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THE FIVE-STAR RED FLAG - THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

五星红旗

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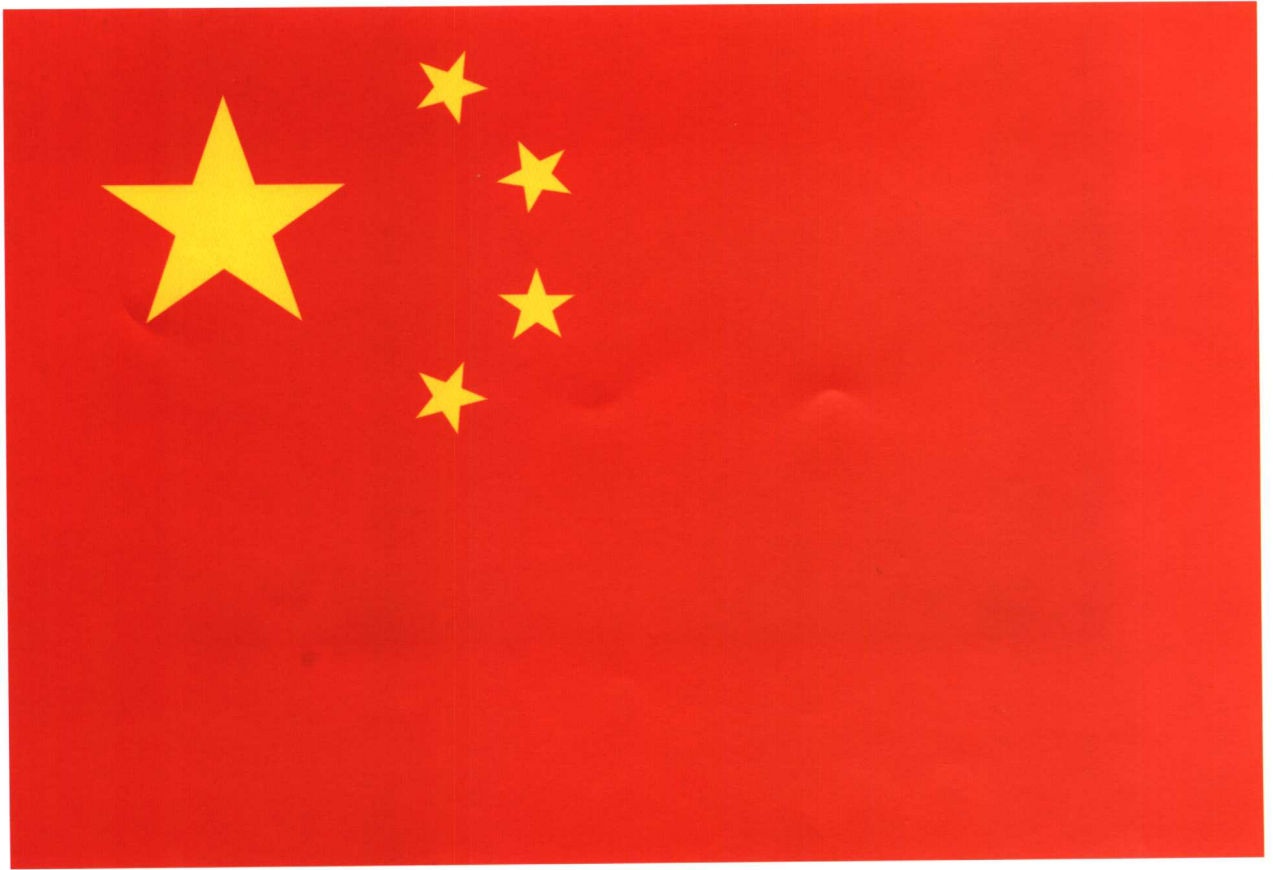
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愛崗敬業無私奉獻
為五星紅旗增光彩

為五星紅旗
畫冊題

遲浩田

一九九七年十月



中华人民共和国国旗
THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

顾问：徐永清、刘延年
主编：姜成安
副主编：张兴林、吕小中
编委：李宏、吴明春、邢进军、李开泰、余友箴、姜成安、
张熙焯、杨月臣、姚诚、王建国、张全国、刘小河、牛安民
撰稿：骆飞、张兴林
摄影：陆岩、陆岗、骆飞、黄垠鹏、周朝荣、多吉古堆
装帧设计：吕小中
英文翻译：韩荣良
电脑制作：曾磊
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中华人民共和国国徽

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

中华人民共和国国旗法

(1990年6月28日第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十四次会议通过
1990年6月28日中华人民共和国主席令第28号公布 自1990年10月1日起施行)

第一条 为了维护国旗的尊严，增强公民的国家观念，发扬爱国主义精神，根据宪法，制定本法。

第二条 中华人民共和国国旗是五星红旗。

中华人民共和国国旗按照中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议主席团公布的国旗制法说明制作。

第三条 中华人民共和国国旗是中华人民共和国的象征和标志。

每个公民和组织，都应当尊重和爱护国旗。

第四条 地方各级人民政府对本行政区域内国旗的升挂和使用，实施监督管理。

外交部、国务院交通主管部门、中国人民解放军总政治部对各自管辖范围内国旗的升挂和使用，实施监督管理。

国旗由省、自治区、直辖市的人民政府指定的企业制作。

第五条 下列场所或者机构所在地，应当每日升挂国旗：

(一) 北京天安门广场、新华门；

(二) 全国人民代表大会常务委员会、国务院、中央军事委员会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院；

中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会；

(三) 外交部；

(四) 出境入境的机场、港口、火车站和其他边境口岸，边防海防哨所。

第六条 国务院各部门，地方各级人民代表大会常务委员会、人民政府、人民法院、人民检察院，中国人民政治协商会议地方各级委员会，应当在工作日升挂国旗。

全日制学校，除寒假、暑假和星期日外，应当每日升挂国旗。

第七条 国庆节、国际劳动节、元旦和春节，各级国家机关和各人民团体应当升挂国旗；企业事业组织、村民委员会、居民委员会、城镇居民院(楼)以及广场、公园等公共活动场所，有条件的可以升挂国旗。

不以春节为传统节日的少数民族地区，春节是否升挂国旗，由民族自治地方的自治机关规定。

民族自治地方在民族自治地方成立纪念日和主要传统民族节日，可以升挂国旗。

第八条 举行重大庆祝、纪念活动、大型文化、体育活动，大型展览会，可以升挂国旗。

第九条 外交活动以及国家驻外使馆领馆和其他外交代表机构升挂、使用国旗的办法，由外交部规定。

第十条 军事机关、军队营区、军用舰船，按照中央军事委员会的有关规定升挂国旗。

第十一条 民用船舶和进入中国领水的外国船舶升挂国旗的办法，由国务院交通主管部门规定。

公安部门执行边防、治安、消防任务的船舶升挂国旗的办

法，由国务院公安部门规定。

第十二条 依照本法第五条、第六条、第七条的规定升挂国旗的，应当早晨升起，傍晚降下。

依照本法规定应当升挂国旗的，遇有恶劣天气，可以不升挂。

第十三条 升挂国旗时，可以举行升旗仪式。

举行升旗仪式时，在国旗升起的过程中，参加者应当面向国旗肃立致敬，并可以奏国歌或者唱国歌。

全日制中学小学，除假期外，每周举行一次升旗仪式。

第十四条 下列人士逝世，下半旗志哀：

(一) 中华人民共和国主席、全国人民代表大会常务委员会委员长、国务院总理、中央军事委员会主席；

(二) 中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会主席；

(三) 对中华人民共和国作出杰出贡献的人；

(四) 对世界和平或者人类进步事业作出杰出贡献的人。

发生特别重大伤亡的不幸事件或者严重自然灾害造成重大伤亡时，可以下半旗志哀。

依照本条第一款(三)、(四)项和第二款的规定下半旗，由国务院决定。

依照本条规定下半旗的日期和场所，由国家成立的治丧机构或者国务院决定。

第十五条 升挂国旗，应当将国旗置于显著的位置。

列队举持国旗和其他旗帜行进时，国旗应当在其他旗帜之前。

国旗与其他旗帜同时升挂时，应当将国旗置于中心、较高或者突出的位置。

在外事活动中同时升挂两个以上国家的国旗时，应当按照外交部的规定或者国际惯例升挂。

第十六条 在直立的旗杆上升降国旗，应当徐徐升降。升起时，必须将国旗升至杆顶；降下时，不得使国旗落地。

下半旗时，应当先将国旗升至杆顶，然后降至旗顶与杆顶之间的距离为旗杆全长的三分之一处；降下时，应当先将国旗升至杆顶，然后再降下。

第十七条 不得升挂破损、污损、褪色或者不合规格的国旗。

第十八条 国旗及其图案不得用作商标和广告，不得用于私人丧事活动。

第十九条 在公众场合故意以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式侮辱中华人民共和国国旗的，依法追究刑事责任；情节较轻的，参照治安管理处罚条例的处罚规定，由公安机关处以十五日以下拘留。

第二十条 本法自1990年10月1日起施行。

Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag

(Adopted at the 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on June 28, 1990, promulgated by Order No. 28 of the President of the People's Republic of China on June 28, 1990, and effective as of October 1, 1990)

Article 1 The Law is enacted in accordance with the Constitution with a view to defending the dignity of the National Flag, enhancing citizens' consciousness of the State and promoting the spirit of patriotism.

Article 2 The National Flag of the People's Republic of China shall be a red flag with five stars.

The National Flag of the People's Republic of China shall be made according to the Directions for the Making of the National Flag promulgated by the Presidium of the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Article 3 The National Flag of the People's Republic of China is the symbol and hallmark of the People's Republic of China.

All citizens and organizations shall respect and care for the National Flag.

Article 4 The local people's governments at various levels shall exercise supervision over and administration of the display and use of the National Flag within their respective administrative areas.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the competent department in charge of communications under the State Council and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shall exercise supervision over and administration of the display and use of the National Flag within their respective jurisdiction.

The National Flag shall be made by enterprises designated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Article 5 The National Flag shall be displayed daily in the following places or premises of institutions:

(1) Tiananmen Square and Xinhua in Beijing;

(2) The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;

(3) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(4) Airports, harbours and railway stations of entry or exit and other frontier ports, frontier stations and coastal defence stations.

Article 6 Departments under the State Council, the standing committees of the local people's congresses, the people's governments, the people's courts, the people's procuratorates and the local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at various levels shall display the National Flag during working days.

Full-time schools shall display the National Flag daily, except during winter vacations, summer vacations and Sundays.

Article 7 State organs at all levels and mass organizations shall display the National Flag on National Day, International Labour Day, New Year's Day and the Spring Festival; the National Flag may be displayed, when conditions permit, in premises of enterprises, institutions, villagers' committees and residents' committees, in urban residential compounds (buildings) and in public places such as squares and parks.

In minority nationality areas where the Spring Festival is not a traditional festival, whether the National Flag is displayed during the Spring Festival shall be prescribed by the authorities practising self-government in the national autonomous areas.

In a national autonomous area, the National Flag may be displayed on the anniversary of the founding of the national autonomous area and during major traditional festivals of the minority nationalities.

Article 8 The National Flag may be displayed when important celebration and commemorative activities, large-scale cultural and sports activities and major exhibitions are held.

Article 9 Measures for the display and use of the National Flag in diplomatic activities and by the Chinese embassies and consulates stationed in foreign countries and other diplomatic representative agencies shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 10 The National Flag shall be displayed by military organs at barracks and on military vessels in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Central Military Commission.

Article 11 Measures for the display of the National Flag by civilian vessels or foreign vessels entering Chinese territorial waters shall be prescribed by the competent department in charge of communications under the State Council.

Measures for the display of the National Flag by public security vessels on frontier defence, security or fire control duties shall be prescribed by the departments in charge of public security under the State Council.

Article 12 The National Flag, when displayed under Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Law, shall be hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening.

Where the National Flag shall be displayed under this Law, when the weather is inclement, it is permissible that the Flag not be displayed.

Article 13 When the National Flag is displayed, a flag-hoisting ceremony may be held.

When a flag-hoisting ceremony is held, persons present shall face the Flag and stand at attention to salute the Flag, and the National Anthem may be played or sung while the National Flag is being hoisted.

A full-time middle school or primary school shall hold a flag-hoisting ceremony once a week, except during vacations.

Article 14 The National Flag shall be lowered to the half staff as a token of mourning when the following persons pass away:

(1) President of the People's Republic of China, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Central Military Commission;

(2) Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;

(3) Persons who have made outstanding contributions to the People's Republic of China;

(4) Persons who have made outstanding contributions to world peace or the cause of human progress.

When unfortunate events causing especially serious casualties occur or when serious natural calamities have caused heavy casualties, the National Flag may be flown at half staff as a token of mourning.

The half-staffing of the National Flag in accordance with the provisions of (3) and (4) in the first paragraph and of the second paragraph of this Article shall be decided by the State Council.

Dates and places for the half-staffing of the National Flag under this Article shall be decided by the funeral organ established by the State, or shall be decided by the State Council.

Article 15 When the National Flag is displayed, it shall be placed in a prominent position.

The National Flag, when raised or carried in a procession with another flag or flags, shall be in front of the other flag or flags.

The National Flag, when displayed with another flag or flags, shall be either at the center, above the other flag or flags, or in a position of prominence.

When the National Flags of two or more nations are displayed in foreign affairs activities, relevant provisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the international practice shall be followed.

Article 16 The National Flag, when hoisted or lowered from a vertical staff, shall be hoisted or lowered slowly. When hoisted, the National Flag must reach the peak of the staff; when lowered, it may not touch the ground.

The National Flag, when flown at half staff, shall be first hoisted to the peak of the staff and then lowered to a point where the distance between the top of the Flag and the peak of the staff is one third of the length of the staff; the Flag, when lowered, shall be again hoisted to the peak before it is lowered.

Article 17 No damaged, defiled, faded or substandard National Flag shall be displayed.

Article 18 The National Flag and the design thereof shall not be used as a trade mark or for advertising purposes, and shall not be used in private funeral activities.

Article 19 Whoever desecrates the National Flag of the People's Republic of China by publicly and wilfully burning, mutilating, scrawling on, defiling or trampling upon it shall be investigated for criminal responsibilities according to law; where the offence is relatively minor, he shall be detained for not more than 15 days by the public security organ in reference to the provisions of the Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security.

Article 20 This Law shall enter into force as of October 1, 1990.

中华人民共和国国徽法

(1991年3月2日第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十八次会议通过 1991年3月2日中华人民共和国主席令第41号公布 自1991年10月1日起施行)

第一条 为了维护国徽的尊严,正确使用国徽,根据宪法,制定本法。

第二条 中华人民共和国国徽,中间是五星照耀下的天安门,周围是谷穗和齿轮。

中华人民共和国国徽按照一九五〇年中央人民政府委员会通过的《中华人民共和国国徽图案》和中央人民政府委员会办公厅公布的《中华人民共和国国徽图案制作说明》制作。

第三条 中华人民共和国国徽是中华人民共和国的象征和标志。

一切组织和公民,都应当尊重和爱护国徽。

第四条 下列机构应当悬挂国徽:

- (一) 县级以上各级人民代表大会常务委员会;
- (二) 县级以上各级人民政府;
- (三) 中央军事委员会;
- (四) 各级人民法院和专门人民法院;
- (五) 各级人民检察院和专门人民检察院;
- (六) 外交部;
- (七) 国家驻外使馆、领馆和其他外交代表机构。

乡、民族乡、镇的人民政府可以悬挂国徽,具体办法由省、自治区、直辖市的人民政府根据实际情况规定。

国徽应当悬挂在机关正门上方正中处。

第五条 下列场所应当悬挂国徽:

- (一) 北京天安门城楼、人民大会堂;
- (二) 县级以上各级人民代表大会及其常务委员会会议厅;
- (三) 各级人民法院和专门人民法院的审判庭;
- (四) 出境入境口岸的适当场所。

第六条 下列机构的印章应当刻有国徽图案:

(一) 全国人民代表大会常务委员会,国务院,中央军事委员会,最高人民法院,最高人民检察院;

(二) 全国人民代表大会各专门委员会和全国人民代表大会常务委员会办公厅、工作委员会,国务院各部、各委员会、各直属机构,国务院办公厅以及国务院规定应当使用刻有国徽图案印章的办事机构,中央军事委员会办公厅以及中央军事委员会规定应当使用刻有国徽图案印章的其他机构;

(三) 县级以上地方各级人民代表大会常务委员会、人民政府、人民法院、人民检察院,专门人民法院,专门人民检察院;

(四) 国家驻外使馆、领馆和其他外交代表机构。

第七条 下列文书、出版物等应当印有国徽图案:

(一) 全国人民代表大会常务委员会、中华人民共和国主席和国务院颁发的荣誉证书、任命书、外交文书;

(二) 中华人民共和国主席、全国人民代表大会常务委员会委员长、国务院总理、中央军事委员会主席、最高人民法院院长和最高人民检察院检察长以职务名义对外使用的信封、信笺、请柬等;

(三) 全国人民代表大会常务委员会公报、国务院公报、最高人民法院公报和最高人民检察院公报的封面;

(四) 国家出版的法律、法规正式版本的封面。

第八条 外事活动和国家驻外使馆、领馆以及其他外交代表机构对外使用国徽图案的办法,由外交部规定,报国务院批准后施行。

第九条 在本法规定的范围以外需要悬挂国徽或者使用国徽图案的,由全国人民代表大会常务委员会办公厅或者国务院办公厅会同有关主管部门规定。

第十条 国徽及其图案不得用于:

- (一) 商标、广告;
- (二) 日常生活的陈设布置;
- (三) 私人庆吊活动;
- (四) 国务院办公厅规定不得使用国徽及其图案的其他场合。

第十一条 不得悬挂破损、污损或者不合格的国徽。

第十二条 悬挂的国徽由国家指定的企业统一制作,其直径的通用尺度为下列三种:

- (一) 一百厘米;
- (二) 八十厘米;
- (三) 六十厘米。

在特定场所需要悬挂非通用尺度国徽的,报国务院办公厅批准。

第十三条 在公众场合故意以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式侮辱中华人民共和国国徽的,依法追究刑事责任;情节较轻的,参照治安管理处罚条例的处罚规定,由公安机关处以十五日以下拘留。

第十四条 县级以上各级人民政府对国徽的使用,实施监督管理。

第十五条 本法自1991年10月1日起施行。

Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem

(Adopted at the 18th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on March 2, 1991, promulgated by Order No. 41 of the President of the People's Republic of China on March 2, 1991, and effective as of October 1, 1991)

Article 1 This Law is enacted, in accordance with the Constitution, with a view to upholding the dignity of the National Emblem and ensuring the correct use of the National Emblem.

Article 2 The National Emblem of the People's Republic of China shall comprise the design of Tian'anmen in its centre illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

The National Emblem of the People's Republic of China shall be made in accordance with the Design of the National Emblem of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Central People's Government Council in 1950, and the Directions for the Making of the Design of the National Emblem of the People's Republic of China promulgated by the General Office of the Central People's Government Council in the same year.

Article 3 The National Emblem of the People's Republic of China is the symbol and hallmark of the People's Republic of China.

All organizations and citizens shall respect and care for the National Emblem.

Article 4 The following organs shall hang the National Emblem:

- (1) The standing committees of the people's congresses at or above the county level;
- (2) The people's governments at or above the county level;
- (3) The Central Military Commission;
- (4) The people's courts at various levels and the special people's courts;
- (5) The people's procuratorates at various levels and the special people's procuratorates;
- (6) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
- (7) The country's embassies, consulates and other diplomatic missions stationed in other countries.

The people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns may hang the National Emblem, specific measures for which shall be stipulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government in light of their actual conditions.

The National Emblem shall be hung right in the middle on top of the front gate of the organ concerned.

Article 5 The National Emblem shall be hung in the following places:

- (1) The rostrum of Tian'anmen and the Great Hall of the People in Beijing;
- (2) The conference halls of the people's congresses at or above the county level and their standing committees;
- (3) Courtrooms of the people's courts at various levels and of the special people's courts; and
- (4) Appropriate places of ports of exit or entry.

Article 6 The seals of the following organs shall include the design of the National Emblem:

- (1) The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (2) The special committees of the National People's Congress and the General Office and the working commissions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the ministries and commissions under the State Council, departments directly under the State Council, the General Office of the State Council and the administrative offices that shall, as prescribed by the State Council, use seals including the design of the National Emblem, as well as the General Office of the Central Military Commission and other organs that shall, as prescribed by the Central Military Commission, use seals including the design of the National Emblem;
- (3) The standing committees of the local people's congresses, the local people's gov-

ernments, the local people's courts, and the local people's procuratorates at or above the county level, as well as the special people's courts and the special people's procuratorates; and

(4) The country's embassies, consulates and other diplomatic missions stationed in other countries.

Article 7 There shall be printed on the following documents and publications the design of the National Emblem:

- (1) Certificates of honour, letters of appointment and diplomatic documents issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the President of the People's Republic of China, and the State Council;
- (2) Envelopes, correspondence paper and invitation cards used in foreign affairs by the President of the People's Republic of China, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council, the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate in their respective capacities;
- (3) Front covers of bulletins of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and
- (4) Front covers of the official editions of laws and regulations published by the State.

Article 8 Measures for the use of the design of the National Emblem in activities of foreign affairs and by the country's embassies, consulates and other diplomatic missions stationed in other countries shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and submitted to the State Council for approval before implementation.

Article 9 Where the hanging of the National Emblem or the use of the design of the National Emblem is necessitated outside the scope specified in this Law, it shall be prescribed by the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or the General Office of the State Council, in conjunction with the departments concerned.

Article 10 The National Emblem and the design thereof shall not be used in:

- (1) Trademarks or advertisements;
- (2) Furnishings or ornaments in everyday life;
- (3) Private activities of celebration or condolence; and
- (4) Other circumstances where the National Emblem and the design thereof may not be used, as prescribed by the General Office of the State Council.

Article 11 No damaged, defiled, or substandard National Emblem shall be hung.

Article 12 The National Emblem to be hung shall be uniformly made by enterprises designated by the State and the diameters of its usual dimensions shall be as follows:

- (1) One hundred centimetres;
- (2) Eighty centimetres; and
- (3) Sixty centimetres.

The hanging, in special places, of the National Emblem in unusual dimensions shall be subject to the prior approval of the General Office of the State Council.

Article 13 Whoever desecrates the National Emblem of the People's Republic of China by publicly and wilfully burning, mutilating, scrawling on, defiling, or trampling upon it shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law; if the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall, with reference to the provisions of the Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security, be punished by the public security organ with a detention of not more than fifteen days.

Article 14 The people's governments at or above the county level shall exercise supervision and control over the use of the National Emblem.

Article 15 This Law shall enter into force as of October 1, 1991.

中华人民共和国国旗制法说明

(1949年9月28日中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议主席团公布)

国旗的形状、颜色两面相同，旗上五星两面相对。为便利计，本件仅以旗杆在左之一面为说明之标准。对于旗杆在右之一面，凡本件所称左均应改右，所称右均应改左。

(一) 旗面为红色，长方形，其长与高为三与二之比，旗面左上方缀黄色五角星五颗。一星较大，其外接圆直径为旗高十分之三，居左；四星较小，其外接圆直径为旗高十分之一，环拱于大星之右。旗杆套为白色。

(二) 五星之位置与画法如下：

甲、为便于确定五星之位置，先将旗面对分为四个相等的长方形，将左上方之长方形上下划为十等分，左右划为十五等分。

乙、大五角星的中心点，在该长方形上五下五、左五右十之处。其画法为：以此点为圆心，以三等分为半径作一圆。在此圆周上，定出五个等距离的点，其一点须位于圆之正上方。然后将此五点中各相隔的两点相联，使各成一直线。此五直线所构成之外轮廓线，即为所需之大五角星。五角星之一角尖正向上方。

丙、四颗小五角星的中心点，第一点在该长方形上二下八、左十右五之处，第二点在上四下六、左十二右三之处，第三点在上七下三、左十二右三之处，第四点在上九下一、左十右五之处。其画法为：以以上四点为圆心，各以一等分为半径，分别作四个圆。在每个圆上各定出五个等距离的点，其中均须各有一点位于大五角星中心点与以上四个圆心的各联结线上。然后用构成大五角星的同样方法，构成小五角星。此四颗小五角星均各有一个角尖正对大五角星的中心点。

(三) 国旗之通用尺度定为如下五种，各界酌情选用：

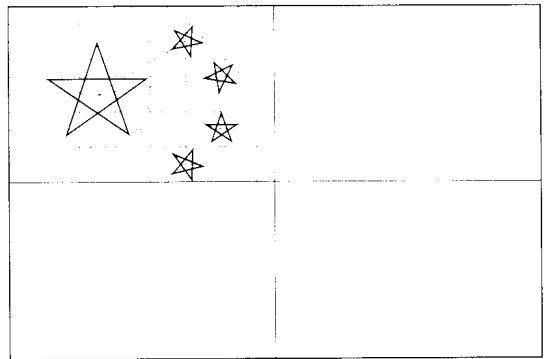
甲、长 288 厘米，高 192 厘米。

乙、长 240 厘米，高 160 厘米。

丙、长 192 厘米，高 128 厘米。

丁、长 144 厘米，高 96 厘米。

戊、长 96 厘米，高 64 厘米。



中华人民共和国国旗制法图案

中华人民共和国国徽图案制作说明

(1950年9月20日中央人民政府委员会办公厅公布)

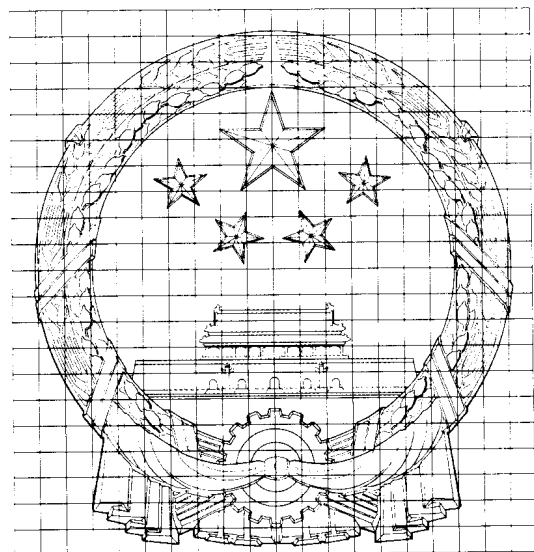
一、两把麦稻组成正圆形的环。齿轮安在下方麦稻秆的交叉点上。齿轮的中心交结着红绶。红绶向左右绾住麦稻而下垂，把齿轮分成上下两部。

二、从图案正中垂直画一直线，其左右两部分，完全对称。

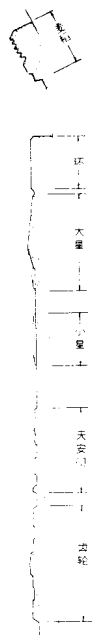
三、图案各部分之地位、尺寸，可根据方格墨线图之比例，放大或缩小。

四、如制作浮雕，其各部位之高低，可根据断面图之比例放大或缩小。

五、国徽之涂色为金红二色：麦稻、五星、天安门、齿轮为金色，圆环内之底子及垂绶为红色；红为正红（同于国旗），金为大赤金（淡色而有光泽之金）。



中华人民共和国国徽制作图案



断面图

中华人民共和国国歌

田 汉词
聂 耳曲

进行曲速度

1=G 2/4 (1. 3 5 5 | 6 5 | 3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 1 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 |

1) 0 5 | 1. 1 | 1. 1 5 8 7 | 1 1 | 0 3 1 2 3 |

起 来! 不 愿 做 奴 隶 的 人 们! 把 我 们 的

5 5 | 3. 3 1. 3 | 5. 3 2 | 2 — | 6 5 |

血 肉, 筑 成 我 们 新 的 长 城! 中 华

2 3 | 5 3 0 5 | 3 2 3 1 | 3 6 | 5. 8 1 1 |

民 族 到 了 最 危 险 的 时 候, 每 个 人 被

3. 3 5 5 | 2 2 2 6 | 2. 5 | 1. 1 | 3. 3 |

迫 着 发 出 最 后 的 吼 声。 起 来! 起 来! 起

5 — | 1. 3 5 5 | 6 5 | 3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 0 1 0 | 5 1 |

来! 我 们 万 众 一 心, 冒 着 敌 人 的 炮 火 前 进!

3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 0 1 0 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 1 0 ||

冒 着 敌 人 的 炮 火 前 进! 前 进! 前 进! 进!

前 言

在世界的东方，有一个伟大的民族，她用12亿人民的热情，唤醒每一天的太阳。

与太阳同时升起的是一面鲜艳的五星红旗，它高高飘扬在天安门广场上空。

“雄鸡一唱天下白”。1949年10月1日，中国人民的伟大领袖毛泽东，挥动着巨人的臂膀，亲手将第一面五星红旗升起在天安门广场。五星红旗的升起，宣告了黑暗的结束，迎来了共和国黎明的曙光。中国人民在中国共产党的领导下，从此站立起来了！

于是，具有五千年文明史的东方古国，开始了开天辟地的新纪元；亿万中华儿女踏上了跨日追月的新里程。

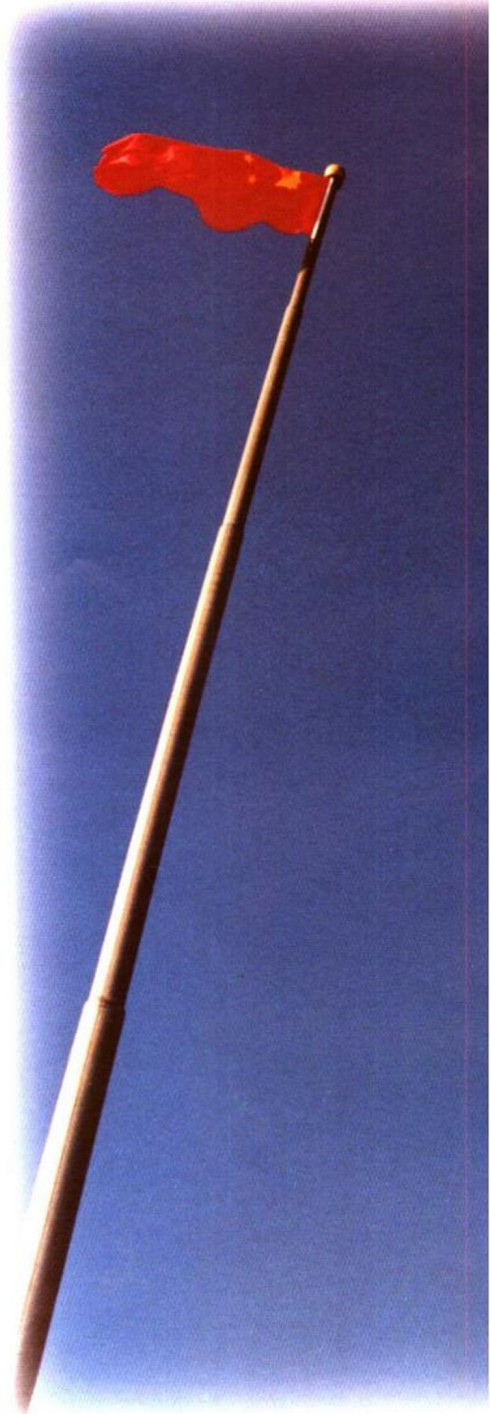
五星红旗迎风飘扬，胜利歌声多么嘹亮！五星红旗，将中华各民族的儿女凝聚在身边，共同缔造祖国的基业，共同创造每一天的辉煌，共同走向更加美好的明天。

五星红旗，中华人民共和国的象征，中华民族尊严的显示，中国人民昂首前进的宣言！有了强大的祖国，才有鲜艳的五星红旗，有了五星红旗，才有天安门前的国旗卫士。国旗护卫队的战士明白，祖国将这面五星红旗交给他们的份量。“护我国旗，壮我国威”代表着每一位国旗卫士的心。

每天清晨，当来自祖国四面八方的人们汇聚在天安门广场时，卫士们更觉无比自豪和荣光。因此，不管严冬酷暑，无论狂风暴雨，卫士们分秒不差，准时将五星红旗送上蓝天。在这庄严的时刻，千万双眼睛注视着徐徐升起的五星红旗，千万颗心与五星红旗一起跳动。观看升旗的人们，或鼓荡起胸中的雄风，或沸腾起青春的热血，或升华着自己的理想，或坚定着革命的信念。这是一道世间难得的风景线，这是一道走向未来的起跑线！

正是怀着这种感情，我们编印了《五星红旗》这本画册，以展现天安门国旗升降的壮丽景观，展示五星红旗高高飘扬在神州大地和各个重要场合的雄姿英采，讲述国旗护卫队官兵训练、生活的故事，旨在帮助大家认识、热爱、珍惜这面红艳艳和光闪闪的五星红旗。

谨以这本画册献给回归祖国的香港各族同胞，献给海内外华夏儿女，献给全国各族人民，献给我们伟大的祖国。让我们把五星红旗装在心中，把祖国装在心中！





FOREWORD

In the far east of the world, there is a great nation. With the enthusiasm of her 1.2 billion people she arouses the everyday sun.

Rising together with the sun is a bright-colored five-star red flag that flies high above the square in Beijing's Tiananmen.

"Now the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright". On the first of October, 1949 Mao Zedong, the leader of the Chinese people, waving the arms of a great man, hoisted by himself the first five-star red flag up above the Tiananmen Square. The rising of the five-star red flag has announced the ending of the darkness and ushered in the dawning of the Republic, and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party the Chinese people have ever since stood up.

It is in this way that an ancient country with a civilization of over 5,000 years has opened up a new era, an epoch-making era, in which hundreds of millions of Chinese people have thus set on a new road that promises a great progress and a bright future ahead.

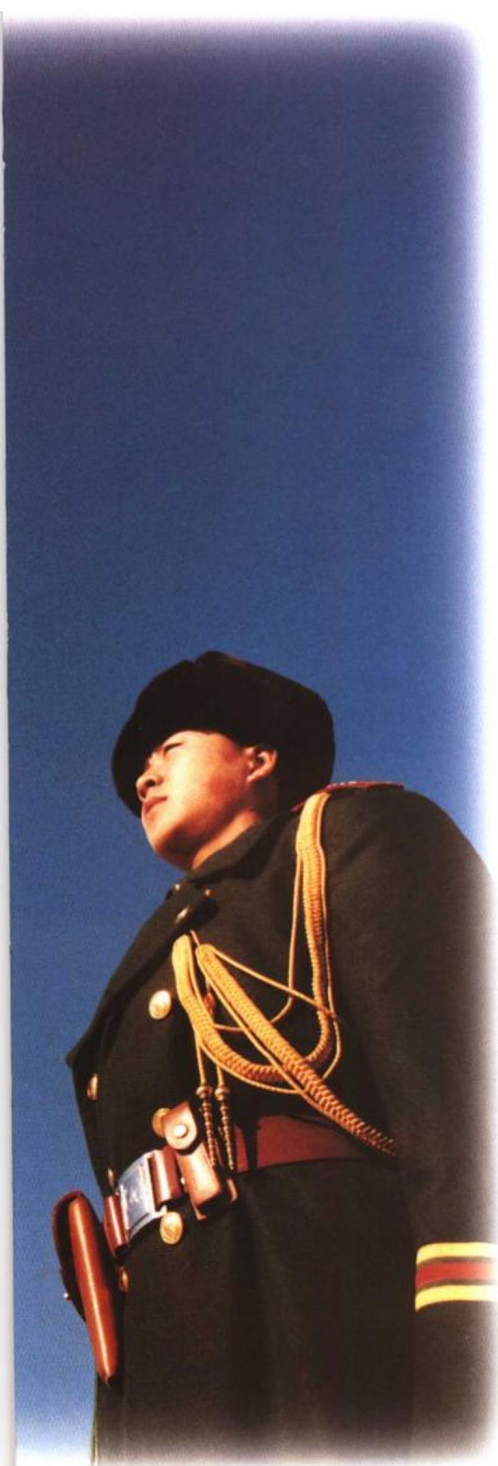
With the five-star red flag fluttering in the breeze come the clarion songs of victory, and with all the Chinese people united as one round the five-star red flag, they are laying with joint efforts a foundation for the development of their motherland, creating brilliance day by day and going in for something still better in the days to come.

The five-star red flag is the symbol of the People's Republic of China, the dignity of the Chinese nation and the manifesto that announces proudly the forward march of the nation. Only by having a powerful mother can we have our bright-colored five-star red flag and only by having the five-star red flag will we have the guards of the flag in front of the Tiananmen Gate. The guards are clearly aware of the heavy responsibilities laid upon them when their motherland handed them this five-star red flag. "Safeguarding our national flag and strengthening the national prestige" represents the deep feelings of every guard fighter for the flag.

Every day early in the morning when people from all parts of the country begin to get together in the Tiananmen Square, the guards of the flag feel ever more honoured and proud at the moment. In rigid winter or scorching summer, rain or shine, the guards are sure to send the flag in time up into the blue sky without losing a minute. At this solemn moment, hundred thousand pairs of eyes rivet on the slowly rising flag and the hearts of the people are throbbing at the same pace as the rising flag. The people who saw the rising of the flag have either roused within them lofty aspirations, or felt seething with youthful vigor, or heightened their ideals, or furthered their beliefs in revolution. This is a wonderful vista that is hard to be obtained in this world, a starting-point that heralds a bright future.

It is with this feeling that we began compiling this Five-Star Red Flag picture album and with it we mean to develop the splendid scene of raising the national flag in the Tiananmen Square, to unfold its majestic appearance to the people in all corners of the country and at all important occasions and places, and also with this to tell a tale of the officers and guards of the flag about their training and everyday life. The purpose is to help get everybody to know, to love and to treasure this bright-red five-star flag that gives forth radiance.

We'd like to present this picture album to all Chinese nationals in Hong Kong, to all Chinese descendants in overseas, to the Chinese people of all ethnic groups and to our great motherland. Let's keep the five-star red flag in the innermost recesses of our hearts, and also in them together with our great motherland.





1949年10月1日，毛泽东主席在开国大典上向全世界庄严宣告：中华人民共和国成立了！

At the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China on the first of October, 1949, Mao Zedong solemnly proclaimed to the world: "The People's Republic of China is now founded."

中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议通过国旗决议。

The resolution on the national flag was adopted at the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

