

钱晓虎 撰文 MIGHTY FORCE
IN NATIONAL SERVICE

大国雄兵



1927—2017

纪念中国人民解放军建军90周年
The 90th Anniversary of the Founding of
the Chinese People's Liberation Army

[迎接党的十九大精品出版项目]

IPG

中国出版集团
China Publishing Group



中国出版集团
China Publishing Group

大国雄兵

纪念中国人民解放军建军 90 周年

Mighty Force in National Service

The 90th Anniversary of the Founding of
the Chinese People's Liberation Army

钱晓虎 撰文



中国画报出版社·北京
China Pictorial Press · Beijing

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

大国雄兵：纪念中国人民解放军建军 90 周年：
汉英对照 / 钱晓虎撰文；马丽译. -- 北京：中国画报
出版社，2018.6
ISBN 978-7-5146-1579-1

I . ①光… II . ①钱… ②马… III . ①中国人民解放
军军史－汉、英 IV . ① E297.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 316493 号

大国雄兵：纪念中国人民解放军建军 90 周年
钱晓虎 撰文

出 版 人：于九涛
选题策划：于九涛
责任编辑：刘晓雪
英文编辑：朱露茜
美术设计：詹方圆
责任印制：焦 洋
出版发行：中国画报出版社

(中国北京市海淀区车公庄西路 33 号 邮编：100048)

开 本：16 开 (889mm × 1194mm)
印 张：14.5
字 数：200 千字
版 次：2018 年 6 月第 1 版 2018 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
印 刷：北京龙世杰印刷有限公司
书 号：ISBN 978-7-5146-1579-1
定 价：298.00 元

总编室兼传真：010-88417359 版权部：010-88417359
发行部：010-68469781 010-68414683 (传真)

编创人员名单

项目总策划：于九涛
项目负责人：方允仲
特邀撰稿：钱晓虎
组 稿：方允仲
英文翻译：马 丽
英文改稿：[英] 迈克尔·高菲·默里
英文定稿：王国振
编 务：田朝然

Names of Project Workers

Project Planning: Yu Jiutao
Project Manager: Fang Yunzhong
Special Writer: Qian Xiaohu
Contributions: Yunzhong
English Translator: Ma Li
English Editor: Micheal Geoffrey Murray [British]
English Finalizer: Wang Guozhen
Editorial Director: Tian Zhaoran

供 图：（排名不分先后）人民画报社 中国新闻网
李 唐 莫小亮 江 山 王松岐 代宗锋
严家罗 尚文斌 张 凯 廖志勇 杨 振
王 宁 赵永峰 申冬冬 沈 玲 牟星光
刘应华 李 明 吴世科 维 嘉 郭超英
张 能 李耀杰 陈飞龙 吕卓胜 杨 盼
张根锁 钱晓虎 方允仲 高 毅 李 刚
周启青 张洪亮 戚 恒

Photos Courtesy of (in alphabetical order) CFB & CNS
Li Tang, Mo Xiaoliang, Jiang Shan, Wang Songqi, Dai Zongfeng,
Yan Jialuo, Shang Wenbin, Zhang Kai, Liao Zhiyong, Yang Zhen,
Wang Ning, Zhao Yongfeng, Shen Dongdong, Shen Ling, Mou Xingguang,
Liu Yinghua, Li Ming, Wu Shike, Wei Jia, Guo Chaoying,
Zhang Neng, Li Yaojie, Chen Feilong, Lu Zhuosheng, Yang Pan,
Zhang Gensuo, Qian Xiaohu, Fang Yunzhong, Gao Yi, Li Gang,
Zhou Qiqing, Zhang Hongliang, Qiheng

前言

Preface

1927年8月1日，南昌起义一声枪响，宣告了新型人民军队的诞生，掀开了中国革命历史的崭新一页。

90年来，人民军队始终恪守性质宗旨本色，全面履行根本职能使命，不断从胜利走向胜利。抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝、历次边境、海疆防卫作战，以及抢险救灾、远洋护航、海外维和等各种非战争军事行动，人民军队写下了永远令敌人胆寒、让对手敬畏的英雄传奇，为民族独立、人民解放和国家富强、人民幸福建立了不可磨灭的历史功勋。

继往开来，斗转星移。中共十八大以来，在一次次中外联合军演中，中国部队铁甲奔流、大洋列阵、长空亮剑，驾驭信息化战争能力令世界同行刮目相看；一座座综合性演兵场上，年轻一代官兵驾驭现代武器装备频频亮相；“跨越”“火力”“联合”等一系列实战化演习背后，是一支大国军队打赢信息化战争能力的艰难求索、百炼成钢。

铭记历史才能走向未来。决不让战火再在我们的家园燃烧，决不让祖宗留下的疆土有半寸丢失，决不让民族复兴的伟大进程被打断——站在历史、现实和未来的交汇点上，人民军队正肩负着为民族复兴的保驾护航的伟大使命阔步前进。

On August 1, 1927, the gunfire of the Nanchang Uprising heralded the birth of a new people's army that would open a new page in the history of the Chinese revolution.

Over the past 90 years, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has always adhered to its original nature, tenets and inherent qualities and fully performed its fundamental functions and missions, achieving one victory after

another. From the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945), the liberation war, the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953) and continuous border and coastal defense operations to non-war operations such as earthquake relief, anti-piracy ocean escort and overseas peacekeeping operations, the PLA has written enough heroic legends to terrify any potential enemy and inspire awe and veneration forever. It has performed numerous indelible missions to secure national independence, people's liberation, national prosperity and the people's happiness.

It has inherited past traditions and broken new ground. In the new century, and on a new stage, it has inspired its peers around the world to set a high value on its ability in fighting a high-tech, information-based war be it on land, at sea or in the air, observed in numerous Sino-foreign joint military exercises. On drill grounds over the vast nation, young officers and men are often seen operating modern weapons and equipment. Behind a series of combat exercises with live ammunition such as "The Stride", "Firepower" and "Joint Action", we can imagine the hard explorations and great efforts being made by the army of a great power to ensure it can continue to be victorious.

Only by remembering history can we grasp the future. We will never let the flames of war burn again on our sacred homeland, allow even half an inch of the territory bequeathed to us by our ancestors to be lost or the great process of national rejuvenation be interrupted. Standing at the junction of history, current reality and the future, the PLA is making great strides towards the ultimate goal of national rejuvenation.

目录

CONTENTS

01

001

永葆锋芒
Maintaining
a Perpetual
Cutting Edge

02

065

国之重器
Military
Treasures of
Modern China

03

保障有力
Strong
Guarantees

119

04

国家名片
National
Business
Card

171

02

065

国之重器
Military
Treasures of
Modern China

附录：新中国历次阅兵

Appendix: Military Parades in
the People's Republic of China

200

01

永葆锋芒

1927 年大革命失败后，中国共产党高举革命旗帜，领导中国人民开展土地革命战争，先后发动了南昌起义、秋收起义、广州起义、湘南起义和黄麻起义。这些地区起义后保留下来的部队，叫中国工农革命军，1928 年 5 月以后，陆续改称中国工农红军。

1928 年 2 月，毛泽东领导工农革命军在井冈山创立了第一个农村革命根据地。1930 年 11 月至 1932 年 2 月，中国工农红军相继挫败了国民党军队的四次“围剿”，歼灭 20 余万国民党正规军，工农红军队伍也得到了迅速发展。

1934 年 10 月，第五次反“围剿”失利，中央红军开始长征。1935 年 10 月，经过艰苦卓绝的长途跋涉，中央红军主力到达陕北。1936 年 10 月，三大主力红军（红军第一、二、四方面军）在陕北胜利会师。全国抗日战争爆发以后，根据国共两党达成的合作协议，红军在名义上接受国民政府改编。红军主力部队改编为国民革命军第八路军，南方八省的红军游击队改编为国民革命军陆军新编第四军。

在山河破碎的暗夜，中国共产党以民族大义为重、以抗战大业为先，率先提出抗日救国主张，并在前线、沦陷区、大后方动员各民族各党派各阶层共御外侮。

1937 年 8 月，中共中央召开洛川会议，正式确定全面全民族抗战路线。刚刚完成长征的红军将士摘下红军帽，改编为八路军，东渡黄河开赴华北抗日前线；

1937 年 9 月，八路军在山西省大同市灵丘县平型关，首次集中较大兵力对日军伏击作战，取得了全国抗战开始以来中国军队的第一个大胜利，有力地打击了日军的疯狂气焰，打破了日军不可战胜的神话；

1941 年 12 月，面对最艰难的抗战局面，中共中央发出关于抗日根据地工作的指示，号召“咬紧牙关，渡过今后最困难的两年”，八路军、新四军在“没有枪、没有炮”“吃树叶、挖野菜”的情况下坚持战斗；

1945 年 8 月 9 日，毛泽东代表中共中央发表《对日寇的最后一战》声明，解放区军民闻令而动，一举收复县以上城市 250 多座……

这是一条凝聚在中国共产党旗帜下的战争脉络：



人民军队以伤亡 61 万余人的巨大代价，歼灭日伪军 171.4 万余人，收复国土 100 万平方公里，为打败日本帝国主义和世界反法西斯战争的胜利做出了巨大贡献。

抗战胜利后，以蒋介石为首的国民党反动派无视人民的和平要求，悍然发动内战。中国共产党着眼新形势，及时制定了正确的战略方针，有效地阻止了国民党军队的进攻，并于 1947 年开始战略反攻。从 1948 年 9 月到 1949 年 1 月底，人民解放军先后组织辽沈、淮海、平津三大战役，共歼灭国民党军队 150 余万人。经过全国解放战争，人民解放军从国民党手中解放了除西藏、台湾、金门、马祖以及南海诸岛外的全部国土。

1949 年 10 月 1 日，天安门广场的开国礼炮，宣告这支浴血奋战 22 年“打江山”的人民军队的任务开始由夺取政权转为保卫人民革命的胜利成果，捍卫国家的主权、领土完整和安全。

当侵略者把战火烧到鸭绿江畔，中国人民解放军进行了“保家卫国”的抗美援朝作战。1950 年 10 月至 1953 年 7 月，在敌我武器装备悬殊的情况下，官兵们“一把炒面一把雪”，舍生忘死保和平，37 万将士在异国他乡献出了生命。这场战争的胜利是宣言书：站起来的中国人民不可欺，人民解放军将不惜一切代价捍卫祖国的尊严。

每战必胜，寸土不让。当一双双罪恶之手伸向祖国的领土时，我军进行了一次次边疆自卫反击战，止战火于国门。在青藏高原，在东北边陲，在南海诸岛，在西南丛林，凡是有保卫边疆作战的地方，都留下了一片烈士安息之处。正是边关海疆留下一座座烈士陵园，

才有内地一幢幢摩天大楼的崛起；正是这血染的风采，镌刻下和平时期人民军队履行使命的功绩与辉煌。

从边防到内地，全军将士枕戈待旦，以百倍的警惕守卫着祖国的安宁。仅 20 世纪五六十年代，海、空军部队共击沉、击伤和俘获入侵我领海的敌舰船 404 艘，击落、击伤入侵我领空的敌机 300 多架。

90 年来，特别是中华人民共和国成立后的 60 多年里，世界上发生了数百场大大小小的局部战争和武装冲突，我军始终保持强大的战斗力和威慑力，为祖国的建设与发展赢得了和平的环境，让人民在远离战火下幸福生活。这是人民军队献给祖国和人民最珍贵的礼物；这是在中国共产党的领导下，我军在中国历史上创造的一个奇迹。

当今世界，各国新军事变革潮起浪涌，带来了战场空间多维拓展、信息运用深度融合、体系对抗复杂激烈的时代变化。未来战争是体系与体系的对抗，联合作战已成为赢得战争胜利的重要手段。人民军队大胆求索创新，打破信息壁垒，集成力量体系，实现了陆、海、空、火箭军部队指挥网络的互联互通，改变了各军兵种武器装备各自为战、互不兼容的局面。

陆军着力打造综合指挥平台，纵向贯通兵种武器系统的各级指控节点，横向联接各兵种专业指挥系统与作战指挥间的信息链路；海军不断加强战场信息系统建设，主战装备的信息互联和数据共享能力得到有效提升；空军注重加强装备体系的相互融合，数据融合技术投入使用，实现了战场信息、武器平台与指挥控制之间的信息交链，初步形成综合集成的空中作战

体系；火箭军稳步提升武器系统信息化水平，快速反应、突防攻击和远程打击能力得到增强……

当前，一体化联合作战已经成为世界主要军事大国军队作战的主要形式，也是信息化战争加速到来对作战提出的强制性要求。以综合集成培育新质战斗力，以综合集成实现体系制胜，已成为全军共识。全军各部队以此为抓手，整合作战要素、融合信息资源、重构力量体系，获得“1+1>2”的体系作战效能，有效提升了基于信息系统体系的联合作战能力。

近年来，从建立训练协作区到实施跨区基地化演练，从推开三军联勤到通用装备标准化，从联合作战人才培养到联合作战实验室搭建，我军联战联训伴随着军事变革和军队转型，已经从最初的寻求观念破茧成蝶，稳步向搞好顶层设计、理顺指挥机制等深层推进。

2015 年 11 月 26 日，中国向外界公布了中国军队军改方案，形成军委管总、战区主战、军种主建的新格局。通过调整军委总部体制、实行军委多部门制，组建陆军领导机构，健全军兵种领导管理体制，重新调整划设战区、组建战区联合作战指挥机构，健全军委联合作战指挥机构等重大举措，构建起了“军委—战区—部队”的作战指挥体系和“军委—军种—部队”的领导管理体系。

这是世界上人数最多的军队成为一支未来精兵的宏图展望，是决定中国军队未来发展的关键一招。瘦身之后的人民军队的作战能力将比肩世界强军，具备一体化联合作战能力，更加有效地肩负起维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的神圣使命。

01

Maintaining a Perpetual Cutting Edge

After the Great Revolution failed in 1927, the Communist Party of China (CPC), holding high the revolutionary banner, led the Chinese people to carry on an Agrarian Revolutionary War (1927-1937), launching in succession the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927, Autumn Harvest Uprising on September 9, 1927, Guangzhou Uprising on April 27, 1911, Xiangnan Uprising on January 12, 1928, and Huangma Uprising on November 13, 1927. After that, the remaining troops constituted the fledgling Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army, renamed the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (hereinafter referred to as the Red Army) after May 1928.

In February 1928, Mao Zedong led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army to establish the first rural revolutionary base area on Jinggangshan, a mountainous area in Jiangxi Province. During the period from November 1930 to February 1932, this young military force broke four encirclements by KMT (government) troops, inflicting over 200,000 casualties, that enabled it to develop rapidly.

When the Red Army failed to break through the fifth KMT encirclement in October 1934, the Red Army was forced to begin the arduous Long March, which has gone down in history as a superb achievement. In

October 1935, the main force of the Central Red Army arrived in Northern Shaanxi. In October 1936, the three major forces of the Red Army (1st, 2nd and 4th Front Armies) triumphantly joined forces in Northern Shaanxi. After the outbreak of the full-blooded War of Resistance against Japan, according to the cooperation agreement reached between the KMT and the CPC, the Red Army became part of the nationalist government army. The main force of the Red Army was re-designated as the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army, and Red Army guerrillas in eight southern provinces were reorganized as the Fourth Army of the National Revolutionary Army.

Putting overall national interests first, the CPC took the lead in proposing an anti-Japanese struggle for national salvation, and mobilized all ethnic groups, political parties and social strata in the frontline, enemy-occupied areas and rear areas to resist the aggression.

In August 1937, the CPC Central Committee held what is known in history as the "Luochuan Meeting", formally establishing the main course of the Anti-Japanese War nationwide. Red Army officers and men, having only just completed the arduous Long March, were reorganized as anti-Japanese armed forces of the National Revolutionary Army and crossed the Yellow River to form the

anti-Japanese frontline in Northern China.

In September 1937, the Eighth Route Army organized a large-scale ambush of Japanese troops at Pingxing Pass in Lingqiu County, Datong City, Shanxi Province, which became the first major Chinese military victory since the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War. This was a strong blow to the Japanese army's arrogance, breaking its carefully-crafted myth of invincibility.

Facing the most difficult war situation in December 1941 [outbreak of the Pacific War], the CPC Central Committee issued instructions on the work of the anti-Japanese base areas, calling on the soldiers to "endure with a dogged will the most difficult two years" in the long struggle. Without guns and food, the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army troops ate tree leaves and wild vegetables while continuing to doggedly oppose the invading Japanese.

On August 9, 1945, Mao Zedong issued on behalf of the CPC Central Committee the statement titled "The Last Fight against Japanese Aggressors". Upon this order, soldiers and civilians in the liberated areas quickly recovered over 250 cities above county level.

This is the result of the war fought under the banner of the CPC: the people's army annihilated over 1.714 million Japanese troops at a huge price of more than 610,000 casualties of its own, recovering 1 million square km of territory and making due contribution to defeating Japanese invaders and bringing the world anti-fascist war to a glorious conclusion.

After victory in the Anti-Japanese War in 1945, KMT reactionaries led by Chiang Kai-shek, ignoring the demand of the Chinese people for peace, brazenly launched an all-out civil war to "annihilate the red peril". In view of the new situation, the CPC formulated a correct strategic principle in time, effectively preventing KMT attacks and then beginning strategic counterattacks in 1947. From September 1948 to the end of January 1949, the PLA organized the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, Huaihai Campaign and Beiping-Tianjin Campaign, wiping out over 1.5 million KMT troops and liberating all the territory in KMT hands except for Tibet, Taiwan, Jinmen, Matsu and the South China Sea Islands.

On October 1, 1949, a gun salute at the Founding Ceremony of the People's Republic of China at Tiananmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) in Beijing declared that the people's army, which had fought bloody battles for 22 years, has begun a new fight to defend the fruits of the victory of the people's revolution and safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity and security.

When the flames of war on the Korean Peninsula reached the border at the Yalu River, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army carried out the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. From October 1950 to July 1953, despite the great disparity in weaponry between our army and the enemy, Chinese soldiers and officers, eating "chow mein with snow", risked their lives to defend the country. About 370,000 officers and soldiers

sacrificed their lives. Victory in this war a proclamation that the rising Chinese people could no longer be bullied, and the PLA would defend national dignity at all costs.

Every war will be won, and every inch of land defended, no matter what the cost. When evil hands stretched out towards our territory, the PLA launched self-defense counterattacks at the border every time to keep the invaders beyond the nation's gates. On the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the northeast border, South China Sea Islands and southwest jungles, war was waged to defend the national borders, commemorated today by various cemeteries for martyrs. Thanks to their sacrifices, skyscrapers could be built in the hinterland. They marked the brilliant exploits achieved by the PLA in performing their mission during peacetime.

From frontier defensive lines to the hinterland, the whole army defended the peace of the motherland with great vigilance. In the 1950s and 1960s alone, the navy and air force sank, damaged and captured 404 enemy ships which had invaded our territorial waters, and shot down over 300 enemy aircraft.

During the past 90 years, in particular the 60-odd years after the founding of the PRC, hundreds of local wars and armed conflicts big and small, have occurred in the world. The PLA has always maintained a strong combat effectiveness and deterrence ability, ensuring a peaceful environment for the country's construction and advancement and enabling the people to live a happy

life far removed from threat of war. This is the most precious gift presented by the PLA to the country and the people, and also a wonder in Chinese history under the leadership of the CPC.

In the new century and the new stage of development, new military revolutions are taking place around the world, bringing about multi-dimensional expansion of the battlefield space, in-depth integration of information application and complex and intense systemic confrontations. A future war will be a confrontation between systems, and combined operations have become an important means to gain victory. The PLA, boldly seeking innovations, has broken through the information barriers and integrated power systems to realize the connectivity of the command networks of land, sea, air and artillery/rocket forces, changing the old situation featuring separate operations of various services.

The land army focuses on building a comprehensive command platform, linking all command nodes of the weapon systems of various services and connecting the information links between professional command systems and combat command systems of the various services; the navy has continuously strengthened development of its own battlefield information system, effectively enhancing ability in linking the information related to the main battle equipment and sharing the information; the air force has attached importance to the integration of equipment systems and application of data fusion technologies, interlinking the information on

battlefields, weapons platforms and command control and preliminarily forming an integrated air combat system; the rocket force has steadily improved the level of information technology of its weapon systems and enhanced its ability in rapid response, defense penetration and attack and ranged attacks.

At present, combined operations have become the main fighting form of major military powers' armies and also mandatory requirement for operations due to accelerated arrival of IT-based warfare. Using comprehensive integration to cultivate new quality combat effectiveness to gain victory between systems has become a consensus of the army. All the forces have worked to integrate combat elements and information resources and construct a power system to obtain greater combat effectiveness, effectively enhancing joint combat capability based on information systems.

In recent years, the PLA has completed a range of changes from the building of training coordination areas to implementation of cross-regional base exercises, from combined service forces to standardization of general equipment and from training of joint combat personnel to building of a joint operations laboratory. In terms of joint operations and training, the PLA has done well in top-level design and straightening out the command mechanism after reviewing concepts from start to finish.

On November 26, 2015, China announced the military reform program to form a new pattern characterized by

general management of the Central Military Commission, main battles in the war zones and main building of military services. By adjusting the system of Central Military Commission headquarters, building the land army's leading body, improving the arms leadership management system, readjusting war zones, establishing the command organ for combined operations in the war zones and improving the command organ of the Central Military Commission for combined operations and other measures, the PLA has set up a battle command system of "Central Military Commission-war zone-army" and a leadership management system of "Central Military Commission-military services-army".

This is the grand vision of the army with the largest number of soldiers in the world determining the future development of the Chinese army. The slimmed-down people's army will rival the strongest army in the world, have integrated ability in combined operations and shoulder the sacred mission of safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests more effectively.

为了拯救革命，对蒋介石和汪精卫的大屠杀实行武装抵抗，中国共产党于1927年8月1日在南昌发动了武装起义。这次起义打响了武装反抗国民党反动派的第一枪，开创了我党独立地领导革命战争和创建革命军队的新时期。图为陈衍宁油画《南昌起义》

Oil painting 'Nanchang Uprising' by Chen Yanning: While Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei were massacring the revolutionaries, the CPC launched an armed uprising in Nanchang on August 1, 1927, firing the first shot against the KMT reactionaries. This began a new period in which the CPC assumed leadership of the revolutionary war and created a new type of military force.



■ Left: The insurrectionary army's identification marks: a red scarf worn around the neck and a white towel around an arm; and red cross pasted on the barn lantern and flashlight.

■ Right: German-made Mauser M1896 (police use) 7.63 mm pistol used by Zhu De during the Nanchang Uprising.

■左图：起义军识别标志：领系红领巾、膀扎白毛巾；在马灯和手电筒上贴红十字

■右图：朱德在南昌起义时使用的德国造毛瑟 M1896 式（警用）7.63 毫米手枪



1927年9月，毛泽东主席亲自领导了具有伟大历史意义的湘赣边秋收起义，建立了中国工农革命军第一军第一师。图为油画《秋收起义》

Oil painting 'Autumn Harvest Uprising': Mao Zedong led the Autumn Harvest Uprising in the Hunan and Jiangxi border area in September 1927, leading to the establishment of the First Division of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.



From January to March 1935, the Central Red Army, under the command of Mao Zedong and others, managed to get rid of the KMT troops by crossing the Chishui River four times. Though small in number, the Red Army beat the enemy troops. This is a successful example of Mao Zedong's military thinking. Here is a shot of Xishui, one of the ferries where the Red Army crossed the Chishui River.

1935年1月至3月，中央红军在毛泽东等指挥下，迂回穿插于数十万国民党“追剿”军之间，四渡赤水河，巧妙地调动和打击了国民党军，成为中央红军长征中以少胜多、变被动为主动的关键之战，是毛泽东军事生涯中的“得意之笔”。图为红军一渡赤水渡口之一——贵州习水土城



1935年3月，中共中央政治局在贵州苟坝召开扩大会议，根据毛泽东等的提议，中央决定由毛泽东、周恩来、王稼祥组成三人军事指挥小组，全权指挥军事。在战争环境中，这是中央最重要的领导机构。图为苟坝会议旧址

In March, 1935, the CPC Central Committee leaders met in Gouba, Guizhou. In accordance with Mao Zedong's proposal, the CPC Central Committee decided Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Wang Jiaxiang form a three-member military command group fully responsible for military command. At that time, that was the most important military leading body of the CPC. Picture shows the site of the Gouba meeting.



