

The Long March



张胜 绘
Zhang Sheng Painting

长征出版社

长征

组画

The Long March

张 胜 绘

Zhang Sheng Painting

长征出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

长征组画 / 张胜绘. — 北京: 长征出版社, 2006
ISBN 7-80204-205-4

I. 长... II. 张... III. 中国画: 组画—作品—中国—现代 IV. J222.7

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 068212 号

书 名: 长征组画

作 者: 张 胜

责任编辑: 李 晓

装帧设计: 王玉龙

出版发行: 长征出版社

社 址: 北京阜外大街 34 号 邮编: 100832

电 话: 010-68586781

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 中国电影出版社印刷厂

开 本: 889 × 1194 1/12

印 张: 3

版 次: 2006 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次: 2006 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷

定 价: 25.00 元

ISBN 7-80204-205-4/J · 49

(如有印刷、装订错误, 请寄本社发行部调换)





前言

Introduction

第一次国内革命战争失败后，中国共产党领导和发动了南昌起义、秋收起义、广州起义以及各地的武装起义，建立了中国工农红军，并陆续建立了井冈山、鄂豫皖、湘鄂赣等十多个革命根据地。在中国的大地上形成了星火燎原之势。蒋介石妄图把红军扼杀在摇篮之中，不断派出重兵围剿。以王明为代表的“左”倾冒险主义在中国共产党内取得了领导地位，致使革命遭受重大损失，导致了红军第五次反“围剿”的失败。1934年10月，中国共产党中央和工农红军第一方面军撤出中央革命根据地，进行战略转移，开始了伟大的长征。随后，工农红军第二十五军、第四方面军和第二、第六军团即后来的第二方面军，也相继撤出各自的根据地。工农红军历时两年，纵横十多个省，长驱二万五千里，同数十万围追堵截的国民党政府军队进行了殊死的战斗，战胜了种种艰难险阻，克服了王明的“左”倾冒险主义和张国焘的分裂主义错误，于1936年10月在甘肃会宁地区胜利会师。长征以红军的胜利而宣告结束。伟大的长征是中国共产党的骄傲，是中国工农红军的骄傲，是中华民族的骄傲。以毛泽东为代表的中国共产党人和红军将士们所完成的这一艰苦卓绝、惊心动魄的远征，推动着中华民族前进的历史车轮，在人类历史上树立了一座无与伦比的丰碑！

Introduction

After the defeat in the First Revolutionary Civil War, the Chinese Communist Party led and has started the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising. The CCP established the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Jinggang Mountains. One after another new military bases were added in the Hubei, Henan, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi, more than 10 revolutionary bases that sparked on China's earth to set the prairie afire in rural China. Jiang Jie Shi attempted to strangle and encircle the Red Army in its infancy. "The left wing" taken by Wang Ming as the representative was a dominant figure in the CCP and practiced adventurism. It caused the revolution to suffer the heavy losses, and caused the defeat of the Red Army at the fifth "encirclement". In October, 1934, the CCP central committee and worker and peasant Red Army withdrew from the central revolutionary base, and began a strategic shift that started the great Long March. Afterwards, worker and peasant Red Army 25th, fourth and second and sixth regiment (namely afterwards second front army) also withdrew from respective bases one after another.

The worker and peasant Red Army lasted for two years, swept through the length and breadth of more than 10 provinces, drove straight ahead for 25,000 miles. The Red Army was in a life-and-death fight with hundreds of thousands of Kuomintang soldiers who pursued them. The Red Army had overcome all sorts of dangers and difficulties as well as Wang Ming's "left" adventurism and Zhang Guotao's separatism. They successfully joined forces in October, 1936 at the Gansu Huining area. The Long March concluded with the Red Army's victory and enemy's defeat. The great Long March is the pride of the CCP, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and the Chinese nation. Mao Zedong led this arduous, the soul-stirring expedition that is representative of Chinese Communists and the Red Army officers and men. This event advanced the historical wheel of the Chinese nation, and is a milestone in human history!



一. 红军踏征途，告别众乡亲

1934年10月，中国共产党中央和工农红军第一方面军进行战略转移，开始了伟大的长征。根据地的群众难舍难分，含泪相送。军民鱼水情谊深，跟着共产党送子当红军。

Red Army treads the battle path, says goodbye to the numerous fellow villagers.

In October, 1934, the Communist Party of China central committee and worker and peasant Red Army carried out the strategic shift, and started the great Long March. The base villagers and Red Army says goodbye to each other with tears. The friendship between the military and the people is deep. Let's deliver our children to Red Army and follow the communist party.





二. 遵义会议指航程

1935年1月，中共中央在遵义召开了政治局扩大会议。这次会议结束了王明“左”倾冒险主义在中共中央的统治。开始确立了毛泽东在中国共产党内和中国工农红军内的领导地位，使中国革命和工农红军在极端险恶的情况下转危为安。这是中国革命历史上的伟大转折。

The Zunyi conference leads the Voyage.

In January, 1935, The Central Committee of the CCP held the Political Bureau meeting in Zunyi. This conference ended Wang Ming's "left" leaning the adventurism in the Central Committee of the CCP rule and has begun to establish Mao Zedong in the Communist Party of China with the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's in the leadership role. This meeting left Chinese revolutionary and worker and peasant Red Army out of danger, and made a great transition in a Chinese revolution history.





三．四渡赤水出奇兵

为了避开同国民党围追堵截的重兵集团的正面交锋，红军采取迂回运动战术。一渡赤水，兵分两路，一路越元厚渡口，一路过土城渡口。二渡赤水，太平渡口。三渡赤水，茅台渡口。四渡赤水，又是太平渡口，声东击西扰乱视线，让敌人摸不着头脑。遵义战役突破敌人薄弱防线，连下桐梓、娄山关、遵义城，打得敌人措手不及。红军主力向南急进，越过乌江。

Unbelievably crossing the red river four times.

In order to avoid the direct confrontation with the main force of Kuomintang army, the Red Army encircled the enemy and launched the attack. The first Chishui crossing, Red Army was divided in two groups. One group crossed at the Yuanhou point, the other group crossed at the Tucheng point. The second Chishui crossing, Red army crossed at the Taiping point. The third Chishui crossing was at the Maotai point. The fourth Chishui crossing was also at the Taiping point. The Red Army used diversionary tactics to confuse the enemy. Zunyi campaign broke through enemies' weak defense line and conquered Tongxin, Loushan and Zunyi. The extraordinary Red Army advanced to Nanjing and unbelievably crossed the Wu river under the enemy's guard.





四. 巧渡金沙江

金沙水拍打着高入云霄的峭壁。悬崖陡峭险要，国民党政府军队凭借天然屏障阻止红军的前进道路。调虎离山佯袭贵阳，毛主席用兵真如神。1935年5月上旬，红军渡过了天险金沙江，摆脱了数十万国民党政府军的围追堵截。

Ingeniously crossing the gold sand river.

The gold sand river whipped the high cliff and made it difficult for Red Army. The Kuomintang army relied on this natural blockade to stop the Red Army's advance. Chairman Mao utilized the war strategies by tricking the enemy to leave their base to attack Guiyang. In early May, 1935, Red Army crossed the natural defenses of the Gold Sand River and out maneuvered hundreds of thousands of Kuomintang troops.





五. 歃血结盟

红一方面军正确执行民族政策，先遣队司令员刘伯承与彝族沽鸡家首领小叶丹歃血结盟，成为友好兄弟，帮助彝族同胞组建了“中国彝民红军沽鸡支队”。红军得到了彝族兄弟的支援，顺利通过彝族地区。

Swearing an oath of alliance by smearing the mouth with the blood of sacrifice.

The first front Red Army correctly executed national policy. The advance party Commander Liu Bocheng formed an alliance with the Yi nationality leader young Yedan by smearing his mouth with the blood of a sacrifice. They became brothers and helped the Yi people to set up the Guji detachment of the Yi Red Army. The Red Army had Yi brother's support. Thus the Red Army smoothly passed through the Yi nationality area.

