

北京奥运会等国际赛事升旗仪式

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摘要

国旗是国家的标志和象征，升国旗奏唱国歌代表着获奖国家的尊严。升旗仪式是奥运会的重大礼仪，首要礼仪，是超越体育成绩的体现举办国政治与文化的标志性仪式。从奥运村、残奥村欢迎仪式升旗，到奥运会、残奥会开幕式闭幕式升旗，到奥运会、残奥会比赛场馆的颁奖升旗，升旗仪式贯穿奥运会全过程，其重要性历来得到组委会的高度重视。

上述升旗仪式中最复杂的是颁奖升旗仪式，是颁奖仪式中涉及国家主权尊严的大事，是颁奖仪式有政治性的核心重点。颁奖升旗涉及国旗、旗杆装置、场馆、升旗手等众多设备、诸多要素，有很多的不可确定性，一旦出现任何纰漏都会造成无法挽回的重大影响。

赵新风为北京奥运会设计了“中国式”颁奖升旗仪式，对升旗装置、升旗程序、升旗动作等进行明确规范，并培训194名颁奖升旗手。之后，北京奥运会的升旗仪式及规范，广泛应用于中国主办的国际赛事升旗仪式中。赵新风也担任升旗专家负责培训这些国际比赛的升旗手，本文以这些国际赛事颁奖升旗仪式为范例，讲述颁奖升旗系统工作和规范。

Flag-Raising Ceremonies for International Events (such as the Beijing Olympics)

ZHAO Xinfeng

Abstract

The national flag is the symbol of a country, and raising it while playing the national anthem represents the dignity of the country. The flag-raising ceremony is a significant and primary ritual of the Olympic Games, embodying the politics and culture of the host country beyond athletic achievements. From the welcoming ceremonies, to the opening and closing ceremonies, and to the medal-award ceremonies at the venues of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, flag-raising runs throughout, and its importance has always been highly valued by the International Olympic Committee.

The most complex events among Olympic flag-raising ceremonies are the medal awards, which involve national sovereignty and dignity in the ceremony and can be politically significant. The flag-raising during medal award ceremonies involves extensive equipment and elements such as national flags, flag-pole devices, venues, and flag-raisers, which have many uncertainties. Therefore, any mistake and negligence may cause irreparable and significant impacts.

Zhao Xinfeng designed the “Chinese-style” medal-awards flag-raising ceremony for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, standardizing the flag-raising devices, procedures, and actions, and training 194 flag-raisers for the ceremony. Since then, the Beijing Olympic Games’ flag-raising ceremony and its specifications has been widely adopted for international events hosted by China. Zhao Xinfeng also served as a flag-raising expert responsible for training flag-raisers for these international events. This article uses the flag-raising in the award ceremonies of these international events as examples to illustrate the workings and specifications of the flag-raising system.

一、颁奖升旗装置

（一）横杆升旗装置

室内举行的比赛项目，通常在场馆顶部安装横杆颁奖升旗装置。升旗装置包括控制系统、升旗系统、应急装置、挂旗装置等。观众能看到的主要是挂旗装置，由主横杆和挂杆、挂链组成（图1）。主横杆长度约为9.2m，能满足同时并排悬挂四面3号国旗（1.28m×1.92m）的要求。

横杆升旗时，所有国旗都以水平形态升起。从获奖运动员的视角看，冠军国旗位于正中，亚军、季军国旗高度相同，分别位于冠军国旗的左侧和右侧，低于冠军国旗。



图1. 横式旗杆国旗排序。

Figure 1. National flag order on horizontal flagpoles.

（二）立杆升旗装置

户外举行的比赛项目，通常在比赛场一侧，安装立杆颁奖升旗装置。立式旗杆通常三根，其排列和规格如下：冠军旗杆居中高度为9m，亚军、季军旗杆在冠军旗杆两侧，高度同为8.57m。每根旗杆要预留同时上下悬挂两面3号国旗（1.28m×1.92m）的位置和装置。三根旗杆之间距离为2m（图2）。



图2. 立式旗杆国旗排序。

Figure 2. National flag order on vertical flagpoles.

I. Flag-Raising Devices in Awarding Ceremonies

1. Horizontal Flagpole Flag-Raising Device

For indoor competitions, a horizontal flagpole flag-raising device is usually installed at the top of the venue. The flag-raising device includes a control system, flag-raising system, emergency device, and flag-hanging device. What the audience can mainly see is the flag-hanging device, which consists of a main horizontal pole, hanging poles, and chains (fig 1). The main horizontal pole is approximately 9.2 meters long, capable of suspending four No. 3 national flags (1.28m x 1.92m) side by side.

When raising the flags on the horizontal pole, all flags are raised horizontally. From the perspective of the award-winning athletes, the champion (gold)'s national flag is located in the center, while the national

flags of the runner-up (silver) and second runner-up (bronze), which are at the same height, are located to the left and right of the champion's flag, respectively, and lower than the champion's flag.

2. Vertical Flagpole Flag-Raising Device

For outdoor competitions, a vertical flagpole flag-raising device is usually installed on one side of the venue. There are typically three vertical flagpoles, arranged and sized as follows: the champion's flagpole is in the middle with a height of 9 meters, while the runner-up's and second runner-up's flagpoles are on either side of the champion's, both with a height of 8.57 meters. Each flagpole must reserve space and devices for simultaneously suspending two No. 3 national flags (1.28m x 1.92m) up and down (in case of ties). The distance between the three flagpoles is 2 meters (fig. 2).

立杆升旗时，从获奖运动员的视角看，冠军国旗位于正中，亚军、季军国旗高度相同，分别位于冠军国旗的左侧和右侧，低于冠军国旗。

（三）移动升旗装置

一些临时场馆和特殊场地，通常使用移动升旗装置（图3）。在颁奖升旗后，旗杆移动离开，后续比赛继续进行。如北京奥运会网球场、垒球场，南京青奥会公路自行车、奥林匹克中心场等。

移动升旗装置使用立式旗杆方式，旗杆高度和相关规格，与固定立式旗杆相同。国旗排序也与立式旗杆相同。



图 3. 北京奥运会网球比赛颁奖升旗仪式采用移动式旗杆。

Figure 3. The flag-raising ceremony for the tennis competition awards at the Beijing Olympics using mobile flagpoles.

（四）升旗装置控制

室内横杆、室外立杆颁奖升旗装置都是电动升旗方式，北京奥运会时网球场移动升旗装置是手动升旗方式。不管是电动还是手动升旗装置，颁奖升旗时，升旗速度与国歌速度同步匹配，国歌演奏完毕，国旗升至顶端。

北京冬奥会颁奖升旗出现特殊情况，升旗速度与国歌不同步。国旗升起30秒后到顶停止，国歌继续播放。

When raising the flags on the vertical flagpoles, from the perspective of the award-winning athletes, the champion (gold)'s flag is located in the center, while the flags of the runner-up (silver) and second runner-up (bronze), which are at the same height, are located to the left and right of the champion's flag, respectively, and lower than the champion's flag.

3. Mobile Flag-Raising Device

For temporary venues and special fields, mobile flag-raising devices are usually used (fig. 3). After the awards ceremony, the flagpoles are moved away, and the subsequent competition continues. Examples include the tennis courts and softball fields of the Beijing Olympic Games, as well as the road cycling and Olympic Stadium venues of the Nanjing Youth Olympic Games.

The mobile flag-raising device uses vertical flagpoles, with the same height and specifications as fixed vertical flagpoles. The flag-raising order is also the same as that of vertical flagpoles.

4. Flag-Raising Device Operation

Both indoor horizontal and outdoor vertical flag-raising devices for medal ceremonies are electrically operated. During the Beijing Olympic Games, the mobile flag-raising device at the tennis courts was manually operated. Regardless of whether the flag-raising device is electric or manual, the flag-raising speed is synchronized with the speed of the national anthem during the medal ceremony. The flag should reach the top just when the national anthem finishes playing.

A special situation occurred during one medal flag-raising ceremony of the Beijing Winter Olympics in 2022, where the flag-raising speed was not synchronized with the national anthem. The flag reached the top and stopped 30 seconds after it started rising, while the national anthem continued to play.

（五）升旗装置应急

室内横杆、室外立杆、移动旗杆颁奖升旗装置，都要求加装手动应急装置。当出现断电、电动系统故障时，可当即手动完成升旗，不必中断升旗仪式（图4）。



图 4. 应急装置。

二、颁奖国旗选用

（一）横杆颁奖国旗

横杆颁奖国旗选用三号国旗，长192cm，高128cm。旗杆套在国旗正上方，旗杆套水平横挂（图5）。

（二）立杆颁奖国旗

立杆颁奖国旗选用三号国旗，长192cm，高128cm。旗杆套在国旗左侧，旗杆套垂直悬挂（图6）。

（三）移动杆颁奖国旗

移动颁奖国旗选用三号国旗，长192cm，高128cm。旗杆套在国旗左侧，旗杆套垂直悬挂（图7）。

5. Flag-Raising Device Emergency Measures

Indoor horizontal, outdoor vertical, and mobile flag-raising devices for awards ceremonies are all required to be equipped with manual emergency devices. In case of power outages or electric system failures, the flag can be raised manually without interrupting the ceremony (fig. 4).

II. Selection of Chinese National Flags in Medal Ceremonies

1. Horizontal Flagpole for National Flags in Medal Ceremonies

No. 3 national flags are used for horizontal flagpole medal ceremonies, measuring 192cm in length and 128cm in height. The flagpole sleeve is placed directly above the flag, horizontally suspended (fig. 5).

2. Vertical Flagpole for National Flags in Medal Ceremonies

No. 3 national flags are used for vertical flagpole medal ceremonies, measuring 192cm in length and 128cm in height. The flagpole sleeve is placed on the left side of the flag, vertically suspended (fig. 6).

3. Mobile Flagpole for National Flags in Medal Ceremonies

No. 3 national flags are used for mobile flagpole medal ceremonies, measuring 192cm in length and 128cm in height. The flagpole sleeve is placed on the left side of the flag, vertically suspended (fig. 7).



图 5-7. 水平、垂直和移动旗杆。 Figure 5-7. Horizontal, vertical, and mobile flagpoles.

三、颁奖升旗队形

（一）升旗仪式常规队形

升旗仪式常规队形，指的是不出现并列名次，常规升起冠军、亚军、季军三面国旗时的队形。这种队形通用于立式旗杆、横式旗杆、移动旗杆。升旗仪式常规队形共6人，排列方式：旗手3名，护旗手3名。旗手在左，护旗手在右，前后纵队排列（图8）。



图 8. 升旗仪式常规队形。

Figure 8. Regular flag-raising formation.

（二）升旗仪式特殊队形

升旗仪式特殊队形，指的是出现季军并列时，要升起四面国旗时，需要升旗仪式特殊队形。升旗仪式特殊队形共8人，排列方式：旗手4名，护旗手4名。旗手在左，护旗手在右，前后纵队排列。

四、颁奖升降旗程序

（一）升旗程序

立式旗杆、横式旗杆、移动旗杆升旗程序相同。升旗队在等候区指定位置列队，听到体育展示播报，在音乐响起后，由队长下达行进口令。升旗队按确定的升旗路线和仪式程序行进到达旗杆立定。旗手、护旗手面向旗杆转身，相互配合完成悬挂国旗等动作。听到升国旗奏国歌播报后，配合国歌响起，做展旗、敬礼等礼仪动作（见图9）。

III. Flag-Raising Formation

1. Regular Flag-Raising Formation

The regular flag-raising formation is used when there are no ties and only the flags of the champion, runner-up, and second runner-up are raised. This formation is applicable to vertical, horizontal, and mobile flagpoles. The regular flag-raising formation consists of six people: three flag-raisers and three flag-escorts. The flag-raisers are on the left, and the flag-escorts are on the right, arranged in a front-to-back column (fig. 8).

2. Special Flag-Raising Formation

The special flag-raising formation is used when there is a tie for third place, requiring the raising of four flags. The special flag-raising formation consists of eight people: four flag-raisers and four flag-escorts. The flag-raisers are on the left, and the flag-escorts are on the right, arranged in a front-to-back column.

IV. Flag-Raising and Lowering Procedures

1. Flag-Raising Procedure

The flag-raising procedures for vertical, horizontal, and mobile flagpoles are the same. The flag-raising team lines up at the designated position in the waiting area. Upon hearing the sports presentation announcement and the music starting, the leader gives the marching order. The flag-raising team marches along the determined route and ceremony procedure to arrive at the flagpole and come to a halt. The flag-raisers and flag-escorts turn to face the flagpole and cooperate to complete actions such as hanging the flags. Upon hearing the announcement for raising the national flag and playing the national anthem, they perform rituals such as unfolding the flags and saluting in sync with the national anthem (see fig. 9).

（二）降旗程序

立式旗杆、横式旗杆、移动旗杆升旗程序相同。颁奖升旗仪式结束，运动员等退场后。国旗降下，旗手、护旗手配合，解开国旗挂钩，收拢国旗。由队长下达转身、行进指令，按规定降旗路线返回（图9）。



图9. 升旗和降旗程序。

Figure 9. Flag-raising and lowering procedure.

2. Flag-Lowering Procedure

The flag-lowering procedures for vertical, horizontal, and mobile flagpoles are the same. After the awarding flag-raising ceremony ends and the athletes and others have left, the flags are lowered. The flag-raisers and flag-escorts cooperate to undo the flag hooks and fold the flags. The leader gives the orders to turn around and march back along the prescribed route for flag-lowering (fig. 9).

五、北京奥运会等国际赛事颁奖升旗手

（一）2008北京奥运会升旗手

2007年“好运北京”奥运会测试赛颁奖升旗，主要由清华大学，北京航空航天大学，北京科技大学，中国农业大学四所高校升旗手担任。2008年北京奥运会正式颁奖升旗，由清华大学44名升旗手，北京科技大学10名升旗手共同担任（图10）。



图10. 2008年北京奥运会残奥会大学升旗手。

Figure 10. University flag-raisers at the 2008 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games.

V. Flag-Raisers for International Events, taking the Beijing Olympics as an Example

1. Flag-raisers for the 2008 Beijing Olympics

For the medal ceremonies and flag-raising events during the “Good Luck Beijing” Olympic Test Events in 2007, flag-raisers came primarily from four universities: Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, University of Science and Technology Beijing, and China Agricultural University. For the official award ceremonies and flag-raising at the 2008 Olympics, 44 flag-raisers from Tsinghua University and 10 from University of Science and Technology Beijing took on this responsibility (fig 10).

（二）军人升旗手

2007年“好运北京”奥运会测试赛，部分场次升旗由中国人民解放军三军仪仗队战士担任。2008年北京奥运会正式颁奖升旗，由140名中国人民解放军三军仪仗队战士担任（图11）。

2. Military Flag-raisers

During the “Good Luck Beijing” Olympic Test Events in 2007, some flag-raising ceremonies were handled by soldiers from the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Tri-Service Honor Guard. For the official award ceremonies and flag-raising at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, 140 soldiers from the PLA Three-Service Honor Guard were responsible (fig. 11).

2009年香港东亚运动会升旗手，由香港童军组织和香港海事学校学生组成（图12）。由于“一国两制”的基本国策，香港东亚运动会升旗手不像北京奥运会升旗手，有选拔环节，升旗手培训也不能进行封闭式强化训练。因此，香港东亚运动会升旗手行进采用固有英式步伐和口令，升旗礼仪动作和升旗装置要求，沿用北京奥运会升旗礼仪和升旗装置标准。

（三）2012海阳亚沙会升旗手

2012年第三届亚洲沙滩运动会在山东省海阳市举办，这是山东省首次承办洲际综合赛事，也是洲际赛事首次在县级市举办。开闭幕式、运动员村、颁奖升旗等升旗手由武警山东省总队60名武警战士担任（图13）。

Flag-raisers for the 2009 East Asian Games in Hong Kong were members of the Hong Kong Scout Association and students from the Hong Kong Sea Cadet Corps (fig. 12). Due to the “One Country, Two Systems” policy, the selection process and intensive training for flag-raisers were not applicable as in the Beijing Olympics. Instead, the flag-raising ceremonies in Hong Kong adopted the inherent British marching pace and commands, while adhering to the flag-raising etiquette and equipment standards of the Beijing Olympics.



图 11. 2008 年北京奥运会的军人升旗手。

Figure 11. Military flag-raisers for the 2008 Beijing Olympics.



图 12. 2009 年香港东亚会升旗手。

Figure 12. Flag-raisers for the 2009 East Asian Games in Hong Kong.



图 13. 2012 海阳亚沙会升旗手。

Figure 13. Flag-raisers for the 2012 Asian Beach Games in Haiyang.

3. Flag-raisers for the 2012 Asian Beach Games in Haiyang

The 2012 Asian Beach Games, the third of its kind, was held in Haiyang City, Shandong Province, marking the first time Shandong hosted a continental-level comprehensive sports event and the first time such an event was held in a county-level city. Flag-raisers for the opening and closing ceremonies, athlete's village, and awarding ceremonies were 60 armed police soldiers from the Shandong Provincial Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force (fig. 13).

（四）2013天津东亚会升旗手

2013年第六届天津东亚运动会，升旗手由天津高校的100名大学生志愿者担任（图14）。



图 14. 2013年天津东亚运动会升旗手。

Figure 14. Flag-raising at the 2013 East Asian Games in Tianjin.

（五）2013南京亚青会升旗手

2013年南京亚洲青年运动会，承担为2014年南京青奥会做场馆和团队综合实景测试的职能。亚青会是继海阳亚沙会后，完整由武警部队战士担任升旗手的综合性运动会（图15）。



图 15. 2013南京亚青会升旗手。

Figure 15. Flag-raisers for the 2013 Asian Youth Games in Nanjing.

（六）2014南京青奥会升旗手

2014年南京青奥会是继北京奥运会之后，中国举办的又一个重大奥运赛事。比赛共设28个大项、222个小项，有204个国家和地区运动员参加比赛。南京成为继北京之后第二个接待过200多个国家和地区的都市。

南京大学、东南大学、海事学院、河海大学等18所高校的180名志愿者，担任颁奖升旗手（图16）。



图 16. 2014年南京青年奥林匹克运动会的升旗手。

Figure 16. Flag-raisers for the 2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games.

4. Flag-raisers for the 2013 East Asian Games in Tianjin

For the 2013 East Asian Games in Tianjin, 100 university student-volunteers from Tianjin institutions of higher learning served as flag-raisers (fig. 14).

5. Flag-raisers for the 2013 Asian Youth Games in Nanjing

The 2013 Asian Youth Games in Nanjing served as a comprehensive real-life test for venues and teams in preparation for the 2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games. Following the Asian Beach Games in Haiyang, this comprehensive sports event also relied solely on armed police soldiers for flag-raising duties (fig. 15).

6. Flag-raisers for the 2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games

The 2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games was another significant Olympic event hosted by China after the 2008 Olympics. With 28 sports and 222 events, athletes from 204 countries and regions participated.

Nanjing became the second city after Beijing to host athletes from over 200 countries and regions. A total of 180 volunteers from 18 universities, including Nanjing University, Southeast University, Maritime College, and Hohai University, served as flag-raisers for awards ceremonies (fig. 16).

(七) 2019武汉军运会升旗手

第七届世界军人运动会，2019年10月18日至27日在武汉举办。一百多个国家近万名军人参加比赛。武汉军运会是新中国第一次承办综合性国际军事体育赛事，也是世界军人运动会历史上规模最大、参赛人员最多、影响力最广的一次运动会。驻武汉陆海空火箭军四所军事院校的288名升旗手担负升旗任务（图17）。

(八) 2022杭州亚运会升旗手

因受新冠疫情影响，原定于2022年9月10日至25日举行的第19届杭州亚运会，延期至2023年9月23日至10月8日举行，赛事名称和标志保持不变。从浙江交通职业技术学院、浙江建设职业技术学院、浙江大学、浙江工业大学、金华职业技术学院、浙江安防职业技术学院、绍兴越秀外国语学院、宁波财经学院、浙江农林大学等9所高校中，选拔258人名志愿者担任杭州亚运会、亚残运会等升旗手（图18）。

7. Flag-raisers for the 2019 Military World Games in Wuhan

The 7th CISM Military World Games was held in Wuhan October 18–27, 2019, with nearly 10,000 military personnel from over 100 countries participating. This was the first time China hosted a comprehensive international military sports event, and it was also the largest and most influential Military World Games in history. A total of 288 flag-raisers from four military academies in Wuhan—the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Rocket Force—were responsible for flag-raising tasks (fig. 17).

8. Flag-raisers for the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, originally scheduled for September 10–25, 2022, were postponed to September 23–October 8, 2023, with the event name and logo remaining unchanged. A total of 258 volunteers were selected from nine universities, including Zhejiang Institute of Communications, Zhejiang College of Construction, Zhejiang University, Zhejiang University of Technology, Jinhua University of Vocational Technology, Zhejiang College of Security Technology, Shaoxing Yuexiu University, Ningbo University of Finance and Economics, and Zhejiang A&F University, to serve as flag-raisers for both the Hangzhou Asian Games and Asian Para Games (fig. 18).



图 17. 2019武汉军运会升旗手。

Figure 17. Flag-raisers for the 2019 Military World Games in Wuhan.



图 18. 2022杭州亚运会升旗手。

Figure 18. Flag-raisers for the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games.

结束语

国际体育赛事颁奖升旗比天安门广场升旗要复杂。天安门广场升旗是一面国旗、一根旗杆、单一路线、固定程序、重复动作；而颁奖升旗是三至四面国旗、多根多组旗杆、多种路线、不同程序、横杆立杆不同动作。

颁奖升旗是最高标准的升旗礼仪，是一个国家国旗文化、文明礼仪、精神面貌、综合国力的最高水平代表。北京奥运会之后，一些国家承办的奥运会升旗仪式，或多或少出现了一些问题：如国旗脱落、国旗印错、国旗挂反、五环旗挂反等。北京奥运会颁奖升旗提出“零失误”的标准，成为奥运会颁奖升旗的最高标准，也给其他赛事组织者提供了借鉴参照。

Conclusion

The flag-raising for awards ceremonies at international sports events is more complicated than the flag-raising ceremony at Tiananmen Square, which is performed with just one national flag, one flagpole, a single route, a fixed procedure, and repeated movements; while the flag-raising ceremony for awards is performed with three to four national flags, multiple flagpoles, multiple routes, different procedures, and different movements of horizontal and vertical poles.

The flag-raising ceremony for awards requires the highest standard of flag-raising protocol, and represents the highest level of a country's national flag culture, civilized etiquette, spiritual outlook, and comprehensive national strength. After the Beijing Olympics, the flag-raising ceremonies of the Olympics hosted by some countries have encountered some problems: such as the flag falling off, the flag being printed incorrectly, the flag being hung upside down, and the five-ring Olympics flag being hung upside down. The flag-raising ceremony for awards at the Beijing Olympics proposed the “zero error” standard, which became the highest standard for flag-raising at the Olympics and set the bar for other event organizers.

关于作者

赵新风

天安门广场30米新旗杆启用升旗手，36人升旗天安门国旗护卫队国旗班第一任班长；中国国旗网创办人；北京奥运会、南京青奥会、武汉军运会、北京冬奥会升旗专家；全国学校升旗手总教官，全国高校升旗手交流展示活动总评委；全国人大法工委国旗法、国徽法修正专家，国旗法国旗知识神州行活动组委会常务副主任兼秘书长；第30届北京世界旗帜学大会组委会主任兼秘书长，连续在ICV25至30发表演讲。在中国出版三本国旗专著，是北京奥运会颁奖升旗手册起草人。

About the Author

ZHAO Xinfeng

Zhao Xinfeng is a flag-raiser for the new 30-meter flagpole in Tiananmen Square; the first captain of the national flag guard unit of the Chinese national flag guard team with 36 people; founder of the Chinese national flag website; expert on flag-raising for the Beijing Olympics, Nanjing Youth Olympic Games, Wuhan Military Sports Festival, and Beijing Winter Olympics; chief instructor for national school flag-raisers; chief judge for national university flag-raising exchange activities; expert on the revision of the national flag and national emblem laws for the National People's Congress Legal Affairs Commission; executive director and secretary general of the Activity Committee for the national flag and emblem knowledge "China Tour"; and director and secretary General of the Organizing Committee for the 30th International Congress of Vexillology in Beijing. He has delivered papers at ICV 25 through ICV 30. He has published three monographs on national flags in China and is the drafter of the flag-raising manual for the medal ceremonies of the Beijing Olympics.



