

中国名校纪实丛书

将 星

升起的地方

JIANGXING
SHENGGQI DE DIHANG



ZHONGGUO RENMIN JIEFANGJUN GUOFANG DAXUE JISHI
中国人民解放军国防大学纪实

郭高民◎著



人民教育出版社

中国名校纪实丛书

将 星

升起的地方

JIANGXING
SHENGQI DE DIFANG



中国人民解放军国防大学纪实

ZHONGGUO RENMIN JIEFANG JUN GUOFANG DAXUE JISHI



NLIC2970926648

人
民
出
版
社

责任编辑:侯 春

装帧设计:肖 辉

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

将星升起的地方——中国人民解放军国防大学纪实/郭高民 著.

—北京:人民出版社,2013.6

(中国名校纪实丛书)

ISBN 978-7-01-011908-3

I. ①将… II. ①郭… III. ①中国人民解放军国防大学—校史

IV. ①E251.3-09

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 059451 号

将星升起的地方

JIANGXING SHENGQI DE DIFANG

——中国人民解放军国防大学纪实

郭高民 著

人民出版社 出版发行

(100706 北京市东城区隆福寺街 99 号)

北京瑞古冠中印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

2013 年 6 月第 1 版 2013 年 6 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本:710 毫米×1000 毫米 1/16 印张:16.5

字数:210 千字 印数:0,001-5,000 册

ISBN 978-7-01-011908-3 定价:45.00 元

邮购地址 100706 北京市东城区隆福寺街 99 号

人民东方图书销售中心 电话 (010)65250042 65289539

版权所有·侵权必究

凡购买本社图书,如有印制质量问题,我社负责调换。

服务电话:(010)65250042

导 言

国防大学是中国最高军事学府，肩负着军队高级军事人才培养、军事理论创新、军委总部决策咨询、国防教育和对外军事交流的职能任务，地位重要，使命光荣，责任重大。

国防大学的根在井冈山。1927年9月，毛泽东领导了秋收起义，随后率部队把革命的旗帜插上井冈山，并于同年11月下旬在井冈山北麓的龙江书院创办起中国工农革命军第一军第一师第一团军官教导队（后称井冈山教导队）。从此，中国革命走上了工农武装割据的崭新道路，人民军队也开启了自己办学育人的先河。作为中国共产党最先创建的学校，井冈山教导队培养的150多名干部，连同它培育、创造的理论联系实际的优良作风，以及既是学习队又是战斗队、工作队的办学模式，几经辗转，在红军各部队以及由中国共产党开办的各类学校发挥着“种子”与“酵母”的作用，对革命力量由小到大、由弱到强的成长发展，产生了重要而深远的影响。

国防大学在革命战争年代的辉煌期是抗日军政大学时期。说它辉煌，是因为抗大人创造了自力更生、艰苦奋斗、爱国忠党、勇于献身、与时俱进、锐意创新的抗大精神。这种精神就像一个巨大的磁场，不断地吸引着、凝聚着全国各地热血青年和仁人志士投身抗日战争的洪流之中，最多时一天内入校新生达到1000多名，以至于当时印度的志愿援华医生柯棣华先生将抗大赞叹为“东方的耶路撒冷”。说它辉煌，又在于抗大创造了一种完全不同于一切旧教育，也完全不同于其他一切军校的教育模式，它的方方面面都是革新的、革命的、生机盎然的。在抗大，不论校长、队长、教员还是学员，大家都是平等的、民主的，甚至干部的劳动指标比学员高，生活标准则比教员低，因而不存在或者极少有发自内心的矛盾、冲突和耗散。它的所有显性的和潜在的能量都能够最大限度地凝合到一起，形成一个拳头，一致对外；

抗大从教学到生产，从政治到战争，是最大限度地实现了课堂与实践的“无缝链接”，因而整个教学过程成了一个能力转化过程，它培养的人才成了日军声称“宁可用20个士兵生命换一个抗大学员”的革命者；抗大的领导干部同时又是教员和学员，因而它的每一项教学甚至是每一堂课的运行、每一个教学细节问题的解决，都能够最大限度地在决策者的感同身受中进行，它的整个进程始终处于集思广益、与时俱进的科学轨道之中。这也就是说，抗大为人民教育事业开辟了崭新的路径，创造了宝贵的经验，积淀了发展的基础，培育了优良的学风和校风，留下了经得起历史考验、值得后人代代相传的宝贵精神财富。

国防大学在和平建设时期也写下了不朽篇章。在抗美援朝战争中，它发扬革命战争年代优良传统，创造了课堂与战场紧密链接的“实战化”办学模式，通过不间断的战教互动，为赢得战争胜利提供了强有力的人才和智力支持。在和平建军中，它大胆借鉴苏军经验，大胆起用原国民党军官，大胆探索符合时代要求、具有我军特色的育将之道，为推进军队革命化、现代化、正规化建设提供了强有力的理论和人才支持。在“左”的年代，它勇于捍卫真理，勇于保持实事求是的学风，坚持在“左”与“右”的“夹缝”中求生存、求发展，为人民军队巩固国防、抵御侵略提供了必要的人才支持。改革开放以来，它勇立潮头，放眼世界，与时俱进，锐意改革创新，在教育理念、办学模式、教学内容和教学手段上不断有所创造，实现了从“合同型”到“联合型”，从机械化到信息化，从“备战化”到“实战化”的战略转变，使人才的培养和培养的人才越来越符合信息时代的发展要求。

几年前，在一次视察国防大学时，中央军委原副主席张万年环顾在座的军委、总部首长，高兴地对参加座谈会的学员们说：“我们都是国防大学的学员！”的确，新中国成立以来，从国防大学及其前身南京军事学院、高等军事学院、军政大学、军事学院、政治学院、后勤学院走出的时代骄子，一如满天星斗，遍布党、政、军、科、教、文等各条战线，支撑着、闪耀着共和国的蓝天。他们当中，不仅有名闻世界的政治家、军事家，还有著名的理论家、科学家、教育家、艺术家，甚至还有名震商海的企业家。他们，

既是国防大学辉煌历史的书写者、见证者，又是这所中国最高军事学府美好未来的传承者、昭示者。

可以说，国防大学的发展历程，与中国共产党的军事、政治斗争实践紧紧地联结在一起，与中国人民解放军的战斗、发展历程紧紧地联结在一起，与中华民族的独立抗争、和平发展紧紧地联结在一起。而这种联结，既是国防大学的性质、地位和任务所决定的，又是国防大学的特色、传统和前进动力所在，是值得我们认真总结和大力发扬的。

在当今“全球化”浪潮中，我国经济发展触角逐步向世界各地延伸；与此相应，政治上面临的社会矛盾及“西化”、“分化”的压力也与日俱增；随着信息技术革命的深度发展，随着世界新军事变革的迅猛推进，战争的触角也由原来的三维空间、有形空间延伸至多维空间和无形空间，战争形态正在发生深刻变革。这就要求国家军事战略和军队建设指导方针必须进行调整，国防大学教育思想、办学模式和教学内容、方法等也要做相应调整。为此，国防大学要紧密团结在以习近平为总书记的党中央周围，深入贯彻党的十八大精神，高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观为指导，牢牢把握党在新形势下的强军目标，全面加强军队革命化现代化正规化建设，为建设一支听党指挥，能打胜仗，作风优良的人民军队而奋斗。要认真学习习近平主席有关重要讲话，教育学员时刻牢记，听党指挥是灵魂，决定军队建设的政治方向，必须毫不动摇地坚持党对军队的绝对领导，任何时候任何情况下都坚决听党的话、跟党走；时刻牢记，能打胜仗是核心，反映军队的根本职能和军队建设的根本指向，必须按照打仗的标准搞建设抓准备，确保我军始终能够召之即来、来之能战、战之必胜；时刻牢记，作风优良是保证，关系军队的性质、宗旨、本色，必须保持严明的作风和铁的纪律，确保部队高度集中统一和安全稳定。要不断弘扬国防大学的优良传统和作风，积极探索信息时代育将之道和军队建设规律，切实培养出能打仗、打胜仗的将才来，为全面建成小康社会提供坚强安全保障，努力在实现“中国梦”的伟大征程上创造出无愧于前人、无愧于时代、无愧于党和人民重托的新业绩。

Introduction

NDU is the highest military institution of higher learning in China. It shoulders the responsibility of educating senior military officers, military theoretical innovation, policy consultation for CMC Headquarters, national defense education and foreign military exchanges. It holds a vitally important position in the military, undertakes glorious missions and great responsibilities.

NDU has its root in Jinggang Mountain. In September 1927, comrade Mao Zedong led the Qiushou Uprising, and led the troops to start the armed revolution in Jinggang Mountain. In November in the same year, it founded the Officers' Teaching Team of the 1st regiment, 1st division, 1st corp of China's Workers and Peasants Revolutionary Forces. From then on, Chinese revolution took on the road of "separate regime of worker-peasant army", and people's army has started the precedence of running schools and educating personnel. As the earliest established school by CPC, Jinggang Mountain Teaching Team educated more than 150 carders, cultivated the fine style of combining theory with practice, and created the teaching mode of acting as learning team, combat team and working team, and played the role of "seeds" and "yeast" for various kinds of schools run by CPC. It has exerted important and profound influence for the growth of revolutionary forces, which developed from small to big in scale, and from weak to strong.

NDU's golden age in the revolutionary era was its Anti-Japanese Military and Political University(AJMPU, or Kangda in Chinese) period. Her brilliance was due to the "Kangda Spirit" of self-reliance, hard working and plain living, loyalty to the party, the courage to sacrifice, keeping up with the times, and the

courage of innovation created by Kangda people. This spirit was like an immense magnetic field, attracting and uniting patriotic youth and people of lofty ideals to join the Anti-Japanese War. It once enrolled 1000 freshmen in one day at its most, and Mr. Kotnis, the Indian doctor who volunteered to assist China, admired it as the "Jerusalem in the East". Her brilliance was also due to her new teaching mode which distinguished her from any form of the old education, or any other education system of other military schools. Every aspect of Kangda was reformatory, revolutionary, and full of life. In Kangda, whether it was the president, or team leader, teacher or student, everyone was equal and democratic; teachers' working load were even higher than students, while their living standard lower than students. Therefore, there were very few internal contradictions, conflicts and dissipation; all her apparent and potential power could be cohered in its maximum to fight against foreign invasion. From teaching to production, from politics to war, it maximally achieved the "seamless connection" between class teaching and practice, and the whole teaching process had become the process of capability transformation. Tangda graduates were so capable that the Japanese army claimed that they would trade 20 Japanese soldiers' lives for one Kangda student. The leaders of Kangda were teachers and students at the same time, which meant the operation and solution of every teaching item, even every class, or every topic could be conducted by the policy makers themselves. The whole operation was on the track of keeping with the times and avoiding mistakes. Kangda has pioneered new approach for people's education, left invaluable experiences, laid foundation for development, and cultivated fine learning styles and scholl spirit. It also left valuable spiritual wealth that can endure historical test and be worthy of inheriting by later generations.

NDU also accomplished great achievements in the time of peaceful construction. During the War to Resist US Agression and Aid Korea, she carried forward the fine traditions in war times, and created the teaching mode of "real combat", which closely connected classroom with battlefield. By continuous

interaction between combat and teaching, it provides strong intelligence and personnel support for winning the war. In the time of peaceful army construction, she boldly borrowed from the Soviet experience, used Kuomintang defecting people, and explored the way of educating officers that suited the requirement of the times and having our military characteristics, thus providing powerful theoretical support and personnel support for the army's revolutionary, modern and regularized construction. In the era of extreme leftism, she had the courage to defend truth and maintain the realistic and practical learning style, pursuing survival and development in the crevice between political left and right, and had provided necessary support for consolidating national defense and resisting invasion for the people's armed forces. Since the reform and opening up policy was adopted, she bravely stands at the front and took an international perspective, keeping with the times and insisting on reform and innovation, and had made innovation in education thought, school-running mode, teaching content and teaching means, and has realized the strategic transformation from "combination" to "jointness", from mechanization to informationization, and from "war preparation" to "war fighting".

Several years ago, when inspecting NDU, the former CMC President Zhang Wannian, looking around the leaders from CMC and the Headquarters, said happily to the students at present, "We are all NDU students!" Indeed, since the founding of PRC, numerous outstanding people have been educated by NDU and its predecessors, i.e., Nanjing Military Academy, Advanced Military Academy, Military and Political University, Military academy, Political Academy, and Logistics Academy. They have been taking important positions in the party, politics, military, science, education and culture, like the shining stars in the sky, lightening our country's future. Among them, there are world famous politicians, militarists, educators, artists, and notable entrepreneurs in the business world. They are not only the writers and witness of NDU history, but the inheritors and revealers of the bright future of China's most senior military academy.

It can be said that the development of NDU is closely connected with the military and political practice of the Communist Party of China, and also closely linked with the combat and development of the PLA. This connection is not only determined by the nature, position and tasks of the NDU, but is also where her characteristics, tradition and motivation for advance originate, which is worthy of our study and carrying forward.

In the waves of globalization, our economic antenna has been extending towards every corner of the world. Correspondingly, the emerging social contradictions, together with the rising pressure of confronting the “westernization”, and “secession” also increase with each passing day. With the deepening of informational technology revolution, and with the rapid evolution of world new military reforms, the antenna of war also extended towards multi-dimensional spaces and intangible spaces, and the forms of war is under profound transformation. This situation demands that national military strategy and military construction guidelines must be adjusted, and NDU’s educational thought, school-running mode and teaching content and methodology must be adjusted correspondingly. To that end, NDU must follow closely the the CPC with comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary, earnestly implement the thematic thought of the 18th CPC National Congress, uphold the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, follow the guidelines of Deng Xiaoping theories, the important thinking of “three represents” , and the scientific development outlook. NDU should also closely pursue the goal of strengthening the army under the new situation, and comprehensively enhancing the modernization and regularization of the armed forces, to build a people’s armed forces that can follow CPC’s command, win wars and have fine traditions. NDU should seriously study relevant speeches made by President Xi Jinping, and educate the students to bear in mind that listening to the party command is the soul of a strong army, and they must unwaveringly adhere to the absolute leadership of the party over the army, and follow the party at any time, in every circumstance. They must also bear in mind

that being able to fight and win the war is the demand of a strong army, and must promote army construction and war preparation with the wartime standard, so as to ensure that the military can be assembled at command, and can fight a war when assembled, and can win a war when fight. They must also bear in mind that running the armed by law and enforcing strict discipline is the foundation of a strong army, and the military must keep strict style and ruthless discipline to ensure the high-level unity and stability. NDU should further uphold the fine traditions and working style of NDU, explore the rule of educating commanders and military construction in the informational age, effectively educate commanders that can fight wars and win wars, so as to provide strong security guarantee for comprehensively building a well-off society, and try to accomplish new achievements on our journey towards realizing the "Chinese Dream" that is worthy of our predecessors, our times, our party and our people's great trust.

自白：我何以揽下“瓷器活儿”

在进入出版程序之后，我才真正明白了什么叫做“没有金刚钻儿，莫揽瓷器活儿”。

一位教授曾像数落自己不懂事的弟弟一样对我说：“你考虑过这事儿能干吗？几年前出版社就约我写，让我给推了。先不说别的，单是写谁不写谁的问题，你能摆平吗？”

我当时只是笑了笑——决不是不在话下的那种笑。

是时，我已在出版合同上“画押”。

便只好硬了头皮，摸着石头过河了。

石头是人类工具从而也是人类自己的母腹。

石头是中国改革开放的路标。

石头也成了本书“写谁不写谁”的一个分水岭——在国防大学 80 多年的征程上，谁立起过一座“石碑”——划时代的，或是划阶段、划领域、划学科、划课题、划境界、划……的里程碑，就写谁。

然而，一翻动 200 多本参考书、数百万字的文件和图片资料，特别是一拿起笔来，我又发现自己还是想得太“石头”了些——值得写、需要写、应该写的人太多了！不写哪个人都是一种缺憾、一种痛苦，甚至是一种罪过！那些表面上看并没有或者还没有立起一座“石碑”、划出一道亮光的人，事实上只不过是在用另外的方式立着同样不朽的“石碑”、划着同样耀眼的光芒啊！比如名字没有出现在本书目录上，甚至也没有在叙述中被提及的、在革命战争年代不声不响献出宝贵生命的部、系（科）领导，教研人员，机关干部，学员，职工等，他们是“石碑”的基石，是“亮光”的燃料啊！

当然，正像武则天的无字碑所表明的，无名者的伟大和魅力恰恰是文字不能言说的；而我先已如此计较起这些，或许是正着了“以小人之心度君子之腹”的道儿呢。天下本无事、庸人自扰之的事是常常发生的。尽管这多少带了些阿 Q 式的自我宽慰。

但有一点，是哪怕用《石头记》的办法也无法自圆其说的：一种难以名状的能力惶恐感。中国最高军事学府的人和事该由最高的手笔来写的，却阴差阳错、鬼使神差到了我的手头。尽管出版社编辑几番提醒我的作家名头、获奖荣耀和多年国防大学工作积累，而担心我会打退堂鼓的他有所不知，这反倒加大了我的压力。人总是在发现自己的“钻头”并非“金刚”之后，才怪自己揽下了“瓷器活儿”。

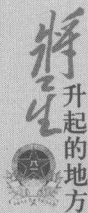
这个“瓷器活儿”的另一“瓷”处，是写什么、怎么写。它肯定不是写校史，那样的书已经出了好几本了；它又不是人物列传，对于“将星升起的地方”而言，光有人物没有“筋儿”，那会搞成连史料价值也没有的“现代兵马俑”。我想到了以人带事连史这么一种搞法，但人、事、史简单组合显然也不成，那充其量只会是一串数不出几个钱的“铜钱串子”。我知道，要让读者看得下去，并且能看出些值得看的东西来，必须找到一个魂儿，一个国防大学的魂儿，一个人民军队的魂儿，一个真正能够把国防大学 80 多个春秋的人、事、史凝结起来、激活起来的魂儿。可它是什么，在哪里？按出版需要只有 4 个来月就必须交稿了，时间老人也急了：你就赶紧先动起来吧！或许写着写着，它就出来了。

只有一点，我是有些底的：实事求是。它是马克思主义活的灵魂、中国共产党的思想路线。是它孕育分娩了中国特色革命道路、中国特色社会主义道路、中国特色新军事变革、中国特色将才培养模式，它当然也要成为国防大学 80 多年人、事、史写作的基本遵循。尽管报告文学允许并鼓励“合理想象”，但本书这个题材非同寻常。它的确只是写一所军校，里面却鲜活着一个红色政权的生命源泉；它的确已成历史，里面却标定着一支军队乃至一个民族的光辉未来；它的确是一个人才培养问题，里面却包含着政治、经济、军事、人文、科技等所有人类社会实体都无可回避的所有问题。因此，

拔苗助长之类的勾当，不干。

事实上，作为一所老牌名校，国防大学的“苗”是无需“拔”的。单是从国防大学走出的时代骄子，便足以让人们老实了笔头嘴尾了：他们当中，不仅有闻名世界的政治家、军事家、理论家、教育家、科学家，还有大名鼎鼎的文学家、演艺明星，甚至也有名震商海的企业家。《西点之道》的作者在书中曾不无炫耀地说：“与‘黄埔’稍有不同的是，（美国）西点（军校）不仅是一个‘名将’辈出的地方，还是一个培养企业领导人的地方。”而现在，他看到中国的“红埔”——国防大学也培养出了优秀的企业领导人乃至艺术大师时，不知要作何感言了。这或许也是我之所以强揽“瓷器活儿”的一个逻辑支点。

于是，在截稿日来写这篇前言时，我仿佛也有了至少是阿Q那样的自信。



CONTENTS

目录

导言	1
自白：我何以揽下“瓷器活儿”	1
第一章 世纪雕塑	
——人民共和国领袖与国防大学	1
★毛泽东：“中国红色军校之父”	2
★邓小平：现代化“总设计师”	18
★江泽民：呼唤“信息化”	25
★胡锦涛：指点“新使命”	30
第二章 铁肩担纲	
——领航国防大学的著名将帅	35
★何长工：“红埔”的校长、教员及学员	35
★罗瑞卿：毛泽东点名委任的抗大教育长	40
★叶剑英：“搬师请贤”的大师	47
★刘伯承：正规化的“旗舰”	53
★罗荣桓：扬起实事求是的风帆	62
★萧克：在曲折中奋进	69
★张震：创建“合同号”	76

第三章 追寻卓越

- 转型期国防大学的改革探索 92
- ★ “五四三工程” 92
- ★ “五个新进展” 98
- ★ 升级“联合号” 103
- ★ “从这里走上战场” 110

第四章 “元帅戴帽”

- 国防大学的名师方阵 118
- ★ 艾思奇：大众的哲学家 120
- ★ 郭奇：“延安的马克思” 126
- ★ 侯树栋：“国防大学的骄傲” 130
- ★ 许志功：东方的“普罗米修斯” 135
- ★ 徐焰：“冷”“热”之间写境界 141
- ★ 金一南：“明星追星”的背后 144

第五章 红色熔炉

- 国防大学的教学传统 148
- ★ 永远的课程：“红色信仰” 149
- ★ 永远的熔炼：“红色人格” 159
- ★ 永远的打造：“红色能力” 172

第六章 平战链接

- 国防大学的特色教学 181
- ★ “战场实验” 181
- ★ “人造高地” 186
- ★ 双赢的“战争” 189

第七章 创新之光

- 国防大学的科研之旅 196
- ★战火中的奇迹 196
- ★于“空白”处写“最新” 200
- ★向未来的“制高点”冲刺 211

第八章 群星璀璨

- 一份值得炫耀的名单 213
- ★中央军事委员会副主席 214
- ★中华人民共和国国防部部长 216
- ★中国人民解放军总参谋长 217
- ★中国人民解放军总政治部主任 218
- ★中国人民解放军总后勤部部长 219
- ★中国人民解放军总装备部部长 220
- ★1955年授衔的元帅 220
- ★1955年授衔的大将 220
- ★1955年以来授衔的上将 221
- ★新中国社会各界名流大家 241
- ★外国军政要员 242

- 主要参考书目 244

- 后 记 246