

ICV1至30研究成果

泽利科海默尔

摘要

本文介绍了自1965年以来，每隔两年在全球各地举办的30届旗帜学大会（ICV）。分析了历届ICV所发表论文的主题分类和特性，并把这些论文分为15类旗帜学研究。这些类别是通过累积已发表的论文本身所涵盖的主题来定义的，提供了该学科研究的多功能性的衡量标准。ICV论文是旗帜学研究的最高峰，构成了受人尊敬的全球旗帜学知识体系，成为今天和未来旗帜学家的学术数据宝库和进一步研究的基础。

这篇论文是作者努力收集和整理的ICV成果，并将其发布在FIAV网站上，供所有旗帜学家访问。

Our First 30 ICVs and Their Proceedings

Željko HEIMER

Abstract

This paper explores the 30 International Congresses of Vexillology (ICVs) held in various locations around the globe under FIAV sponsorship every other year since 1965 and analyzes the proceedings produced after these congresses. The papers presented at ICVs and published in their proceedings probably represent the highest peak of published vexillological research and constitute a respectable body of global vexillological knowledge and a trove of scholarly data for vexillologists of today and tomorrow upon which to base further research.

The paper analyzes the ICVs by number of participants, participating countries, and represented continents, providing an indication of the state of development of vexillology as a discipline world-wide. The published papers are analyzed by total volume (number of pages), number of papers, and languages used. The authors of papers are also considered by number of papers, pages, and participation in the ICVs. The papers published are sorted into 15 categories of vexillological research—the categories were defined by cumulating the topics covered by the published papers themselves, providing a measure of the versatility of research in the discipline.

The paper is a result of an effort to gather and digitalize ICV proceedings and publishing them on the FIAV website for all vexillologists to access them.

介绍

1965年9月，一些旗帜学者在荷兰默伊德贝赫的西尔克斯马家族后院聚会。他们是各自国家活跃了几年的旗帜学者，第一届国际旗帜学大会就此诞生。他们有一个伟大的愿景：创建一个有组织的学术学科，一门研究或一门科学。如果你愿意的话，可称为旗帜学，即系统的旗帜学大会，以及一个领导新学科的国际管理机构。60年后，人们试图通过一个可能的视角来展示旗帜作为学科所取得的成就。我敢说，那些聚集在荷兰小镇上的人，带着他们所有的宏伟幻想和希望，也不可能想象他们所种植的种子会多么成功。

在接下来的60年里，我们在全球各地聚集了30次，每隔一年一次，我们在这个领域经历了一些艰难的困难时期，我们失去了我们的创始人，但他们设法培养了几代人来追随和继续他们的梦想。来自三大洲六个国家的小团体成长为遍布世界各地的数百名研究人员。1969年在波士顿举行的第三届大会上，12个旗帜学组织建立了国际旗帜学协会联合会（FIAV），FIAV成员现在发展到70个以上，代表了除南极洲以外的全球所有大陆。在这个过程中，一些组织以这样或那样的方式离开了联合会。FIAV目前有来自6大洲35个国家的52名成员。我们相信，我们还有研究和发展的空间，让我们看看我们已经做了什么。

Introduction

Two dozen people met in the back yard of the Sierksma family home in Muiderberg, the Netherlands, in September 1965, constituting the First International Congress of Vexillology and gathering flag scholars who were already active some years individually in their countries. They had a great vision of creating an organized scholarly discipline—a study or a science, if you wish—of vexillology, of a series of vexillological congresses, and of an international governing body to lead the new science. 60 years later, it is attempted here to provide a glance into what we accomplished as a scientific community though one possible lens—an analysis of proceedings and papers published as a result of these congresses. I dare say that the folks gathered in that Dutch town, with all their grand visions and hopes, could not have expected and could not envision how successful would be the seed they planted.

In the six decades that followed we have gathered 30 times, all around the globe, every other year, we have endured some difficult times within the field, we have lost our founders, but they managed to cultivate generations to follow and continue their dream. A small group from half a dozen countries from 3 continents grew into hundreds of researchers in every corner of the world. The initial 12 organizations that established International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) at the 3rd congress in Boston in 1969, grew into more than 70, representing every continent of the globe except Antarctica. Some of them outlived their time and left the Federation one way or another, so FIAV currently counts 52 members from 35 countries from 6 continents. We are confident that there is yet room to grow and flags to research, but let us look what we have done.

收集程序

按照学术惯例，每次ICV将产生一批高水平的学术论文。有的是作为出版物，有的是在旗帜学期刊发表，还有的在网站公开发布。虽然这一点从一开始就被理解了，但由于各种原因，出版旗帜学论文是不容易的。即使在今天，ICV的组织团队仍然发现，整理大会论文是最困难的任务。通常，大会组织者需要几年时间来编辑会议记录，因此到目前为止，会议记录只发布到第27届ICV。在这个过程中，一些论文丢失了，特别是在早期的年份。除了它们的标题，我们几乎没有别的东西。

近年来，一批人做出了很多努力来挖掘论文，通常是多年前的手稿和草稿。之前和现在的FIAV成员做出了巨大的共同努力，不断从FIAV网站，向全球一般社区和新兴的旗帜学家提供之前ICV论文的扫描或电子文件。我很荣幸地宣布，这项任务现在即将完成。这并不是一项简单的工作，它涉及到几个截然不同和复杂的步骤。一是获得过去演讲论文的副本，二是将它们数字化，三是使它们具有电子可读性，四是在FIAV服务器上设置它们，使互联网客户能够使用它们。你试着想象一下，很难找到有半个世纪历史的论文。这些论文没有保存在一般国家图书馆里，没有吸引力，不足以在二手书店转售，而且经常在旗帜学家去世后从私人图书馆丢弃。我们很幸运地发现，其中一些内容今天保存在一个原件中，更多保存在戒备严密的资深旗帜学家图书馆中。他们不愿让这些书在这个过程中受到伤害，你会感到惊讶吗？

Gathering Proceedings

In accordance with scholarly customs, each International Congress of Vexillology is expected to produce a body of high-level academic papers gathered in a report or a book of “proceedings”, either as a single-volume publication, a series of papers in vexillological journals, or, in later times, as a publicly available on-line collection of individual papers in electronic form. While this was understood from the very beginning, for various reasons it was not always easy to produce such a publication. Even today, teams organizing an ICV find it is the most difficult task asked of them: to complete the congress work by publishing proceedings—often long after the event has closed and the venue’s flags are furled.

Many officers of FIAV and other enthusiasts of organized vexillology spent much effort to see papers published, often years after the event, but alas, on a few occasions some of the papers were lost and we have hardly anything but their title. Others have made much effort in recent years to dig up papers, often from manuscripts and drafts created years ago. Finally, a great joint effort of the vexillological community in recent years, led by the previous and current FIAV boards, aimed to post scans or electronic versions of past congress papers on the FIAV website available to the general community and vexillologists worldwide. I have the pleasure and honor to announce that this task is now nearly finished. It was a difficult feat, involving several quite distinct and convoluted activities. One was to obtain copies of past proceedings; another was to get them digitized—a process often involving cutting the spines off original hardcopies. Yet another was to make them electronically readable (optical character recognition in the appropriate language) and to set them up on the FIAV server and make them available on-line. You may imagine how difficult it is to find 50-year-old proceedings that are not preserved in general national libraries, that are not attractive enough to be resold in secondhand bookstores, and that are often discarded from private libraries after the death of vexillologists. We were lucky to find some of these that are probably preserved in a single original copy today or at most a handful copies in zealously guarded libraries of veteran vexillologists. Would you be surprised that they were reluctant to risk harm to these books in the process?

另一项重要的任务是尊重版权，并获得发表这些论文的法律许可。也就是说，印刷论文集的组织通常不是FIAV成员，而是ICV共同组织者。他们在大会结束后对研究旗帜学没有兴趣，而且多年前已经与他们失去了联系。然而，到目前为止，FIAV获得了过去论文出版商的同意，在线发布所有的论文，旗帜研究中心（FRC）以这种方式在旗帜公报上发表论文。不幸的是，这意味着来自五届ICV的论文目前还不公开。我相信，这只是一个暂时的挫折，FRC最终将批准使用这些文件。

今天世界上没有任何类似的收藏可以保存整个ICV论文集，目前发布在FIAV网站上的收藏是唯一接近理想的收藏。它是几年前由史蒂夫·a·诺尔顿创立的，他对FIAV“没有耐心”提供这些文件，所以他开始扫描和收集一个网站上的文件（并获得许可）。

最终，在FIAV理事会精心准备以确保FIAV网站能够处理它之后，史蒂夫逐渐将他的收藏搬到了那里。在FIAV理事会的帮助下，他继续填补空白。埃米尔·德雷尔博士的私人图书馆很有用，如果为FIAV成员，他愿意扫描一些。泰德·凯提供了几个印刷和数字形式的论文记录，而伊恩·萨姆纳在旗帜研究所的威廉·克兰普顿图书馆做了巨大的努力，提供在英国举办ICV的论文记录。其他几位经验丰富的旗帜学家随时帮助他们在线准备了论文集，并为本文提供了其他必要的数字，尤其是阿尔斯·布罗泽克、米歇尔·卢潘特、詹姆斯·克罗夫特等等。我很高兴地强调一下，我在研究这个问题上所联系的所有那些人，都是非常乐于提供帮助的人。

Another important task was to respect copyrights and obtain legal permission to distribute these papers. Namely, the organizations that printed proceedings books were often not FIAV members but co-organizers, who had little interest in pursuing vexillology after the event, and with whom the vexillological community had lost contact many years ago. Nevertheless, so far FIAV has obtained consent from all publishers of past proceedings to distribute the papers on-line, except from the Flag Research Center (FRC) for use of papers published in the *Flag Bulletin* in that way. Unfortunately, this means that papers from five congresses are not currently publicly available. I'm convinced that this is only a temporary setback and that the FRC will grant the use of these papers eventually.

I believe that there is no similar collection today anywhere in the world that would hold the entire body of ICV proceedings, and that the collection currently posted on the FIAV website is the only one that approaches that ideal. It was started several years ago by Steven A. Knowlton, who was "impatient" for FIAV to make these available, so he started scanning and gathering papers from ICVs (and getting permissions) on a website run on his own on a public web hosting service.

Eventually, and after much preparation by the FIAV board to assure that the FIAV website could handle it, Steve gradually moved his collection there, and with help of the FIAV board, he continued to fill in the gaps. The private library of Dr. Emil Dreyer was of much use and he was willing to scan some of it for us. Ted Kaye provided several proceedings in print and digital form, while Ian Sumner made a great effort at the Flag Institute's William Crampton Library to provide papers of proceedings from congresses held in the UK. Several other veteran vexillologists readily helped in preparing the proceedings online and providing other data necessary for this paper, notably Aleš Brožek, Michel Lupant, James Croft, and many more. I'm pleased to highlight how all those I contacted in pursuing this issue were devoted and eager to help.

It has been easier with more recent proceedings. These were already produced in digital format, or they had been in digital form ready for printing, which was easily transferred to an appropriate format. The copyright for these were held by active FIAV

最近的程序更容易了。这些已经以数字格式生产，或者它们已经以数字形式准备打印，这很容易转移到一个适当的格式。

这些文件的版权由活跃的FIAV成员组织持有，他们准备提供FIAV使用这些材料的许可，他们经常在自己的网站上免费提供这些文件。毕竟，通过前FIAV秘书长查尔斯·西班牙的努力，FIAV章程被修改了，以确保所有未来的ICV论文都将以这样的方式提供给FIAV。从第29届ICV开始，大会组织者应授权FIAV提供在线版本的论文。

世界旗帜学大会

在1965年举行第一次ICV之后，随后的大会进入奇数年。直到COVID-19大流行，迫使计划于2021年在卢布尔雅那举行的ICV 29会议推迟到2022年，从而将后来的大会转移到偶数年（表1）。

旗帜学的先人们采用一个不成文的原则，似乎是在大多数组织所在的欧洲和欧洲以外的其他大陆之间交替举办大会。从ICV的地点和名单来看，这一原则并没有被严格遵守，只是被认为是一个指导方针。因此，欧洲举行了17次大会，其他地方举行了13次。同样，看看这30个地点，在每个大陆都举行了大会，今年终于到达了亚洲大陆（图1）。

通过论文参与者名单、宣传册或其他会议材料中的列表，或由个人保存的表格，总结参与者数量和来自国家的数据（表2）。这里提供的参加人数包括名录中列出的陪同人员，因为

member organizations who were willing to provide permissions for use of these materials by FIAV—they often already provided these files freely on their own websites. And after all, through the efforts of previous FIAV Secretary-General Charles Spain, the *FIAV Constitution* was changed to ensure that all future proceedings would be made available to FIAV in such manner: “Art. 28 b) Beginning with the 29th International Congress of Vexillology, Congress organizers shall grant a license to FIAV to provide an online version of the Proceedings. Amended August 8, 2017, by the 25th Session of the General Assembly held during the 27th International Congress at London, England, United Kingdom.”

International Congresses of Vexillology

After first ICV was held in 1965, subsequent congresses followed in odd-numbered years until the COVID-19 pandemic forced postponement of ICV 29, planned for Ljubljana from 2021 to 2022, and thus moving later congresses to even-numbered years (table 1).

An unwritten principle adopted by the forefathers of vexillology seems to have been to alternate congresses, between Europe, where majority of organizations were located, and outside Europe on other continents. Looking at the list of congress locations, this principle was not strictly followed, so it seems a guideline only. Circumstances and the presence of willing organizers dictated that occasionally two subsequent congresses would happen in Europe, but the alternating pattern was soon re-established. Thus, 17 congresses have been held in Europe and 13 elsewhere. Again, looking at the 30 locations, congresses have been held on every inhabited continent, finally reaching mainland Asia this year (fig. 1).

By using lists of participants published in some proceedings, lists in program booklets or other congress materials, or otherwise preserved by individual vexillologists, I constructed a table providing data on number of participants and countries where they came from (table 2). The number of participants provided here includes “companions” (accompanying persons)

第 30 届国际旗帜学大会学术论文集，中国北京，2024 年 8 月

一些特别是早期大会的名单没有表明其地位。参与者的名单排除了那些支持却未能出席的登记人。

参与人数最少的是ICV 3 波士顿，只有30名参与者参加（随后ICV 30只有26人，开幕式和第一天演讲有300名学校升旗手参加）；大多数大会的出席人数在50到100人之间，有12届大会人数更多，有6届超过140人参加。迄今为止规模最大的ICV 24华盛顿，有185名与会者。

ICV#	举办城市	日期	组织者
1	 荷兰默伊德贝赫	1965 年 9 月 4 日至 5 日	荷兰旗帜学与纹章学基金会
2	 苏黎世瑞士	1967 年 9 月 1 日到 3 日	苏黎世纹章学家行会，瑞士旗帜与旗帜学协会
3	 美国波士顿	1969 年 9 月 5 日至 7 日	加拿大旗帜研究中心，加拿大纹章学会，北美旗帜学协会、美国旗帜基金会，波士顿大学社会科学系圣马利亚诺理工学院旗帜学系
4	 意大利都灵	1971 年 6 月 24 日至 27 日	旗帜研究所
5	 英国伦敦	1973 年 9 月 13 日至 18 日	旗帜研究所
6	 荷兰艾瑟尔湖	1975 年 4 月 16 日至 20 日	旗帜学与纹章学基金会
7	 华盛顿美国	1977 年 6 月 10 日至 14 日	旗帜研究中心，北美旗帜学协会
8	 奥地利维也纳	1979 年 6 月 26 日至 29 日	奥地利军事历史学会
9	 加拿大渥太华	1981 年 8 月 24 日至 28 日	加拿大旗帜研究中心，加拿大纹章学会，北美旗帜学协会
10	 英国牛津	1983 年 9 月 25 日至 30 日	纹章学会旗帜分会
11	 西班牙马德里	1985 年 5 月 26 日至 31 日	西班牙旗帜学协会
12	 美国旧金山	1987 年 8 月 12 日至 16 日	旗帜研究中心，北美旗帜学协会
13	 澳大利亚墨尔本	1989 年 9 月 24 日至 29 日	澳大利亚旗帜学会
14	 西班牙巴塞罗那	1991 年 6 月 30 日至 7 月 5 日	加泰罗尼亚旗帜学协会
15	 瑞士苏黎世	1993 年 8 月 23 日至 27 日	瑞士旗帜学协会，瑞士旗帜学学会
16	 波兰华沙	1995 年 7 月 1 日至 5 日	地球旗帜中心，旗帜设计中心，波兰旗帜学会
17	 南非开普敦	1997 年 8 月 10 日至 16 日	南部非洲旗帜学协会
18	 加拿大维多利亚	1999 年 7 月 28 日至 8 月 2 日	加拿大旗帜协会，北美旗帜学协会
19	 美国纽约	2001 年 7 月 23 日至 27 日	国旗学院
20	 瑞典斯德哥尔摩	2003 年 7 月 28 日至 8 月 1 日	北欧国旗研究协会
21	 阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯	2005 年 8 月 1 日至 5 日	阿根廷旗帜学协会和跨学科文化研究中心
22	 德国柏林	2007 年 8 月 5 日至 10 日	德国国旗协会，德国历史博物馆
23	 日本横滨	2009 年 7 月 12 日至 17 日	日本旗帜学协会
24	 美国华盛顿	2011 年 8 月 1 日至 5 日	北美旗帜学协会，切萨皮克湾旗帜协会
25	 荷兰鹿特丹	2013 年 8 月 5 日至 9 日	荷兰旗帜学协会，荷兰旗帜博物馆基金会
26	 澳大利亚悉尼	2015 年 8 月 31 日至 9 月 4 日	澳大利亚旗帜学协会
27	 英国伦敦	2017 年 8 月 7 日至 11 日	旗帜研究所
28	 美国圣安东尼奥市	2019 年 7 月 15 日至 19 日	德克萨斯州旗帜协会和，旗帜研究中心
29	 斯洛文尼亚卢布尔雅那	2022 年 7 月 11 日至 15 日	斯洛文尼亚纹章家谱和旗帜学协会
30	 中国北京	2024 年 8 月 12 日至 19 日	中国旗帜学研究中心，北京新风 旗帜文化传播中心

表 1. ICV举办地和日期。

where listed in publications, since some of the lists, particularly for earlier congresses, did not indicate the status. However, the number of participants exclude those “supporting” non-attending “registrants”—those who were not physically present.

The smallest congress by participation was ICV 3 Boston with 30 participants (and subsequently ICV 30 having 26); the majority of congresses had attendance between 50 and 100, but 12 congresses had even more, and six had over 140 participants. The largest congress by far was ICV 24 Washington with 185 attendees.


ICV#	VENUE	DATES	ORGANIZER(S)
1	 Muiderberg, Noord-Holland, Netherlands	September 4 to 5, 1965	Stichting voor Banistiek en Heraldiek
2	 Ruschlikon, Zürich, Switzerland	September 1 to 3, 1967	Gilde der Zürcher Heraldiker und Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Fahnen- und Flaggenkunde / Société Suisse de Vexillologie / Società Svizzera di Vessilologia
3	 Boston, Massachusetts, United States	September 5 to 7, 1969	The Flag Research Center, Heraldry Society of Canada / Société héraldique du Canada, North American Vexillological Association, United States Flag Foundation, and the Department of Social Sciences of Boston University
4	 Torino, Piemonte, Italy	June 24 to 27, 1971	Accademia di San Marciano Sezione Vessilologica
5	 London, England, United Kingdom	September 13 to 18, 1973	The Flag Institute
6	 IJsselmeer, Flevoland, Netherlands	April 16 to 20, 1975	Stichting voor Banistiek en Heraldiek
7	 Washington, District of Columbia, United States	June 10 to 14, 1977	The Flag Research Center and North American Vexillological Association
8	 Wien, Austria	June 26 to 29, 1979	Gesellschaft für Österreichische Heereskunde
9	 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	August 24 to 28, 1981	The Flag Research Center, Heraldry Society of Canada / Société héraldique du Canada, and North American Vexillological Association
10	 Oxford, England, United Kingdom	September 25 to 30, 1983	Heraldry Society Flag Section
11	 Madrid, Spain	May 26 to 31, 1985	Sociedad Española de Vexilología
12	 San Francisco, California, United States	August 12 to 16, 1987	The Flag Research Center and North American Vexillological Association
13	 Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	September 24 to 29, 1989	Flag Society of Australia Inc.
14	 Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain	June 30 to July 5, 1991	Associació Catalana de Vexil·lologia
15	 Zürich, Switzerland	August 23 to 27, 1993	Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Fahnen- und Flaggenkunde / Société Suisse de Vexillologie / Società Svizzera di Vessilologia
16	 Warszawa, Poland	July 1 to 5, 1995	Centrum Flagi Ziemi / Earth Flag Centre, The Flag Design Center, and Polskie Towarzystwo Wexylogiczne
17	 Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa	August 10 to 16, 1997	Southern African Vexillological Association
18	 Victoria, British Columbia, Canada	July 28 to August 2, 1999	The Canadian Flag Association / L'Association canadienne de vexillologie and North American Vexillological Association
19	 York, England, United Kingdom	July 23 to July 27, 2001	The Flag Institute
20	 Stockholm, Sweden	July 28 to August 1, 2003	Nordisk Flaggsekskap / Nordisk Flaggsekskab / Nordiska Flaggsekskapet / Norrøna Fánafélagið / Pohjoismaiden Lippuseura
21	 Buenos Aires, Capital Federal, Argentina	August 1 to 5, 2005	Asociación Argentina de Vexilología and Fundación Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Culturales
22	 Berlin, Germany	August 5 to 10, 2007	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde e.V. and Deutsches Historisches Museum
23	 Yokohama, Japan	July 12 to 17, 2009	日本旗章学協会 / Nihon Kishōgaku Kyōkai / Japanese Vexillological Association
24	 Washington, D.C., United States	August 1 to 5, 2011	North American Vexillological Association and Chesapeake Bay Flag Association
25	 Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	August 5 to 9, 2013	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde, Stichting Vlaggenmuseum Nederland, and Stichting Vlaggenparade Rotterdam
26	 Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	August 31 to September 4, 2015	Flag Society of Australia Inc.
27	 London, England, United Kingdom	August 7 to 11, 2017	The Flag Institute
28	 San Antonio, Texas, United States	July 15 to 19, 2019	Vexillological Association of the State of Texas and The Flag Research Center
29	 Ljubljana, Slovenia	July 11 to 15, 2022	Heraldično, genealoško in vexilološko društvo Heraldika Slovenica
30	 Beijing, China	August 12 to 19, 2024	中国旗帜学研究中心 / Vexillological Research Center of China and 北京新风旗帜文化传播中心 / Beijing Xinfeng Flag Cultural Communication Center

Table 1. International Congresses of Vexillology.

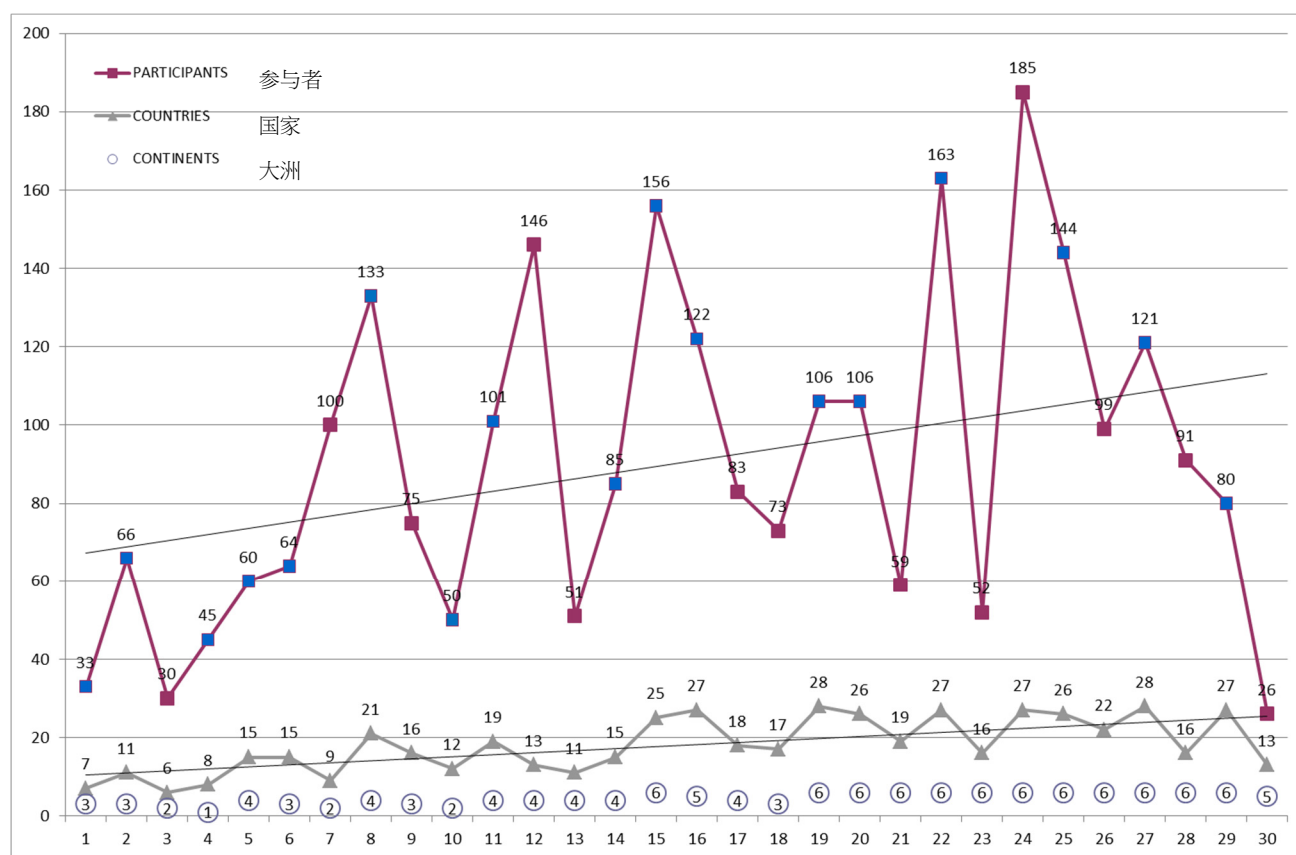


图 1. 参加ICV的国家、国家和各大洲的人数。蓝盒子表示在欧洲的场馆。

Figure 1. Number of participants, countries and continents at ICVs. Blue boxes denote venues in Europe.

ICV3波士顿是出席国家最少的，只有6个国家。ICV19纽约、ICV27伦敦出席国家都是28个，是最多的两次。平均来看，每次大会有18个国家代表出席。ICV 15之后的大多数大会定期有来自20多个国家的参与者，经常接近最大值。

到迄今为止的30届ICV大会，至少53个不同国家的代表参加了会议（包括来自前捷克斯洛伐克和前苏联的代表）（表3，图2）。值得注意的是，没有一个国家能出席全部ICV大会，排名领先的两个国家都错过了一次大会。另一方面，应该指出的是，生活在西方的前东欧集团的代表实际上参加了柏林墙倒塌之前的代表大会。

The smallest congress, in Boston, had also the smallest number of countries represented—just 6, while maximum was 28 countries—in both ICV 19 York and ICV 27 London—although the countries represented were, of course, not quite identical. On average, 18 countries were represented at each congress, with an obvious rising trend, so most of congresses after ICV 15 regularly have had participants from over 20 countries, frequently near the maximum.

Considering all 30 congresses so far, representatives from a total of at least 53 different countries attended (counting those from the former Czechoslovakia under present-day Czechia, and from the former Soviet Union under Russia) (table 3, fig. 2). It may be interesting to note that no country had representatives at all of them—both countries leading the list missed one congress. On the other hand, it should be noted that representatives of the former Eastern Bloc living in the West actually participated in earlier congresses

大会	CONGRESS	参与者 PARTICIPANTS	国家 COUNTRIES	大陆 CONTINENTS
ICV1 默伊德贝赫 1965	ICV1 Muiderberg 1965	33	7	3
ICV2 苏黎世 1967	ICV2 Ruschlikon 1967	66	11	3
ICV3 波士顿 1969	ICV3 Boston 1969	30	6	2
ICV4 都灵 1971	ICV4 Turin 1971	45	8	1
ICV5 伦敦 1973	ICV5 London 1973	60	15	4
ICV6 艾瑟尔湖 1975	ICV6 IJsselmeer 1975	64	15	3
ICV7 华盛顿 1977	ICV7 Washington 1977	100	9	2
ICV8 维也纳 1979	ICV8 Vienna 1979	130	21	3
ICV9 渥太华 1981	ICV9 Ottawa 1981	75	16	3
ICV10 牛津 1983	ICV10 Oxford 1983	50	12	2
ICV11 马德里 1985	ICV11 Madrid 1985	101	19	4
ICV12 旧金山 1987	ICV12 San Francisco 1987	146	13	4
ICV13 墨尔本 1989	ICV13 Melbourne 1989	51	11	4
ICV14 巴塞罗那 1991	ICV14 Barcelona 1991	85	15	4
ICV15 苏黎世 1993	ICV15 Zurich 1993	156	25	6
ICV16 华沙 1995	ICV16 Warsaw 1995	122	27	5
ICV17 开普敦 1997	ICV17 Cape Town 1997	83	18	4
ICV18 维多利亚 1999	ICV18 Victoria 1999	73	17	3
ICV19 纽约 2001	ICV19 York 2001	106	28	6
ICV20 斯德哥尔摩 2003	ICV20 Stockholm 2003	106	26	6
ICV21 布宜诺斯艾利斯 2005	ICV21 Buenos Aires 2005	59	19	6
ICV22 柏林 2007	ICV22 Berlin 2007	163	27	6
ICV23 横滨 2009	ICV23 Yokohama 2009	52	16	6
ICV24 华盛顿 2011	ICV24 Washington 2011	185	27	6
ICV25 鹿特丹 2013	ICV25 Rotterdam 2013	144	26	6
ICV26 悉尼 2015	ICV26 Sydney 2015	99	22	6
ICV27 伦敦 2017	ICV27 London 2017	121	28	6
ICV28 圣安东尼奥 2019	ICV28 San Antonio 2019	91	16	6
ICV29 卢布尔雅那 2022	ICV29 Ljubljana 2022	80	27	6
ICV30 北京 2024	ICV30 Beijing 2024	26*	13	5
总数	sum	2,705	53 分 diff.	
平均的	average	90.2	18.0	

表 2. 参与ICV国家和规模。

* 有300名学校升旗手参加ICV30开幕式和第一天演讲。开幕式由一名退役军人和两名高校升旗手升起五星红旗，三名男生小学生升旗手升起FIAV旗，三名女生小学生升旗手升起ICV30旗。

他们经常被各自的政府贴上持不同政见者的标签，他们的西方地址被注意到，即使他们研究和展示了来自本国的材料。

从有组织的旗帜学角度来看，这张表说明了曾经参与和活跃的国家，以及近年来似乎缺失的国家。旗帜学界会鼓励这些国家的未来的旗帜学家再次加入。

Table 2. Participation at ICVs.

* The ICV 30 opening ceremony and the first day's lectures were also attended by 300 primary school flag bearers.

before the fall of the Berlin Wall; they were often labeled as dissidents by their respective regimes, and their Western addresses were noted, even if they studied and presented materials from their native countries.

From the point of view of organized vexillology, the table may be indicative of countries that once were involved and active, and which appear to be missing in recent years. The vexillological community might encourage prospective vexillologists from those countries to join the common effort.

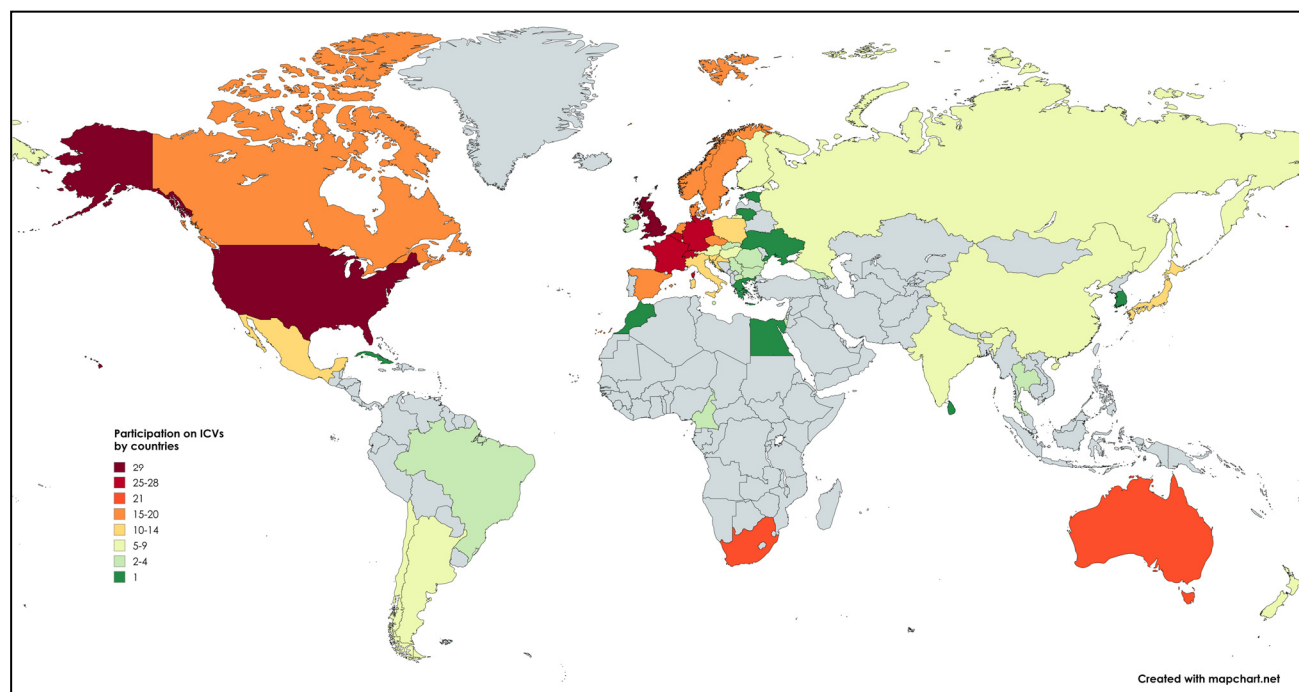


图 2. 来自不同国家的ICV的参与人数。 Figure 2. Number of participants at ICVs from various countries.

没有一个国家在每一届ICV上都有代表，英国和美国都是除一届大会外的最高参与率的竞争者。有的国家错过了一些，如法国、瑞士、德国和比利时；紧随其后的国家参与了大约三分之二，如澳大利亚和南非21次大会，加拿大和西班牙20次，荷兰19次，瑞典18次，挪威和捷克（包括前捷克斯洛伐克）17次，丹麦16次。下一组包括意大利有14次，克罗地亚有13次，墨西哥和日本有11次，波兰和斯洛文尼亚有10次。阿根廷参加了9次代表会议，而奥地利、芬兰、新西兰、印度和俄罗斯（也包括苏联在内）参加了8次会议。卢森堡参加7次，智利6次，中国参加6次，匈牙利5次。有6个国家参加了4次，7个国家参加了2次，其中9个国家迄今为止只参加过一次。有另外六个国家参加了四次ICV，还有三个国家参加了三次，另外六个国家参加了两次，到目前为止，还有九个国家只参加了一次ICV。

No single country has had representatives at every congress, although the UK and US are both contenders for highest participation, at all but one congresses. This is followed with countries who missed a few: France, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium, followed by a group that participated at roughly two-thirds, led by Australia and South Africa with 21 congresses, Canada and Spain with 20, the Netherlands with 19, Sweden 18, Norway and Czechia (including the former Czechoslovakia) with 17, and Denmark with 16. The next group includes Italy with 14, Croatia 13, Mexico and Japan with 11, and Poland and Slovenia with 10. Argentina was represented 9 times, while Austria, Finland, New Zealand, India and Russia (counting there also the USSR) attended 8. Luxemburg had delegates at 7 congresses, Chile and China at 6, and Hungary at 5. There are another half a dozen countries taking part in ICVs 4 times, another 3 times, and yet another half a dozen twice, with nine countries which have attended these vexillological meetings only once so far.

第 30 届国际旗帜学大会学术论文集，中国北京，2024 年 8 月

国家	COUNTRY	ICV s	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
英国	United Kingdom	29	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
美国	United States	29	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
法国	France	27	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
瑞士	Germany	28	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
德国	Switzerland	26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
比利时	Belgium	25		x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
澳大利亚	Australia	21									x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
南非	South Africa	21	x				x						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
加拿大	Canada	20			x		x		x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
西班牙	Spain	20						x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
荷兰	Netherlands	19	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
瑞典	Sweden	18		x		x	x	x					x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
捷克斯洛伐克	Czechia (& ex-CSSR)	17				x				x		x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
挪威	Norway	17		x		x	x	x	x				x				x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
丹麦	Denmark	16		x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
意大利	Italy	14		x		x	x	x					x				x	x	x	x							x						
克罗地亚	Croatia	13																x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
墨西哥	Mexico	11									x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x						
日本	Japan	11						x		x											x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	
波兰	Poland	10						x		x			x			x	x	x		x	x	x		x									
斯洛文尼亚	Slovenia	10															x	x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
阿根廷	Argentina	9															x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
奥地利	Austria	8					x	x	x	x	x		x					x					x										
芬兰	Finland	8									x		x														x						
新西兰	New Zealand	8												x				x	x	x	x								x	x			
俄罗斯（及前苏联）	Russia (& ex-USSR)	8								x	x						x	x			x	x				x		x					
印度	India	8													x										x	x	x		x	x	x		
卢森堡	Luxemburg	7																							x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
智利	Chile	6																							x		x	x	x	x			
中国	China PR	6																										x	x	x	x	x	
匈牙利	Hungary	5																x	x			x		x	x								
喀麦隆	Cameroon	4																										x	x	x	x		
格鲁吉亚	Georgia	4																									x	x		x		x	
爱尔兰	Ireland	4																									x	x		x	x		
以色列	Israel	4															x				x	x		x									
马耳他	Malta	4																x	x	x									x				
罗马尼亚	Romania	4												x											x						x	x	
保加利亚	Bulgaria	2																									x				x		
巴西	Brazil	2																										x		x			
马其顿	Macedonia	2																													x		
塞尔维亚	Serbia	2																							x						x		
斯洛伐克	Slovakia	2															x	x															
立陶宛	Lithuania	2																													x	x	
泰国	Thailand	2																												x		x	
古巴	Cuba	1																									x						
爱沙尼亚	Estonia	1																x															
埃及	Egypt	1																				x											
斐济	Fiji	1					x																										
希腊	Greece	1																													x		
韩国	South Korea	1																								x							
斯里兰卡	Sri Lanka	1									x																						
摩洛哥	Morocco	1		x																													
乌克兰	Ukraine	1																								x							

表 3. 参加ICV的国家代表汇总。 Table 3. Participation of country representatives at ICVs.

ICV论文集

每届大会都产生学术论文，有的单独出版，有的用PDF文件分享，有的刻录成CD光盘，有的用u盘储存。这些论文集大多是由单个或联合大会组织者独立出版的。而在某些情况下，个别论文作为单卷旗帜学期刊的论文发表。在少数

ICV Proceedings

Each congress would produce a collection of scholarly papers, preferably as a single-volume publication of a book of proceedings (here simply referred to as “proceedings”) in paper or published as PDF (Portable Document Format—a standard format used for exchange of formatted text documents with illustrations) files on-line or otherwise distributed by appropriate media (CD—compact disc, DVD—digital

情况下，没有这样的单一发表，但一些论文随着时间的推移在一种或多种期刊上发表。

无论如何，表4列出了迄今为止已发表的ICV论文集的完整列表，无论是论文集、专门的期刊、还是在各种期刊上发表的论文，以及其总页数。这些论文的涵盖内容如图3所示。

通常，ICV的组织者需要几年的时间才能印制出论文集。因此在撰写这篇论文的时候，ICV论文只发布到ICV 27。27届ICV共发表了708篇论文，只有一小部分未以任何方式保存，因此未发表，被我们丢失，占有所有论文的4%（表5）。大多数未发表的论文来自1995年ICV 16华沙，还有一些来自1981年ICV 9渥太华，1973年ICV 5伦敦，还有一篇来自2001年ICV 19纽约。ICV 19论文实际上并没有丢失，而是故意从发表的程序中删除。因为它包含了它分析的受版权保护的材料，未经版权所有者同意不能发表。它很可能在适当的时候以某种形式出版。

在最后三届ICV中，我们预计即将发表还有81篇论文，使迄今为止的论文总数为789篇。如果没有它们，论文集的总页数将达到9500+页（图4）。当最后三届ICV论文集发表时，我们估计，完整的正文将轻松超过10,000页，这代表了需要建立的旗帜学知识的坚实基础。

video disk, or a memory device often referred to as USB stick), considered the equivalent of printed and bound proceedings book. Most of these are independent publications were issued by single or joint congress organizers, while in some cases individual papers were issued as papers of a single volume of a vexillological journal. In few cases no such single publication was made, but some papers were printed in one or more journals over time (this kind of treatment inevitably resulted in the loss of some papers that were never printed for various reasons that we may only speculate on today).

In any case, table 4 presents the full list of ICV proceedings published so far, either as a proceedings book, a dedicated journal volume, or individual papers published in various journals, with their total page count. The covers of these proceedings are shown in fig. 3.

It takes, as a rule, several years for ICV organizers to produce the proceedings, thus at the time this paper was being written the proceedings were only issued as far as ICV 27. Cumulatively a total of 708 papers were presented at the 27 ICVs all together, with only a fraction being unpreserved in whatsoever manner, thus unpublished and lost to us, making 4% of all papers (table 5). The majority of unpublished papers is from the ICV 16 Warshaw 1995 (18), and a few from ICV 9 Ottawa 1981 (8), ICV 5 London 1973 (3), and one from ICV 19 York 2001. The ICV 19 paper is actually not lost but was purposely omitted from the published proceedings, as it included copyrighted materials it analyzed and could not be published without consent from the copyright holders. It may well be published in some form in due time.

The last three ICVs had another 81 papers that we are expecting in forthcoming proceedings, making the total number of 789 papers so far. Without them the total page count for the proceedings comes to 9,500+ pages (fig. 4), and when the last three ICV proceedings are published we may safely estimate that the complete body will easily exceed 10,000 pages, representing a firm foundation of vexillological knowledge on which to build.

第 30 届国际旗帜学大会学术论文集，中国北京，2024 年 8 月

最少的大会论文数量是ICV 5伦敦1973年，有12篇论文（只有9个发表，有其他论文没有记录甚至只有标题和作者）；最多的是ICV 22柏林2007年，不少于48篇论文。平均每届大会会有26.3篇论文。

在会议中，平均论文需要12.1页，而大会的个人平均水平通常低于2000年以前，但在21世纪的数字出版时代达到20页甚至近30页。在这个时代，复制较长文本的成本将变得微不足道。在2000年之前，大会最大的论文不到30页，在2009年和2011年达到顶峰（图5）。

The smallest congress by number of papers was ICV 5 London 1973, with 12 papers given (and only 9 of them published, unless there were other papers presented not recorded even by title/author at all), and the largest was ICV 22 Berlin 2007, with no fewer than 48 papers.

The average is 26.3 papers per Congress. An average paper would take up 12.1 pages in the proceedings—while the individual average by congress would generally be below that before 2000, but reaching 20 and even almost 30 pages in the 21st century era of digital publishing, when the costs of reproducing longer texts would become insignificant. The largest papers by congress would be less than 30 pages before 2000, reaching a peak in 2009 and 2011 (fig. 5).

大会	形式	出版	页
ICV1 默伊德贝赫 1965	论文集	旗帜科学研究第一届国际大会演讲集；荷兰 Muiderberg。Sierksma, Klaes 编。Muiderberg: 旗帜学与纹章学基金会，1966 年	140
ICV2 苏黎世 1967	论文集	第二届世界旗帜学大会论文集；Mühlemann, Louis 编。苏黎世：瑞士旗帜学协会，1969 年	204
ICV3 波士顿 1969	期刊卷	旗帜公报 X: 2-3 (1971 年)：第三届世界旗帜学大会报告；史密斯，惠特尼。马萨诸塞州温彻斯特市，旗帜研究中心，1971 年	166
ICV4 都灵 1971	论文集	第四届世界旗帜学大会论文集；都灵圣马西尼亚诺学院 特刊 1975 年。阿尔多·Ziggioto 等人编。意大利科学研究中心	240
ICV5 伦敦 1973	单独论文 (部分)	旗帜公告 13、18、20 等人，FI 网站	66
ICV6 艾瑟尔湖 1975	论文集	第六届世界旗帜学大会论文集；荷兰，Klaes Sierksma 等人编。Muiderberg: SHB 出版社，1975 年	154
ICV7 华盛顿 1977	期刊卷	旗帜公报#84 (1980 年 3-5 日)：史密斯，惠特尼，教育版。马萨诸塞州温彻斯特市，旗帜研究中心，1980 年	250
ICV8 维也纳 1979	论文集	第八届世界旗帜学大会论文集；奥地利军事历史学会，维也纳艺术博物馆，1979 年	260
ICV9 渥太华 1981	单独论文 (部分)	旗帜公报 94、97、100、107、124、125、173、174，NAVA 通讯 1981、1988 年，罗马书目，1982 年	164
ICV10 牛津 1983	期刊卷	旗帜公报#120 XXVI: 1-3 (1987)：第十届世界旗帜学大会报告；史密斯，惠特尼。马萨诸塞州温彻斯特市，旗帜研究中心，1987 年	164

表 4a. 出版ICV论文集。

Proceedings of the 30th International Congress of Vexillology, Beijing, China, August 2024

ICV11 马德里 1985	论文集	第十一届世界旗帜学大会论文集；塞巴斯蒂安埃雷罗斯阿吉和乔迪佩雷斯伊巴内斯，编辑。巴塞罗那：欧洲西班牙社会出版社，1987年	332
ICV12 旧金山 1987	期刊卷	旗帜公报第 120 号 XXVIII: 1-4 (1989)：第十二届世界旗帜学大会报告。史密斯，惠特尼。马萨诸塞州温彻斯特市，旗帜研究中心，1989 年	244
ICV13 墨尔本 1989	论文集	第十三届世界旗帜学大会论文集；拉尔夫 G.C.巴特利特和安东尼·伯顿主编。澳大利亚旗帜学会，1993 年	288
ICV14 巴塞罗那 1991	论文集	第十四届世界旗帜学大会论文集；塞巴斯蒂娅·埃雷罗斯，加泰罗尼亚旗帜学协会，2001 年	256
ICV15 苏黎世 1993	论文集	第十五届世界旗帜学大会论文集；埃米尔·德雷尔和哈拉尔德·穆勒，纽约大学主编。瑞士旗帜学协会，1999 年	188
ICV16 华沙 1995	论文集	第十六届世界旗帜学大会论文集；波兰议会议长荣誉赞助，塞瓦托夫斯基。地球旗帜中心和波兰旗帜学协会，2003 年	153
ICV17 开普敦 1997	论文集	南部非洲和世界的旗帜：第十七届世界旗帜学大会论文集；彼得·马丁内斯。南非旗帜学会，1999 年	394
ICV18 维多利亚 1999	论文集	从海到海的旗帜：第十八届世界旗帜学大会论文集；Kevin Harrington 编。加拿大旗帜协会 2001	188
ICV19 纽约 2001	论文集	第十九届世界旗帜学大会论文集；约克郡，约翰·霍尔。赫尔河畔的金斯顿：旗帜研究所，2009 年	256
ICV20 斯德哥尔摩 2003	论文集	第二十届世界旗帜学大会论文集，Jan Oskar Engene 编。卑尔根：北欧旗帜学会，2004 年	590
ICV21 布宜诺斯艾利斯 2005	论文集	第二十一届世界旗帜学大会论文集；弗朗西斯科·格雷戈里克编。阿根廷旗帜学协会，2009 年	528
ICV22 柏林 2007	论文集	历史的颜色：世界上的旗帜和横幅：第二十届世界旗帜学大会；格尔德·维尔斯和汉斯-乌尔里希·赫尔佐格，主编。德国旗帜学协会 2009 年	710
ICV23 横滨 2009	论文集	官方论文集：第二十三届世界旗帜学大会。高野先生和扎卡里·哈登。日本旗章学协会，2011 年	785
ICV24 华盛顿 2011	论文集	第二十四届世界旗帜学大会论文集；斯考特，冈特，爱德华，凯。新泽西州：北美旗帜学协会，2011 年	1023
ICV25 鹿特丹 2013	论文集	第二十五届世界旗帜学大会论文集；马塞尔·范·韦斯特霍文。荷兰旗帜学协会和鹿特丹旗帜游行基金会 2016 年	483
ICV26 悉尼 2015	论文集	第二十六届世界旗帜学大会论文集；A.C. (托尼) 伯顿，拉尔夫 G.C.巴特利特和拉尔夫 D. 凯利，编辑。澳大利亚旗帜学会，2022 年	491
ICV27 伦敦 2017	论文集	第二十七届世界旗帜学大会论文集；伊恩·萨姆纳和玛格丽特·萨姆纳，主编。赫尔岛上的金斯顿：旗帜研究所，2022 年	820
ICV28 圣安东尼奥 2019	待定		
ICV29 卢布尔雅那 2022	待定		
ICV30 北京 2024	待定		
总数			9537
平均的			353,22

表 4b. 出版ICV论文集。

第 30 届国际旗帜学大会学术论文集，中国北京，2024 年 8 月

CONGRESS	FORM	PUBLICATION	PAGES
ICV1 Muiderberg 1965	Proceedings	Receuil des discours banistiques à l'occasion du premier Congrès International de l'Etude Scientifique des Drapeaux, le 4me et 5me septembre 1965 à Muiderberg, Pays-Bas. Sierksma, Klaes, ed. Muiderberg: Stichting voor Banistiek en Heraldiek, 1966.	140
ICV2 Ruschlikon 1967	Proceedings	Receuil de l'le Congrès international de vexillologie, Zurich 1967. Mühlemann, Louis, ed. Zurich: Société Suisse de Vexillologie, 1969.	204
ICV3 Boston 1969	Journal volume	The Flag Bulletin X:2-3 (1971): Report of the Third International Congress of Vexillology. Smith, Whitney, ed. Winchester, Mass.: Flag Research Center, 1971.	166
ICV4 Turin 1971	Proceedings	IVe Congrès international de vexillologie, Torino, 24-27 juin 1971 : recueil / organisé par l'Accademia di San Marcialino, Torino [Vexilla italica : Numero speciale 1975]. Aldo Ziggio et al., ed. Turin : Centro Italiano di studi Vexillologici, 1975.	240
ICV5 London 1973	Individual papers (partially)	The Flag Bulletin 13, 18, 20 et al., FI web site	66
ICV6 IJsselmeer 1975	Proceedings	Recueil, Congrès international de vexillologie VI, aux Pays-Bas, 16–20 Avril 1975. Klaes Sierksma et al. ed. Muiderberg: Editions SHB, 1975.	154
ICV7 Washington 1977	Journal volume	The Flag Bulletin #84 (XIX:3-5, 1980): Smith, Whitney, ed. Winchester, Mass.: Flag Research Center, 1980.	250
ICV8 Vienna 1979	Proceedings	Beiträge—Communications—Papers, 8. Internationaler Kongress für Vexillologie—8th International Congress of Vexillology—8e Congrès international de vexillologie. Vienna: Gesellschaft für Österreichische Heereskunde, 1979.	260
ICV9 Ottawa 1981	Individual papers (partially)	The Flag Bulletin 94, 97, 100, 107, 124, 125, 173, 174, NAVA Newsletter 1981, 1988, Buletinul Bibliotecii Române, 1982	164
ICV10 Oxford 1983	Journal volume	The Flag Bulletin #120 XXVI:1-3 (1987): Report of the 10th International Congress of Vexillology. Smith, Whitney, ed. Winchester, Mass.: Flag Research Center, 1987.	164
ICV11 Madrid 1985	Proceedings	Comunicaciones al XI Congreso Internacional de Vexilología. Sebastián Herreros Agüi and Jordi Pérez Ibáñez, eds. (Barcelona: Sociedad Española de Vexilología, 1987).	332
ICV12 San Francisco 1987	Journal volume	The Flag Bulletin #120 XXVIII:1-4 (1989): Report of the 12th International Congress of Vexillology. Smith, Whitney, ed. Winchester, Mass.: Flag Research Center, 1989.	244
ICV13 Melbourne 1989	Proceedings	Report of the 13th International Congress of Vexillology, Melbourne, Australia, 24–29 September 1989. Ralph G.C. Bartlett and Antony Burton eds. (Melbourne: Flag Society of Australia, 1993)	288
ICV14 Barcelona 1991	Proceedings	Barcelona Vexil·lologia: 14 Congrés Internacional de Vexil·lologia, 30 juny - 5 juliol 1991, Comunicacions. Sebastià Herreros i Agüi, ed. (Barcelona: Associació Catalana de Vexil·lologia, 2001)	256
ICV15 Zurich 1993	Proceedings	Fahnen=Flags=Drapeaux: Proceedings of the 15th International Congress of Vexillology. Emil Dreyer and Harald Müller, eds. (Zürich: Swiss Society of Vexillology, 1999)	188
ICV16 Warsaw 1995	Proceedings	Proceedings of the 16th International Congress for Vexillology, Under the Honorary Patronage of the Speaker of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, July 1st – 5th 1995. Wladyslaw Serwatowski, ed. (Warsaw, Earth Flag Center and Polish Vexillological Society, 2003.)	153
ICV17 Cape Town 1997	Proceedings	Flags in Southern Africa and the World: Proceedings of the XVII International Congress of Vexillology. Peter Martinez, ed. (Pinetown, South Africa: Southern African Vexillological Association, 1999)	394
ICV18 Victoria 1999	Proceedings	Flags from Sea to Sea: The Proceedings of the XVIII International Congress of Vexillology, Victoria, B.C., Canada, July 28–Aug. 3, 1999. Kevin Harrington, ed. (Toronto: Canadian Flag Association = L'Association canadienne de Vexillologie, 2001)	188
ICV19 York 2001	Proceedings	The XIX International Congress of Vexillology, York, 23–27 July 2001: Proceedings. John Hall, ed. (Kingston-upon-Hull: Flag Institute, 2009).	256
ICV20 Stockholm 2003	Proceedings	Proceedings of the XX International Congress of Vexillology, Stockholm, 27th July to 1st August 2003. Jan Oskar Engene, ed. (Bergen: Nordic Flag Society, 2004)	590
ICV21 Buenos Aires 2005	Proceedings	Vexilobaires 2005: Comunicaciones del Congreso Internacional de Vexilología XXI = Proceedings of the XXI International Congress of Vexillology. Francisco Gregoric, ed. (Buenos Aires: Asociación Argentina de Vexilología, 2009)	528
ICV22 Berlin 2007	Proceedings	Colours of History: Flags and Banners in the World: Proceedings of the XXII. International Vexillological Congress, FlagBerlin 2007. Gerd Vehres and Hans-Ulrich Herzog, eds. (Berlin: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde, 2009)	710
ICV23 Yokohama 2009	Proceedings	Official Proceedings: The Twenty-Third International Congress of Vexillology. Miru Takano and Zachary Harden, eds. (Tokyo: Japanese Vexillological Association, 2011)	785
ICV24 Washington 2011	Proceedings	Proceedings of the 24th International Congress of Vexillology. Scot M. Guenter, ed. (Trenton, N.J.: North American Vexillological Association, 2011)	1,023
ICV25 Rotterdam 2013	Proceedings	Proceedings of the 25th International Congress of Vexillology. Marcel van Westerhoven, ed. (Rotterdam: Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde and Stichting Vlaggenparade Rotterdam, 2016)	483
ICV26 Sydney 2015	Proceedings	Proceedings of the 26th International Congress of Vexillology Sydney, Australia 31 August–4 September 2015. A. C. (Tony) Burton, Ralph G.C. Bartlett and Ralph D. Kelly, eds. (Sydney: Flag Society of Australia Inc. [Flags Australia], 2022)	491
ICV27 London 2017	Proceedings	Proceedings of the 27th International Congress of Vexillology. Ian Sumner and Margaret Sumner, eds. (Kingston upon Hull: Flag Institute, 2022)	820
ICV28 San Antonio 2019	TBA		
ICV29 Ljubljana 2022	TBA		
ICV30 Beijing 2024	TBA		
sum			9,537
average			353

Table 4. Publication of ICV Proceedings.

Proceedings of the 30th International Congress of Vexillology, Beijing, China, August 2024



图 3. 已出版的ICV论文集的封面。

Figure 3. Covers of published ICV proceedings.

第 30 届国际旗帜学大会学术论文集，中国北京，2024 年 8 月

大会	CONGRESS	提出的论文 PAPERS PRESENTED	发表论文 PAPERS PUBLISHED	平均页数 AVG PAGES	最大页数 MAX PAGES
ICV1 默伊德贝赫 1965	ICV1 Muiderberg 1965	20	20	6.5	13
ICV2 苏黎世 1967	ICV2 Ruschlikon 1967	15	15	9.1	31
ICV3 波士顿 1969	ICV3 Boston 1969	18	18	9.5	21
ICV4 都灵 1971	ICV4 Turin 1971	16	16	13.3	32
ICV5 伦敦 1973	ICV5 London 1973	12	9	5.5	24
ICV6 艾瑟尔湖 1975	ICV6 IJsselmeer 1975	15	15	7.2	14
ICV7 华盛顿 1977	ICV7 Washington 1977	27	27	10.2	27
ICV8 维也纳 1979	ICV8 Vienna 1979	21	21	12.4	26
ICV9 渥太华 1981	ICV9 Ottawa 1981	20	12	8.2	23
ICV10 牛津 1983	ICV10 Oxford 1983	16	16	9.9	27
ICV11 马德里 1985	ICV11 Madrid 1985	34	34	10.3	27
ICV12 旧金山 1987	ICV12 San Francisco 1987	19	19	12.5	37
ICV13 墨尔本 1989	ICV13 Melbourne 1989	21	21	10.2	35
ICV14 巴塞罗那 1991	ICV14 Barcelona 1991	21	21	12.1	93
ICV15 苏黎世 1993	ICV15 Zurich 1993	40	40	4.1	11
ICV16 华沙 1995	ICV16 Warsaw 1995	35	17	3.5	29
ICV17 开普敦 1997	ICV17 Cape Town 1997	30	30	12.7	28
ICV18 维多利亚 1999	ICV18 Victoria 1999	22	22	8.6	16
ICV19 纽约 2001	ICV19 York 2001	30	29	8.1	26
ICV20 斯德哥尔摩 2003	ICV20 Stockholm 2003	30	30	17.6	56
ICV21 布宜诺斯艾利斯 2005	ICV21 Buenos Aires 2005	24	24	20.0	55
ICV22 柏林 2007	ICV22 Berlin 2007	48	48	13.5	45
ICV23 横滨 2009	ICV23 Yokohama 2009	26	26	29.8	122
ICV24 华盛顿 2011	ICV24 Washington 2011	37	37	27.4	129
ICV25 鹿特丹 2013	ICV25 Rotterdam 2013	35	35	12.5	29
ICV26 悉尼 2015	ICV26 Sydney 2015	33	33	13.1	44
ICV27 伦敦 2017	ICV27 London 2017	43	43	18.4	56
ICV28 圣安东尼奥 2019	ICV28 San Antonio 2019	27	27		
ICV29 卢布尔雅那 2022	ICV29 Ljubljana 2022	28	28		
ICV30 北京 2024	ICV30 Beijing 2024	26	26		
总数	sum	807	789		
平均的	average	27	26	12	40

表 5. 在ICV上提交的论文数量。 Table 5. Number of papers presented at ICVs.

从有组织的旗帜学一开始，人们就认识到“考虑到旗帜学的全球性”（FIAV章程，第22条），国际研究领域将不可避免地必须对各种语言开放。事实上，FIAV自己将章程中的名字从法语翻译成三种语言：英语、德语和西班牙语。

Since the very beginning of organized vexillology, it was recognized that “taking into consideration the global nature of vexillology” (*FIAV Constitution*, Art. 22), the international field of study would inevitably have to be open to various languages. Indeed, FIAV itself translated its name from French in the *Constitution* into three languages: English, German, and

将这四种语言作为其官方语言（2017年放弃了这一区别，只保留了法语名称，但承认其他名称都是可以接受的）。然而，值得注意的是，在实践中，英语成为ICV论文的首选语言，即使其他语言出现，仍然偶尔出现和受到欢迎（表6）。只有三次大会上其他语言的论文数量多于英语（ICV 4 都灵大会，法语和意大利语论文数量都多于英语；ICV 8 维也纳大会，德语论文数量较多；现在 ICV 30 北京大会，中文论文数量多于英语），而两次大会上英语和法语论文数量相等（ICV 2 鲁什利孔大会）或西班牙语论文数量相等（ICV11 马德里大会）。然而，英语论文的总数是法语或德语论文总数的10倍多，跨度是20倍。其他语言偶尔也会出现，通常是组织者的母语（意大利语、日语、波兰语、中

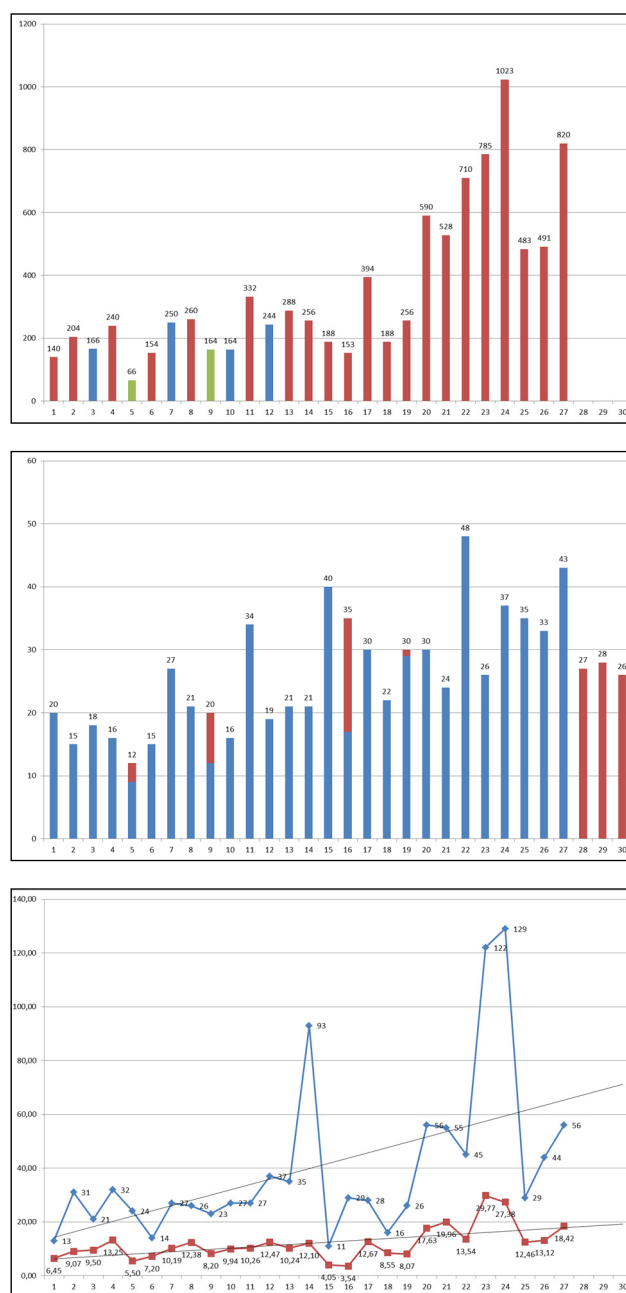


图 4. a) 每ICV（顶部）发表的论文集书上的页数（红色）、单个期刊卷（蓝色）、期刊上的个别论文（绿色）。b) 每ICV（中间）发表的论文数量（蓝色）和未标注的（红色）。c) 每ICV（底部）发表论文的平均页数（红色）和最大页数（蓝色）。

Figure 4. a) Number of pages published in proceedings book (red), single journal volume (blue), individual papers in journals (green) per ICV (top). b) Number of papers published (blue) and unpublished (red) per ICV (middle). c) Average pages of published paper (red) and maximum pages of paper (blue) per ICV (bottom).

Spanish, considering the four as its official languages (it dropped that distinction in 2017, retaining only the name in French, but recognizing that any other is acceptable). However, it may be noted that in practice English became first and preferred language of ICV papers, even if other languages appeared and still occasionally appear and are welcome (table 6). There are only three Congresses where other languages were represented by more papers than English (ICV 4 Turin, there were more papers in both French and Italian than in English, and ICV 8 Vienna, where more papers appeared in German, and now ICV 30 in Beijing where papers in Chinese outnumber those in English) while two had an equal number in English and French (ICV 2 Ruschlikon) or Spanish (ICV11 Madrid). However, the overall number of papers in English is over 10 times larger than the number of papers in French or German and 20 times those in Spanish. Other languages appeared occasionally, usually as native languages of the organizers (Italian, Japanese, Polish) while the odd one out is Romanian, which appeared as single paper issued in local journal in a case when proceedings were not published.

		英语	法语	德语	西班牙	中文	意大利	日本	波兰	罗马尼亚	2/3
大会	CONGRESS	EN	FR	DE	ES	CH	IT	JP	PL	RO	2/3
ICV1 默伊德贝赫 1965	ICV1 Muiderberg 1965	10	5	5							
ICV2 苏黎世 1967	ICV2 Ruschlikon 1967	6	6	3							
ICV3 波士顿 1969	ICV3 Boston 1969	18									
ICV4 都灵 1971	ICV4 Turin 1971	3	5	3			5				
ICV5 伦敦 1973	ICV5 London 1973	10	2								
ICV6 艾瑟尔湖 1975	ICV6 IJsselmeer 1975	8	2	5							
ICV7 华盛顿 1977	ICV7 Washington 1977	26									
ICV8 维也纳 1979	ICV8 Vienna 1979	7	6	8							
ICV9 渥太华 1981	ICV9 Ottawa 1981	17	1	1						1	
ICV10 牛津 1983	ICV10 Oxford 1983	16									
ICV11 马德里 1985	ICV11 Madrid 1985	15	3	1	15						
ICV12 旧金山 1987	ICV12 San Francisco 1987	18			1						
ICV13 墨尔本 1989	ICV13 Melbourne 1989	21									
ICV14 巴塞罗那 1991	ICV14 Barcelona 1991	10	3		5		2				
ICV15 苏黎世 1993	ICV15 Zurich 1993	27	10	13							5
ICV16 华沙 1995	ICV16 Warsaw 1995	20	5	3	1				6		
ICV17 开普敦 1997	ICV17 Cape Town 1997	24	3	2	1						
ICV18 维多利亚 1999	ICV18 Victoria 1999	18	2		2						
ICV19 纽约 2001	ICV19 York 2001	30									
ICV20 斯德哥尔摩 2003	ICV20 Stockholm 2003	29		1							
ICV21 布宜诺斯艾利斯 2005	ICV21 Buenos Aires 2005	15	1		10						2
ICV22 柏林 2007	ICV22 Berlin 2007	36		12							
ICV23 横滨 2009	ICV23 Yokohama 2009	26						1			1
ICV24 华盛顿 2011	ICV24 Washington 2011	37	1		2						3
ICV25 鹿特丹 2013	ICV25 Rotterdam 2013	31	3			(3)					2
ICV26 悉尼 2015	ICV26 Sydney 2015	31				(2)					
ICV27 伦敦 2017	ICV27 London 2017	40	1		1	(1)					
ICV28 圣安东尼奥 2019	ICV28 San Antonio 2019	26				(1)					
ICV29 卢布尔雅那 2022	ICV29 Ljubljana 2022	27				(1)					
ICV30 北京 2024	ICV30 Beijing 2024	12(26)				14(26)					26
大会		622	59	57	38	14	7	1	6	1	13
		20.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.04	0.2	0.04	0.5

表 6. 按出版语言分类的 ICV 论文（ICV 25-29 上用中文发表的论文有 8 篇以英文发表；ICV 30 上所有论文均以中英文同时发表，数量代表发表语言）。

Table 6. Papers at ICVs by published language (8 papers delivered in Chinese at ICVs 25–29 were published in English; all papers at ICV 30 were published in both Chinese and English, the count represents the language of presentation).

文），而奇怪的是罗马尼亚语，在论文记录没有发表时，当地期刊以单一论文的形式发表。偶尔也会有论文以双语甚至三种语言平行发表。ICV30的组织者宣布出版完全双语的论文。

ICV论文绝大多数都是由一个作者撰写的。只有20篇是双作者，而其中只有两篇列出了三个作者，显然这些都是为所涵盖的主题而开展的特别合作。虽然其中一些论文中有一个或两个作者单独参加ICV，或很少与其他人一起参加，但

Occasionally papers were published in parallel bilingually or even in three languages. The ICV 30 organizers announced the publication of completely bilingual proceedings in both English and Chinese.

The vast majority of papers in the ICV proceedings are produced by a single author, only 20 are credited to dual authors, and just two of them have three authors listed. None of these 22 examples have the same group of authors, so apparently these are all *ad hoc* cooperations crafted for the individual topic covered. While some of these pairs have one or both authors attending other ICVs individually or rarely with someone else, some of the joint papers had “one-off” authors who did not attend other congresses.

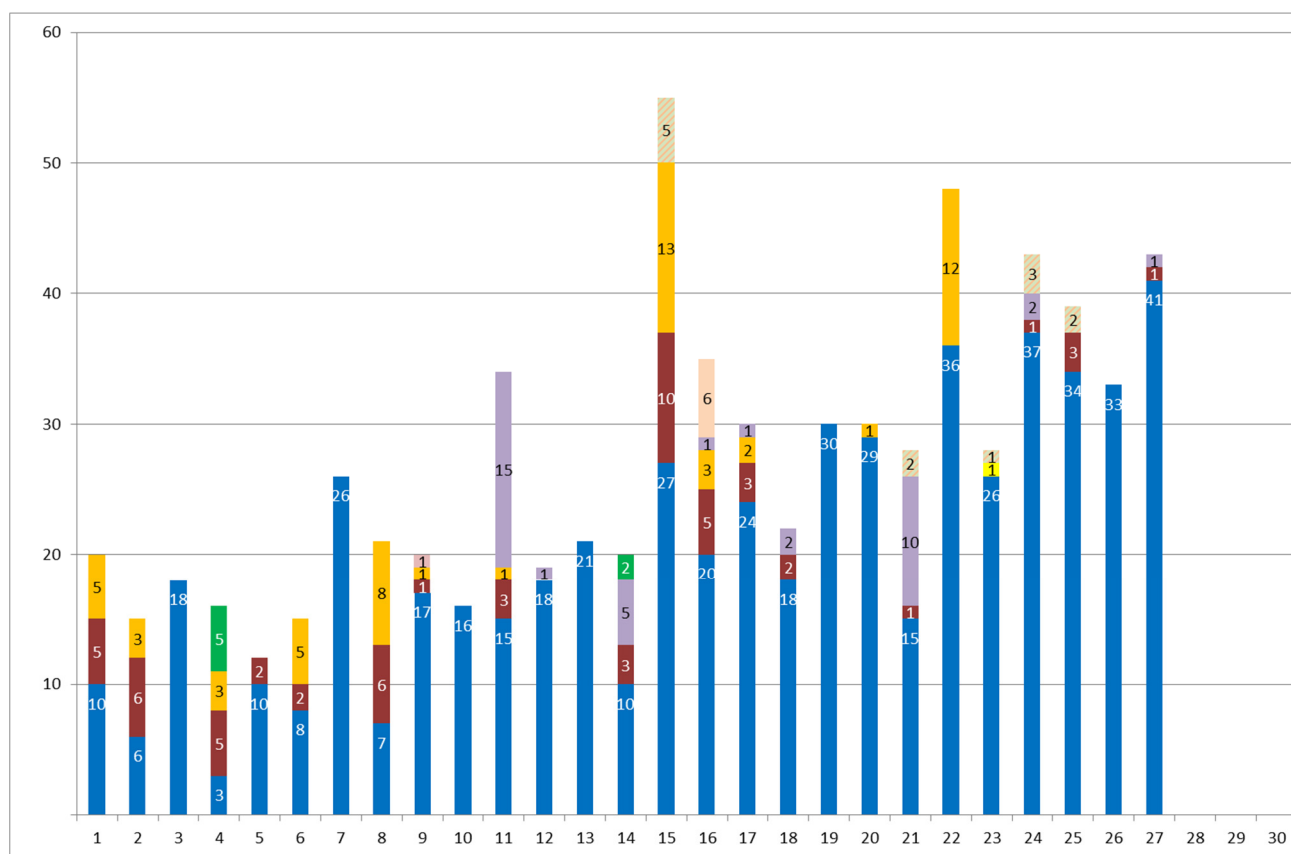


图 5. 每届ICV以不同语言发表的论文数量：英语（蓝色）、法语（红色）、德语（金色）、西班牙语（淡紫色）、意大利语（绿色）、日语（亮黄色）、波兰语（浅黄色）、罗马尼亚语（淡粉色）、双语或三语（阴影线）。中文（未显示）为22篇，对应ICV 30届。

Figure 5. Number of papers published in various languages per ICV: English (blue), French (red), German (gold), Spanish (pale purple), Italian (green), Japanese (bright yellow), Polish (buff), Romanian (pale pink), bi- or trilingual (hatched). Chinese (not shown) is 22, for ICV 30.

一些联合论文的“一次性”作者没有参加大会。

有一篇论文被认为是一个旗帜组织，可能是出于作者的谦虚没有标明。另有一篇论文没有被特别赞扬（这里称为“匿名”），是由一个非旗帜组织准备的，它展示了它的旗帜。

毫无奇怪，ICV论文最多产的作者是著名的旗帜学家（表7）。持有最多的论文不是别人，正是惠特尼·史密斯有21篇，实际上他参加的每个ICV都有1篇。在他自己的1977年ICV 7华盛顿会议的旗帜公报中，1979年维也纳ICV 8会议中，1997年开普敦ICV 17会议中都没有记录他的文

One paper is credited to a vexillological organization, possibly out of the modesty of the authors, while one paper is not specifically credited (here referred to as “anonymous”), but prepared by a non-vexillological organization, which presented its flags.

The most prolific authors of ICV papers are, to no surprise, prominent vexillologists (table 7). The greatest number of papers is held by none other than Whitney Smith with 21, practically one for each ICV he attended. There is no paper of his own recorded in his own *Flag Bulletin* in the ICV 7 Washington 1977 proceedings, nor in the next ICV 8 Vienna 1979 proceedings, nor in the ICV 17 Cape Town 1997. His last ICV paper was delivered at ICV 23 Yokohama (where he could not attend and the paper he prepared was read to the congress); after that he was not giving lectures anymore. Still, this is a record that shall be quite difficult to surpass.

件。他的最后一篇ICV论文是在横滨ICV 23号发表的（他没有亲自出席，他准备的论文在会上被宣读）；在那以后，他就不再讲课了。不过，这将是一个相当难以超越的数字。

第二大论文的作者是米歇尔·卢潘特，FIAV名誉主席，有15篇。他的第一个论文是与罗杰·哈米尼在1983年牛津ICV 10合著的（在那里他们不出席，论文被阅读），然后从1991年ICV 14到2015年ICV 26悉尼和2019年圣安东尼奥。他的最新作品在2024年的ICV 30北京大会上发表。

ICV论文中其他著名的学家包括阿尔斯·布罗泽克（14）、凯文·哈林顿（13）、斯科特·根特和布鲁斯·贝里（12）、拉尔夫·凯利、泽尔科·海默、罗曼·克莱姆斯和赵新风，各有11篇论文。托尼·伯顿和克莱斯·西克斯马发表了10篇论文，威廉·克兰普顿、安德烈亚斯·赫兹菲尔德、爱德华·凯耶和曼纽埃拉·施莫格发表了9篇，拉尔夫·巴特利特、卢西安·菲利普、阿诺德·拉博、玛丽亚·何塞·萨斯特雷和阿里巴斯等8篇。此外，22名旗帜学家在ICV上有5到7篇论文，9篇出现4次，26篇3次，49篇2次，而245篇为旗帜学社区提供了有价值的见解。

总结不同作者的论文页数提供了一个有点不同的“前三名图表”，由泽尔科·海默328页，其次是米歇尔·卢潘特305页，拉尔夫·凯利253页。同样，提醒读者，页数并不一定等于质量，这并不是徒劳的。

将上表中的名字与FIAV奖项进行比较可能是一种好奇。在截至2024年颁发的11位联合会获奖者中，有7位见表7。表中的另外24个名字是联合会研究员奖的获得者，只剩下11个名字没有

The author of the next largest number of papers is Michel Lupant, FIAV President Emeritus, with 15. His first, co-authored with Roger Harmignies, was at ICV 10 Oxford 1983 (where they were not present and the paper was read), and then every congress from ICV 14 Barcelona 1991 to ICV 26 Sydney 2015 and again at ICV 28 San Antonio 2019. His latest was read at ICV 30 Beijing 2024.

Other notable vexillologists by number of ICV papers include Aleš Brozek (14), Kevin Harrington (13), Scot Guenter and Bruce Berry (12), Ralph Kelly, Željko Heimer, Roman Klimeš, and Zhao Xinfeng with 11 papers each. 10 papers are given by Tony Burton and Klaes Sierksma, 9 by William Crampton, Andreas Herzfeld, Edward B. (Ted) Kaye, and Manuela Schmöger, 8 by Ralph Bartlett, Lucien Philippe, Arnold Rabbow, María José Sastre y Arribas, and so on. Further, 22 vexillologists had between 5 and 7 papers at ICVs, 9 appeared 4 times, 26 three times, 49 twice, while 245 provided their valuable insight to vexillological community once.

Summarizing number of pages of papers by various authors provides a somewhat different “top three chart” with 328 pages by Željko Heimer, followed by 305 pages by Michel Lupant and 253 by Ralph Kelly. Again, it is not in vain to remind readers that number of pages does not necessarily equals quality.

It might be matter of curiosity to compare the names from the table above with the FIAV awards. Among the 11 Laureates of the Federation awarded through 2024, seven are in table 7. Another 24 names from the table are recipients of the Fellow of the Federation award, leaving just 11 names that were not recognized with the highest FIAV recognitions. This is either a matter of their passing away before the awards were established or possibly an oversight that a future FIAV board might address.

Anyway, it seems obvious that the authors who wrote many papers would have higher total volume of pages; however, there is no direct linear correlation. It may be noted that most of the authors with 10 papers or more would have a total of well over 100 pages, reaching to over 300 for some. The only notable exception is Klaes Sierksma with 10 papers totaling “only” 59 pages—he was most active in the early years, when papers were notably shorter. This does not, certainly, tell anything about the quality of work involved.

Proceedings of the 30th International Congress of Vexillology, Beijing, China, August 2024

作者	AUTHOR	论文 PAP ERS	页 PAG ES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
惠特尼史密斯	Whitney Smith	21	215	1	1	2	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1								
米歇尔·卢潘特	Michel R. Lupant	16	305										1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	
阿莱斯·布罗泽克	Aleš Brožek	14	113							1		1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
凯文·哈林顿	Kevin A. Harrington	13	100											1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2			1	1	1	1				
布鲁斯·贝里	Bruce Berry	12	145														1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			
特斯科·根特	Scot M. Guenter	12	141												1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	
泽尔科·海默	Željko Heimer	11	328																			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
拉尔夫·凯利	Ralph D. Kelly	11	253													1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
罗曼·克莱姆斯	Roman Klimeš	11	116										1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1		1				
赵新风	Zhao Xinfeng	11	230																					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
托尼·伯顿	Tony Burton	10	229													1				1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
克萊斯·西克斯马	Klaes Sierksma	10	59	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1																					
克拉姆普顿	W. G. Crampton	9	56				1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
安德烈亚斯赫兹菲尔德	Andreas Herzfeld	9	69																	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1		
爱德华·凯耶	Edward B. Kaye	9	123																			1	1	1	1	1							2	
曼纽埃拉·施莫格	Manuela Schmöger	9	135																			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
拉尔夫·巴特勒	Ralph Bartlett	8	80												1	1				1		1			1		1	1	1					
卢西安·菲利普	Lucien Philippe	8	106			1	1			1	1	1			1						1		1			1	1	1						
阿诺德·拉博	Arnold Rabbow	8	68					1	1	2	1					1			1							1								
萨斯特雷·伊·阿里瓦斯	Sastre y Arribas	8	70											1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1			1								
特奥多罗·阿默林克	Teodoro Amerlinck	7	56									1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1				1								
塞巴斯蒂安·赫雷罗斯	Sebastià Herreros	7	237												1	1		1			1	1	1	1			1				1			
冈特·马特恩	Günter Mattern	7	60			1	1	1		1					1			1					1	1			1					1		
布鲁斯·尼克olls	Bruce Nicolls	7	51										2	2		1	1					1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
阿兰·拉利特	Alain Raullet	7	98																							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
吉里·特诺拉	Jiří Tenora	7	40													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1		
弗雷德里克·布劳内尔	Frederick Brownell	6	53											1	1				1	1	1	1												
埃米尔·德雷耶	Emil Dreyer	6	222															1	1		1				1	1								
芒克斯·加德	Jan H. Munksgaard	6	63																1	1					1	1								
安妮·普拉托夫	Anne M. Platoff	6	169																				1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
罗伯托·布雷斯基	Roberto Breschi	5	66																				1	1		1		1		1				
约翰·卡特利奇	John Cartledge	5	39																														1	
丹·塞诺沃德亚努	Dan Cernovodeanu	5	65								1	1	1	1	1													1	1	1	1			
迈克尔·福尔	Michael A. Faul	5	35														1	1	1	1														
唐纳德·希利	Donald T. Healy	5	79													1	1			1	1					1								
马·基罗斯拉夫	Jaroslav Martykán	5	50																		2		1			1								
奥特弗里德·诺贝克尔	Ottfried Neubecker	5	83	1			1				1	1		1												1			1					
乔治·帕施	Georges Pasch	5	32	1	1	1	1	1	1																									
约翰·珀塞尔	John M. Purcell	5	46				1																											
芭芭拉·汤姆林森	Barbara Tomlinson	5	47																1				1	1						1				
古斯塔沃·特拉奇亚	Gustavo Tracchia	5	69													1		1							1									
马塞尔·范·韦斯特霍文	van Westerhoven	5	71																						1	1	1	1	1	1				
...																															
总数	sum	801	9081																															
平均的	average	2.1	24.2																															

表 7. ICV 论文的作者。（联合会获奖者用浅蓝色表示，联合会研究员用橙色表示）。

Table 7. Authors at ICVs (Laureates of the Federation highlighted with light blue, Fellows of the Federation with orange).

得到FIAV的最高认可。这要么是他们在奖项成立之前就去世了，要么是FIAV理事会可能考虑有疏忽。 无论如何，很明显，写了许多论文的作者会有更高的总页数；然而，这并没有直接的依赖关系。值得注意的是，大多数拥有10篇或更多论文的作者总共将超过100页，有些人甚至超过300页。唯一值得注意的例外是克萊斯·西尔克斯马，他有10篇论文，总共“只有” 59 页——他在早期最活跃，那时论文明显较短。当然，这并不能说明所涉及的工作质量。作者统计ICV论文的平均页数为24.2页。

The average contribution by an author to an ICV proceedings is 24.2 pages.

主题

那么，这些论文我们都写了些什么？我们已经覆盖了哪些主题，还有哪些领域有待研究。几乎每个主题都值得进一步研究和新的视角，旗帜学家们非常欢迎在已经覆盖的主题上进行建设。当然，随着时间的推移和新的视角的出现，很容易产生新的有趣的发现。另一方面，与旗帜相关的广泛领域几乎未被触及，或者根本没有触及。

为了提供某种概述，这些论文按它们所涵盖的主题分为十几个类别。显然不可能设计一个明确的论文类别，会有论文适应两个或三个甚至更多主题。尤其是一个挑战作者发现的主题，跨越“传统”边界和覆盖新的理由。以前曾尝试提供旗帜学研究的分类，如由特斯科·根特在ICV 12的“旗帜学分类和术语”研讨会上提出，或由惠特尼·史密斯的“旗帜学分类系统”提出。（旗帜公告21:1（1982）:16-22）由休·布雷迪在《实用还是无用？：重新审视史密斯的旗帜分类系统》中进行了批判性回顾。ICV 25。

然而，为了本文的目的，这些都没有被使用，因为它们看来过于狭窄或不切实际。根据我的猜测，给每篇论文都拟定一个关键词的通用主题。在此之后，几个类别被证明只有一个或只有几个条目，并且它们可以很容易地与其他一些条目组合。这里最终提供了15个一般类别的列表，按照出现频率从高到低排序：

Topics

So, what did we write about in these papers? What have we covered and what areas are there left to be researched? Practically every topic may deserve more research and fresh views, and vexillologists are more than welcome for to build upon a topic already covered. Certainly the passing of time and a fresh pair of eyes would easily produce new and interesting findings. On the other hand, wide areas of flag-related issues have barely been touched or have not been reached at all.

To provide some kind of overview, the papers were sorted into dozen categories by topics covered in them. It is obviously impossible to devise an unambiguous relation of each issued paper to one of such categories and there would be papers that could easily fit into two or three, or even more, especially since it seems to be a challenge to authors to find topics crossing the “traditional” boundaries and covering new ground. There have been previous attempts to provide categorization of vexillological research, such as presented by Scot Guenter in “Vexillological Classification and Terminology” workshop at ICV 12 or by Whitney Smith “A Vexillological Classification System”. (*Flag Bulletin* 21:1 (1982):16–22) critically reviewed by Hugh Brady in “Utility or Futility?: Revisiting Smith’s Vexillological Classification System” at ICV 25.

However, for the purpose of this paper these were not used, as they appeared to narrow or impractical. Rather, a one-word general topic was ascribed to each paper based on my guess. After this was done, several categories proved to have only a single or just a few entries, and that they could easily be combined with some others. This finally provided a list of 15 general categories, sorted here with the most frequent first:

国家	涉及表示与个别民族国家、一般国家、在陆地或海上使用的旗帜、它们的历史、发展、使用等有关的文件。	national	Papers dealing with flags denoting affiliation to individual nation-states, countries in general, used either on land or at sea, their history, development, use, etc.
次国家	关于国家内主要领土单位的旗帜的文件，一般不被视为国际法的主题，即在一个国家内作为属于某一特定行政或其他定义部分的象征而使用的旗帜	subnational	Papers dealing with flags of major territorial units within countries, generally not considered subjects of international law, i.e., flags used within a country as symbols of affiliation to a particular administrative or otherwise defined part
理论	涉及旗帜学概念、理论和标准化的论文	theoretical	Papers dealing with vexillological concepts, theory, and standardization
军事	涉及军队在陆地或海上使用的旗帜的文件，现代的和历史的	military	Papers dealing with flags used by military on land or at sea, modern and historical
城市	涉及国家（市、镇、县、地方议会和类似机构）的市级分区的旗帜	municipal	Papers dealing with flags of municipal level subdivisions of countries (cities, towns, counties, local councils and similar entities)
古代	关于中世纪使用的旗帜的论文，通常来源于中世纪的手稿和插图、地图和艺术，但也包括使用类似概念的古代或现代的旗帜	medieval	Papers dealing with flags used in the Middle Ages, often sourced to medieval manuscripts and illustrations, maps, and art, but also including flags from ancient period or from modern times that use similar concepts
应用	涵盖标志使用的论文应用于各种工件，在各种媒体中描述，特别以特定的非传统方式使用，否则以特定的方式覆盖多个标志的使用	applied	Papers that cover flag use applied on various artifacts, depicted in various media, used in particular untraditional manner, and otherwise covering multiple flag use in particular manner
组织	涉及除政府组织以外的各种组织、机构、社团和类似的公司团体的旗帜的文件	organizational	Papers dealing with flags of various organizations, institutions, societies, and similar corporate bodies other than governmental bodies
符号	涉及在旗帜设计中使用的个别符号的论文	symbols	Papers dealing with individual symbols used in flag design

信号	涉及用于发送信号的旗帜，以及由某种代码安排的各种信息的文件，包括那些表明各种政要（如国家元首）在军事环境之外存在的旗帜	signals	Papers dealing with flags that are used for signaling, transfer of various messages arranged by some kind of code, including those flags that signal presence of various dignitaries (e.g., heads of states) outside a military context
保护	关于特定历史旗帜的修复和保护问题，或一般关于保护方法和技术的论文	conservation	Papers dealing with issues of restoration and conservation of particular historical flags or generally on preservation methodology and techniques
政治	涉及被政党或运动使用的旗帜	political	Papers dealing with flags used by political parties or movements
空间	涉及在太空探索中使用的旗帜	spacial	Papers dealing with flags used in space exploration
立法	涉及与旗帜相关的法律和法规	legislation	Papers dealing with flag-related legislation and regulations
其他	没有属于之前任何主题的论文	other	Papers that were not categorized in any of the previous topics

这可能似乎有些武断的分类，但我认为，每一次这样的尝试都有意义，因此这 and 任何尝试一样好（图6）。

对于任何旗帜学家来说，国旗是研究最多的，占四分之一。另有大约有一半的人涉及地方旗帜。毕竟，这两种旗帜肯定是最常用的旗帜，有些国家规定甚至要求许多人或每个人都必须悬挂。

我有点惊讶第三个最常见的类别是“理论”——大约10%的论文，预计旗帜学者倾向于提供理论分析和发展的科学工具领域，我不知道（甚至考虑自己了解ICV程序生产），很多论文在这类交付。当然，新的研究人员和学者将受益于跟踪这些数据并遵循他们的步骤。在某种程度上，这对应了奥伦斯基的文章《我们向何处

This may seem a somewhat arbitrary classification, but I believe that every such attempt would necessarily be so and thus this is as good as any (fig. 6).

It is of no surprise to any vexillologists that the most papers deal with national flags, about a quarter. Roughly half as many deal with the somewhat similar topic of subnational flags. After all, these two kinds of flags are certainly the most frequently used flags, regulated or even required to be hoisted by some, many, or everyone in a country.

I was somewhat surprised with the third most frequent category being “theoretical”—roughly 10% of papers—while it is to be expected that flags scholars are inclined to provide theoretical analysis and development of scientific tools in the field, I was unaware (even considering myself knowledgeable regarding the ICV proceedings production) that so many papers in this category were delivered. Certainly, new researchers and scientists would benefit in tracking those and following in their steps. In a way, this is a firm counter-argument to Orenski’s critique in

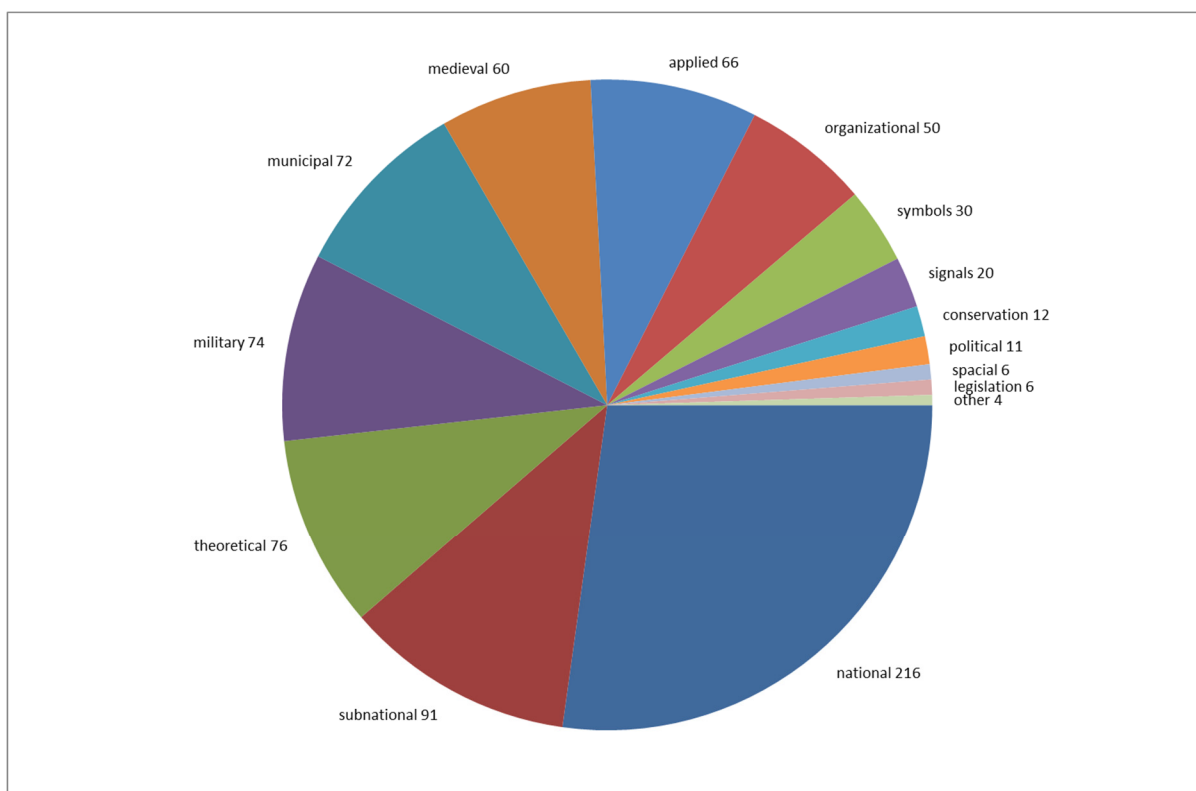


图 6. 每个主题在ICV论文集中发表的论文数量。

Figure 6. Number of papers published in ICV proceedings by topic.

去？》，它警告我们，旗帜学应该不仅仅是一个我们在田野里采集的彩色“花”的“植物标本室”（《我们向何处去？》关于旗帜学现状与未来的随笔，旗帜研究中心，2001年）。

几乎同样多的论文涉及各种军事旗帜。我们的研究领域有时很容易（被非旗帜学家）理解为一门不完全处理军事旗帜的学科——但这为反对这种误解提供了明确的论据。

另一个接近10%的类别是市政旗帜。这些文件涉及一个单一的“自治市”或一个较小地区的一些自治市，或由一个国家内的某些特定的其他标准选择。显然，世界上的大多数城市有巨大的市政旗帜潜力，预计随着时间的推移，这类城市可能会显著增加。

his essay *Quo vadimus?*, which warned us that vexillology should be more than just a “herbarium” of colorful “flowers” that we picked up in a field (Peter J. Orenski: *Quo Vadimus?: An Essay on the State and Future of Vexillology*, Flag Research Center, 2001).

Nearly as many papers deal with military flags of various kinds. Our field of study is sometimes easily (mis)understood by non-vexillologists as being a discipline dealing mostly if not entirely with military flags—but this makes a clear argument against such a misperception.

And another category that comes close to 10% of papers is municipal flags. These papers deal with a single “municipality” or a number of municipalities in a smaller region or chosen by some particular other criteria within a nation. Obviously, there is a great potential in covering the majority of world municipalities that could have not been processed in any such way at ICVs yet and it may be expected that with time this category might see a serious increase.

		国家	次 国家	理 论	军 事	市 政	古 代	应 用	组 织	符 号	信 号	保 护	政 治	空 间	立 法	其 他	类 计 数
大会	CONGRESS	natonal	subnational	theoretical	military	municipal	medieval	applied	organizational	symbols	signals	conservation	political	spacial	legislation	other	Count of classes
ICV1 默伊德贝赫 1965	ICV1 Muiderberg 1965	8	2	1		1	1	3	1	1	1				1		10
ICV2 苏黎世 1967	ICV2 Ruschlikon 1967	4		2		1	4	2			1	1					7
ICV3 波士顿 1969	ICV3 Boston 1969	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	1		1			1			10
ICV4 都灵 1971	ICV4 Turin 1971	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1			1					9
ICV5 伦敦 1973	ICV5 London 1973	3		3	1		3	1		1							6
ICV6 艾瑟尔湖 1975	ICV6 IJsselmeer 1975	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	3			1		1		10
ICV7 华盛顿 1977	ICV7 Washington 1977	6	1	4	7	2	1	4				2					8
ICV8 维也纳 1979	ICV8 Vienna 1979	5	1		5		6		1		1	2					7
ICV9 渥太华 1981	ICV9 Ottawa 1981	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1					11
ICV10 牛津 1983	ICV10 Oxford 1983	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		2						8
ICV11 马德里 1985	ICV11 Madrid 1985	9	12		2	4	4		3								6
ICV12 旧金山 1987	ICV12 San Francisco 1987	6	1	7	2	2	1		4					1			8
ICV13 墨尔本 1989	ICV13 Melbourne 1989	6	2	2	2	1	2	4	2								8
ICV14 巴塞罗那 1991	ICV14 Barcelona 1991	1	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	1						10
ICV15 苏黎世 1993	ICV15 Zurich 1993	9	5	5	10	2		1	4	1	2		1				10
ICV16 华沙 1995	ICV16 Warsaw 1995	6	2	3	3	7	4	4	4	1	1						10
ICV17 开普敦 1997	ICV17 Cape Town 1997	12	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	1			1		1		11
ICV18 维多利亚 1999	ICV18 Victoria 1999	6	2		4	1	1	1	2	1	2			1		1	11
ICV19 纽约 2001	ICV19 York 2001	8	6		2	1	2	3	1	1	3		2			1	11
ICV20 斯德哥尔摩 2003	ICV20 Stockholm 2003	10	3	1	4	2	2	6	1	1							9
ICV21 布宜诺斯艾利斯 2005	ICV21 Buenos Aires 2005	8	6		2	3	1	1					1			1	9
ICV22 柏林 2007	ICV22 Berlin 2007	13	9	7	6	6	1	3	1	1			1				10
ICV23 横滨 2009	ICV23 Yokohama 2009	7	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	1							9
ICV24 华盛顿 2011	ICV24 Washington 2011	11	6	4	2	3		1	2	2	1	2	2	1			12
ICV25 鹿特丹 2013	ICV25 Rotterdam 2013	9	6	3	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1			13
ICV26 悉尼 2015	ICV26 Sydney 2015	16	4	3	1		1	2	1	2	1	1				1	11
ICV27 伦敦 2017	ICV27 London 2017	11	5	6	1	5	2	2	7	2			1		1		11
ICV28 圣安东尼奥 2019	ICV28 San Antonio 2019	6		6	2	5	1	3	1	2		1					9
ICV29 卢布尔雅那 2022	ICV29 Ljubljana 2022	7	2	3		3	3	3	5	1				1			9
ICV30 北京 2024	ICV30 Beijing 2024	9	1	1		1	2	9			1				2		8
总数	Sum	207	90	75	74	71	58	57	50	30	19	12	11	6	4	4	
平均	Average	7.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	

表 8. ICV 会议上按主题分类的已发表论文。

Table 8. Papers published at ICVs categorized by topics.

接下来的三个类别仍然相对较好，每一个都有 50 多篇论文：中世纪、应用性和组织性。接下来是 30 篇考虑各种符号的论文，大约 20 篇讨论旗帜信号的论文，12 篇或关于旗帜保护的论文，以及政治旗帜，以及 6 篇研究太空的旗帜。在这个分类的末尾是考虑旗帜法律问题的论文和杂项论文，这些最后一类涵盖了诸如旗顶、旗杆、装饰图案，以及在电子游戏中构建的虚拟世界旗帜等主题。

Three next categories come in still relatively well covered, with more than 50 papers in each: Medieval, applied, and organizational. These are followed by 30 papers considering various symbols, about 20 papers discussing flag signals, a dozen or papers dealing with flag conservation, as well as political flags, and a half a dozen researching flags in space. At the tail of this categorization are papers considering legal matters regarding flags and miscellaneous papers—these last cover topics such as flag finials, flag poles, decorative motifs, and flags constructed within virtual worlds in video games.

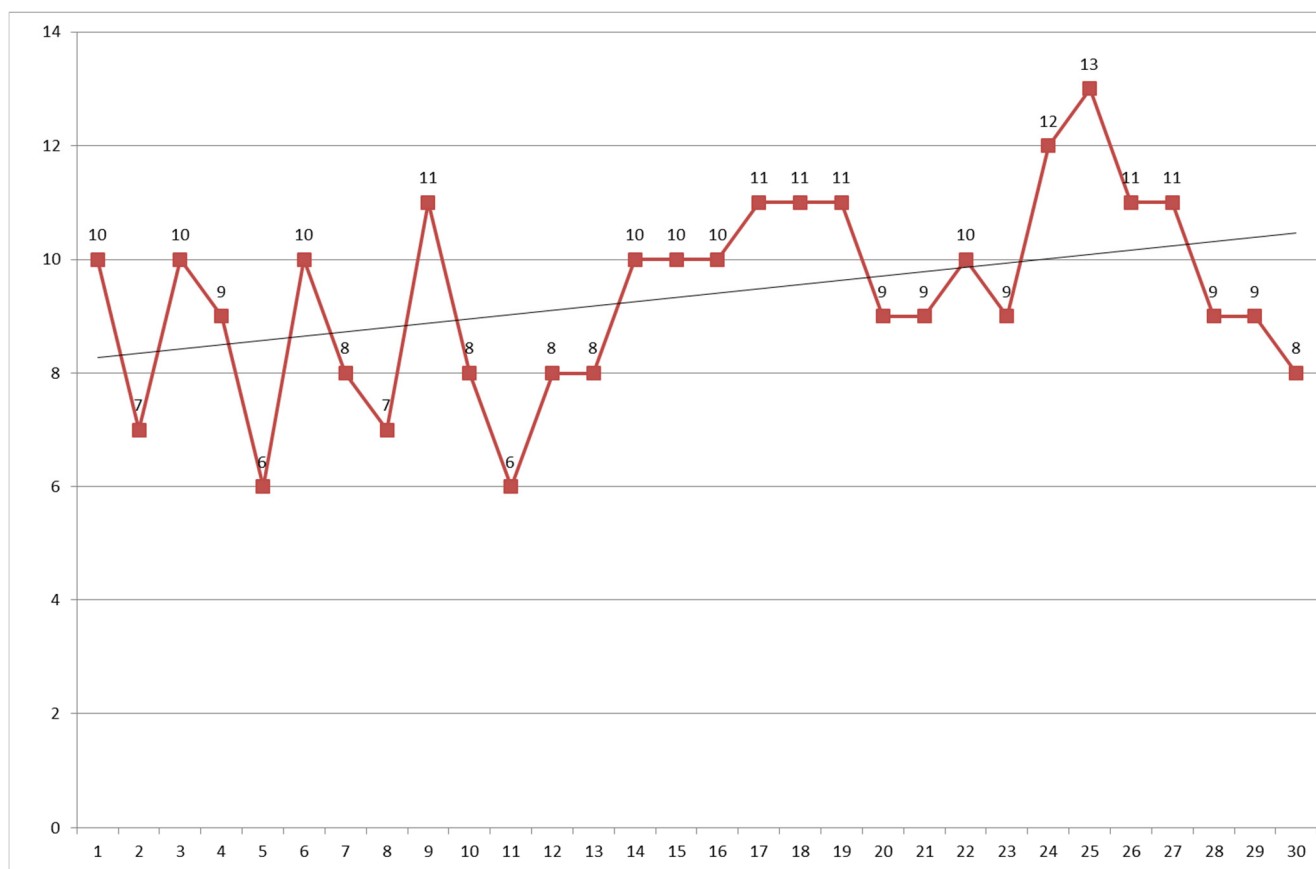


图 7. ICV论文主题的通用性：每个ICV论文所涵盖的类别数量。

Figure 7. Versatility of topics in ICV papers: number of categories covered by papers per ICV.

无论如何，在我们的研究领域中注意到，局部的多功能性是令人满意的。虽然在一些早期的大会中，这些类别中最低的数量是6个，但在那些年里，通常很容易涵盖10个主题。近年来，ICV的数量稳步增长，ICV的最小类别数量达到9个，2000年后最高达到13个（图7）。

这证明了旗帜学的力量，它可以处理各种主题，并从各个方面有效地实现我们的目标。旗帜研究学家是一群具有不同背景和不同兴趣的学者，他们把重点放在旗帜研究的各个角落。

In any case, it is satisfactory for our field of study to note that topical versatility is present throughout the years of ICVs. While the lowest number of these categories covered in a single ICV is 6 for some of the early congresses, in those years easily 10 topics were usually covered. In recent years a steady increase is noticeable, with minimum number of categories in an ICV reaching 9 and maximum 13 after 2000 (fig. 7).

This proves the strength of vexillology in dealing with various topics and approaching our goal fruitfully from various aspects. Vexillologists are group of scholars with various backgrounds and varied interests turning their spotlights on various corners of flag studies.

结论

ICV总共近10,000页的论文集代表了已发表的旗帜学研究的最高峰，构成了一个受人尊敬的全球旗帜学知识体系，和今天及明天的旗帜学家的学术数据宝库，以作为进一步研究的基础。这确实是惠特尼·史密斯和我们学科的其他创始人在设计旗帜学原则时所希望的成果。《旗帜学原理》，《第23届国际旗帜会议》。高野先生和扎卡里·哈登，东京：日本旗章协会，2011年：1-3)。

这一万页只有一小部分(7.5%)在期刊出版。在ICV上发表的论文代表旗帜学研究的顶峰，使世界各地的旗帜学家能够以数字化的形式免费和即时地获得这些材料，应该能推进旗帜学的上层结构。这些指标不仅应作为坚定的参考和支柱，而且还应作为该学科的最佳实践和方法的例子。

作为FIAV的一名官员，我可以坦诚地声明，通过在FIAV网站上提供这些材料，我们的组织正在实现其最基本的目标之一（《FIAV章程》第2条规定：“……其宗旨致力于旗帜学研究，即创建和发展关于各类旗帜的知识体系，包括其形式与功能，并基于该知识形成的科学理论与原则。”）。当然，这需要在未来数年中持续补充完善相关工作，而这些成果理当得到继承我们事业的后代的珍视与认可。

继续研究这些旗帜！

Conclusion

The total of nearly 10,000 pages of ICV proceedings represent the highest peak of published vexillological research and constitute a respectable body of global vexillological knowledge and a trove of scholarly data for vexillologists of today and of tomorrow upon which to base further research. It is indeed the materials that Whitney Smith and other founders of our discipline hoped for when they devised the principles of vexillology (cf. Smith, W., “The Principles of Vexillology”, *Official Proceedings: The 23rd International Congress of Vexillology*. Miru Takano and Zachary Harden, eds. Tokyo: Japanese Vexillological Association, 2011: 1–3).

Even if these ten thousand pages comprise only a small portion (~7.5%) of the total vexillological publication in periodicals estimated to around 135,000 pages (cf. Heimer, Ž. “Vexillological Periodicals: A Vexillology Diamond Jubilee Overview”, *ICV 29 Ljubljana 2022 Proceedings*, publishing pending), the papers presented at ICVs should represent the pinnacle of vexillological research published.

Enabling free and instant access to these materials to vexillologists worldwide, in the form of digital proceedings, should advance the superstructure of vexillology. These should not only serve as firm reference and pillars, but also as examples of best practice and methodology in the discipline.

As an officer of FIAV, I may, with an open heart, state that by providing these materials on the FIAV website our organization is fulfilling one of its most basic goals (Art. 2. *FIAV Constitution*: “...whose object is the pursuit of vexillology, which is the creation and development of a body of knowledge about flags of all types, their forms and functions, and of scientific theories and principles based on that knowledge.”). Of course, this shall require further work additions in years to come, which should be cherished and appreciated by the generations that inherit from us.

Keep studying those flags!

关于作者

中校博士泽利科 海默尔, LF, FF

泽尔伊科·海默尔，国际旗帜学联合会（FIAV）的主席，是克罗地亚武装部队的一名军官。他在萨格勒布大学人文和社会科学学院获得了社会学博士学位，研究的是克罗地亚民族战争中的军事旗帜。2023年，他被任命为萨格勒布大学和里耶卡大学的名誉副教授。1995年，他加入了“世界旗帜”组织。自2001年约克会议以来，他参加了多次ICV和几个国际纹章大会。他是克罗地亚纹章和旗帜协会（HGZD）的创始人和主席，也是《扎斯塔瓦学报》杂志的编辑。他出版了八部关于纹章学和旗帜学的专著，以及众多的科学、专业和通俗论文，也是一本大学手册的合著者。他被任命为多个国际和外国纹章和旗帜机构的荣誉和准会员，并获得了多项奖项，包括2017年FIAV的桂冠奖。2019年，他当选为FIAV主席。

About the Author

LTC Dr. Željko HEIMER, LF, FF

Željko Heimer, president of the Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques (FIAV), is an officer in the Croatian Armed Forces. He achieved his PhD in Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University in Zagreb on military flags from the Croatian Homeland War. In 2023 he was named a titular associate professor at the University of Zagreb and the University of Rijeka. In 1995 he joined the Flags of the World. He has participated in ICVs since York, 2001, and in several international heraldic congresses. He is a founder and president of the Croatian Heraldic and Vexillological Association (HGZD) and the editor of *Grb i zastava*. He has published eight monographs on heraldry and vexillology as well as numerous scientific, professional, and popular papers and is a co-author of a university manual. He was named honorary and associate member of several international and foreign heraldic and vexillological institutions and has received a number of awards, including the Laureate of FIAV in 2017. He was elected FIAV President in 2019.



