Takbir changed to yellow to represent the Kurds, and officially altering the meaning of the three stars to symbolize peace, tolerance and justice. During the debate this in turn was finally amended to the present form finally adopted on the 22nd January, and declared to be provisional for one year.



What will happen in a year's time will be of great interest not just to the Iraq people but to Vexillologists the world over. The safest bet might be to consider this article a 'work in progress' rather than a final word!

JTPH

Three Iraqi flags recently sold on ebay



Pre 1991 Naval Ensign?



Police Flag



Republican Guard

¹⁴ Aljazeera.net 28th April 2004

¹⁵ Some in fact did suggest it was the sort of design an 'ignorant westerner' might assume to be flag for a a Hollywood action film set in the middle east.

¹⁶ Nassir al-Chaderchi, the chairman of the IGC committee charged with choosing a new flag.

¹⁷ The Independent 27th April 2004

¹⁸ Kurdishmedia.com 30th April 2004

New Flags: Kosova



In what was one of the worst kept secrets of international diplomacy the Serbian autonomous province of Kosovo unilaterally declared independence on the 17th February 2008 as the Republic of Kosova.

The flag of the newly declared republic was something of a mystery right up to its unfurling on the afternoon of the declaration. As part of its negotiations for independence with the sponsoring powers, principally the USA and the EU, it had been agreed that the obvious notion of a variation on the Albanian national flag would be unacceptable. Hence a neutral design of stars and a map in white yellow and blue, possibility as a tribute to the sponsoring nations' flag. The design is reminiscent of the other nation in the region whose independence was sponsored by the EU and the USA, and who also need a flag of neutral design, namely Bosnia. Indeed one begins to wonder if a new branch in the great 'family of flag design' may have been born?

We are grateful to our friends from FOTW for the images of the design, and recognise they are of a provisional nature until exact specifications can be obtained.

[Kosovo will need more than a new flag](#)

Telegraph.co.uk - United Kingdom

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/opinion/main.jhtml?xml=/opinion/2008/02/19/do1902.xml>

Kosovo's new national flag, in thinly disguised tribute to the EU, is blue and yellow and festooned with stars. But few Kosovans seem very enthusiastic ...

[Kosovo Adopts a New Flag Filled with Unclear but European Imagery](#)

Balkan Travellers - Sofia, Bulgaria

<http://www.balkantravellers.com/en/read/article/377>

18 February 2008 | At the same session in which it declared Kosovo's independence yesterday, the Kosovo Parliament also picked the flag of the world's ...

Flags in the News

A round up of amusing, informative or interesting flag related news stories that have hit the headlines from around the world over the last quarter. Hit the links to read the report:

Armenia: [CHANGES IN "LAW ON FLAG OF RA"](#)

Panorama.am - Yerevan, Armenia

<http://www.panorama.am/en/society/2008/03/14/flag/>

According to the project it is offered to raise the Armenian flag from the left hand if there is another foreign flag, if the number of flags is odd number ...

Australia: [Groups call for removal of union-jack from Aussie flag](#)

Scopical - Sydney, NSW, Australia

http://www.scopical.com.au/articles/Tech_Media/2247/Groups_call_for_removal_of_union-jack_from_Aussie_flag

In the lead-up to Australia Day, there are now calls to remove the union jack from the Australian flag altogether, or for Australia to develop its own flag ...

Azerbaijan: [Azerbaijani Parliament Passes Draft Law on Hang of Foreign ...](#)

Trend News Agency - Baku, Azerbaijan

<http://news.trendaz.com/index.shtml?show=news&newsid=1141842&lang=EN>

I. Alizadeh / The Azerbaijani Parliament has passed the draft law which regulates the use of flags of foreign countries. The flags of foreign countries ...

China: [Adidas learns not to mess with China's flag](#)

CNN-IBN - New Delhi, India

<http://www.ibnlive.com/news/adidas-learns-not-to-mess-with-chinas-flag/60671-5.html>

The issue was first raised by the Hong Kong newspaper Mingpao, which pointed out that Adidas had violated China's flag law. The law forbids using the flag ...

Dominican Republic: [Dominicans honor their flag](#)

Dominican Today - Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

<http://www.dominicantoday.com/dr/local/2008/2/21/27101/Dominicans-honor-their-flag>

Schools, government agencies and other institutions took part in the numerous ceremonies held around the country to mark Dominican Flag Day. ...

Indonesia: [Morning Star flag ban stands, says Papua Governor](#)

Radio New Zealand International - Wellington, New Zealand

<http://www.rnzi.com/pages/news.php?op=read&id=37528>

The Cenderawasih Post reports that Barnabas Suebu says the ban on the use of flags like the Morning Star is in line with Papua's status as part of the ...

Iraq: [Kurds hoist reworked Iraqi flag](#)

BBC News - UK

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7238114.stm

The new Iraqi flag, purged of references to former leader Saddam Hussein, has been flown in the Kurdish region of Iraq for the first time. ...

Korea: [Korean national flags to get cultural asset honor](#)

Korea.net - South Korea

http://www.kois.go.kr/News/NewsView.asp?serial_no=20080110007

The flag has a red and blue yin-yang circle in the center of a white background that hold deep philosophical meaning. Older forms of the flag have a much ...

Korea: [Copy of 126-year-old Korean flag unearthed](#)

Korea.net - South Korea

http://www.kois.go.kr/news/news/newsView.asp?serial_no=20080229021&part=109&SearchDay=&page=1

A copy of the Korean national flag Taegeukgi, showing the oldest image of the flag from more than 120 years ago. Discovered in the National Archives of ...

New Zealand: [Maori flag seeks new places to fly](#)

New Zealand Herald - New Zealand

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/topic/story.cfm?c_id=252&objectid=10489516

By Yvonne Tahana Transit has refused to fly the flag on Auckland Harbour Bridge on Waitangi Day. Photo / Brett Phibbs If the Tino Rangatiratanga flag can't ...

Ukraine: [New flag of Ukraine will be hang in Maydan](#)

ForUm - Kiev,Ukraine

<http://en.for-ua.com/news/2008/01/23/100508.html>

In Kyiv since January 22, 2008 facades of state and communal institutions will be decorated with state flags permanently. According to the press office of ...

UK: [Christmas plea to dump new flag](#)

BBC News - UK

http://news.bbc.co.uk:80/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/tayside_and_central/7151969.stm

An Angus councillor has made a festive plea to his colleagues to dump plans to fly a new flag outside council buildings. Sandy West has sent all 15 members ...

UK: [Thieves take England flags again](#)

BBC News - UK

http://news.bbc.co.uk:80/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/south_of_scotland/7306307.stm

Persistent thieves are regularly making off with England flags at the border with Scotland, a council has warned. The A1 road crossing point between ...

USA: [The flag and the cross](#)

Baltimore Sun - United States

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/editorial/bal-ed.flag12mar12,0,5755966.story>

And, to his credit, Admiral Fowler also suspended the peculiar practice of dipping an American flag in front of a cross during Sunday services at chapel ...

USA: [Rare Revolutionary battle flags returning to US](#)

Daily Press - Newport News,VA,USA

<http://www.dailypress.com/news/local/williamsburg/dp-now-flag.1221,0,5361529.story>

The regimental flag of the Continental Army 2nd Light Dragoons, also known as Sheldon's Horse, was captured by British cavalry led by Banestre Tarleton in ...

Zimbabwe: [Shouldn't we re-think the national flag?](#)

Zimbabwe Guardian - London,England,UK

<http://www.talkzimbabwe.com/news/130/ARTICLE/1627/2008-02-14.html>

I WAS looking at our national flag recently. I always carry it to matches or to the bar when any national sport is on TV. I love the Zimbabwean flag, ...

Putting a face on flags: Biographies of Flag Institute personalities

Number 6: The Council Secretary: John Ford



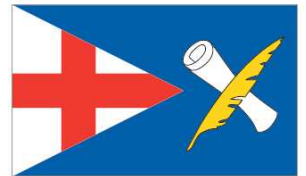
Let me tell you first about what I do in the Institute. I help to organise the meetings, preparing the agendas and minuting the proceedings.

I've always been fascinated by flags, ever since thumbing through the Observer's Book of Flags in the public library. I still have a well-worn first edition of that. Do I have any special interests? No, I don't think I have, all grist to the mill. Even a very poorly designed "house" flag of a well known builder of sheltered housing!

Did you know that you can use flag knowledge as a chat-up line? Well, it ensnared my wife, a Mexican, when I was able to describe the flag of

Mexico in detail to her on first meeting.

I pass the days as a town planner in a local authority, saying no to planning applications. The job's given me insight into the flying of flags as affected by the Advert Regulations, recently liberalised.



I've been a member of the Flag Institute for eons now, ever since sitting at the knee (metaphorically) of William Crampton who **was** the Institute. Since his untimely death, the Institute has evolved from its amateurish (and I mean that in the best possible way, in the original sense of the word) beginnings to a dynamic organisation emerging into the arena of public life.

STANDARD OF THE SEASON

President of Kenya 2002



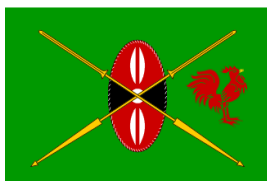
O how things can change in Politics.... A couple of years ago President Kibikati of Kenya was seen as the great light of democracy. Bringing change and enlightenment in his defeat of long term authoritarian President Moi. An act symbolised at his inauguration in December 2002, where the East African Standard described the politically charged flag of President Moi (green with a cockerel) was lowered and the new President's more neutral 'brilliant white' standard hoisted as its replacement.

However Kenyan Presidential standards are not quite as simple as was first made out, with a number of known variations always on hand....

Nevertheless looking at the examples below there does appear to be trend of development through the 'Governor General' type of many commonwealth countries just after independence to styles reflecting local enculturation and politicisation. (*Pakistan being another good example of this kind of development*).



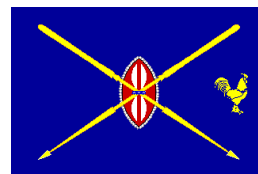
2003?



1980?



1978?



1970?



1963?

Flag Institute News

Dates for your diary

Spring Meeting: 18th May 2008: 10am to 4.30pm

Our Spring meeting will take place in the elegant and well-lit Kenworthy Hall of **St Mary's College**, Durham University. The general meeting will begin at 10 am on Saturday, 17 May, with coffee and welcome and will run to 4.30 pm .

St Mary's College, Elvet Hill Road, Durham DH1 3LR

Telephone: 0191 334 5719

Fax: 0191 334 5720

You can view and print out a map of **central Durham**, showing the major landmarks of the city centre and the university's buildings on their web site, where St Mary's College is marked as number '10'. You can view a 360 degree panoramic photograph of **Kenworthy Hall** on the university web site.

Your presentation

If you would like to present a talk at the meeting, please do contact the General Secretary, **Mike Kearsley**, for further information.

Accommodation

Limited **accommodation** is available on campus, bookable only through the General Secretary, **Mike Kearsley**

Tea, coffee and Lunch

the day rate for attendance at the spring meeting is £15, including coffee, tea and biscuits, available on arrival and in the afternoon break. An optional finger lunch, including tea/coffee is available at an additional cost of £7 per person.

Book now for the meeting

You can register for the meeting now, by **filling out the form** on our web site here. Once you have done this, please do add up the total cost of your choices for all your guests and then send a cheque for the total amount, made payable to the Flag Institute to the General Secretary, Flag Institute, 38 Hill Street, London W1J 5NS before 05 April 2008. It would be helpful if you could send a note of your name, any guests names and your choices with your cheque.

Last minute choice to attend the meeting

If you are unable to register and confirm your attendance at the meeting before 05 April, it will still be possible for you to join us, but we will be unable to make any accommodation arrangements for you.

There will be a council meeting on the evening of Friday 16 May in the Calvert Room, St Mary's College.

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE FLAG INSTITUTE

The Flag Institute's postal address is:
The Flag Institute, 38 Hill Street, Mayfair, London W1J 5NS.

The William Crampton Library's postal address is:
The Flag Institute, Room 16, Hull Business Centre, Guildhall Road, Hull HU1 1HJ

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