

红领巾国旗教育

王延风

(对话呈现)

我今年八十一岁。从上世纪六十年代初开始从事少先队工作至今62年。曾担任北京市少先队总辅导员及北京少先队工作学会副会长。大家看到我胸前的红领巾，这是中国少年先锋队队员的标志。因为我是少先队工作者，所以也佩戴红领巾。很高兴能参加“国旗教育”世界旗帜文明对话。结合我的工作实践，谈谈《红领巾国旗教育》。

一、中国少年先锋队红领巾教育是中华人民共和国国旗教育的组成部分（图1）

Red Scarf National Flag Education

WANG Yanfeng

(Dialogue Presentation)

I am 81 years old this year. I have been engaged in the work of the Young Pioneers for 62 years—since the early 1960s. I have served as the Chief Counselor of Beijing Young Pioneers and Vice President of Beijing Young Pioneers Work Association. You can see the red scarf on my chest, which is a symbol of Chinese Young Pioneers. Because I engage with Young Pioneers, I also wear a red scarf. I am so happy to participate in ICV 30's themed dialogue on Flag Education. Based on my practical work, I would like to discuss three aspects of Red Scarf flag education.

Firstly, the Red Scarf education of the Chinese Young Pioneers is an integral part of flag education in the People's Republic of China (fig. 1)



图 1. 少先队员挥舞着他们组织的旗帜。

Figure 1. Young Pioneers fly the flag of their organization.

“中国少年先锋队”（简称少先队），是6—14岁中国少年儿童组成的群众组织，全国共有少先队员11480.7万名，是世界上最大的少年儿童组织。少先队组织文化同样是透过系列的象征元素，使少先队员认同少先队的价值取向，并深植在思维之中。

少先队赋予红领巾两个象征意义，其中第一个是“它代表红旗的一角”。那么，这里“红旗”所指为何？这里的“红旗”，是指我们国家具有标志性意义的红旗，包括：中国共产党党旗、中华人民共和国国旗、中国人民解放军军旗、中国共产主义青年团团旗、中国少年先锋队队旗，五面红旗（图2）。每一面红旗都具有鲜明的形象，富有深刻的内涵。



图2. a. 中国共产党，b. 中国国旗，c. 中国人民解放军，d. 中国共产主义青年团，e. 少年先锋队。

Figure 2. a. The Communist Party of China, b. China, c. The People's Liberation Army, d. The Communist Youth League of China, e. The Young Pioneers.

我认为，红领巾教育的第一要点是五面红旗教育，因为它代表五面红旗的一角。从认识旗面开始，告诉队员每面红旗的神圣意义，从而懂得胸前红旗一角的光荣。

我认为，每一面红旗的教育，都包含红领巾教育。红领巾代表红旗的一角，意味着它是红旗的一部分。尊重和热爱高扬招展的红旗，必须从尊重、热爱胸前的红领巾做起。所以，红领巾教育是国旗教育的组成部分。训练规范佩戴“红旗一角”，熏陶队员触景生情，达到“领

The Young Pioneers of China (referred to as the Young Pioneers) is a mass organization composed of children aged 6 to 14 in China. There are 115 million Young Pioneers nationwide, making it the largest youth organization in the world. Cultural aspects within the Young Pioneers organization aim to instill values and beliefs through a series of symbolic elements that resonate with its members.

The Red Scarf carries two symbolic meanings, one being that it represents a corner of the red flag. So, what does this “red flag” refer to? The “red flag” here refers to the five iconic red flags of our country: the party flag of the Communist Party of China, the national flag of the People's Republic of China, the military flag of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the youth league flag of the Communist Youth League of China, and the flag of Young Pioneers (fig. 2). Each red flag has a distinct image and profound meaning.

I believe that education on these five red flags is crucial in Red Scarf education because it represents a part of each red scarf. Starting from understanding each of these flags, we can teach members about their sacred significance and help them understand the glory behind wearing a red scarf.

I believe that educating about each red flag encompasses Red Scarf education as well. The Red Scarf represents a part of these flags and signifies its inclusion within them. Respecting and loving red flags must start with respecting and loving one's own Red Scarf worn on the chest. Therefore, Red Scarf education is an integral part of national flag education. Training members to properly wear this “corner” or symbol will inspire emotional connections when they see it fluttering in front while keeping all red flags or

巾飘胸前，五旗在心间”的效果。这其中必然包括“领巾飘胸前，国旗在心间”（图3）。

二、中国少年先锋队引领队员从小养成尊重国旗爱护国旗的意识与习惯

我曾经看到一个报道，一名胸前飘扬着红领巾的小学生

走在路上，听到旁边图书馆大院响起升国旗仪式的国歌，他立即停下匆忙的脚步，面对大院里的国旗杆，肃然站立，右手高举头上，敬起少先队礼，直到国歌结束！由此，我高度赞扬这名少先队员所在的学校，培育了孩子们尊重国旗、热爱国旗真挚的情感意识和良好的行为习惯。

中国少先队的重要责任之一是，着力引导少年儿童从小热爱在中国共产党领导下的社会主义祖国，培养少年儿童爱国主义的朴素情感。少年儿童对国家的朴素情感不是与生俱来的，而是通过各种影响因素不断地熏陶、感染的结果。国旗教育就是扣好时代新人的第一颗“尊重国旗、热爱国家”的扣子。

面对6—14岁少年儿童进行国旗教育，我们认为需要贯彻下面三大原则：

1.循序渐进的原则。这个年龄跨度，随着年龄的增长和认知的发展，对国旗的理解与情感会呈现出阶段性特点。因此，少先队组织实施国旗教育，须由低到高，由浅入深，由具体形象到抽象理性。



图 3. 少先队员挥舞国旗。

Figure 3. Young Pioneers wave the national flag.

the national flag in their hearts (fig. 3).

Secondly, the Young Pioneers of China lead members to develop the awareness and habit of respecting and cherishing the national flag from an early age

I once saw a news report where a primary school student wearing a Red Scarf was walking down the street when he heard our national anthem playing in a nearby library courtyard during a raising ceremony for our national flag. Immediately, he stopped his hurried steps, faced towards where there was a pole holding up our national flag inside that courtyard area, and with solemnity stood upright while lifting his right hand above his head performing the Young Pioneers salute until the ceremony ended! I highly commend the Young Pioneers school for cultivating children's sincere emotional awareness and good behavior in respecting and loving the national flag.

One of the important responsibilities of Young Pioneers is to guide children from an early age to love the socialist motherland under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and cultivate children's simple feelings of patriotism. Children's feelings towards the country are not innate, but the result of continuous edification and infection through various influencing factors. National flag education is to fasten the first button of “respect the national flag and love the country” for new people of this era.

To carry out national flag education for children aged 6–14, we believe that the following three principles need to be implemented:

1. The principle of gradual progress. At this age, with the growth in cognitive development, the understanding and emotion of the national flag will show phased characteristics. Therefore, the Young Pioneers organization and implementation of national flag education must be from low to high, from easy to hard, from concrete images to abstract rationality.

2.寓教于乐的原则。要善于应用具有时代特色的手段，打造队员们喜闻乐见、充满情趣、乐于接受的熏陶、感染方式，使国旗教育形式多样，有趣有意，成为快乐的国旗教育。

3.自主实践的原则。除必要的讲授和训练之外，我们更多的是指导帮助队员们采用参与式、互动式、体验式的方法，开展自主探究、动手实操、行为养成等实践活动，以此不断提升尊重国旗的朴素情感，逐渐养成爱护国旗的行为习惯。

三、中国少年先锋队“领巾飘胸前，国旗在心间”主题系列教育活动范例

少先队“领巾飘胸前，国旗在心间”系列教育活动，包括“认知、情感、行为”三大部分内容：

1.认知—学习遵爱国旗的必修知识。

告诉队员：中华人民共和国国旗是中华人民共和国的象征和标志。我们每个少先队员,都要尊重和爱护国旗。

告诉队员：我们的国旗是“五星红旗”。红旗象征革命胜利；五颗黄色五角星，象征中国共产党领导下的中国革命人民大团结。

告诉队员：1949年10月1日毛泽东主席亲手按动电钮,新中国第一面五星红旗在天安门广场冉冉升起。那一天是中华人民共和国开国大典（图4）。



图4. 1949年10月1日，毛主席宣布中华人民共和国成立。

Figure 4. Chairman Mao proclaims the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.

2. The principle of edutainment. It is necessary to be good at applying the means with the characteristics of the times, creating the edification and infection methods that Young Pioneers are happy to hear, full of interest and willing to accept, to make national flag education in its various forms interesting, intentional, and entertaining.

3. The principle of autonomous practice. In addition to the necessary teaching and training, we guide and help team members adopt participatory, interactive, and experiential methods to carry out practical activities such as independent exploration, hands-on practice and behavior cultivation, so as to continuously enhance the simple emotion of respecting the national flag and gradually develop the habit of caring for the national flag.

Thirdly, the Young Pioneers' "scarf floating on the chest, the national flag in the heart" series of educational activities has three major components

The components of the educational activities are cognition, emotion, and behavior.

1. Cognition—Learn the compulsory knowledge of complying with the national flag.

Tell the Young Pioneers that the national flag is the symbol of China. Each of us should respect and care for our national flag.

Tell the Young Pioneers that our national flag is the "Five-starred Red Flag". The red flag symbolizes the victory of the revolution; the five yellow stars symbolize the great unity of the Chinese revolutionary people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Tell the Young Pioneers how Chairman Mao pressed the button on October 1, 1949, to raise the first national flag of China raised at Tiananmen Square. That day marked the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China (fig. 4).

告诉队员：不得升挂或使用破损、污损、褪色及不合规格的国旗，不得倒挂、倒插或以其他有损国旗尊严的方式升挂、使用国旗。不得随意丢弃国旗。破损、污损、褪色或者不合规格的国旗应当按照国家有关规定收回、处置。

指导少先队小队进行“认识中国地图”活动。从而知道我国共有34个省、自治区、直辖市。其中23个省(包括台湾省)、5个自治区、4个直辖市，另有2个特别行政区。首都北京。知道祖国的每一寸土地都不能少(图5)。



图 5. 少先队员组成了一幅中国地图。

Figure 5. Young Pioneers form a map of China.

指导少先队小队进行“地球仪上认祖国”活动。从而知道我们的祖国在亚洲，我们的陆地邻国有14个，隔海相望的国家有6个。

2.情感—培养遵爱国旗的朴素情感。

有效激发少先队员对国旗的遵爱之情，北京市学校少先队开展了多种体验活动。

许多学校低年级少先队小队，组织动手操作美工活动“绘画或剪贴国旗小比赛”，看谁的作品好。许多学校组织低年级孩子，仔细看一看国旗，亲手摸一摸国旗，小脸贴一贴国旗。激发对国旗的亲情。

北京市教委号召全市学校，在孩子进入高年级后，亲临现场观看天安门广场升国旗仪式。让队员们亲身感受举国瞩目的那份庄严、振奋、昂扬、豪迈。

Tell the Young Pioneers not to display or use damaged, defaced, faded, or substandard national flags; not to fly the flag upside-down or in other ways that undermine the dignity of the national flag. The flag must not be discarded at will. Damaged, defaced, faded, or substandard national flags should be recovered and disposed of in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State.

Guide the Young Pioneers to carry out “Know of the map of China” activities. Thus we learn that there are 34 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in China. There are 23 provinces (including Taiwan Province), 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government, and 2 special administrative regions. The capital is Beijing. Knowing every inch of the motherland is vitally important (fig. 5).

Guide the Young Pioneers to carry out the activity of “Recognizing the motherland on the globe”. Thus we know that our motherland is in Asia; we have 14 neighboring countries on land and 6 countries across the sea.

2. Emotion—Cultivate simple feelings of loving the national flag.

To effectively stimulate the Young Pioneers’ love for the national flag, the Young Pioneers of Beijing Schools carry out a variety of experiential activities.

Many schools organize hands-on art activities for the Young Pioneers in the lower grades, such as “painting or cutting the national flag competition” to see who has the best work. Many schools organize children to take a closer look at the national flag, touch the flag with their hands, and put their faces against the flag to stimulate their affection for the national flag.

The Beijing Municipal Commission of Education has called on schools across the city to watch the national flag-raising ceremony in Tiananmen Square as children enter their senior grades, to have them personally feel the solemnity, excitement, and high-spirits, and heroism that attracts national attention.

有条件的学校组织队员参与重大文体活动，多数学校组织队员们观看大型国际赛事直播。看到赛场奏响中华人民共和国国歌，升起五星红旗，我们的冠军运动员眼含热泪，注视国旗，高唱国歌。让队员们去探究金牌背后的故事，懂得五星红旗是怎样升起在国际赛场，懂得什么是国家荣誉。

许多学校组织队员观看中国航天员太空出舱活动。看到航天员手举五星红旗在太空挥动，向全国人民，向全世界人民问候。让队员们探究至今能有几个国家可以在太空展示国旗？让队员们了解中国现代科技的巨大进步。

3.行为—养成遵爱国旗的优良行为。

一学期20周，学校每周举行升国旗仪式。这是富有实效的养成教育过程。每周升旗仪式，全体少先队员整齐列队，面向国旗，奏唱国歌，庄严行礼。为了增强升国旗仪式的庄重性、感染力，学校少先队做好以下工作：

选拔、训练本校升旗手，组建学校国旗班；

训练全校队员规范佩戴红领巾，领巾飘胸前，国旗在心头（图6）；

训练全校队员端庄的立正姿态、规范的少先队敬礼，尊重国旗；

训练全校队员唱国歌，体验振奋中华民族精神的铿锵旋律。



图6. 少先队员佩戴红领巾，敬仰国旗。

Figure 6. Young Pioneers wear the red scarf and honor the national flag.

Qualified schools organize players to participate in major cultural and sports activities, and most schools have them watch live broadcasts of large-scale international events. Seeing the national anthem of the People's Republic of China played in the arena and the five-star red flag raised, our champion athletes stare at the national flag with tears in their eyes and sing the national anthem. Team members explore the story behind the gold medal, understand how the five-star red flag is raised in the international arena, and understand the national honor.

Many schools organized team members to watch Chinese astronauts go into space., to see the astronauts waving the five-star red flag in space, greeting the people of the country and the people of the world. We ask the team to find out how many countries have been allowed to display their flags in space. They understand the great progress of modern science and technology in China.

3. Behavior—Develop the habit of loving the national flag.

Schools hold a flag-raising ceremony every week for 20 weeks of the semester. This is an effective process of nurturing education. Every week, when the flag-raising ceremony begins, all the Young Pioneers lined up neatly, facing the national flag, sing the national anthem and give a solemn salute. In order to enhance the character and appeal of the national flag raising ceremony, the school Young Pioneers do the following work:

Select and train the school's flag-raisers, and set up the school's national flag class;

Train all the members of the school to wear a red scarf, the scarf floating on the chest, the national flag in the heart (fig. 6);

Train the members of the whole school to stand at attention in a dignified manner, salute the Young Pioneers and respect the national flag;

Train all students to sing the national anthem and experience the sonorous melody that lifts up the spirit of the Chinese nation.

以上学校少先队的经常性工作，成为养成遵爱国旗朴素情感和优良行为的有效途径。北京育才学校等很多中小学，组建了国旗护卫队，使学校升旗仪式更加规范庄重。很多小学在中高年级队员中开展“争当升旗手”活动，小升旗手都是遵爱国旗小标兵。

“领巾飘胸前，五旗在心间”系列教育体验活动，国旗教育和升旗仪式是重点。不仅是落实国旗法、爱国主义教育法等法规要求，也是少先队组织教育，增强少先队员光荣感的生动载体（图7）。

我愿与广大少先队工作者一道，参与更多国际化、学术化交流互动，推动中国少先队国旗教育事业取得更大成绩。

The regular work of the Young Pioneers in these schools has become an effective way to develop simple feelings and good behavior in accordance with the national flag. Many primary and secondary schools, such as Beijing Yucai School, have set up national flag guards to make the flag-raising ceremony more standardized and solemn. Many primary schools have the middle and senior grades carry out the “fight for the flag-raiser” activities, younger flag-raisers are role models for honoring the national flag.

The activities of the educational experience series “Scarf Floating on Chest, Red Flags in the Heart” focuses on national flag education and flag-raising ceremonies. It is not only the implementation of the National Flag Law, patriotic education law, and other regulations, but also a vivid method for the Young Pioneers to organize education and enhance their pride (fig. 7).

I am eager to work with many groups of Young Pioneers to participate in more international and academic exchanges and interactions, and promote China’s Young Pioneers national flag education cause to achieve greater achievements.



图 7. 少先队员向国旗敬礼。 Figure 7. Young Pioneers salute the national flag.

关于作者

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从上世纪六十年代初开始从事少先队工作至今62年。曾担任北京市少先队总辅导员及北京少先队工作学会副会长。现任中国少年儿童发展服务中心顾问，北京市少先队荣誉总辅导员。原北京市少先队总辅导员，北京少先队工作学会副会长。

他曾担任庆祝中华人民共和国成立五十周年首都大阅兵式少先队方队总教练、天安门广场人民英雄纪念碑少先队先锋岗总教练。他曾荣获“国家一级星火勋章”、“全国少先队工作突出贡献证书”、中国青少年社会教育终身成就奖“银杏奖”等荣誉。

About the Author

WANG Yanfeng

Wang Yanfeng has been engaged in the work of the Young Pioneers since the early 1960s—62 years so far. He currently serves as an advisor to the China Youth Development Service Center and the Honorary Chief Counselor of the Young Pioneers in Beijing. He was formerly the Chief Counselor of the Young Pioneers in Beijing and the Vice President of the Beijing Young Pioneers Work Society.

He served as the chief coach of the Young Pioneers formation in the mass parade in the capital to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the chief coach of the Young Pioneers Vanguard Post at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square. He has been awarded the “National First-class Star and Torch Medal”, the “Certificate of Outstanding Contribution to the National Young Pioneers Work”, and the “Ginkgo Award” for Lifetime Achievement in China's Social Education for Teenagers, among other honors.

