

Special Collection Long Memories

历史的记忆

毛泽东像章赏析

Appreciation and Analysis of Mao Zedong Badges



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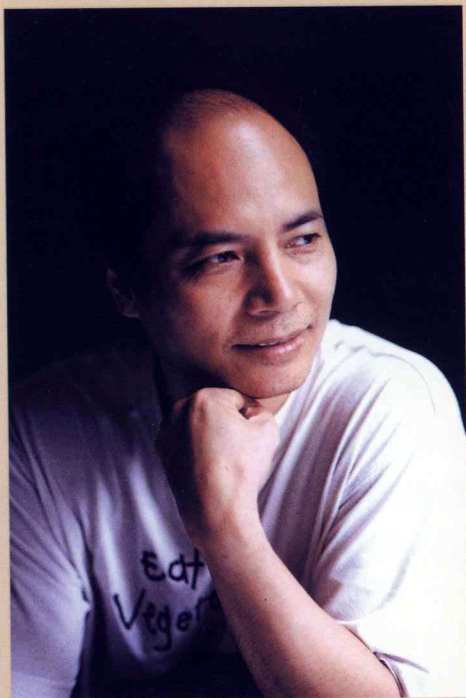
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作者简介

Brief Introduction about the author

李雷鸣，1956年7月1日生，研究生文化程度，广东新丰县人，现为深圳市福田区党务工作者。生在红旗下，长在糖缸里，在毛泽东思想的阳光雨露下长大。70年代初响应毛泽东的伟大号召上山下乡，80年代初随改革开放的春风飘到深圳。在深圳特区这块热土上，他亲耳聆听了“春天的故事”，亲眼见证了“深圳速度”。在新的世纪里，他以昂扬的姿态，迈着坚定步伐“走进新时代”。他认为最值得自己骄傲的是：在深圳特区的建设中有自己的一份热血和汗水。

李雷鸣热爱生活，爱好广泛，尤其爱好收藏，现存有毛泽东像章两万余枚。他怀着对党对毛泽东的热爱之情，将自己的收藏品和所学的文化知识有机结合，编成一部简明的党史公之于众。2002年七一，十一，和十六大召开期间三次成功举办毛泽东像章展，观众如潮，颇受好评。

今天，他将自己的收藏品通过独具匠心的设计，使毛泽东像章和毛泽东生平有机结合，汇编成一部集政治、历史、艺术于一体的大型画册，以此纪念毛泽东诞辰110周年，敬献一名共产党员的赤诚之心。

Li Leiming, was born on July 1 of 1956. He has got two master degrees and comes from Xinfeng county of Guangdong. He is a party worker of the party council in Futian district, Shenzhen city. He was born under the red flag and grew up happily under the influence of Mao Zedong Thought. He responded to Mao Zedong's great call and went to the county and the farm in the early seventies. He went to Shenzhen with the spring wind of reform and opening up in the early nineteen eighties. In the land of Shenzhen special zone, he experienced the rapid development of the city. In the new century, he goes in the new era with high-spirited pasture and firm paces. He is proud that he has devoted himself to the construction of Shenzhen special zone.

Li Leiming loves life and has many hobbies, especially collection. He has collected over twenty thousand badges of Mao Zedong. With the love toward the party and Mao Zedong, he combines his collections and his knowledge organically, compiles a brief history of the party in public. In 2002, he held three Mao Zedong badges exhibitions successfully on June 1, the national day, in the period of the sixteenth national congress of the party being held, the audiences were like tide and the exhibitions were evaluated very highly.

Today, through unique designation with his collections, combining badges of Mao Zedong with the living experience of Mao Zedong, he compiles a great album uniting the politic, history and art for commemorating the 110th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birthday, devoting his red heart of a communist.

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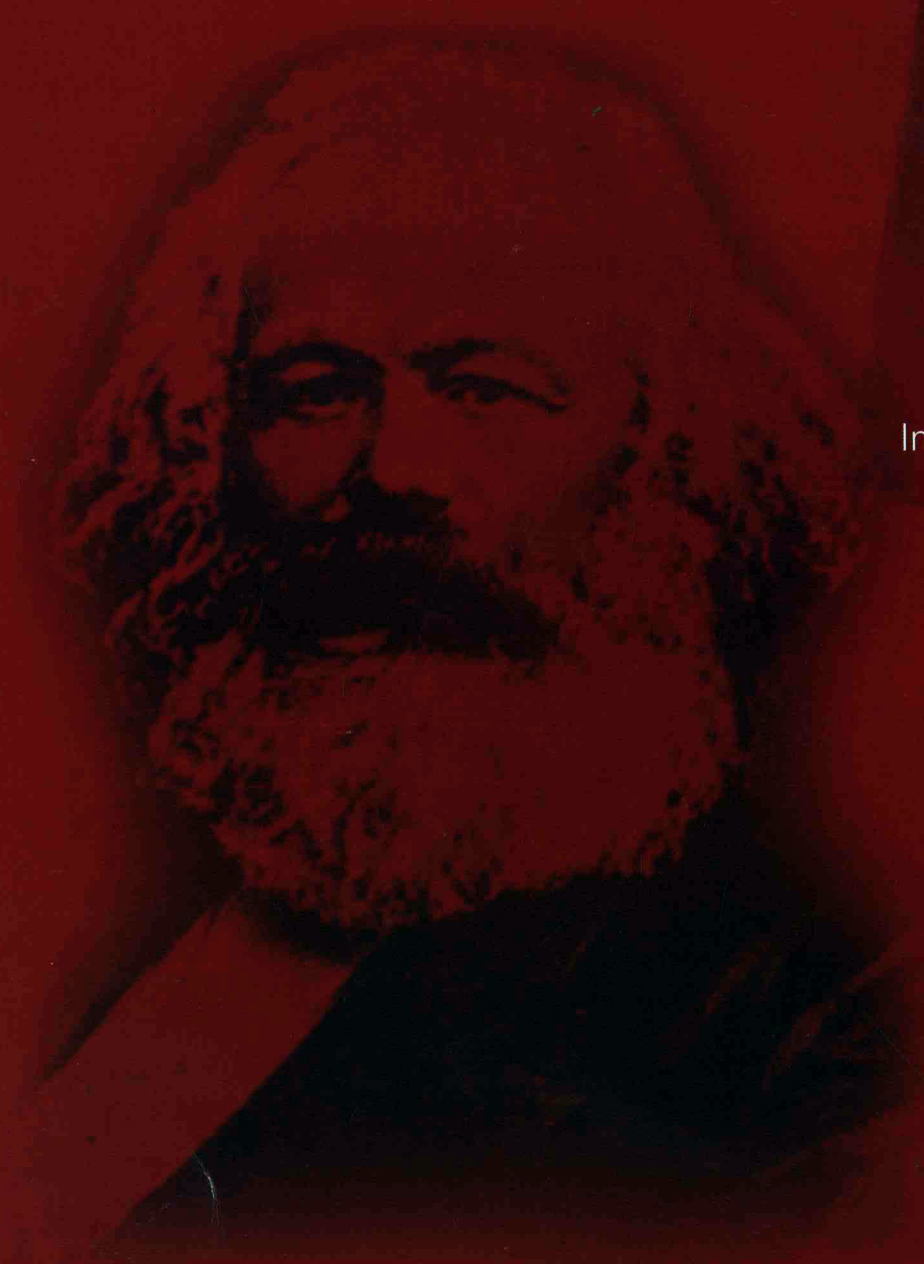


光辉历程

The Brilliant Course





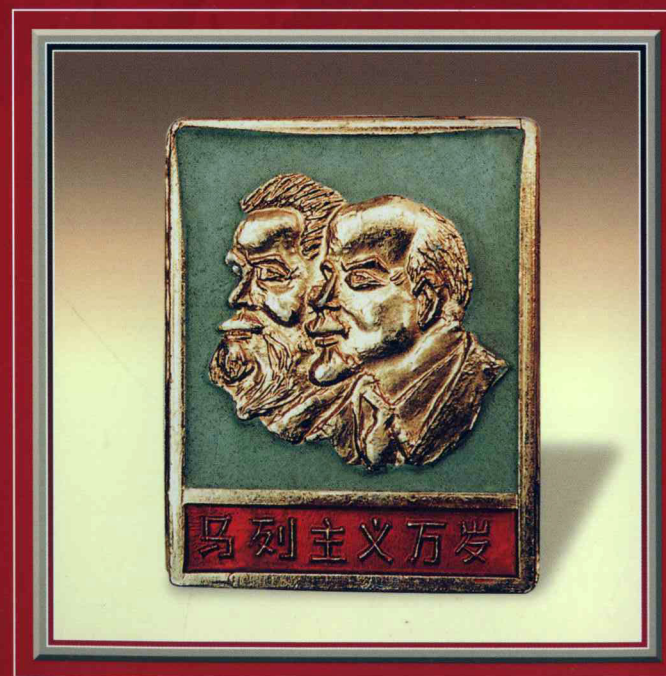
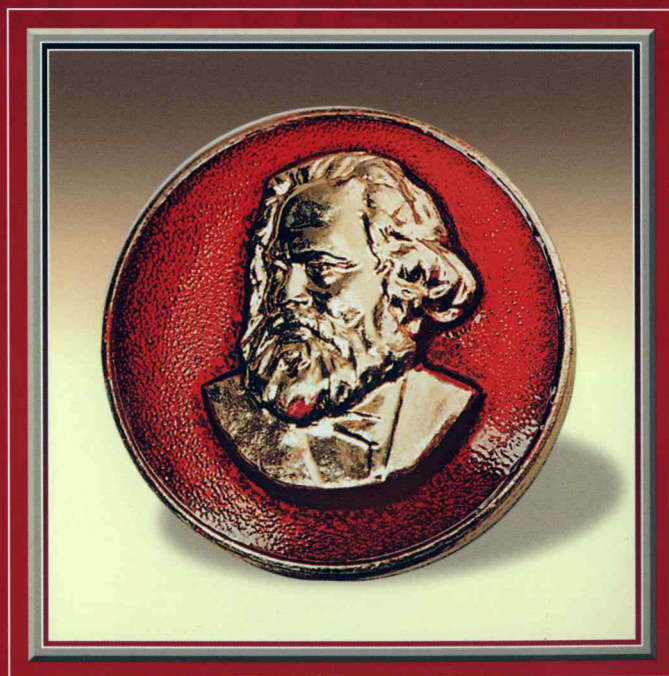


1848年，马克思在《共产党宣言》中指出：全世界
In 1848, Marx stated in the Manifesto of the Communist Party, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

无产者联合起来。

1917年，列宁领导的十月革命一声炮响，给中国送来了马克思主义。

The Salvoes of the October Revolution led by Lenin in 1917 brought us Marxism-Leninism.



日出韶山

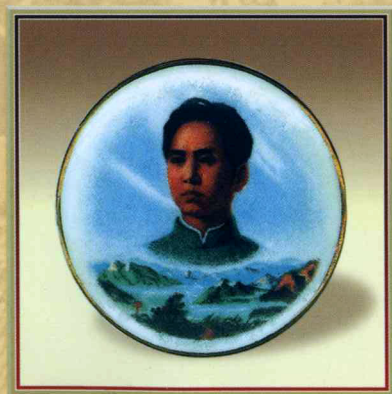
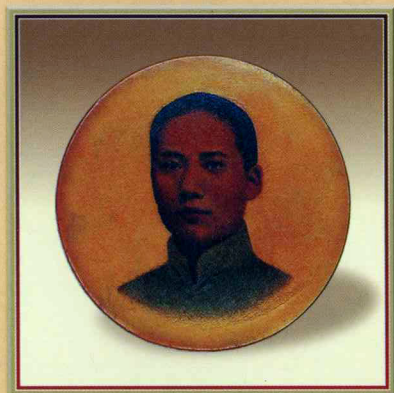
The Sun Rises From Shaoshan

韶山位于湖南湘潭、湘乡、宁乡三县交界处，风光秀丽，人杰地灵，就像一座锦屏，起伏绵亘，长约10公里。韶峰更是高耸峭拔，巍然屹立，每当朝阳初升，红霞万朵，景象壮观。一方山水养一方人。钟灵毓秀的韶山，孕育了天之骄子、亘古伟人——毛泽东。

Shaoshan lies at a place where three counties of Hunan Province—Xiangtan, Xiangxiang and Ningxiang meet. Splendid views and great men are born there. The mountain is about 10 kilometres long, rising and falling just like a brocade screen. The peak is towering and steep, standing majestic in the mountains. When the sun rises in the early morning, there are thousands of rosy clouds and the sight is grand and magnificent. The ancients said, "Mountains and rivers of hometown bring up their own people." Shaoshan is pregnant with Mao Zedong, the son favoured by Heaven and the immemorial giant figure.







韶山章

毛泽东 1893 年 12 月 26 日出生于湖南湘潭韶山冲，在这里他受到启蒙教育，度过童年时代。1910 年秋天，他离开故乡，走上了外出求学之路。

Badges of Shaoshan

Mao Zedong was born in Shaoshan of Xiangtan city in Hunan Province on December 26, 1893, where he began to be trained in Chinese classics and spent his childhood. In the autumn of 1910, he left his hometown to further his education outside.





一大会址章 南湖红船章

毛泽东 1918 年秋天在北京得到李大钊等人的帮助，开始接受俄国十月革命的影响。1919 年第二次到北京，读了《共产党宣言》。1920 年 7 月在长沙发起文化书社，传播马克思主义和新文化。同年 12 月在长沙筹建社会主义青年团。1921 年 7 月 23 日至 8 月初，毛泽东和何叔衡作为湖南共产主义组织的代表，出席了在上海召开的中国共产党建党的第一次全国代表大会。

中国自鸦片战争以来，饱受西方列强的凌辱，逐步沦为半殖民地半封建社会。虽然仁人志士们不断地寻求救国救民的真理，奋起反抗，如太平天国运动、辛亥革命等，都以失败而告终。1921 年 7 月，中国共产党诞生了，她是马克思主义与中国工人运动相结合的产物。从此，中国革命有了新的指导思想，有了新的组织者和领导者，中国革命的面貌焕然一新。

Badges of the address of the First National Congress of the Party, Badges of the Red Boat on the South Lake

Mao zedong got the help from Li Dazhao in Beijing in the autumn of 1918 and was inspired by the October Revolution of Russia. He went to Beijing for the second time in 1919 and read the book "Manifesto of the Communist Party". He set up culture club in Changsha in July of 1920 and began to broadcast Marxism and new culture. He set up the Socialist Youth League in Changsha in December of the same year. From July 23, 1921 to the early August of 1921, Mao Zedong and He Shuheng attended the First National Congress Meeting as the representatives of Hunan Communist Organization.

Our country suffered a lot of humiliation brought by the western great powers since the Opium War so that China gradually fell into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. Although the people with high ideals and noble minds sought the truth to save the country and the nation and rose against the reactionary ruling classes, they ended in failure just like the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Revolution of 1911. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in July, 1921. She was the result of the combination of the Marxist theory with the Chinese workers' movement in China. From then on, new guiding ideology, new organizations and leaders class emerged for Chinese revolution and the Chinese revolution took on a completely new face.



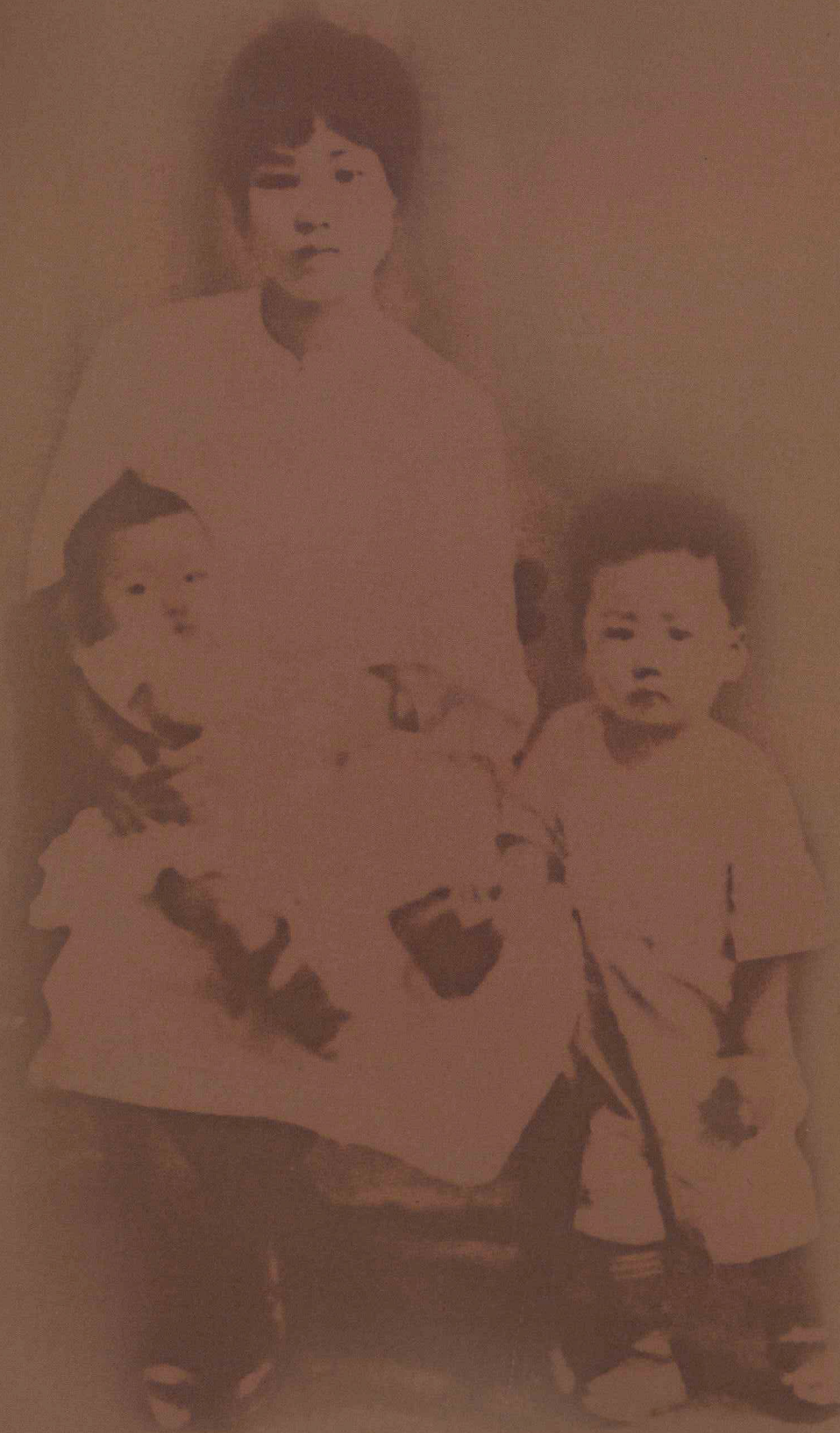


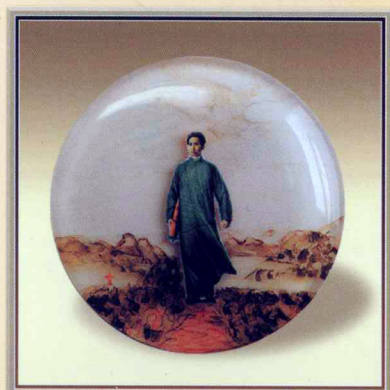
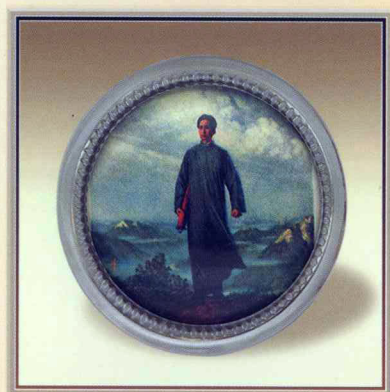
清水塘章

1921年10月10日，中国共产党湖南支部在长沙建立。毛泽东任支部书记，成员有何叔衡、易礼容等。湖南支部建立后，在小东门外清水塘租赁一所房子，作为湖南支部的秘密机关。毛泽东与杨开慧搬住在这里。1922年5月底，中共湘区执行委员会成立，毛泽东任书记，何叔衡、易礼容、李立三等为委员。区委机关设在长沙清水塘22号。这时湘区党员发展到30余人。同年10月24日，毛泽东长子毛岸英在清水塘出生。

Badges of Qingshuitang

The Hunan Branch of the Chinese Communist Party was established in Changsha on October 10, 1921. Mao Zedong was the branch secretary. He Shuheng and Yi Lirong were the members of the branch. After the branch was established, they rented a house at Qingshuitang outside Xiao Dongmen as a secret office of the branch. And at the same time Mao Zedong and his wife Yang Kaihui moved to live there. At the end of May 1922, the Executive Committee of Hunan Region was founded and Mao Zedong acted as Secretary. He Shuheng, Yi Lirong and Li Lisan acted as the committee members. The old address of the District Party Committee was in Qingshuitang 22 of Changsha. The Party of Hunan Region had over 30 members by then. On October 24th of the same year, Mao Anying, the eldest son of Mao Zedong was born.





去安源章

1921年12月,毛泽东作为中国劳动组合书记部湖南分部主任,同李立三、宋友生、张理全等人到安源煤矿考察。1922年5月,毛泽东同李立三、杨开慧到安源检查工运工作,发展组织。同年9月初,毛泽东又一次到安源,同安源党组织负责人蒋先云、朱少连等研究安源情况和进行罢工斗争的准备。9月14日凌晨,安源路矿一万七千多工人,在中共湘区委员会和毛泽东、李立三、刘少奇等的组织领导下,举行大罢工。经过五天的激烈斗争,安源路矿工人罢工斗争取得了胜利。

Badges of Going to Anyuan

In December 1921, Mao Zedong went to Anyuan coal mines to make an investigation as Director of Hunan Branch of the Secretariat of Chinese Labour Combination with Li Lisan, Song Yousheng and Zhang Liquan together. In May 1922, Mao Zedong went Anyuan to inspect the Workers' Movement and expand the organization. In September, Mao Zedong arrived in Anyuan a third time to investigate the situation of Anyuan and make preparations for the strike with Jiang Xianyun, Zhu Shaolian and those in charge of the Party organization of Anyuan. On the morning of September 15, more than 17,000 railway and mine workers staged a great strike organized and led by the Xiang Committee and Mao Zedong, Li Lisan and Liu Shaoqi, etc. After struggling for five days, the railway and mine workers got the victory of the strike.

