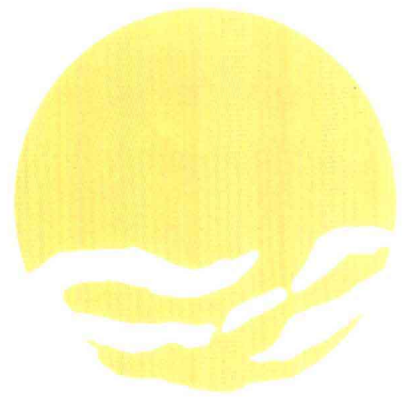




毛澤東像章收藏圖鑑

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上海毛泽东像章收藏家黄淼鑫先生工作照

前言

毛泽东,作为一代伟人,在绚丽多彩的历史画卷上留下了辉煌灿烂、光照千秋的一页。毛泽东像章,作为一种纪念品、艺术品,不只是给当代人和后世提供了极其丰富的多种多样的艺术鉴赏资料,而且为人们研究历史提供了一种特殊的佐证。

早在1937年,中国人民出于对领袖的热爱和崇敬,开始制作毛泽东像章,或以毛泽东头像为主体图案制作奖章。1966年~1976年“文化大革命”期间,中国出现了一个前所未有的制作毛泽东像章的高潮,毛泽东像章的品种、数量之多和流行范围之广,居世界伟人像章之最,形成了中国现代史上一个奇特的文化现象。今天,收藏、研究毛泽东像章,实际上是对历史的回顾和研究,随着时光的流逝,这种收藏和研究的意义及价值将会与日俱增;而收藏毛泽东像章也已经成为现代收藏文化的一个重要门类。目前,热心的毛泽东像章收藏家和研究者已遍布全国,有的收藏家收藏的毛泽东像章多达数万枚,上万个品种;有的研究者将毛泽东像章加以整理分类,编辑成套;有的收藏家开办毛泽东像章展览馆或瞻忆馆,以供人们观赏。但是,专门研究、介绍、展示毛泽东像章的高质量、高水平的图鉴类工具书尚付阙如,这不能不说是一大缺憾。

为纪念毛泽东诞辰100周年,我们编辑、出版了这部《毛泽东像章收藏图鉴》,力图从文物收藏角度反映当代历史的一个侧面,为当代的和后世的人们深入地了解、研究当代中国历史提供丰富的图像资料;从徽章艺术角度,向广大毛泽东像章的爱好者、收藏家、研究者、鉴赏家贡献一部收录数量大、品种全、套章多、时间跨度大的毛泽东像章资料库。这部《毛泽东像章收藏图鉴》的突出特点有三:

一、有较高的收藏价值、研究价值及学术价值。这同我们与之合作的毛泽东像章收藏家和他们藏品的数量、品种及质量有关。编辑这部图鉴之前,我们在全国范围通过认真调查和反复比较,决定这部图鉴以收录上海收藏家黄森鑫先生的藏品为主,辅之以收录上海、北京其他收藏家的藏品,因为他们收藏的毛泽东像章数量大,品种多,质量好,而且各具特色。上海收藏家黄森鑫先生是毛泽东像章收藏界的佼佼者,截至目前,他已收集到从金、银到竹、木、石、骨等二十多种材质的毛泽东像章两万余枚、一万多个品种,其中有套章几百套,并有九十余枚1966年以前的早期毛泽东像章,他的收藏室,的确是一个毛泽东像章的海洋,珍品比比皆是。他不仅收藏毛泽东像章数量大、品种多,而且对毛泽东像章的分类、套章的鉴定标准、专题章的确定等均有独到的见解,得到国内外同行们的好评。以这样高水平的毛泽东像章收藏家、鉴赏家的珍品为素材、经验为参考,便为编辑、出版这部高质量的《毛泽东像章收藏图鉴》提供了最基本的、最可靠的物质、精神保证。同时,由于本图鉴能向国内外毛泽东像章爱好者、收藏家、鉴赏家、研究者提供系统完整、数量众多、品种齐全而又经过整理、鉴定的毛泽东像章,便使它自然地具有较高的收藏价值、研究价值和学术价值。

二、收录的毛泽东像章品种多、档次高。本图鉴收录的毛泽东像章,按照收藏者对

像章的年代划分,分别属于1937~1965年、1966年~1976年、1977年~1993年三个历史阶段。不同历史时期制作的毛泽东像章,具有不同的时代特点和艺术风格。本图鉴共收录上述三个历史阶段的毛泽东像章约5000种(枚),其中有套章162套,对章23对,系列章12套,内容专题章和图案专题章67套,独立章近800种(枚),基本上反映了不同形式(佩戴章、挂章、摆章)、不同材质(二十七种)、不同种类(套章、对章、系列章、专题章、独立章)、不同版别(正版、副版、借版)、不同工艺(手制、机制)、不同产地(一般单位、证章厂、个人)、不同风格(指主体图案毛泽东头像及副图的千姿百态的艺术风格)、不同造型(圆形、方形、腰鼓形、五角形、旗形、心形、扇形、盾形等等)的毛泽东像章全貌。而入选的5000种毛泽东像章,是编审人员经过几个月的辛勤劳作,从数万枚毛泽东像章中逐步筛选出来的。根据“在有限的版面上收录尽可能多而又能充分反映各个历史时期毛泽东像章制作全貌”的原则,像沙里淘金一般,每一套、每一种和每一枚像章的取舍,都经过收藏者与编审人员的反复权衡、仔细斟酌,使这部图鉴基本上达到收录毛泽东像章数量多、档次高的要求。

三、拍摄、印制和装帧质量较高。毛泽东像章的基质大部分是金属材料,存在高度反光的特点,这给拍摄工作造成极大的困难。用常规方法拍摄的像章图片,头像面部阴影浓重,严重失真。为此,我们用了整整三个月的时间,做了上百次拍摄实验,甚至到医院的手术室在无影灯下进行拍摄,几经周折,终于摸索出一套较好的拍摄方法,制作了一套专用拍摄设备,比较理想地解决了这一难题。与目前已出版的同类图谱的图片质量相比较,本图鉴的图片质量是一流水平的。在版式设计、装帧设计方面我们也下了很大力量,力求做到庄重、和谐、美观、大方有机地结合,达到令人赏心悦目的理想境界。图鉴全部采用进口铜版纸、高级装帧材料印制,力求印制质量达到上乘。

为方便读者,本图鉴采取统一的编排体例,即在每页像章图谱之下注明各类像章的名称(套章、对章、系列章、专题章)、材质(铝质章不再注明)、尺寸、背面铭文及其参考价格。所标尺寸均为厘米,圆形章均用“○”表示,上部或下部图案突出者均用“长”表示,方形章用“长×宽”表示,正文中不再标明计量单位;尺寸后文字均为像章背面铭文,除修正个别不规范简化字外,均照录原文;参考价是参照1993年上海的、北京的和国际的价格标准及该品种的多寡程度综合制定的,约较国际价格标准低70%。

本图鉴的出版,从图片拍摄、编选和版面设计、装帧设计直至印制的全过程,始终得到北京出版社社长朱述新、总编辑陶信成、副总编辑徐惠国的热心指导和大力支持;同时,我们还得到北京美术摄影出版社张肇基同志、中国图片社熊迪强同志、北京出版社王晖同志的全力支持;北京精美彩色印刷有限公司在保证本书的质量和印刷周期方面也做出了巨大贡献;在此,我们一并表示衷心的感谢,感谢他们为广大读者所付出的努力。白玉难免有瑕。我们在编辑本图鉴时虽然竭尽全力,不敢有所疏忽,但限于经验和水平,仍难免有疏漏之处,殷切希望广大读者和方家指正。

《毛泽东像章收藏图鉴》编辑委员会

1993年7月于北京

PREFACE

As the great man of a generation, MaoZetun, the first president of PRC, had left a splendid and gloriously radiant page on the grand, colorful history picture; as a kind of memento or work of art, the badges with MaoZetun's likeness (simplified as the Badge) not only provide extremely rich materials of various kinds for artistic appreciation to the contemporaries and later generations, but also supply a special proof for people to study the history.

The making of the Badge began in 1937, it's a product coming from the chinese people's strong love and great respect to their leader MaoZetun. The unprecedented climax of making it was the ten years from 1966 to 1976, hence a unique culture phenomenon in the chinese modern history came into being. So we say collecting and studying the Badge today is actually a looking - back and studying of the history; the significance and value of collecting and studying is sure to grow with each passing day, and this has already become an important category of modern culture. However, there is still no high - qualified and high - standard reference books with pictures and appraisals introducing the Badge, this is really a great regret.

In order to celebrating the 100 anniversary of MaoZetun's birth, we compile and publish this reference book named 'Pictorial Appraisal of the Collection of Badges with MaoZetun's Likeness'. Through the book, we aim to reflect an aspect of the contemporary history from the angle of relic collection so as to provide readers abundant pictorial materials to make a careful acknowledgement and studying of the contemporary chinese history; while from the angle of badge - art, the book contributes to the enthusiasts, collectors, scholars and connoisseurs at home or abroad a "data bank" of the Badge. Which has a great amount of items, comprehensive assortments and many set - badges. The followings are three obvious features of this reference book:

1. It boasts fairly high value of collecting and studying the Badge and even high academic value. Since collectors cooperating with us are really of good fame and their collections are very appealing and valuable. Before compiling the book, we made a nationwide investigation and after repeatedly comparing, we decided to adopt the collection of Mr. HuangMiaoxing - - a ShangHai collector - - as the main content of the book, which to be supplemented by the adoption of collections of other collectors from ShangHai and BeiJing, of course, there is no doubt that their collection of the Badge is the best, the biggest and the richest.

Here, we'd like to recommend Mr. Hang to you, he is an outstanding man in the circle of collecting the Badge, till now he has collected more than 20, 000badges with MaoZetun's likeness, which are made of no less than 20 different materials; his collection is of more than 10, 000 assortments including several hundreds sets of set - bsadges, above 90 of them are especially precious since they were made gefore 1966. Really, his collection Room is like a sea of the Badge, in which there are lots 'treasures'.

2. The Badge we adopt are of large assortments and high standard. We devide the badges

into three categories according to their year of making, they are: 1937 – 1965, 1966 – 1976, 1977 – 1993 three history periods. The Badge made in different period have different features of the time and artistic style. There are 5,000 kinds of badges in the book, including 162 sets of set – badges, 23 pairs of pair – badges, 12 series of group – badges, 67 sets of badges containing special content and picture, 800 single badges. They basically reflect the rich forms, materials, assortments, formats, techniques, producing areas, styles, models of the Badge. You may not believe that the adopted 5,000 kinds of badges are chosen one by one from several ten thousands of badges by our editors, their several months' hard work of repeatedly weighing and consideration gives everyone the confidence for the high quality of the book.

3. The shooting, printing, binding and layout of the book are of fairly high quality. Since the basic material of the Badge is mainly metal, which easily reflects light, so there existed great difficulty for the work of shooting. It cost us three months of time to find a set of practical and effective measures of shooting and we had made a set of special shooting installations, thus satisfactorily solved the problem. During the three months, we did several hundreds times of test – shooting, once we even did shooting under the no – shadow lamp in a hospital's operation room. As to the aspects of designing formats and layout as well as printing, we tried hard to organically combine graveness, harmony, beauty and good taste together in order to reach the ideal state which is pleasing to both the eyes and the mind.

The book adopts a unified stylistic layout, that is, on each page, under the pictures of badges, there are notes telling you their names, materials, sizes, inscriptions on the back and price for reference. We use 'cm' indicating the size, 'Ø' for circular badges, '长' for badges with protruding upper or lower parts; '长×宽' for square badges. There is no indication of the unit of measuring, indications for the size are followed by inscription on the back, which are almost the original ones except for specific corrected simplified words; the prices are formulated by referring to 1993's ShangHai, BeiJing and international price standards together with the degree of quantity of the assortment. The prices we give are about 70 percent lower than the international standard.

During the whole process of publishing this book, Mr. Zhu Shuxin (the president of BeiJing Publishing House), Mr. Tao Xincheng (the general editor), Mr. Xu Huiguo (the deputy general editor) have given precious advice and much supporting to us; besides, Mr. Zhang Zhaoji, Mr. Xiong Diqiang, Mr. Wang Hui also have given us lots of help. The BeiJing JingMei Color Printing Ltd. Co. has made great contribution to the fine quality and short printing cycle of the book. We feel so grateful to the great efforts they made for us and readers, here, we express our sincere thanks to them.

Though we spare no efforts in compiling the book and try best not to make any mistake, because we haven't much experience in doing this, careless oversight may be inevitable. We hope readers and experts oblige us with your valuable comments.

**The Editing Committee of
《Pictorial Appraisal of the Badges with MaoZetun's Likeness》**

毛泽东像章收藏研究初探

毛泽东作为一代伟人,其丰功伟绩世人瞩目。作为一个历史时代的产物,毛泽东像章已成为收藏家们争相收藏的对象,成为人们研究历史的重要佐证。毛泽东像章,不论其制作的数量和品种,还是制作的工艺水平和质量,都达到了我国的乃至世界的徽章艺术巅峰;它所包含的内容,则有如一部内容丰富的历史书。收集像章,是为了收集历史;保存像章,是为了保存历史;研究像章,则是对历史的研究。我在“文化大革命”期间就拥有300多枚大小和品种各不相同的毛泽东像章,但真正有目的有意识地收藏工作还是从1986年年底开始的,到目前为止已收藏27种材质的毛泽东像章2万多枚、1万多个品种,其中有120套完整的套章和91枚1966年以前制作的早期章。收藏毛泽东像章,由于人们收藏的角度不同、目的不同,其收藏的目标和方法也就各不相同。我是“全方位”收藏,但我有自己的侧重面,我主要注重收藏材料章、早期章、套章和专题章。

收藏像章,假如只注重数量的堆积,应该说这是收藏像章的初级阶段,单收只能起到采购员的作用,单藏只能起到保管员的作用。要想使自己的收藏工作向更高层次发展,必须对像章进行分类、研究。下面,我仅就这些年来收藏研究毛泽东像章谈一些心得体会,以就正于同道,希望能起到抛砖引玉的作用,共同提高。

一、毛泽东像章的分类方法

收藏毛泽东像章最关键的一项工作就是掌握一种合理的科学的分类方法,这是使像章收藏工作迈向高层次的第一步,也是关键的一步。在收藏初期,可能尚不觉得其重要,一旦收藏品达到一定数量规模,就会感受到掌握正确的分类方法是何等的重要了。目前,一部分人以正面图案作为像章分类的依据。我认为此方法不合理,起码有两大问题无法解决:第一,采用此法,则套章势必全被拆散。如以毛泽东在不同革命圣地为内容的套章,若按正面图案分类,则所有套章中的第一枚韶山章均将归属于韶山章一类,所有套章中的延安章将全都归属于延安章一类……,这样套章就不存在了。第二,采用此法,则像章中的正版章、副版章和借版章将无法区分。所谓正版,即发行单位在像章背面的署名是全称;所谓副版,即发行单位制作的同样图案内容的像章,但背面的署名是简称;所谓借版,即发行单位是向其他单位借用模具制作像章,在像章背面既不能用原发行单位的名称,也不便署本单位的名称,只能采用光版或用“毛主席万岁”、“敬祝毛主席万寿无疆”等来代替,以示区别。这三种像章的正模即阴模是一样的,没有任何差别,但背面文字是完全不一样的。所以,以正面图案进行分类就无法将以上三种版本进行区分,因此这种方法是不合理的,也是不科学的。

我采用的方法是根据像章背面的文字进行分类。首先,将背面文字内容相同的像章分别归类;然后,将文字内容相同而且文字在同一部位的像章分别归类;然后,再将文字内容相同、文字所在部位相同而且字体相同的像章分别归类;最后,再看像章正面风格是否一致,内容是否完整。这样就能很容易地区分出套章来;正版、副版和借版也能准确无误地区分开来。

二、毛泽东像章的时间区分

毛泽东像章的制作和发行,按时间可分为以下四大阶段:

第一阶段:1937~1949年10月1日前为第一阶段。这个时期制作发行的毛泽东像章称为解

敬前毛泽东像章。这类章数量最少,现已发现的不到10种。中国革命历史博物馆藏有4种(枚);本人收藏3种(枚),已录入本图鉴。这类像章有四种类型。第一种是手工制作的,底版为铁皮,头像是在当时的照片上面覆盖透明的胶片类物质制成。此种像章,本图鉴收录1枚,中国革命历史博物馆藏有两枚。此类像章是三十年代末、四十年代初在工艺条件落后的陕甘宁边区和延安老革命根据地制作的,故其质地粗糙。第二种是机器冲压而成的。本书收录的1937年东北抗日民主联军颁发的毛泽东奖章(银质)即是这种类型,它也是迄今发现的制作年代最早的毛泽东像章。中国革命历史博物馆藏有一枚沈阳解放前后制作的特等英雄奖章(金质),也属于此种类型。这两枚像章都是在当时我国工业最发达的东北制作的,所以制作正规,工艺精良。第三种是用牙膏皮制作的。陈毅元帅之子陈昊苏捐赠中国历史博物馆的1945年鲁艺文工团的凌子风等人制作后献给“七大”主席团的毛泽东像章,就是用牙膏皮制作的。第四种是全国即将解放、百万雄师横渡长江时发行的像校徽一样的扁长形毛泽东像章,左侧是戴八角帽的毛泽东照相制版头像,中部及右侧是阴文字“将革命进行到底”;本图鉴收录了此枚像章。以上这些可称得上是毛泽东像章中的珍品。

第二阶段:1949年10月1日~1965年为第二阶段。此阶段制作的毛泽东像章称为解放后毛泽东像章。此类像章以军功章、劳模章和各种纪念章占绝大多数,用材以铜鎏金居多,其次为铜、银、金、铁、瓷和铅。此类像章,由于当时发行数量小,品种少,距今时间长,故流失多而存世者少,因此具有很高的收藏、研究价值,成为像章收藏家们争相收藏的对象。

第一阶段和第二阶段制作的毛泽东像章又统称为“早期毛泽东像章”。

第三阶段:1966年~1976年为第三阶段。这个阶段制作的毛泽东像章称为“文革”像章。此类像章不论其数量、品种还是工艺质量,都是其它阶段的像章所无法比拟的。当时,从中央到地方,从部队到工矿企业,许多单位都选择政治上最可靠、技术水平最高的人,用最好的机器设备和最上乘的原材料制作毛泽东像章,所以制作出来的像章堪称世界之最。当时,全国出现了几乎人人都佩戴毛泽东像章的壮观情景。“文革”章开创了套章的先河,给像章收藏家增加了一个新的收藏内容。

第四阶段:1977年~1993年为第四阶段。这个时期为纪念毛泽东诞辰100周年赶制的毛泽东像章称为近期章。其特点是以纪念币为主要形式,把早期章和“文革”章中同一面的主副图分别放在正反两面上,故不具有佩戴功能,虽在现代条件下制作,但不能和“文革”时的精美像章相比较。

三、毛泽东像章的功能分类法

毛泽东像章按其功能可分为三类:第一类为佩戴章。它的数量最多,约占毛泽东像章总数的95%以上。第二类为挂章。它是从佩戴章发展而来的。“文革”后期,人们为了表示对毛主席的忠心,像章越做越大,越做越重,以至不能佩戴而只能悬挂。它的数量极少,约占毛泽东像章总数的0.5%。挂章只有“文革”时期才有,尚未发现其它时期制作的。本图鉴收录了几枚大挂章,如 \varnothing 237mm瓷挂章, \varnothing 350mm铝挂章, \varnothing 382mm双层石英玻璃挂章,等等。第三类为既不能佩戴又不能悬挂的摆章。它是随着人们的不同需要而出现的。它的基本形态分两种:一种是本身有底座或有支撑架,可以摆放;另一种是要另配托架支撑才能摆放,如瓷盘、瓷砖、瓷板等。还有一类,可以称其为摆章的分支,即摆像。摆像就是半身的或全身的毛泽东立体像。此类摆像形式简单,品种较少。

四、毛泽东像章的形式分类法

毛泽东像章按其形式可分为四大类:第一类为独立章。即一个单位就某一特定内容并按某一

特定风格设计制造的像章。它的数量最多,约占毛泽东像章总数的70%左右。第二类为对章。即同一单位就某一特定内容以同一风格而设计制造的有内在联系的两枚像章,一般没有前后顺序之分。它的数量不多,约占毛泽东像章总数的3%左右。第三类为系列章。即围绕一个中心内容,制作单位一致,文字内容一致,数量在3枚以上(含3枚),即为系列章。它的数量较少,约占毛泽东像章总数的2%左右。第四类为套章。套章的概念并非是后人强加于前人的,而是由于这类像章从构思、设计到制作、发行都是以成套的面貌出现的。有两个依据可资证明:其一,30%左右的套章是有编号的,而且有些编号套章相当正规,像邮票的编号一样,如十枚一套的套章,它的编号分别为10—1,10—2……10—10;其二,2%左右的套章有定位版,即有特制的彩色硬纸版,在定位版上,每枚章都有特定的位置,下面还有文字,供人们对照摆放。由此可见,套章是原本就有的,并不是后人主观臆造的。这类套章,其枚数约占毛泽东像章总数的25%。当然,大部分套章是没有编号的,所以,编号的不一定是套章,没有编号的不一定不是套章,关键要看它是否符合套章的规律。

五、衡量套章的六条标准

我在多年收集套章的过程中总结出六条衡量套章的标准,其具体内容如下:

第一条,套章必须是围绕一个中心内容或一个特定内容的,如“三忠于”、“四伟大”、“四无限”、“九个革命样板戏”、“毛主席诗词”、“一月革命”、“毛泽东在不同革命圣地”等等。

第二条,套章必须“五一致”,即发行单位一致,背面文字内容一致,背面文字字体一致,背面文字所处部位一致,背面标记一致。

第三条,套章必须制作风格一致。所谓制作风格一致,指的是设计人员的手法和特点要一致。如正面头像后面均有一红太阳,或像章下部副图均向两边突出,或像章下部均有一句毛泽东诗词,或头像后面均有一面红旗,等等。

第四条,套章内的各枚像章之间的内容要有一定的联系,即前一枚像章和后一枚像章应有相互支撑、相互依托的关系。如毛泽东在不同革命圣地五枚一套的套章,由第一枚至第五枚是严格按照历史年代顺序排列的,其图案分别为韶山、井冈山、遵义、延安、天安门。

第五条,套章的数量必须在两枚以上(含两枚)。

第六条,套章的排列必须有一定的顺序。

对某些套章来说,在符合其它标准的条件下,不一定要同时完全符合第二条的“五一致”标准,但至少要求达到“三一致”。

这些年来,我按照上述六条标准进行毛泽东像章的收集整理工作,至今没有出现大的差错,现已收集到120套完整的套章,还有164套套章未收集全。收集、整理套章,是收藏、整理、研究毛泽东像章的高级阶段,原因是它的收集、鉴别、整理难度最大,缺少一枚都不能成套;它的要求最严格,必须同时符合六条标准才能成为套章;同时,它的适应性也最强,即套章中的任何一枚都能成为一个独立的品种。所以,收集、鉴别和整理套章始终受到毛泽东像章收藏家们的重视。我的这六条衡量套章的标准是在实践中摸索出来的,还需要在实践中接受检验;本图鉴收录的162套套章中如有个别套章存在不足之处,尚请方家批评指教。

六、不同材料的毛泽东像章浅释

制作毛泽东像章的材料有多少种?恐怕谁也难以说清。在毛泽东像章广泛流行的年代,人们一般最多只能看到近十种材料的像章,而我目前已收集到的有用27种材料制成的毛泽东像章;这

27种材料分别是：金、银、贝壳、玉、橡胶、玻璃、胶木、木屑板、不锈钢、木、铅、锌、铜、纸、竹、瓷、骨、搪瓷、硬塑料、软塑料、夜光粉、(镀)铬、铁皮、生铝(浇铸)、有机玻璃、铝、皮等。我收集各种材料制作的毛泽东像章，目的在于了解和掌握当时制作毛泽东像章的手段和规模，了解全国不同地区制作毛泽东像章的工艺水平。

七、毛泽东像章专题收藏研究之我见

专题收藏，可由收藏者个人确定内容。我认为，专题收藏可分两种，一种是按正面图案划分专题，即图案专题章。如毛泽东挥手、视察、戴草帽、去安源等。另一种是按背面文字划分专题，即内容专题章。如各地的“革命委员会”纪念章，各军区或各像章证章厂制作的毛泽东像章，可将其分别汇总在一起，形成一个专题。我目前确定的内容专题有：“全国十大军区”(已收集齐)，“二十六个省军区”(已收集23枚)，“各军分区”(已收集64枚)，“各警备区”(已收集22枚)，“全国二十九个省、自治区、直辖市革命委员会和庆祝革命委员会成立”(已分别收集到51枚和16枚)，“全国各市革命委员会和庆祝革命委员会成立”(已分别收集到72枚和42枚)，“全国各地区、专区、自治州(盟)革命委员会和庆祝革命委员会成立”(已分别收集到54枚和20枚)。还有“毛泽东接见”，“毛泽东视察”，“毛泽东题词”，“中央各部委办”，“全国各大专院校、科研院所”，“各新闻单位”，“工代会”，“积代会”等等。这些专题章从不同的侧面和角度记载了那个年代的历史，给收藏家们增加了收藏的内容，给历史学家们增添了研究历史的佐证。

一分耕耘，一分收获。我于1991年6月27日在上海市举办了第一次毛泽东像章个人收藏展以来，新华社、中国日报社、解放日报社、上海商报社、文化艺术报社、常州日报社、青年报社、中华徽章报社、中国交通报社、湖南日报社、重庆文化报社、长沙空中之友电台、上海人民广播电台、上海画报社、海外留学生报社、中外书摘社及美国的全国地理杂志社等单位的记者先后登门采访，并相继进行了报道；常州电视台、中央电视台、湖南电视台、河北电视台分别拍摄了电视新闻片、电视专题片和电视系列片；中央新闻纪录电影制片厂专门拍摄了新闻纪录片《祖国新貌》(9309号)，现已放映。1992年1月1日，我还获得了上海大世界“毛泽东像章套章珍品收藏”基尼斯之最的称号，并被录入上海社会科学院出版的《中国民间收藏奇才录》，题为《他收藏了那段历史》。为了让更多的人领略到毛泽东像章艺术的精华，我还先后举办了多次展览会，如在上海市静安区文化馆举办的个人珍品展，在上海市黄浦区图书馆举办的七人联展，在青浦大观园举办的二人合展，在常州武进县博物馆举办的个人珍品展；1992年10月11日，还应湖南韶山市韶山宾馆领导的邀请，前往毛泽东故居韶山滴水洞举办了个人毛泽东像章万枚珍品展，开幕式由湖南省副省长和湖南省人大常委会主任剪彩，展期到1994年1月1日。

我个人月薪微薄，好在无烟酒品茗之好，可倾毕生积蓄而从事自己热爱的事业；家居斗室，但收藏像章的箱、盒立于两侧，镶嵌像章的展框悬于四壁。夜深人静之时，正是我广阅博览、潜心研究之机。“衣带渐宽终不悔，为伊消得人憔悴”，虽然收藏的道路漫长而又坎坷，只要不断努力进取，终能到达希望的彼岸。

黄淼鑫

1993年7月于上海

A Preliminary Studying of Collecting The Badge With MaoZetun's Likeness

As a great man of a generation, MaoZetun accomplished outstanding achievements; as the product of a history time, the badges with Mao's likeness(simplified as 'the Badge') have become the heating objects scrambled by collectors for collecting. This has come to be an important proof for the studying of history. The Badge has reached the artistic summit of badges at home or abroad, no matter it's said from the aspect of quantity and assortment, or the aspect of the craftsmanship and quantity. I had collected above 20,000 badges made of 27 kinds of materials, these include more than 10,000 different kinds, among them are 120 complete sets of set - badges and 91 badges made before 1966.

Here, I'd like to talk frankly about what I have learned from the collecting of the Badge with men of the same line, hoping that by my offering a few commonplace remarks so that others may come up with valuable opinions.

I. The approach for classifying the Badge:

In my point of view, mastering a reasonable and scientific approach for classifying is the vital step in the collecting of the Badge, since only with the approach can the job of collecting be promoted to a much higher level. The necessity of the approach will become keener and keener with the increasing amount of your collection. The way I adopt is to classify the Badge according to the characters on their backs. Firstly, put together those badges whose characters mean the same thing. Secondly, from the above choose out those whose characters are at the same part, put them together. Thirdly, from the chosen ones pick out those whose characters are of the same form, put them together. Lastly, pay attention to see whether the frontages of the picked abadges are of the same style and have the comprehensive content. Hence you'll find it's easy to distinguish set - badges and be able to/correctly differentiate the original format, copied format and borrowed format.

II. How to distinguish the year of the Badge:

We devide the Badge's year of making and publishing into four great periods:

1. The first period is from 1937 to Sept. 30, 1949. The Badge made and published during this period are called badges before the liberation. This kind of badge is the lest, only ten of this kind have been found till now. There are four types of this kind of badges :The first type is made by hand, the base of it is iron sheet , while the little head sculpture is made by covering Mao's photo of the head with transparent materials like film. The second type is stroked and pressed by machines, the badge(a siler msdal) issued by the North - China Anti - Japanese Democratic Federated Army in 1937 belongs to this type, it's also the precious one whose year of making is found to be the earlist till now. The Histiory Museum of ChineseRevolution preserves a badge with Mao's likeness, it's a Gloden Medal made as a special - class Hero Medal around the yearwhen the city ShenYang was liberated, it also belongs to thesecond type; these two badges were both made in the North - East which boastedthe most advanced industry, so craftsmanship is delicate. The third

type is made of the wrapper of toothpaste. ChengHaoshu, the son of Marshal ChengYi, donated a badge of this type to the History Museum of Chinese Revolution, this badge was made by NingZifeng and some other are workers of the NuYi Art Troupe in 1946, after having been made, it was presented by them to the presidium of 'the Seventh Congress'. The fourth type is a flat - shaped badge issued when the liberation of the whole country was at hand, on it the left side is a little sculpture of Mao's head with a eight - angled hat, there is a sentence of seven characters on the middle and right part, the sentence means "Carry the revolution through to the end".

2. The second period is from Octo. 1, 1949 to 1965. The Badge made during this period is called Badge after the liberation. Among these badges, medals for military exploits, model workers and various kinds of commemorative medals were predominant, they were mainly made of the compound of copper and fine gold, some were made of copper or silver or gold or iron or porcelain or lead. This kind of badges has very high value of collecting and studying, since at that time, the issued amount was small, the assortments were few and they were made a long time ago, so there's only a few are saved, while most of them are lost, thus they become the heating objects scrambled by collectors for collecting.

3. The third period is from 1966 to 1967. Badges made during this period are called badges of 'the Culture Revolution'. No other kinds of badges can be compared with this kind at everything from the quantity to the assortment to the quality of them, because they were made by people who were most dependable at politics and also with the finest craftsmanship chosen from the Central to the locality, from armies to factories and enterprises by many administrative units, these people employed the best machines and finest raw materials to make the Badge, so they can be called as 'the Utmost of the World, Badges'. The Badge of 'the Culture Revolution' initiated a new form which is called set - badge so that add some fresh content for collectors.

4. The fourth period is from 1977 to 1993. These badges are called badges of the latest time. The making of them was rushed through by people, since they must finish them quickly so as to celebrate the 100 anniversary of Mao's birth, most of them are commemorative medals. Both the original and secondary pictures on the badges of early time and 'the Culture Revolution' were put separately on the right and reverse sides of the fourth kind, so they are not suitable for wearing. What's more, although they were made under the modern condition, they can never be equal to those delicate badges of 'the Culture Revolution'.

III. The approach for classifying the Badge according to their functions:

The Badge can be divided into three categories according to their functions: the first category is the Badge for wearing, it has the most large amount and constitutes 95 percent of all the Badge; the second is the Badge for hanging, it was made because of people's desire for showing their love to president Mao, they thought the bigger the Badge is, the more love for Mao they showed, so the Badge became so heavy that it couldn't be worn, but can only be hung. Only a few of this kind can be found, they constitute 0.5 percent of all the Badge; besides, the Badge for hanging were only made during the period - "the Culture Revolution". The third category are badges for decoration, they have two basic forms: one refers to badges have bases or stands themselves; another refers to those that can't be laid out without the provision of stands, such as porcelain plates, bricks etc. Besides all the above, there exists another category, they are busts or full - length statues, the form of

these large badges is simple, their assortments of them are few.

IV. The approach for classifying the Badge according to their forms:

There are four categories of the Badge according to their forms: The first category is single - badge, they are made by some unit which taking up a certain content on the base of a certain stylistic designing; this category constitutes 70 percent of all the Badge. The second category is pair - badge, the two badges of a pair always have internal relationship with each other, generally speaking, they have no time order, this category constitutes only 3 percent of all the Badge. The third category is group - badge, this refers to a group of badges (no less than three) expressing the same idea, be made by the same unit and having the same characters, this kind only constitutes 2 percent of all the Badge. The fourth category is set - badge, why we now call it set - badge is because they just appear as a set at everything from the conception to the design to the making and publishing. There are two proofs for this: one is there are numbers on about 30 percent of all set - badges, some numbers on them are fairly standard, they just like numbers on stamps, for instance, there is a set of set - badges including ten, the numbers on them are 10 - 1, 10 - 2.....10 - 10; the other proof is that almost 2 percent of the set - badge have fixed format, that is, they have specially made color format of hard papers, on the fixed format, every badge has its special position, and there are characters under it, this category of set - badge constitutes 25 percent of all the Badge.

V. Six criterions for judging the set - badge, the followings are the detailed content:

1. A set of badges must be around a special idea or some special content; such as 'nine revolutionary sample operas', 'Mao Zetun's poems and verses', 'Mao Zetun visiting some sacred places of revolution' and so on and so.

2. Set - badge must have the identical publishing unit, the identical content of the characters on the back, which must be of the same type and at the same place on the back, besides, the marks on the back also must be the same.

3. Set - badge must have the same style of making, this refers to the identical feature and means of the designers, for example, some badges all have the sun behind the head; some all have protruding secondary pictures at the lower place; or some all have a sentence quoted from Mao's poems.

4. Every badge of a set must have content relating to each other, that's to say, the former and latter must have reciprocal relationship of supplementing and supporting. Suppose, the set about 'Mao Zetun visiting some sacred places of revolution' includes 5 badges, they are arranged in a strict order of time, the five places are ShaoShan, JingGanshan; ZhunYi; Yan'an and Tian'anmen.

5. A set must include at least 2 badges.

6. A set must have been arranged in a certain order.

As to some sets, if they comply with all the six criterions except the second one, that's nothing serious, but a standard set must go with at least three items of the five in the second requirement.

In the latest years, I have made a careful arrangement of my collection of the Badge according to the six standards. I have collected 120 complete sets of set - badges another 164 sets are not complete, The collection and arrangement of set - badge has been long laid stress on by collectors,

since it's the advanced stage of that of the Badge.

VI. A brief introduction of the Badge made of different materials:

I am afraid, no one can say that he knows there are exact how many kinds of materials for making the Badge. Even in the years when the Badge were widely spreaded, people could at most find badges made of ten kinds of materials, while I have collected badges made of 27 useful kinds of materials, they are: gold, silver, shell, jade, rubber, glass, bakelite, board made of wood fillings, stainless steel, wood, lead, zinc, copper, paper, bamboo, procelain, bones, enamel, hard plastic, soft plastic, luminous powder, chromium, iron sheet, casted aluminum, ploxiglass, aluminum, leather, etc. By collecting the Badge made of all kinds of materials, I aim to acknowledge and grasp the measures and scale of the making of them at then time so as to have an idea of the craftsmanship of different areas of the whole nation.

VII. My viewing the collecting and studying of badges possessing special ideas:

The detailed content of the specially - titled badges shall be decided by the collectors themselves. In my point of view, there are two kinds of it, one is to collect badges according to the pictures on the frontages; such as Mao's waving hands or making inspection or wearing straw - hats or setting off to AnYuan; the other is to collect according to the characters on the back, such as those commemorative medals signed with 'the Revolutionary Committee' and also badges made by the military commands and factories that produced badges and medals. In short, these specially titled badges have recorded the history of that time from different aspects and angles, this enriches the content of collection for collectors and also add proof for historians to study the history.

I held my first personal exhibition of badges with MaoZetun's likeness in Shanghai on June, 27, 1991. Since then, reporters from XinHua News Agency, China Daily, Liberation Daily, The Youth Daily, HuNan Daily, Shanghai People's Radio, Shanghai Pictorial News, Overseas News and America's National Geographic Magazine have interviewed me and made reports; ChangZhou TV, CCTV, HUNan TV, HeBei TV respectively filmed me and my collection, what's more the Central China Documentary Film Factory specially shot a film 'New Looking of China' (No. 9309) on June 1, 1992. I was awarded the title 'Genis' for 'the collection of the set - badge' by the Shanghai Great World and my name has been recorded in the book 'Unusually Talented People at Collecting' published by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, the article is titled 'He Collects That Period of History'. In order to help more people to appreciate the essence of the Badge Art, I have held several exhibitions, which including the one that held in Mao's former residence - DiShuidong, at the exhibition, I showed visitors more than 10,000 badges, the exhibition won't be end till June, 1, 1994.

I earn a poor income, so I can't afford buying cigarettes and wines. Anyhow, without them, I am able to spend all my savings to pursue my favorite undertaking. Since living in a small house, I have to put my boxes and cases containing my collection near the walls or hang the badges on the walls. I feel so pleased to study and appreciate my collection when in the dead night. I will never feel regretful for what I have done no matter what I will meet in the future, I know there is still a long way full of frustrations before me, while I believe I can reach my destination if I make continuous efforts. Yes, I believe!

Huang MiaoXin