

平津战役纪念馆

聂荣臻

PINGJIN CAMPAIGN MEMORIAL MUSEUM

NIERONGZHEN



简介

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

平津战役中英勇牺牲的 烈士永垂不朽

江泽民 一九九七年
六月八日

中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席
江泽民为平津战役纪念馆题词：平津战役中英勇
牺牲的烈士永垂不朽。

General Secretary of the Central Committee of
CPC, Chairman of the nation, Chairman of the Military
Commission Jiangzemin's inscription.

平津战役

平津战役，是在中共中央、中央军委、毛泽东主席的领导指挥下，由人民解放军东北野战军、华北军区部队百万余人，于1948年11月29日至1949年1月31日，在东起唐山、西至张家口长达500公里的战线上，对华北国民党军进行的规模巨大的战略性决战。经过军事打击和政治争取，共歼灭和改编国民党军队52万余人，基本解放了华北全境。

平津战役的胜利，是毛泽东战略决战思想的胜利；是广大指战员英勇作战，东北、华北两区人民全力支援，中共平津地下组织积极配合，以及其它战场人民解放军密切协同的结果。

平津战役连同辽沈、淮海等战役的胜利，确立了解放战争在全国胜利的局面。平津战役中产生的“天津方式”、“北平方式”和随后产生的“绥远方式”，对尔后解决国民党残存军队，加速解放战争进程，具有重要的战略意义。

Pingjin Campaign

Pingjin Campaign is a large-scale strategic decisive campaign. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of CPC, the Central Military Commission, Chairman Mao, a million warriors of the PLA Northeast field Army and the PLA North China Region troop launched the campaign against KMD troop. After military strike and Political negotiation, 520 thousands of KMD troop were destroyed or reorganized, and North China region was largely liberated.

The victory of Pingjin Campaign is the Victory of Maozedong thought. It was won through the brave fightings of the officers and soldiers, the all-out supports of the people, the effective cooperation of the underground organizations of CPC and the PLA in other battle fields.

Pingjin Campaign established the situation that the Liberation War must win the victory in the whole country. The Tianjin pattern, Beiping pattern and Suiyuan pattern produced in Pingjin campaign had a important significance in the later development of the War.



Now in the new historical period, review the brilliant history of Pingjin Campaign, we will always bear in mind the contributions of the revolutionary martyrs, the historical services of the Army and the people. We will carry forward the revolutionary tradition, held high the great banner of Dengxiaoping's theory, rally closely round the Party Central Committee led by Jiangzemin, and exert ourselves in the struggle to construct a prosperous, powerful, democratic, civilized Socialist modern Country.



平津战役纪念馆简介

中国大... ? ...76 5167 1

平津战役纪念馆是党中央决定修建的,是全面展现平津战役伟大胜利的专题纪念馆。1994年8月,中共中央政治局常务委员会会议作出在天津修建平津战役纪念馆的决定。并确定由北京军区牵头,会同北京市、天津市负责修建工作。纪念馆从1995年初开始筹建,当年11月29日奠基动工。于1997年7月中国人民解放军建军70周年前夕建成开馆。中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民和中共中央、中央军委的领导同志分别为纪念馆题了词。

平津战役纪念馆由以胜利为主题的纪念广场、纪念馆主体和多维演示馆三个部分组成。纪念馆主体共分6个展厅,展线总长740米。通过2500多件珍贵的历史文物和一些由著名艺术家精心创作和制作的图表、景观、雕塑、绘画等辅助展品,准确、客观、全面地反映了平津战役的过程,热情讴歌了中共中央、中央军委和毛泽东主席的战略决战思想和高超军事指挥艺术,讴歌了我军灵活机动的战略战术和英勇顽强的战斗作风,讴歌了广大人民群众踊跃参战支前的高度思想觉悟和无私奉献精神。

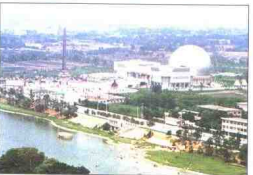
平津战役纪念馆主题思想鲜明,陈列内容翔实,环境艺术高雅,展示手段先进,是缅怀革命先烈,开展爱国主义和革命传统教育的良好场所,是进行社会主义精神文明建设的重要基地。

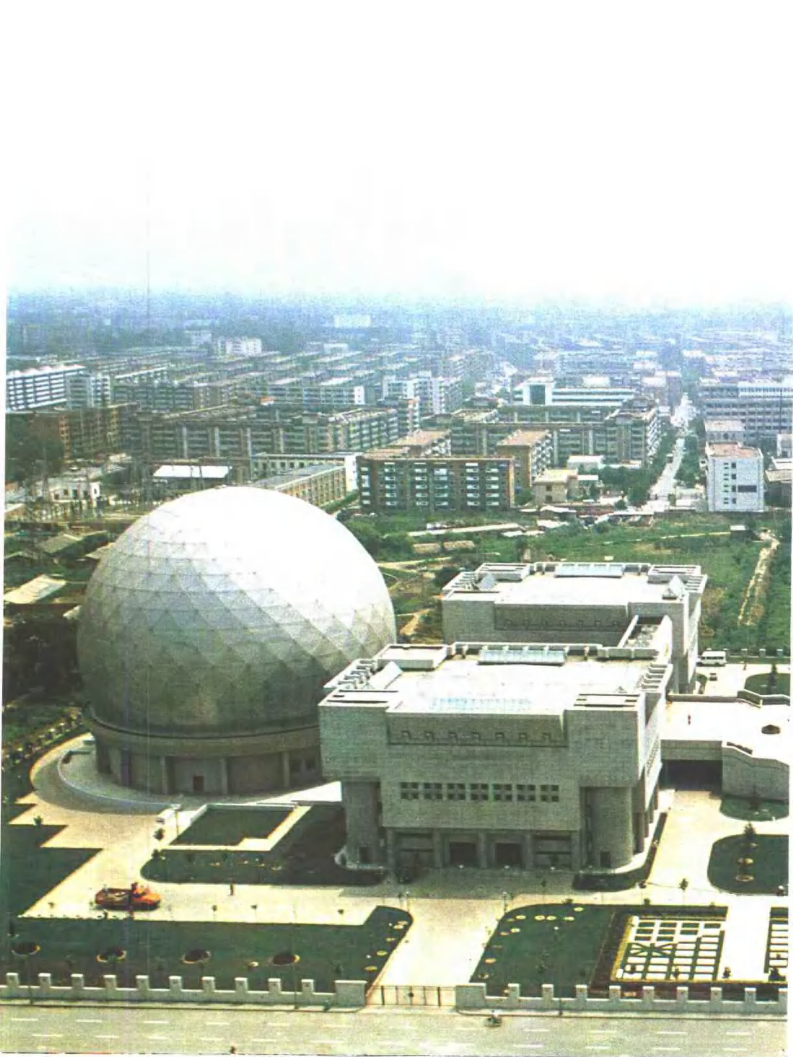
Brief Introduction

Pingjin Campaign Memorial Museum revealed the great victory of Pingjin campaign in full scale, and the establishment of the museum was decided by the Standing Committee of Central Political Bureau of CPC. The project was undertaken by the PLA Beijing command and Beijing, Tianjin governments. The foundation stone was laid at 1995, 11, 29 and the opening ceremony was held at the eve of seventieth Army Day. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPC, Chairman of State, Chairman of the Central Military Commission Jiangzemin, and other leaders inscribed words for the Museum.

The Museum is made up of three parts, the victory Square, main building and Multi-dimensional Demonstration Hall. The main building includes six exhibition halls, 2,500 valuable historical relics and many charts, settings, sculptures, paintings were displayed on the 740 metre exhibition line. The exhibition Precisely, objectively, comprehensively mirrors the process of Pingjin Campaign.

The museum has a distinct theme, full and accurate contents, elegant environment art and advanced display means. It is a excellent place to carry out Patriotically and revolutionary tradition education, and a important Base to build socialist mental civilization.





此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongh.com

平津战役纪念馆。激荡着高亢的爱国主义和革命英雄主义旋律，把半个世纪前中国人民解放战争伟大胜利的光辉历史，告诉人们，告诉后代，告诉未来……

Pingjin Campaign Memorial Museum is overflowing with patriotism and revolutionary heroism melody. It tells the brilliant history of the great victory of Chinese People's liberation War half a century ago to the people, to the later generations, to the future……



纪念馆主体建筑

纪念馆主体建筑雄伟挺拔、气势磅礴，既蕴含中国传统韵味，又富有现代审美风格。前区是暖灰色花岗岩饰面斗拱造型的三层展馆，古朴庄重；后区是金属材料构成的巨大银灰色球体建筑，恢宏壮观。聂荣臻元帅亲笔题写的“平津战役纪念馆”七个金色大字，镶嵌在展馆的巨人牌楼式屋檐上，为纪念馆增添了光彩和神韵。

The Main Building

The magnificent and powerful design of the main building is based on Chinese tradition and also has a modern style. The three storied exhibition hall is decorated with granite "Dougong" in warm gray colour. It looks simple and dignified. The rear part is a tremendous silver dome structure made of metal. The signature of "Pingjin Campaign Memorial Museum" inlaid with gold on the archway in front of the building is Marshal Nierongzhen's hand writing, which gives the museum a glory and romantic charm.

雄伟壮观的纪念馆主体建筑

The magnificent main building

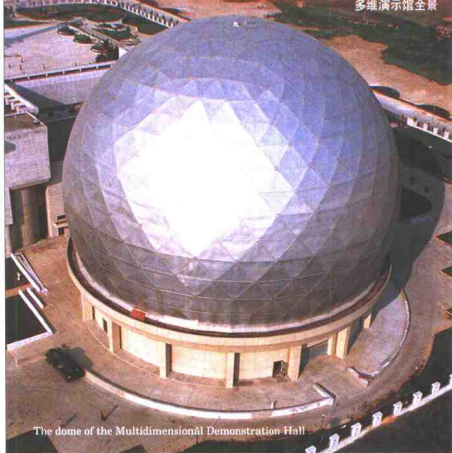


多维演示馆

运用现代声、光、电高科技与多元化视听的艺术手段，把全景式超大银幕环球电影、背景画、战场微缩景观结合起来表现战争时空氛围的音响合成，创造出新颖、独特的视听艺术形式，气势恢宏地演示了平津战役多维空间历史画面。

The Multidimensional Demonstration Hall

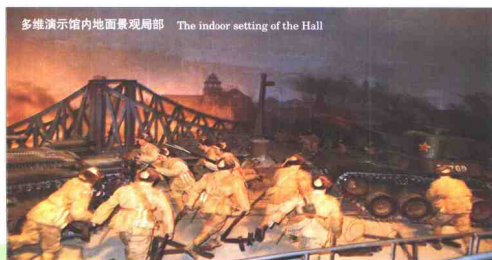
Combine the full view screen film, background painting, micro landscape of the battle fields and sound effects the hall demonstrated the historical scenery of Pingjin Campaign in multi spaces.



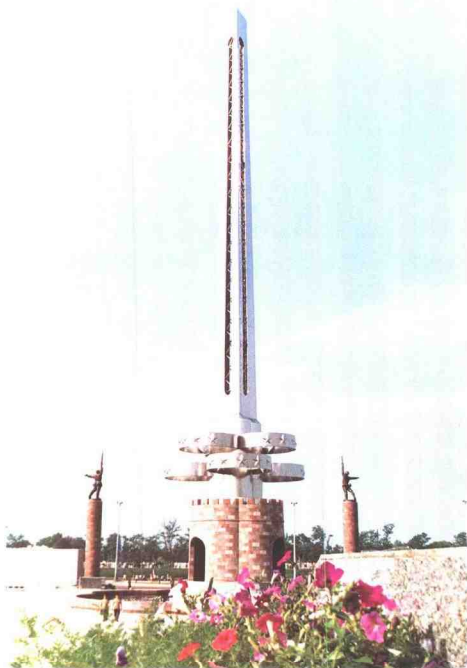
The dome of the Multidimensional Demonstration Hall



多维演示馆内景观 The indoor setting of the Hall



多维演示馆内地面景观局部 The indoor setting of the Hall



纪念广场总体环境艺术以胜利为主旋律。
两根高大花岗岩圆柱构成胜利门。柱顶分别立着人民解放军东北野战军和华北军区部队战士雕像。

两壁反映军民团结奋战，欢庆胜利的花岗岩浮雕墙分列胜利门两旁。

广场中央竖立着高60多米的胜利纪念碑，不锈钢三棱刺刀直插云霄。

广场东西两侧的大型青铜群雕，烘托出人民战争胜利的磅礴气势。

广场东西两侧布列着火炮、坦克、装甲车等重型兵器，渲染出军事纪念馆的凝重色彩。

广场西面的胜利花园，绿草茵茵，环境秀美，布局精巧。

Surrounding Art of the Memorial Square

The melody of the surrounding art is victory. Two high granite columns made up the victory gate. On the tops of the columns there stand two PLA soldiers. Both sides of the gate there are two granite sculpture walls describing the scenes of the army and people fighting side by side, and celebrating the victory. In the middle of the square, there erects the victory monument, 60 metre high, as a sword pointing to the heaven. On the square, there are two groups of sculptures extolled the victory of the people's liberation war.



兵器布列

Weapons Display



胜利花园一角

A view of the victory garden



浮雕墙《欢庆胜利》

Relief sculpture: <<Celebrating Victory>>



浮雕墙《团结奋战》

Relief sculpture: <<Fighting Unitedly>>



群雕《人民支前》

Group sculpture: <<People Support the Front>>



群雕《并肩战斗》

Group Sculpture: <<Fighting Side by Side>>

胜利门景观 The Victory Gate





铸铜雕像《走向胜利》

<<Marching to Victory>>the cooper sculpture of five secretaries.

序厅

大厅正中央的铸铜雕像《走向胜利》，表现了中共中央毛泽东和刘少奇、朱德、周恩来、任弼时五位书记的领袖风采；墙面上毛泽东主席关于平津战役作战方针的手迹浮雕熠熠生辉；环绕巨幅壁画《胜利交响诗》反映了东北、华北两大区军民英勇奋战、夺取战役胜利的宏大场面。

The Prologue Hall

On the middle of the Hall, there is the cooper sculpture <<Marching to Victory>>, created the images of the five leaders. Chairman Mao's handwriting is inlaid on the wall. The big fresco <<Victory Symphonic Poem>> described the scenes that the Army and people were fighting side by side and striving for the victory.



毛泽东主席关于平津战役作战方针的手迹浮雕

The fresco of Chairman Mao's handwriting.



环周壁画《胜利交响诗》局部 Part of the surrounding fresco

战役决策厅



油画《决胜千里》
Paintings <Determine
the Victory a thousand
miles away>>

毛泽东主席在
西柏坡的办公室旧
址复原蜡像

The full size
model of Chairman
Mao's office in
Xibaipo



中共中央关于
组织平津战役总前
委致林彪、罗荣桓、
聂荣臻等电报

The telegram of
the Central Commit-
tee of CPC.



通过对中共中央九月会议和全国与华北战略形势的发展变化、平津战役的方针和部署等诸多重大历史事实的追溯,展示了平津战役发生的背景与全国战场的关系,着力表现了中央军委、特别是毛泽东主席高瞻远瞩、审时度势,作出将国民党傅作义集团抑留于华北就地歼灭的英明决策的过程。厅内设置了毛泽东主席西柏坡办公室旧址复原蜡像以及大量历史文物、照片和多媒体演示,将毛主席驾驭战争的伟大气魄、运筹帷幄的高超指挥艺术,形象生动地表现出来。

The Campaign Decision Hall

The exhibition reviews the historical events of the September meeting of the Central Committee of CPC, the development of the strategic situation, the principle and the plan of the campaign, shows the background of the campaign and the relations with other battle fields, shows how did the Central Military Commission make the wise decision to restrain and destroy Fuzuyi group in North China. Numbers of historical relics, photos, multi-medium demonstrations vividly depict Chairman Mao's boldness in control the war and his command art.



战役决策厅一角 A glance of the campaign decision Hall



战役实施厅一角
A view of the Hall



大型沙盘：平津战役经过演示模型
Sand table << Pingjin Campaign demonstration Model >>



解放军从国民党军手中接收的北平城门钥匙
The Keys of Beiping City's gate PLA received from GMD army

战役实施厅

通过大量照片、文献、实物等史实材料与图表、绘图等辅助展品有机结合，全面、真实地展现了平津战役从发起胜利结束的光辉历程——首先，从西线开刀，切断平张路，抓住傅系，拖住蒋系，实行“围而不打”、“隔而不围”，将国民党军分割包围在张、新、平、津、塘5个据点上，切断其西退南撤的道路；接着，集中优势兵力，各个加以歼灭，先后攻克新保安、收复张家口、解放天津；最后，在我军强大军事压力下，经过谈判，傅作义率部接受改编，北平和平解放。本厅设置的巨幅雕塑、电动图、大屏幕电视、战场景观、电动沙盘等，运用现代化的手段和形式，逼真地再现了战争场面。

The Campaign Implement Hall

Numbers of the photos, documents, objects and many charts, paintings comprehensively show the process of the campaign. Making use of the modern method of electronic chart, big screen video show, battle field setting, electronic sand table, etc., the exhibition reappeared the battle field.



油画《攻克国民党军天津警备司令部》

Oil painting << Capture Tianjin Garrison Headquarters of GMP Army >>



厅内一角及雕塑《勇往直前》

A view of the hall and the sculpture <<March Forward Courageously>>

运用大量史料，真实地展现了东北、华北各级党组织，政府和解放区广大人民群众踊跃支前的历史场景，深刻地揭示了兵民是胜利之本这一革命战争规律

People support the front Hall

With a lot of materials, the hall displays the scenes of the Communist Party organizations, the governments and the vast masses of liberation areas of Northeast and North China enthusiastically supported the front.



油画《周恩来布置支前后勤工作》

Oil Painting << Zhouenlai is making the arrangement of the rear-service work >>



雕塑《鱼水情深》

Sculptures<<Be Close as Fish and Water>>



蜡像景观《支前忙》

Wax-work setting
<< Busy Working
for the Front >>



人民支前部分实物

Parts of the objects
in the Hall

伟大胜利厅

陈列了平津战役取得的辉煌战绩和北平、津以及全国各地欢庆胜利的场面等内容，并设立了缴获武器陈列台。同时，对于平津战役胜利后，新中国成立前发生的一些重大历史事件，如：中共中央召开七届二中全会，中共中央机关和人民解放军总部进驻北平，人民解放军向全国大进军，中华人民共和国诞生等，作了概要介绍，反映了平津战役连同辽沈、淮海等重大战役的伟大胜利，在中国革命历史进程中所起的重要作用和对深远影响。

Great Victory Hall

The hall displays the achievement of Pingjin campaign and the scenes of the victory celebration, introduces the important events taken place before the foundation of people's Republic of China, Reflects the great victory and its important influence on the historical process of Chinese revolution.

历史照片：毛泽东主席在西苑机场检阅人民解放军部队

Photo: Chairman Maozedong inspect PLA troop in Xiyuan airport.

伟大胜利厅一角 A view of the Great Victory Hall



英烈业绩厅

陈列了党的三代领导核心毛泽东、邓小平、江泽民其他领导同志的题词；介绍了平津战役中牺牲的32位著名烈士和团以上干部、26位战斗英雄和109个英雄群体的事迹；悬挂了英雄群体的锦旗；展出了大批奖章、证书和英烈所用物品。英烈名录墙将战役中牺牲的6639名烈士姓名镌刻在上，寄托了对烈士的深切怀念和敬仰。

Achievements of the Heroes and the Martyrs Hall

In the hall there displays the inscriptions of the key leaders of the three generations, introduces famous martyrs who died in Pingjin Campaign, combat heroes and exemplary groups. 6,639 martyr's names were carved on the Martyr's Wall, which cherish a deep memory and reverence for the martyrs.



毛泽东、邓小平、江泽民和其他领导同志的题词陈列
The inscriptions of the leaders.



著名烈士、战斗英雄照片和英雄群体及个人锦旗陈列

The photos of the martyrs and heroes and the flags of exemplary units and persons.

大型雕塑《前仆后继》的基座两面为英烈名录墙
Sculpture << Advance wave upon wave >> and the Martyr's Wall



陈列布展的部分文物史料



毛泽东主席在西柏坡使用的茶杯、茶盘、枕套。(李银桥捐献)
Cup, saucer, pillowcase used by Chairman Mao in Xibaipo.



中共中央书记处书记刘少奇使用的皮箱。(王光美捐献)
Suitcase used by Liushaoqi, the secretary of Central Secretariat of CPC.



中共中央书记处书记朱德使用的皮箱。(朱敏捐献)

Suitcase used by Zhude, the secretary of Central Secretariat of CPC.



中共中央书记处书记周恩来使用的放大镜。
Magnifying glass used by Zhouenlai, the secretary of Central Secretariat of CPC.



中共中央书记处书记任弼时在西柏坡穿用的
围巾、制服、睡衣。(陈琼英、任远志捐献)

Clothes used by Renbishih, the secretary of Central Secretariat of CPC.



平津战役总前委委员、东北野战军政委罗荣桓当年穿用的军装、皮大衣和使用的腕表。(林月琴捐献)
Clothes and watch used by Luoronghuan the member of Front Committee, commissar of North east field Army.



平津战役总前委委员、华北军区司令员聂荣臻当年使用的手枪、卡宾枪、皮手套等物品。(聂力、周均伦捐献)

Pistol, carbine, gloves used by Nierongzhen, the member of the Front Committee, commander of North China Military Region.