

The background of the cover is a monochromatic blue-toned landscape. In the foreground, the crenellated battlements of the Great Wall of China are visible, extending from the left towards the center. The middle ground shows rolling hills and mountains shrouded in a thick mist or fog. The sky is a clear, light blue. The title '人民軍隊' is written in a large, golden, calligraphic font across the upper portion of the image.

人民軍隊

長城出版社

The Great Wall Publishing House

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獻給中國人民解放軍建軍七十周年！
獻給香港回歸祖國、人民解放軍進駐香港的日子
——一九四九年七月一日

We cordially present this Pictorial to the 70th Anniversary of Chinese People's Liberation Army, and to July 1st, 1997, the date of Hong Kong's Return to Our Motherland and P.L.A.'s Garrisoning There.



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人民軍隊

PEOPLE'S ARMY

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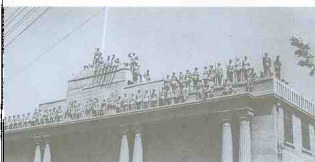
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序 言

提起舉世聞名的萬里長城，普天下的華夏兒女無不引以為驕傲。提起中國人民解放軍，中國的老百姓常常熱情地把她譽為“鋼鐵長城”。

這種贊譽是有道理的。從1927年8月1日創建以來，這支在中國共產黨絕對領導之下的人民武裝雖然幾易其名——從初期的中國工農紅軍，到後來的八路軍、新四軍，再到中國人民解放軍，其始終如一的宗旨祇有一個，就是“緊緊地和中國人民站在一起，全心全意地為人民服務”。解救人民於水火，創建人民當家做主的社會主義新中國，保衛國家領土、領空、領海主權和海洋權益，維護祖國統一和安全，為人民謀求幸福安寧的生活，是這支軍隊幾十年奮鬥的目標與結果。在人民心目中，她就是一座保衛祖國、保護人民的鋼鐵長城。

這本大型畫冊定名為《人民軍隊》，最根本的原因也在這裡。

《左傳》中有這樣一句話：“師直為壯，曲為老。”正義之師理直氣壯，便有力量的，充滿生機。戰爭年代，我們這支軍隊雖然兵力少，裝備差，處境艱難，但在強大的敵人面前不但沒有被消滅，反而越戰越強，直至徹底打敗了國內外反動派，創建了新中國。其中重要的原因就是這支軍隊是為正義事業而創建、而奮戰的，她代表的是民主、進步、光明，是人民的根本利益。得道多助，失道寡助，是為至理。在社會主義現代化建設時期，中國人民解放軍除了肩負鞏固國防，抵抗侵略，保衛祖國，保衛人民的和平勞動的重任之外，還大力支援和直接參與國家的經濟建設，為國家的富強和人民的幸福貢獻力量，因而始終受到中國各族各界人民群眾的衷心擁護和全力支持。

中國人民解放軍素以英勇善戰著稱。紅軍時期創造的反“圍剿”和二萬五千里長征等軍事奇蹟，久為國內外人士所稱道。抗擊日本帝國主義並取得勝利的壯舉，早已寫入了世界反法西斯鬥爭史冊。解放戰爭中的三大戰役，在中外戰爭史上寫下了濃墨重彩的一頁。抗美援朝戰爭中中國人民志願軍的英雄氣概，更是讓自以為強大的敵人望風披靡。幾十年的戰鬥歷程向世人證明，人民解放軍

是一支威武不屈的隊伍，她不怕任何敵人，而足以使一切敵人膽寒。新中國成立後，人民解放軍的任務有所變化，但她的性質沒有變，為正義事業和人民利益奮鬥的宗旨沒有變。保衛國家的領土、領空、領海主權和海洋權益，維護祖國統一和安全的神聖使命，為我們確立了建設革命化現代化正規化強大軍隊的目標。現在，這支隊伍正在信心百倍地朝這個目標邁進。1996年春天在東南沿海舉行的聯合演習，展現了人民解放軍新時期建設的成果，表明人民解放軍有信心有能力有辦法堅決保衛國家的主權和領土完整，完成黨和人民賦予的神聖使命。

人民解放軍還有一個突出的特點，就是歷來重視文明建軍。誕生於人民解放軍創建初期的黨對軍隊的絕對領導、三大民主、三大紀律八項注意、官兵一致、軍民一致等一系列新型軍隊的建軍原則，奠定了人民解放軍文明之師形象的基礎。正是這些原則在人民軍隊生發出許許多多嚴守紀律、軍民團結、官兵平等、見義勇為等感人的故事，培育出以董存瑞、邱少雲、雷鋒等為代表的千千萬萬忠心報國，躬身為民，受到人民群眾尊敬和稱頌的先進模範人物。人們說，解放軍是所大學校。這所學校不僅教育出一代又一代有理想、有道德、有文化、有紀律的新人，而且她所培育的文明之風在全社會也產生了積極的影響，成為構建社會文明的重要力量。

“雄關漫道真如鐵，而今邁步從頭越。”中國人民解放軍在70年的歷程中所建立的功德有口皆碑。今天，當我們在世紀之交迎接香港、澳門回歸祖國，中國人民洗雪百年恥辱，以嶄新的面貌邁向21世紀的時候，我們更加真切地感到歷史賦予我們的責任何等光榮，何等艱鉅。作為人民的子弟兵，中國人民解放軍將按照毛澤東軍事思想、鄧小平新時期軍隊建設思想和江澤民主席關於“政治合格、軍事過硬、作風優良、紀律嚴明、保障有力”的總要求加強軍隊建設，時刻不忘祖國和人民的重托，隨時準備履行神聖使命，在未來的歲月里把人民軍隊的光榮歷史一代一代寫下去。

PREFACE

Whenever the world—famous 10,000 Li * Great Wall is mentioned, sons and daughters of the Chinese people all over the world will feel proud of it. Whenever the Chinese People's Liberation Army is mentioned, all common Chinese people will warmly praise it as "The Great Wall of Steel and Iron".

This kind of praise has its own reason. Though this people's armed force, under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, has changed its name several times since its founding on August 1, 1927— it was first called the Chinese Workers' & Peasants' Red Army, then the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army, then the Chinese People's Liberation Army, yet its purpose to stand with the people firmly and to serve the people heart and soul has never changed. The aims this army has fought for several decades have been: "to release the people from disasters and miseries; to establish a socialist new China, in which the people will be its host; to safeguard the sovereignty over its territorial land, air and waters and its marine interests; to maintain the unification and security of the motherland; to strive for the people a life of happiness and tranquility", and fruitful results have been brought about. The Chinese People's Liberation Army in people's heart and mind, is a Great Wall of Steel and Iron, which safeguards the motherland and protects its people. This is also the most essential reason for choosing "People's Army" as the name of this large Pictorial.

There is a saying in 《Zuo Zhuan》* * that "Justice makes an army strong, injustice makes it dying". An army for justice is full of strength and vitality. In the years of war, this army of ours, though small in scale and inferior in equipment and in circumstances full of hardship and difficulties, yet in the face of the formidable enemy, it had not been annihilated by the enemy, and on the contrary, the more battles it fought, the stronger it became. Finally it has destroyed all domestic and foreign reactionaries thoroughly and established New China. The most important reason of it lies in the fact that this army is for the cause of justice and has been fighting for it with boldness and assuredness; what it represents is democracy, progress, brightness, and the people's basic interests. It is a general truth that if morality and justice is on your side, you will win unanimous support, if not, you will win little. During the socialist modernization construction period, in addition to the tasks of consolidating national defense, resisting against foreign invasion, safeguarding the motherland, the People's Liberation Army spares no efforts to assist and participate directly national economic construction and to make contribution to the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people. Therefore, it can consistently win the whole-hearted supports from the people of various nationalities and from various social aspects.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is famous for its boldness and skillfulness in fighting. The military miracles of the Counter-Encirclement and Suppression and the 25,000 Li Long March created during the Red Army Period have been praised both at home and abroad. The magnificent undertaking of resistance against Japanese invasion and the final victory over it have already gone in the world anti-fascist history. The three major campaigns in the Liberation War have added another magnificent page to the domestic and international history of war. The heroic spirits and deeds of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army in the Anti-US and Aiding Korea War made the enemy, who always regarded themselves as infallible, fled pell-mell when facing the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. Its fighting career of several decades has been fully proven to the world that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is dauntless and unbent. It never feels afraid of enemies but makes enemies terror-stricken. After the founding of the New China, the tasks of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has undergone some changes, but its nature never changes. Its purpose of fighting for the justice cause and people's interests never

changes. Its sacred missions of safeguarding the sovereignty over its territorial lands, air and waters and the marine rights and interests, and of maintaining the security and the unification of the motherland, have set the target of building-up a powerful, modernized and standardized revolutionary armed force. Now the Army is marching toward to this target with full confidence. In the Spring of 1996, the combined manoeuvre, held along the Southeast Sea has fully demonstrated the achievements gained in the new period of the construction of the Army, and has fully shown the confidence, the capability and the proper means and measures in safeguarding the integrity of its sovereignty and territory and in carrying out the sacred missions set by the Party and the people.

Another characteristic of the People's Liberation Army is that the Army has paid great attention to civilization construction of the Army. The fundamental principles of establishing a new-type-army, such as the absolute leadership by the Party which was born in the early days of the Army, political, economic and military democracy, the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, unity between the officers and the soldiers, unity between the Army and the people, have laid the foundations to create the image of a civilized army. It is these principles that have entailed many touching stories of the Army, such as the stories of strictly adhering to disciplines, the unity between the Army and the people, the equality between the officers and the soldiers, taking up the cudgels for the justice cause, etc., and have fostered thousands of advanced and model individuals, such as Dong Cunrui, Qiu Shaoyun and Lei Feng etc., who were loyal and devoted to the country, serving the people wholeheartedly, and are deeply respected and praised by the people. People takes the People's Liberation Army as a big school. This school has brought up, generation by generation, new persons who are not only well-educated, and well-disciplined but also are full of ideals and morale. And the civilization which was cultivated by the Chinese People's Liberation Army also has produced positive influences upon the whole society and has become an important factor in fostering social civilization.

"Big barriers and long pass of the revolutionary course had been gone through. Yet there is still a long way ahead to go." In the past 70 years, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has made immortal contribution, which has won universal praise. Today, on the occasions of the turning of the century, of returning of Hong Kong and Macao to the motherland, which will put an end to the humiliation post upon the Chinese people for century, and of marching toward 21 century with brand-new outlook, we deeply feel the glory and hardship of the responsibility that the history has posted upon us. As an army of the people, the PLA will firmly adhere to Mao Zedong Military Thought, Deng Xiaoping's guide line in the build-up of the army in the new period, and the general requirements imposing upon us by Chairman Jiang Zemin of "qualified in politics, perfect in military, fine in style, strict in discipline and effective in support", in the construction of the people's army. We should never forget the heavy responsibility placed upon us by the motherland and its people. We will be prepared at any time to carry out the sacred mission. We will continue generation by generation, the glorious history of the people's army in the future years.

* "Li", a Chinese length measuring unit, approximately equal to 1/3 of a mile.

* * 《Zuo Zhuan》, a Chinese history book written in about 300 BC, by Zuo Qiuming, of the Chinese ancient history from 722 BC to 468 BC.

* * * Quoted from the poem "Memory of Qin E — Loushan Pass", written by Mao Zedong in February, 1935.



毛澤東主席 Chairman Mao Zedong



邓小平主席 Chairman Deng Xiaoping



江澤民主席 Chairman Jiang Zemin

堅定正確的政治方向，
艱苦樸素的工作作風，
靈活機動的戰略戰術。

毛澤東

1、堅定正確的政治方向，艱苦樸素的工作作風，靈活機動的戰略戰術。

——毛澤東（一九三八年三月五日）

2、為把我軍建設成為一支強大的現代化正規化革命軍隊而奮鬥。

——鄧小平（一九八七年八月一日）

3、政治合格 軍事過硬 作風優良 紀律嚴明 保障有力。

——江澤民（一九九六年四月十六日）

1. Firm and correct political orientation, diligent and hard working style, flexible strategy and tactics.
Mao Zedong March 5, 1938

2. Strive to build up PLA into a strong, modernized, regularized, and revolutionary force.
Deng Xiaoping August 1, 1987

3. Qualified in politics, perfect in military, fine in style, strict in discipline and effective in support.
Jiang Zemin April 16, 1996