



中国人民解放军 军衔军服观赏

A COLLECTION OF THE MILITARY RANKS AND UNIFORMS
OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

我的收藏

罗燕军 著

人民日报出版社



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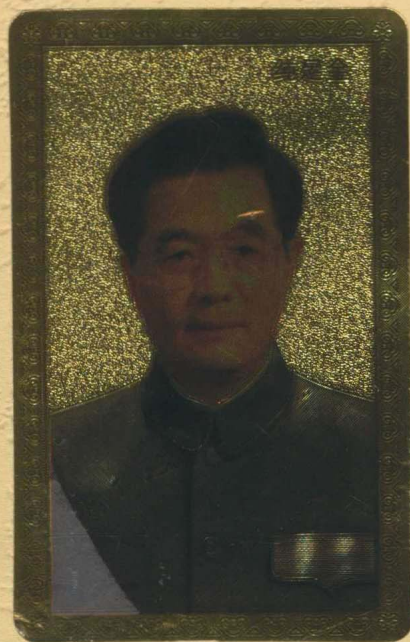
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為燕軍同志《軍銜軍服》一書題



崇高的榮譽
光輝的歷程

遲浩田



二〇〇九年十二月十八日



作者 罗燕军

贵州凯里人 现役军人 大校军衔
多篇理论文章在军内外刊物发表获奖

Luo Yanjun

Is from Kaili, Guizhou, a serviceman in active service, is conferred the rank of Senior Colonel, a fan of calligraphy and collection, has published a number of award-winning articles in publications of the PLA and other publications

目 录 (Contents)

序 言 (1-2)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/55式陆军 (3-58)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/55式海军 (59-76)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/55式空军 (77-88)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/65式陆军 (89-94)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/65式海军 (95-98)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/65式空军 (99-100)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/85、87式陆军 (101-108)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/85、87式海军 (109-112)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/85、87式空军 (113-116)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/07式陆军 (117-130)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/07式海军 (131-142)

中国人民解放军军衔、军服/07式空军 (143-154)

后 记 (155)

序 言

军衔、军服是区分军人等级、表明军人身份的标志，是国家给予军人的荣誉，是军队的独特象征，是反映一个国家、一个民族、一个时代的镜子。军衔、军服的演进包含了人们对战争的认识，以及对军人的理解。由于军衔、军服及标志符号式样的特殊而独具魅力，因此，常常受到大众的广泛关注和收藏者的青睐。

中国人民解放军建军八十多年来，军服曾几多变化，这个变化的背后，是由弱到强的转变，是科技水平的持续进步，是国家经济实力的日渐强大，也是整个时代审美观念的变化。身着48式军服的英雄军队，头顶着“八一”五星帽徽，配挂着“中国人民解放军”的胸章，立下赫赫战功！身着50式军装的人民军队，抗美援朝显国威，进军西藏戍边疆；身着55式军装的陆海空三军，是我军首次实行军衔制而配发的军衔制式服装，璀璨的元帅肩章和将星则是55式军服的象征；“一颗红星头上戴，革命的红旗挂两边”，65式军服被人们称为“三片红”绿军装，成为了我军迄今为止装备时间最长的军服，成为了那个特殊年代的流行色；20世纪80年代军服发展进入一个新的时期，先后装备了85式和87式军服，军服渐成系列，解决了军人执行不同任务穿着不同服装的问题；迈向新时代的中国人民解放军，身着07式新军服，这是我军历史上最全面、最系统的一次军服改革。陆军军服颜色调整为松枝绿，海军军服调整为深藏青色和白色，空军军服在蓝灰色基础上作了适当加深，并第一次大规模地在全军范围内开始使用军种胸标、姓名牌和略表。三军军服的体系越来越完整配套，造型越来越美观庄重，型号设置越来越科学实用，用料性能越来越好，颜色越来越协调。

燕军同志满怀着对军队的深情、对军人职业的忠诚、对“军品”收藏的喜好，编著了《中国人民解放军军衔军服观赏》一书，将自己收藏的我军各个历史时期配发或使用过的军衔、军服及标志符号，以“我的收藏”实物拍摄为主，辅以简练文字说明，用图文并茂的方式，展现了人民解放军军衔军服的发展史，也从一个侧面印证了人民军队的光辉成长历程。

作者收藏展现的实物数量之多、样式之全、覆盖面之宽，十分难见！寄寓作者对人民军队的历史以及在军服演变中文化内涵的思考，也实属不易！此书对军品收藏爱好者一定会有许多启迪，对了解和研究人民解放军军衔军服有很强的参考价值，是一本难得的参考书和工具书。可谓一册在手，我军“军衔、军服皆知”。

趙可銘

中国人民解放军国防大学原政委 上将

2009年11月

PREFACE

Military rank and uniform serve the purposes of determining the rank of servicemen and distinguishing them from civilians, which also mark the honor given by the state. They are the unique sign of army, mirroring the characters of a country, an nation, and an era. The evolution of military rank and uniform reflect people's understanding of war and servicemen. The various and special styles of military rank and uniform are uniquely attractive to the public, especially the collection fans.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) has seen a number of changes in uniform since it was founded over eighty years ago. These changes reflect not only the transition of PLA, but also the advance in technology, the growing economic strength of China, and the shift in aesthetic view of the times. Troops wearing the 1948-style uniforms, with the "August 1st" star badge on their cap and "PLA" badge on breast, achieved brilliant exploits in national liberation battles. Wearing the 1950-style uniform, PLA troops fought against the US army in North Korea and marched to Tibet. The 1955-style uniform for the army, air force and navy of PLA was the first one bearing military rank in the history of PLA followed the conferment of military ranks in 1955, as characterized by the epaulets for Chinese Marshals and stars for Generals. As said in a then popular couplet "wear one red star on the head and two red flags on the arms", the 1966-style green uniform of PLA, nicknamed "three red patches", is the longest in service in the history of PLA, which was so popular in the 60s and 70s that green became the most fashionable color of China because of it. 1980s is a new era in the development of PLA's military uniform, with two styles, namely the 1985-style and 1987-style adopted successively. It is in this period that different series of military uniform of PLA were adopted, and that PLA servicemen began to wear different clothes in performing different tasks. Entering the new century, the new 2007-style uniform was adopted by PLA. The 2007-style uniform is the result of the most comprehensive and systematic uniform reform in the history of PLA, with the color for the land army switched to pine-tree green, for the navy to dark blue and white, and for the air force slightly darkened on the basis of blue grey. It is in this style that army-specific breast insignia, name insignia, and brief information tags are adopted in a large scale across the entire PLA system. Moreover, the uniform system gets more complete, the appearance becomes more beautiful and solemn, the models are divided in a more scientific manner, the material used is better, and the color looks more harmonious.

In compiling *A Collection of the Ranks and Uniforms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*, Comrade Yanjun, the author, presents his deep affection of the army, his fancy of servicemen, and his interest to collect military articles. In the book, the military ranks, uniforms and ensigns which were adopted or used by PLA at different times are exhibited through photograph, accompanied by concise explanations. Readers of this book will not only get the knowledge of how the PLA ranks and uniforms have evolved, but also will have an idea about the glorious achievements of the army from a special perspective.

The items collected by the author are great in number, complete in style, and wide in coverage. They reflect the author's view on the history of PLA and the culture in the evolution of military uniforms. This book will surely serve as a valuable reference for military collection fans and for the research of the PLA's military ranks and uniforms.

Zhao Keming Former commissar and general of PLA University of National Defense
November 2009

一九五五年九月二十七日中南海懷仁堂授銜授勳典禮

THE CEREMONY FOR CONFERMENT OF MILITARY RANKS AND MEDALS HELD AT
HUAIRENTANG, ZHONGNANHAI ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1955



一九五五年九月二十七日，中华人民共和国全国人大常委会第二十二次会议通过了授予中华人民共和国元帅军衔的决议。一九五五年九月二十七日午五时，在北京怀仁堂隆重举行授元帅军衔及授予勋章典礼，毛泽东主席颁发命令状，授予朱德、彭德怀、林彪、刘伯承、贺龙、陈毅、罗荣桓、徐向前、聂荣臻、叶剑英10人元帅军衔并授予一级八一勋章、一级独立自由勋章、一级解放勋章，中国人民解放军历史上著名的“十大元帅”由此确立。

10名元帅依次是：朱德、彭德怀、林彪、刘伯承、贺龙、陈毅、罗荣桓、徐向前、聂荣臻、叶剑英；

10名大将是：粟裕、徐海东、黄克诚、陈赓、谭政、萧劲光、张云逸、罗瑞卿、王树声、许光达；

上将55名，中将175名，少将800名，校级军官3.2万名，尉级军官49.8万名，准尉11.3万名。

September 27, 1955, on the 22nd Conference of the NPC Standing Committee of P.R.C. passed the resolution granting military ranks to Marshals of the People's Republic of China. At 5:00 PM the same day, a grand conferment ceremony was held at Huarentang, Zhongnanhai, Beijing. Chairman Mao Zedong granted the highest military rank of China, Marshal to Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, Lin Biao, Liu Bocheng, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Ronghuan, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Ye Jianying, along with a First Class August 1st Medal, a First Class Medal of Independence and Freedom, and a First Class Medal of Liberation for each Marshal. This is the famous "Ten Marshals" in the history of PLA.

Ten Marshals: Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, Lin Biao, Liu Bocheng, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Ronghuan, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ye Jianying

Ten Army Generals: Su Yu, Xu Haidong, Huang Kecheng, Chen Geng, Tan Zheng, Xiao Jinguang, Zhang Yunyi, Luo Ruiqing, Wang Shusheng, Xu Guangda

Also in this conferment, 55 Generals, 175 Lieutenant Generals, 800 Major Generals, 32,000 field officers, 498,000 junior officers, and 113,000 warrant officers received their military rank.

中華人民共和國一、二、三級解放勳章及証書

FIRST CLASS, SECOND CLASS, THIRD CLASS MEDAL OF LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND CORRESPONDING CERTIFICATES



一九五五年九月二十三日，全國人民代表大會常務委員會第二十二次會議，根據中華人民共和國授予中國人民解放軍在中國人民革命戰爭時期有功人員的勳章獎章條例，審議了國務院周恩來總理提請授予在中國人民革命戰爭時期有功人員一級八一勳章、一級獨立自由勳章、一級解放勳章的第一批名單，決定授予朱德等131人一級八一勳章，授予朱德等117人一級獨立自由勳章，授予朱德等570人一級解放勳章。

September 23, 1955, in accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Conferring Medals and Decorations to PLA Officers Who Rendered Meritorious Services in the People's Revolutionary War of China, on the 22nd Conference of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress reviewed the first name list submitted by Premier Zhou Enlai for those who performed meritorious services during the Chinese revolutionary war and suggested to be granted the First Class August 1st Medal, the First Class Medal of Independence and Freedom, and the First Class Medal of Liberation. The conference decided to award Zhu De and so on 131 PLA officers the First Class August 1st Medal, to Zhu De and so on 117 PLA officers the First Class Medal of Independence and Freedom, and to Zhu De and so on 570 PLA officers the First Class Medal of Liberation.



一九五五年九月二十七日至一九五七年六月十八日，一級八一勳章共頒發178枚，二級八一勳章共頒發1467枚，三級八一勳章共頒發5339枚。

一級授予當時師級以上幹部，二級授予當時團級和營級幹部，三級授予一九三五年十月二十日前參加中國工農紅軍第一方面軍、一九三六年九月三十日前參加中國工農紅軍第二方面軍和中國工農紅軍第四方面軍、一九三五年九月三十日前參加陝北紅軍和紅軍第二十五軍以及一九三七年七月六日前堅持各地游擊戰爭和參加東北抗日聯軍的連級以下人員。

¹ From September 27, 1955 to June 18, 1957, in total, 178 pieces of the First Class August 1st Medal, 1467 pieces of the Second Class August 1st Medal, and 5339 pieces of the Third Class August 1st Medal were conferred.

Receivers of the First Class August 1st Medal are officers at the level of division leader or above, receivers of the Second Class August 1st Medal are officers at the level of regiment or battalion leader, and those of the Third Class August 1st Medal are officers and/or soldiers at the level of company leader or below, who joined the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army before October 20, 1935, or joined the Second Front Army or and Fourth Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army before September 30, 1936, or joined the Red Army in Northern Shaanxi or the 25th Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army before September 30, 1935, or fought the guerrilla wars across China or joined the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army before July 6, 1937.



一九五五年九月二十七日至一九五七年六月十八日，一级独立自由勋章共颁发307枚，二级独立自由勋章共颁发4152枚，三级独立自由勋章共颁发31098枚。

一级授予中国工农红军改编为八路军时的旅级和相当于旅级以上干部；中国工农红军改编为新四军时的支队级和相当于支队级以上干部；一九四五年九月二日前在八路军、新四军和中国共产党领导的抗日游击队中相当于军的纵队级和新四军师级以上干部。二级授予抗日战争时期的旅级和团级及其相当干部。三级授予抗日战争时期的营级和连级及其相当干部。

From September 27, 1955 to June 18, 1957, in total, 307 pieces of the First Class Medal of Independence and Freedom, 4152 pieces of the Second Class Medal of Independence and Freedom, and 31098 pieces of the Third Class Medal of Independence and Freedom were conferred.

Receivers of the First Class Medal of Independence and Freedom are officers at the level of brigade leader or above after the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was reorganized into the Eighth Route Army, those at the level of detachment leader or above after the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was reorganized into the New Fourth Army, or those at the level of army leader in the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army, or anti-Japanese guerilla forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of China or at the level of division leader in the New Fourth Army, before September 2, 1945. Receivers of the Second Class Medal of Independence and Freedom are officers at the level of brigade and/or regiment leader in the anti-Japanese war, and those of the Third Class Medal of Independence and Freedom are officers at the level of battalion and/or company leader in the anti-Japanese war.



一九五五年九月二十七日至一九五七年六月十八日，一级解放勋章共颁发983枚，二级解放勋章共颁发4932枚，三级解放勋章共颁发54879枚。

一级授予解放战争时期的军级以上及其相当干部，二级授予解放战争时期的师级及其相当干部，三级授予解放战争时期的团级和营级及其相当干部。对直接领导国民党军队起义的人员(包括一九五〇年六月三十日后直接领导起义的在内)，根据功绩大小，分别授予一、二、三级解放勋章或解放奖章。

From September 27, 1955 to June 18, 1957, in total, 983 pieces of the First Class Medal of Liberation, 4932 pieces of the Second Class Medal of Liberation, and 54879 pieces of the Third Class Medal of Liberation were conferred.

Receivers of the First Class Medal of Liberation are officers at the level of army leader or above in the Liberation War. Receivers of the Second Class Medal of Liberation are officers at the level of division leader in the Liberation War, and those of the Third Class Medal of Liberation are officers at the level of regiment and/or battalion leader in the Liberation War. Depending on the degree of merit, the First Class, Second Class, and Third Class Medal of Liberation or Liberation Decoration were conferred to those who directly led the revolt of Nationalist troops (including revolts after June 30, 1950).

中華人民共和國八一、獨立自由、解放獎章

THE AUGUST 1ST DECORATION, INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM DECORATION, LIBERATION DECORATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



八一獎章：授予中國人民解放軍在一九三七年七月六日以前參加中國工農紅軍，不夠獲得三級八一勳章條件的連以下人員。共1035枚。

獨立自由獎章：授予在抗日戰爭時期參加八路軍、新四軍或脫離生產參加中國共產黨領導的抗日游擊隊一年以上或不满兩年但作戰負傷殘廢的排級以下人員。共46862枚。

解放獎章：授予在解放戰爭時期參加中國人民解放軍兩年以上，或虽不满兩年但因作戰負傷殘廢的連以下人員；還可授予解放戰爭時期直接領導原國民黨軍隊一個整排到一個整營起義的有功人員；解放戰爭結束以後符合規定的起義人員亦可授予。共十多万枚。

August 1st Decoration: 1035 pieces in total, conferred to PLA soldiers below the level of company leader, who joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army before July 6, 1937, but were not qualified for a Third Class August 1st Medal.

Independence and Freedom Decoration: 46862 pieces in total, conferred to below the level of platoon leader who joined the Eighth Route Army, New Fourth Army, or anti-Japanese guerilla forces under the leadership of CPC in the anti-Japanese war for over two years or less than two years but were disabled due to injury in battle.

Liberation Decoration: Over 100,000 pieces in total, conferred to below the level of company leader who joined the PLA in the Liberation War for over two years, or less than two years but were disabled due to injury in battle. This decoration were also conferred to those who led the revolt of Nationalist troops from one platoon up to one battalion in the Liberation War, or those led revolts after the Liberation War who were qualified for this decoration.

中國人民解放軍一級紅星、二級紅星、獨立、勝利功勳榮譽章

THE PLA'S FIRST CLASS RED STAR BADGE OF HONOR, SECOND CLASS RED STAR BADGE OF HONOR, INDEPENDENCE BADGE OF HONOR, AND VICTORY BADGE OF HONOR



一九八八年七月一日第七屆全國人大常委會批准中央軍委《關於授予軍隊離休幹部中國人民解放軍功勳榮譽章的規定》。功勳榮譽章分為三種，即紅星功勳榮譽章（分兩級）、獨立功勳榮譽章和勝利功勳榮譽章。

一九八八年七月三日，鄧小平發布命令，予以公布。

一九八八年七月三十日，中央軍委在人民大會堂舉行授勳儀式，授予肖勁光等830名同志一級紅星功勳榮譽勳章、汪榮華等3704名同志二級紅星功勳榮譽勳章、賀進恒等47914名同志獨立功勳榮譽章、鄧兆祥等31519名同志勝利功勳榮譽章。

July 1, 1988, on the 7th Conference of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved the Regulations of the Central Military Commission on Conferring the Badge of Honor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to Retired PLA Officers. The badge is divided into three categories: Red Star Badge of Honor (in two classes), Independence Badge of Honor, and Victory Badge of Honor.

The conferral was announced on July 3, 1988 under the order of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

On July 30, 1988, a badge-awarding ceremony was held by the Central Military Commission at the People's Hall. Xiao Jingguang and so on 830 retired officers were conferred the First Class Red Star Badge of Honor, Wang Ronghua and so on 3704 were conferred the Second Class Red Star Badge of Honor, He Jinheng and so on 47914 were conferred the Independence Badge of Honor, Deng Zhaoxiang and so on 31519 were conferred the Victory Badge of Honor.