

## 旗帜色彩制约国家命运

林东

### 摘要

环境能影响着事物结果，比如，人类是地理环境的产物。在中国，环境有一个专有名词——风水。载有色彩和图案旗帜也能构成风水。比如，在美国内战中，擎有蓝旗的一方总是胜利者。蓝色是蓝天的颜色，那里是上帝驻留的地方。旗帜的混合色彩为紫色的总是拥有权力和胜利一方。比如，英美法俄能够成为联合国常任理事国和世界强国，在两次世界大战中免于失败。而混合色彩为粉色的日本和土耳其总是失败的一方。由于意大利的旗帜混合色彩为灰色，不能成为一流强国。德国和巴勒斯坦旗帜顶部置有黑色色带，使德国失败于两次世界大战，使巴勒斯坦接近亡国。因此，旗帜色彩和图案制约着国家兴衰。

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中文编辑说明：林东提交的ICV30大会演讲稿分为两部分内容，第一部分为风水和地理，与ICV宗旨不完全符合。故论文集只收录与旗帜学术有关的第二部分。

## How Flag Colors Affect National Destiny

DONG Lin

### Abstract

The environment can influence outcomes, for example, humanity is a product of the geographical environment. In China, the environment has a specialized term—*feng shui*. Flags bearing colors and patterns can also create *feng shui*.

For instance, in the American Civil War, the side carrying the blue flag was victorious, as blue represents the color of the sky, where God resides. In flags, those with a purple mixed color are often associated with power and victory. For example, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Russia, as United Nations permanent members and world powers, avoided defeat in both World Wars. Conversely, Japan and Turkey, whose mixed flag colors produce pink, were often on the losing side. Italy, with a gray mixed color in its flag, has not achieved the status of a leading world power. Germany and Palestine both have black stripes at the top of their flags, which contributed to Germany's defeat in both World Wars and Palestine's near loss of its statehood.

Thus, the colors and patterns on flags influence the rise and fall of nations.

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Editor's Note: Lin Dong's paper was divided into two parts. The first part, concerning *feng shui* and geography, does not fully comply with the ICV's mission. Therefore, only the second part, which is related to academic vexillology, has been included in the proceedings here.

本文提出了一种影响理论，即地理甚至国旗颜色如何影响一个国家的命运。风水通常是从空间角度来理解的，这也适用于旗帜。

This article advances a theory of influence, how geography and even flag color can affect the destiny of a nation. *Feng shui*, usually understood spatially, can also apply to flags.

II. 色彩

II. Color

色彩也是风水。旗帜构成了一个国家的文化环境，也是风水。不同的国旗色彩，尤其是国旗混合色彩影响着国家兴衰。比如，英法美俄罗斯国旗混合色彩为紫色，决定了他们是世界强国，为联合国常任理事国。粉色是一个不吉利的色彩。波兰和土耳其国旗混合色彩为粉色，导致波兰三次被瓜分，土耳其自从1793年失败了13次战争。

Colors are part of *feng shui*. A flag constitutes the cultural environment of a country, and is also *feng shui*. Different flag colors, especially the combined colors of flags, influence the rise and fall of nations. For instance, mixing the colors of each of the flags of the U.K., France, the U.S., and Russia results in purple, which determines that they are world powers and permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Pink is considered an unlucky color. The mixed colors of the flags of Poland and Turkey result in pink, leading to Poland being partitioned three times and Turkey losing 13 wars since 1793.

II. 1. 混合色彩

II. 1. Mixing colors

国旗的混合颜色形成最终的颜色，而这种最终的颜色则会产生风水效应，影响事物的发展和命运。国旗的最终颜色可能象征着力量、繁荣或冲突，最终决定国家的命运。

The mixed colors of a flag form its final color, and this final color creates a *feng shui* effect that influences the development and destiny of a nation or entity. The final color of a national flag may shape a nation's fate, as it symbolizes the destiny of things such as power, prosperity, or conflict.

II. 1.1. 英国国旗混合颜色—紫色

II. 1.1. British Flag's Mixed Color – Purple

英国成为人类历史上的第一个超级大国，由三大风水因素推动：

Britain rose to become the first superpower in human history, driven by three *feng shui* factors:

- 第一是其得天独厚的地理位置。
- 第二是陆地上最强大动物—老虎来象征。
- 第三是最强大的旗帜颜色—紫色 图11。

- The first factor is its prime geographic location.
- The second is being represented by the strongest land animal—tiger.

- The third is the most powerful flag color—purple (fig. 11).



图 11. 由65蓝:100白:59红混合形成紫色的英国国旗。

Figure 11. Mixing 65 units blue + 100 units white + 59 units red forms Britain's flag color—purple.

## II. 1.2. 意大利国旗混合色彩-灰色

意大利国旗的混合颜色是灰色，这限制了意大利无法成为一流强国 图12。

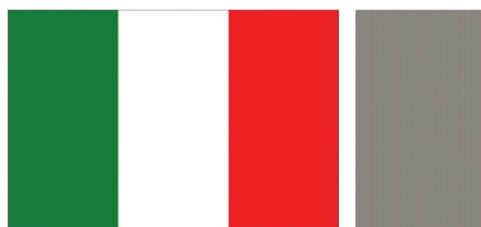


图 12. 由1绿:1白:1红混合形成灰色意大利国旗。

Figure 12. Mixing 1 unit green + 1 unit white + 1 unit red forms Italy's flag color—gray.

## II. 1.2. Italian Flag's Mixed Color—Gray

The mixed color of Italy's flag is gray, which restricts Italy from becoming a first-class power (fig. 12).

## II. 1.3. 日本国旗混合色彩-粉色

日本国旗的混合颜色是粉红色，因此日本在战争中屡屡失败 图13。

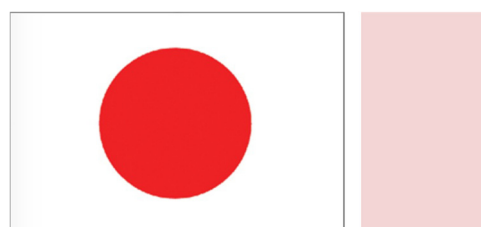


图 13. 由487白: 113红合成粉色日本国旗。

Figure 13. Mixing 487 units white + 113 units red forms Japan's flag color—pink.

## II. 1.3. Japanese Flag's Mixed Color—Pink

The mixed color of Japan's flag is pink, which is why it has consistently lost in wars (fig. 13).

## II.2. 顶部为黑色条纹的旗帜必然带来不幸

### II. 2.1. 德国色条的颠倒排列

首先，德国国旗的三条色带顺序是混乱的。中国古代哲学家老子曾说：“清气上升，浊气下沉。”由于浊气较重，应放在底部，而清气较轻，应放在顶部。根据颜色重量的科学秩序也是重颜色放在底部，轻颜色放在顶部。如果我们堆叠许多物品，出于稳定性考虑，重的物品应放在底部，轻的物品应放在顶部，否则基础将不稳定。

与此相比，俄罗斯国旗则遵循了正确的顺序：顶部为浅色，中间为较重色，底部为重色。而德国国旗顶部为重色或深色，中间是较重颜色，底部却是浅色。这使得排列显得不太稳定 图 14。



图 14. 颠倒排列深色和轻色的德国国旗和正确排列深色和轻色的俄罗斯国旗。

Figure 14. The German flag with dark and light colors reversed and the Russian flag with dark and light colors correctly arranged.

## II. 2. A Black Stripe on Top Brings Bad Luck

### II. 2.1. German Stripes Out of Order

First, the three stripes of the German flag are out of order. The ancient Chinese philosopher Laozi said: “Light air rises, while dirty (heavy) air sinks.” Since dirty air is heavy, it should be placed at the bottom, and clear air, being light, should be placed at the top. In the science of color weight, colors should also be in the same order—when stacking things for stability, heavy items should be at the bottom and light ones on top; otherwise, the structure will be unstable.

In comparison, the Russian flag follows the correct order: the light color is at the top, the moderately heavy color in the middle, and the heavy color at the bottom. In contrast, the German flag's top stripe is a heavy, dark color, the middle stripe is moderately heavy, and the bottom stripe is the lightest color, making the arrangement less stable (fig. 14).

## II. 2.2. 顶部黑色条使德国失败于第一次世界大战

如果天上有乌云，预示着即将下大雨。同样，如果天空中有浓烟，意味着正在进行激烈的轰炸。两者都是不祥之兆。因此，德国国旗顶部的黑色条纹象征着德国注定在第一次世界大战中失败。黑、白、红各一单位的混合形成了最终的颜色深褐色。这显然是一个不吉利颜色，它为德国在第二次世界大战中失败埋下了伏笔 图15。

黑、红、黄各一单位的混合则形成了德国国旗的最终颜色一赭黄色 图16。

纳粹的万字旗由5000单位的红色、542单位的白色和211单位的黑色混合而成，最终形成了深红色。这种颜色导致了德国在第二次世界大战中的失败 图17。

## II. 2.2. The Top Black Stripe Made Germany Lose the World Wars

If there are dark or heavy clouds in the sky, it forebodes that heavy rain is forthcoming. Similarly, if there is dark or heavy smoke in the sky, it signals that a severe bombing is taking place. Both are signs of misfortune. Therefore, the black stripes at the top of the German flag symbolize that Germany was destined to fail in the First World War. The combination of one part black, one part white, and one part red creates the final color—dark maroon. This is clearly an unlucky color, which foreshadowed Germany's loss in the Second World War. (fig. 15).

The combination of one part black, one part red, and one part yellow produces the final color of the German flag—ochre (fig. 16).

The Nazi swastika, made up of 5,000 units of red, 542 units of white, and 211 units of black, forms the final flag color—crimson. This color contributed to Germany's loss in the Second World War (fig. 17).



图15. 第二帝国在1871年4月16日 - 1921年12月31日期间采用顶部黑色的黑白红三色旗。纳粹帝国在1933年3月11日 - 15/09/1935年9月15日期间也采用顶部黑色的黑白红三色旗。

Figure 15. Germany: The Second Empire used a tricolor with black on top between 16 April 1871 and 31 December 1921. The Nazi Empire (the Third Reich) also used a tricolor with black on top between 12 March 1933 and 15 September 1935.



图16. 德国魏玛共和国国旗在1919年8月11日 - 1933年3月12日期间采用顶部黑色条纹的黑红黄三色旗；德意志联邦共和国从1949年5月8日 - 至今使顶部黑色条纹的黑红黄三色旗。

Figure 16. The Weimar Republic used a tricolor with black on top between 11 August 1919 and 12 March 1933; since 8 May 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany has used a black, red, and yellow tricolor.



图17. 纳粹帝国在1935年9月15日 - 1945年5月23日期间采用万字旗。

Figure 17. Between 15 September 1935 and 23 May 1945, the Nazi regime used the swastika flag.

## II. 2.3. 巴勒斯坦顶部黑色条纹使其失去了90% 的国土

巴勒斯坦国旗顶部的黑色条纹导致其领土缩小，自1920年以来，巴勒斯坦已经失去了90%的土地，未来甚至可能完全消失 图18 - 19。



图18. 由3单位的红色、4单位的黑色、4单位的白色和4单位的绿色混合而成，最终形成了巴勒斯坦国旗的颜色—沙漠棕色。

Figure 18. The mixture of 3 units of red, 4 units of black, 4 units of white, and 4 units of green produces the final color of the Palestinian flag—desert brown.

The black stripes at the top of the Palestinian flag have led to the shrinking of its territory, with Palestine losing 90% of its land since 1920. It may even disappear in the future (figs. 18 -19).

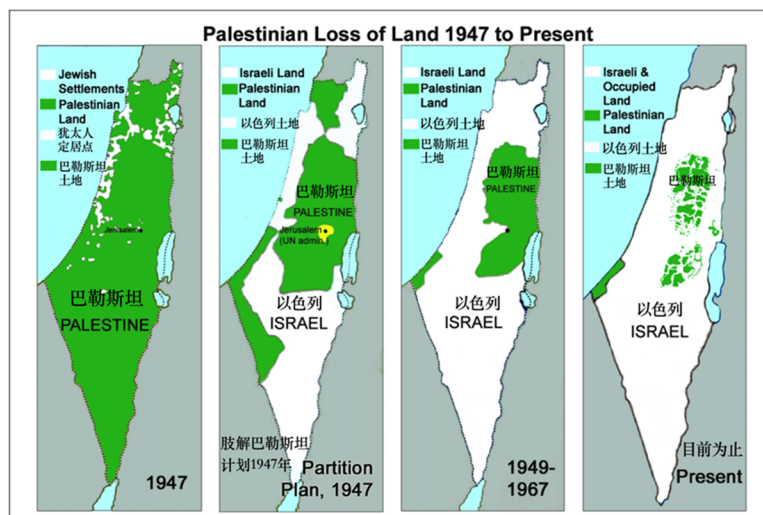


图19. 巴勒斯坦国旗顶部黑色条纹导致其国土日益狭小，自从1947年失去了90%国土。

Figure 19. The top black stripe of Palestine flag has made its territory increasingly small; it has lost 90% of its land since 1947.

## II. 3. 不战而胜的最好方法是让这个国家采用倒霉国旗

糟糕国旗能促使一个国家崩溃。美国中央情报局每年花费数百亿美元进行颜色革命、支持反政府武装、推翻敌对政府。如果我是美国中央情报局局长，我会用1%的预算雇佣一个旗帜设计师来设计一面不祥旗帜，再用1%的预算贿赂国会议员，让他们通过旗帜法案。然后这个国家就会自动崩

## II. 3. The Best Way to Win Without A War Is to Induce the Opponent Country Adopt a Bad Flag

A bad flag can lead to misfortune for a nation. The CIA spends tens of billions of dollars each year on color revolutions, supporting anti-government armed forces, and toppling hostile governments. If I were the director of the CIA, I would allocate 1% of the budget to hire a flag designer to create an ill-fated flag, and another 1% to bribe lawmakers to pass the flag bill. This state would then collapse on its own. The British geographer Halford Mackinder once said, "Our loss is absolutely incalculable due to ignorance

溃。英国地理学家托马斯曾说过：“由于我们对地理知识的无知，我们的损失是绝对无法估量的。”我们可以翻造这句话：“由于对颜色科学的无知和对宝贵旗帜学家的忽视，我们的损失是绝对无法估量的。”

## V. 结论

1. 环境就是风水;影响事物结果。
2. 颜色形成风水。
3. 旗帜颜色制约国家命运。

of geographical knowledge.” We could revise this to say, “Our loss through ignorance of the science of color and neglect of our valuable vexillologists is absolutely incalculable.”

## V. Conclusion

1. Environment is *feng shui*; it influences outcomes.
2. Colors shape *feng shui*.
3. The colors of a flag influence a nation's destiny.

## 关于作者

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林东，获得中文语言文学荣誉学士学位，拥有经济学研究生学历，曾任大学讲师。中学毕业后，他对汉字进行了系统性简化。他在语言学、文字学、经济学、人口学、政治学、地缘政治学、优生学和旗帜学等多个领域用不同语言发表了文章和书籍；也常在国际会议上宣读论文。自1999年以来，他以作家身份活跃，出版了多部小说。目前，他正研究许多新的学术领域。

## About the Author

### DONG Lin

Dong Lin holds a B.A. with honors in Chinese Language and Literature and a postgraduate degree in Economics. Formerly a university lecturer, he began developing a simplified approach to Chinese characters after middle school. He has published articles and books in various languages on topics including linguistics, philology, economics, demography, politics, geopolitics, eugenics, and vexillology, and he frequently presents papers at international conferences. Since 1999, he has pursued a career as a writer, publishing several novels and achieving recognition as one of the world's bestselling authors. His book *Japan Plotted 911* became a highly popular eBook and a top-rated online publication. He is currently exploring multiple new academic fields.





