

闪耀着人文精神光芒的太原战役 The Battle of Taiyuan that Shines with the Light of the Human Spirit

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FN 68 – Yang Yunlong on Battle of Taiyuan

太原解放战役是人民解放战争时期持续时间最长、参战人员最多、战斗最激烈、伤亡最惨重的大城市攻坚战。人民解放军华北劲旅会师并州，百余名开国将军同战太原，数十万民工齐聚前线，创造了无数可歌可泣的光辉业绩，涌现出一批批英雄人物，谱写出一曲曲高扬人文精神的赞歌，给我们留下了弥足宝贵的精神文化遗产。

不畏艰险、敢于胜利的英雄精神

1946年1月，国共停战协定生效后，阎锡山为了重复其“山西王”的美梦，利用暂时停战的时机，制定了太原防御“百里圈计划”，使太原成为中国独一无二具有完整防御体系的设防城市，成为一座名副其实的碉堡城。晋中战役后，阎锡山在千方百计补充兵源的同时，推行“宁可错杀一千，也不漏掉一个”的血腥政策，疯狂捕杀共产党人和无辜群众，徐会云、乔亚、周竞、刘鑫等一批地下工作者惨遭杀害。面对坚固的防御工事，面对阎锡山的血腥政策，广大指战员不畏艰险，响应前线司令部的号召，“进一尺，不退一寸”，人人奋勇，个个争先，争做夺取太原的英雄，表现出了不怕牺牲、英勇顽强、敢于胜利的英雄气概。

1948年11月14日，已经身负重伤的爆破英雄张玉山置生死于度外，带领爆破队员背负炸药，先后8次连续实施爆破，在耗用了1000公斤炸药后将庙碉炸开，被誉为董存瑞式的英雄。1949年4月24日，总攻太原发起后，66军589团1连战士孔祥元，奋勇登上小北门，将红旗插上太原城墙，成为解放太原登城第一功臣；64军570团9连2排，在排长彭彦雪的带领下突破水西门城垣，在全排只剩下他和战士陈昌翰两人的情况下，仍高

举红旗，连续打退了阎军的 4 次反冲击；62 军 553 团 4 连工作员徐义保和战士陈勇夫猛打猛冲，一路攻至绥靖公署地下室，活捉了包括绥靖公署副主任孙楚、太原守备司令王靖国及参谋长赵世铃等阎军高级官员 200 余人。

事实上，在太原解放中倒在新中国成立门槛上的 4.5 万名指战员又何尝不是英雄。他们为了太原人民的解放毫不犹豫地扑向死亡，许多人默默倒下之后连名字都没有留下。目前仅安葬在牛驼寨、双塔、黄坡、郑村等 7 大烈士陵园的 7319 名烈士中就有 3384 名无名烈士。“生的伟大，死的光荣”同样属于他们。正是包括这些无名英雄在内的英雄们用生命和鲜血凝聚而成的英雄精神传承着我们民族不屈不挠的意志，张扬着我们城市刚毅坚韧的性格。

同心协力、同舟共济的团结精神

1949 年 3 月，为了一举拿下太原，中央军委决定，将解放平津的第 19 兵团、20 兵团及第四野战军炮 1 师开赴太原，由此使得太原战役成为华北 3 个兵团第一次大会合，并有西北、东北野战军参战，多兵团、多兵种开展的一次联合作战。搞好协同作战，实现兄弟兵团的密切团结，就成为太原战役中政治上的一大课题。为此，前线政治部专门颁布了《太原战役政治工作要点》，要求所有参战部队必须大力提倡与发扬高度的互助互让的阶级友爱精神。战役后期，广大指战员在人民解放的旗帜下，各兵团部队并肩作战，步炮兵密切协同作战，团结一致，共同战斗，彰显了团结协作的精神。

太原解放战役胜利的关键在于军民的紧密团结。在整个太原解放战役期间，人民群众承担了绝大部分的后勤保障任务。在长达半年多的战役中，晋中、太行、太岳、晋察冀、冀鲁豫等解放区人民和后方机关，紧密配合部队作战，支援参战民工达 1000 万工以上，为前线运送弹药及作战器材 3000 万公斤，运送粮食燃料 2 亿公斤。军民合作，共同开辟与修补了 300 公里公路，构筑了数万窑洞，为部队渡过严冬、完成围困太原提供了坚强保障。无怪乎徐向前把太原解放的第一功，归功于后方供应，归功于人民群众的全力支援前线。

需要指出的是，战斗在隐蔽战线的地下工作者也是解放太原的重要方面军，他们配合支持人民解放军，为太原的解放和接管发挥出特殊的作用。东山地区柳沟村地下党支部书记赵炳玉，配合解放军侦察员，侦察地形，担任攻打牛驼寨的向导；在谦益信自行车行工作的地下党员张全禧，配合情报站搜集城防图，在阎锡山长官部侍从参谋张光曙的协助下，绘制 50 多幅城防图，将其藏在自行车轮胎和大梁中成功送到了情报站。

有了军军协作，有了军民合作，有了各方面人士的相互帮助，才有太原解放战役的胜利。可以说，太原的解放不仅是军事上的伟大胜利，也是政治上的伟大胜利，是和衷共济团结精神的伟大胜利。

以和为贵、宽容并包的民本精神

战争时期以和为贵、争取和平无疑是最大的以人为本。太原的解放最终是通过惨烈的战争手段完成的，但自战役准备至发起总攻前，毛泽东、中央军委和前委始终没有放弃和平的努力。1948 年 7 月 16 日和 21 日，中央军委两次致电徐向前、周士弟，提出完成太原包围后实现和平解放的可能性，并承诺任何人肯早日自拔，将保证本人及其家属的生命安全和财产安全。1949 年 1 月 24 日，北平和平解放大局已定的背景下，毛泽东为中央军委起草了关于解决太原的部署，再次提出和平解决太原的可能性。此后，毛泽东在为中共中央或中央军委起草的电报中，连续 6 次提出争取照北平方式和平解决太原问题。尽管这些努力被阎锡山集团拒绝，但却体现了人民解放军以太原 30 万人民的生命为重，不计前嫌、宽宏大量的气度和避免战争、争取和平的诚意。

在争取阎锡山集团上层和平无果的情况下，太原前委也始终没有停止过政治攻势，设法通过各种努力把战争的损失降到最低。1948 年 11 月，兵团之下，各师成立政治攻势委员会，团、营设政治攻势中心指导小组，连设政治攻势小组，通过散发宣传单、阵前喊话等形式进行攻心战，对阎军宣传我党的政策，开展政治攻势。政治部主任胡耀邦特别强调在阵前喊话中，要采取耐心说服的口吻，处处为阎军的生活和前途着想。对于被俘人员，一律实行优待俘虏政策，尊重其人格；对于投诚起义人员，均为其发立功优待证。赵承绶在晋中战役中被俘后，徐向前的夫人黄杰专程陪同赵承绶的女儿、女婿从上海来到太原前线

与之团聚。这其中展现的正是共产党人和人民解放军宽容并包、以人为本的胸怀和精神。正是由于有这种胸怀、这种对敌人的“大爱”，才会有黄樵松策动起义，才会有近3万阎军的起义投诚，其中包括李佩膺、赵瑞、韩春生、尤世定、卫立功、周海、李一吾等这样一批阎军少将。

太原解放后随之进入接管时期，此时对各类人员的优待，尤其是对阎党政机关旧人员的包容留用淋漓尽致地体现了共产党和人民政府的民本精神。太原解放时，军管会成立了人事处理委员会，处理阎党政机关的13172名旧人员，除4520人自愿请求回乡生产或自谋职业者外，其余99.7%的人都得以妥善安置。对于留用的旧人员，其供给待遇不仅与供给制干部的标准一致，而且对于家庭困难人员还给予适当补助。

率先垂范、甘于奉献的将帅精神

进入总攻阶段后，太原前线可谓将星云集。率部参加南昌起义的周士弟、指挥强渡大渡河战斗的罗瑞卿和杨得志、指挥飞夺泸定桥的杨成武、独臂将军彭绍辉等一批将军齐聚太原。据不完全统计，有上百位将星建国后被授予元帅、大将、上将、中将、少将军衔，成为人民共和国的开国将帅。他们攻坚克难、独当一面，创造了解放战争史上攻克太原的经典战例；他们信念坚定、率先垂范，以自己的崇高品德和人格魅力高耸起一座座精神丰碑。

徐向前，带病指挥太原解放战役，由于劳累过度，导致新旧病症并发，但仍坚持不回后方疗养，边养病边指挥战役，直到太原解放后才赴青岛治病疗养，体现出严以律己、鞠躬尽瘁的高尚情怀；彭德怀，作为太原战役的后期指挥者，下命令、写报告从不签署自己的名字，甘当幕后英雄，体现出顾全大局、不计名利的崇高品质；李水清，面对前委先攻太原城再攻卧虎山的部署，在意外俘获守军师长后，抓住机遇，相机而行，大胆用兵，打违抗军令的仗，短短10个小时拿下卧虎山，体现出勇担风险、敢于负责的忠诚品格；苏鲁，在攻打东门外红房子据点受阻后，冲出战壕指挥突击，手臂被地雷炸得筋断骨折后，仍坚持走到战地医院，体现出一往无前、视死如归的英雄本色。百余名将帅，经历不同，

性格各异，或刚毅、或儒雅，人格魅力各有千秋。但他们作为人民解放事业中英雄群体的杰出代表，都有着追求民族独立、人民解放的理想境界和忠于党、忠于人民的坚定信念。

虽然解放战争已经过去 60 年了，物换星移，事过境迁，但战争年代的革命英雄主义精神不应该因岁月的尘埃而掩埋，战争年代形成的人文精神不应该因时间的流失而流失。

“诗界千年靡靡风，兵魂销尽国魂空”。在和平年代，在建设新太原的征途中，我们更需要大力弘扬经过血与火的战争锤炼而成的人文精神，进一步强壮我们的骨骼，提升我们的“精气神”，进而为新型工业基地、特色文化名城、现代宜居城市建设构筑强大的精神支撑。

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DeepL Translation

The Battle of Taiyuan Liberation was the longest battle of the People's Liberation War, with the largest number of participants, the fiercest fighting and the heaviest casualties in the big city. The People's Liberation Army North China brigade will meet in parallel, more than a hundred founding generals fought together in Taiyuan, hundreds of thousands of civilian workers gathered on the front line, creating countless glorious achievements that can be sung, emergence of a batch of heroes, writing a hymn to carry forward the spirit of humanism, leaving us with a valuable spiritual cultural heritage.

Heroic Spirit of Defying Dangers and Daring to Win

In January 1946, after the Communist Armistice Agreement came into effect, Yan Xishan in order to repeat his “King of Shanxi” dream, the use of temporary armistice, the development of Taiyuan defense “100-mile circle plan”, so that Taiyuan has become China's unique defense system with a complete fortification of the city, becoming a veritable city with a complete defense

system, a city with a complete defense system. City, a veritable bunker city. After the Battle of Jinzhong, Yan Xishan in every possible way to replenish the source of troops at the same time, the implementation of “would rather kill a thousand by mistake, but also do not miss a” bloody policy, frantically hunting and killing of communists and innocent people, Xu Huiyun, Qiao Ya, Zhou Jing, Liu Xin and a number of underground workers were killed. In the face of strong fortifications, in the face of Yan Xishan's bloody policy, the majority of combatants, despite the difficulties and dangers, responded to the Front Command's call, “a foot in, not an inch back” , everyone brave, each competing for the first, and strive to be a hero to seize Taiyuan, showing no fear of sacrifice, valor and tenacity, the heroic spirit of victory.

November 14, 1948, has been seriously injured demolition hero Zhang Yushan put life and death, leading the demolition team carrying explosives, has 8 times in a row to implement the demolition, after using 1,000 kilograms of explosives will be the temple towers blown open, known as Dong Cunrui type of heroes. April 24, 1949, the general attack on Taiyuan launched after the 66th Army, 589 regiment, 1 company of warriors Kongxiang Yuan, bravely mounted the small north gate, will be the red flag! Inserted the red flag on the walls of Taiyuan, became the first heroes to liberate Taiyuan; 64th Army, 570th Regiment, 9th Company, 2nd Platoon, led by Platoon Commander Peng Yanxue, broke through the city wall of ShuiXiMen, in the platoon only two people are left in the situation of him and the warrior Chen ChangHan, but still hold up the red flag, and consecutively repelled the Yan's four counter-attacks; 62nd Army, 553rd Regiment, 4th Company, XuYiBao, and the warrior ChenYongFu, fierce attack all the way to the basement of the SuiJing office, captured alive, including the vice president of the SuiJing office. Xu Yibao and Chen Yongfu of the 62nd Army's 553rd Regiment stormed the basement of the Pacification Office and captured alive more than 200 senior Yan Army officials, including Sun Chu, deputy director of the Pacification Office, Wang Jingguo, commander of the Taiyuan garrison, and Zhao Shiling, chief of staff.

As a matter of fact, the 40,000 to 50,000 commanders and fighters who fell on the threshold of the founding of New China during the liberation of Taiyuan were not heroes at all. They for the liberation of the people of Taiyuan did not hesitate to jump to their deaths, and many of them did not even leave their names behind after they fell silently. At present, only buried in the Niu Mozhai,

Shuangta, Huangpo, Zhengcun 7 major martyrs cemetery 7,319 martyrs, there are 3,384 nameless martyrs. “Great in life, honorable in death” belongs to them as well. It is the heroes, including these unsung heroes, with life and blood cohesion of the heroic spirit of our nation's indomitable will, flaunting our city's tough and resilient character.

The spirit of unity in working together and in the same boat

In March 1949, in order to take Taiyuan in one fell swoop, the Central Military Commission decided to liberate Pingjin 19th Corps, 20th Corps and the Fourth Field Army Artillery Division 1 to Taiyuan, which made the Battle of Taiyuan become the first time that the three corps in North China, and the Northwest, Northeast Field Army to participate in the war, multi-corps, multi-army to carry out a joint operation. To improve the coordinated operation and realize the close unity of the brother corps became a major issue in the political work in the Taiyuan Campaign. To this end, the Front Political Department issued a special “Taiyuan Campaign Political Work Points” , requiring all participating troops to vigorously promote and carry forward the high degree of mutual assistance and mutual accommodation of the spirit of class camaraderie. In the later stages of the battle, the majority of commanders and fighters, under the banner of people's liberation, fought side by side with the troops of various regiments, and the infantry and artillery fought in close coordination, united and fought together, demonstrating the spirit of unity and cooperation.

The key to the victory of the Taiyuan Liberation Battle lay in the close unity of the military and the people. During the entire Taiyuan liberation campaign, the people undertook the vast majority of the logistical support tasks. During the campaign, which lasted more than half a year, the people of the liberated areas of Jinzhong, Taihang, Taiyue, Jinchaji, Jiluyu and other rear organs closely cooperated with the troops in the battle, supporting the people's laborers who participated in the war to the tune of more than 10 million, transporting 30 million kilograms of ammunition and combat equipment for the front, and transporting 200 million kilograms of food and fuel. Civilian-military cooperation, jointly opened and repaired 300 kilometers of highway, constructed tens of thousands of kiln caves, for the troops through the harsh winter, to complete the siege of Taiyuan

provides a strong guarantee. It is no wonder that Xu Xiangqian attributed the first credit for the liberation of Taiyuan to the supply from the rear and the full support of the people to the front.

It should be noted that the underground workers fighting on the hidden front were also an important aspect of the liberation of Taiyuan. They cooperated with and supported the People's Liberation Army and played a special role in the liberation and takeover of Taiyuan. Zhao Bingyu, secretary of the underground party branch in Liugou Village, Dongshan District, cooperated with PLA scouts, scouted the terrain, and acted as a guide for the attack on Niuhuozhai; Zhang Quanxi, an underground party member who worked in the Qianyixin Bicycle Company, cooperated with the intelligence station to collect city defense maps, and with the assistance of Zhang Guangshu, an aide-de-camp to the chief of Yan Xishan's ministry, he drew more than 50 city defense maps, which he hid in the tires and beams of the bicycles and sent them successfully to the intelligence station.

With the collaboration of the army and the military, the cooperation of the army and the people, and the mutual help of people from all walks of life, the battle for the liberation of Taiyuan was won. It can be said that the liberation of Taiyuan was not only a great military victory, but also a great political victory, a great victory of the spirit of harmony and unity.

The People's Spirit of Harmony, Tolerance and Inclusiveness

In wartime, peace for peace is undoubtedly the greatest people-centeredness. The liberation of Taiyuan was finally accomplished by means of a disastrous war, but from the preparation of the battle to the launching of the general offensive, Mao Zedong, the Central Military Commission and the Front Committee never gave up their efforts for peace. On July 16 and 21, 1948, the Central Military Commission sent two telegrams to Xu Xiangqian and Zhou Shidi, proposing the possibility of peaceful liberation after the completion of the encirclement of Taiyuan and promising that any person who was willing to pull himself out at an early date would be guaranteed safety of life and property of himself and his family. 1949 was a time of peace and unity. On January 24, 1949, with the peaceful liberation of Beijing already decided, Mao Zedong drafted a deployment for the

Central Military Commission on the settlement of Taiyuan, again raising the possibility of a peaceful settlement of Taiyuan. Since then, Mao Zedong, in the telegrams he drafted for the CPC Central Committee or the Central Military Commission, made six consecutive attempts to strive for a peaceful settlement of Taiyuan according to the Peking formula. Although these efforts were rejected by the Yan Xishan clique, they reflected the People's Liberation Army's magnanimity and its sincerity in avoiding war and striving for peace, taking the lives of the 300,000 people of Taiyuan as its top priority, regardless of former suspicions.

In the unsuccessful struggle for peace among the upper echelons of the Yan Xishan Group, the Taiyuan Front Committee also never stopped its political offensive, seeking to minimize the losses of the war through various efforts. In November 1948, under the Corps, each division set up a political offensive committee, regiments and battalions set up a political offensive center steering group, and companies set up a political offensive group to carry out a war of hearts and minds through the distribution of propaganda pamphlets, shouting in front of the front, and so on, and to Yan's troops to publicize our Party's policies and carry out political offensives. Hu Yaobang, director of the Political Department, especially emphasized that in the pre-front shouting, we should adopt a patient and persuasive tone, and think about the life and future of Yan's army in every way. For the captured personnel, all implement the policy of preferential treatment of prisoners, respect for their personality; for the defection of the insurrection personnel, are issued for their merit preferential treatment card. After Zhao Chengshou was captured in the Battle of Jinzhong, Xu Xiangqian's wife, Huang Jie, accompanied Zhao Chengshou's daughter and son-in-law from Shanghai to Taiyuan to reunite with him. What is shown here is the tolerance and spirit of the Communists and the People's Liberation Army, which is people-oriented. It was because of this kind of mind, this kind of “great love” for the enemy that Huang Qiaosong instigated the insurrection and nearly 30,000 Yan troops revolted and surrendered, including Li Peiyong, Zhao Rui, Han Chunsheng, You Shiding, Wei Ligong, Zhou Hai, Li Yiguo and other such a group of Yan army major generals.

After the liberation of Taiyuan, Taiyuan entered a period of takeover, when the preferential treatment for all kinds of people, especially the tolerance and retention of the old personnel of Yan's party and governmental organs, fully reflected the people-oriented spirit of the Communist Party

and the People's Government. When Taiyuan was liberated, the Military Management Committee set up a personnel handling committee to deal with the 13,172 old personnel of Yan's party and government organizations, except for 4,520 people who voluntarily requested to go back to their hometowns to produce or to seek their own employment, the rest of the 99.7% of the people could be properly resettled. For the retained old personnel, their supply treatment is not only in line with the standard of supply system cadres, but also give appropriate subsidies to those with family difficulties.

Taking the lead and dedication to the spirit of generalship

After entering the stage of general attack, Taiyuan front can be said to be star-studded. Zhou Shidi, who led the Nanchang Uprising, Luo Ruiqing and Yang Dezhi, who commanded the battle of crossing the Dadu River, Yang Chengwu, who commanded the Luding Bridge, and Peng Shaohui, the one-armed general, and a number of generals gathered in Taiyuan. According to incomplete statistics, hundreds of generals were awarded the ranks of marshal, general, admiral, lieutenant general and major general after the founding of the People's Republic, and became the founding generals of the People's Republic. They overcome difficulties, unique, created the liberation war in the history of the classic battle of the capture of Taiyuan; their firm beliefs, take the lead, with their high moral character and charisma towering up a spiritual monument.

Xu Xiangqian, commanded the liberation battle of Taiyuan with illness, due to overwork, resulting in the complication of old and new diseases, but still insisted on not going back to the rear to convalesce, while recuperating from illnesses, commanded the battle, until the liberation of Taiyuan before going to Qingdao for treatment of illnesses and convalesce, embodied the strict discipline of self, the noble sentiment of exhaustion; Peng Dehuai, as a late commanders of Taiyuan battle, orders, reports never signed his name, willing to act as a hero, embodied the overall situation, disregard for the whole world, and the spirit of the war. Li Shui-Qing, in the face of the former committee first attack Taiyuan city and then attack the deployment of Wuhu Mountain, in the accidental capture of the defending army division commander, seize the opportunity, the camera, boldly use the troops, fight against military orders, just 10 hours to take Wuhu Mountain, reflecting

the courage to take risks, dare to take responsibility for the loyalty of the character; Su-Lu, in the attack on the red house outside the East Gate stronghold was blocked, out of the trenches to command the assault, his arm was blown to pieces by a mine, and his arm was broken, and his arm was blown to pieces by a mine. After his arm was blown up by a mine and fractured tendons, he still insisted on walking to the field hospital, embodying the heroic character of going forward and feeling at home in death. More than a hundred generals and marshals, different experiences, different characters, or resolute, or elegant, charisma is different. However, as outstanding representatives of the heroic group in the cause of people's liberation, they all share the ideal of pursuing national independence and people's liberation and the firm conviction of being loyal to the Party and the people.

Although 60 years have passed since the liberation war, and things have changed, the revolutionary heroism of the war years should not be buried by the dust of the years, and the humanistic spirit formed in the war years should not be lost by the loss of time. “The poetic world has been in the wind for a thousand years, and the soul of the soldiers has been canceled out and the soul of the country is empty.” In the era of peace, in the journey of building a new Taiyuan, we need to vigorously carry forward the humanistic spirit hammered by the war of blood and fire, to further strengthen our bones, enhance our “spirit”, and then construct a strong spiritual support for the construction of a new type of industrial base, a cultural city of special characteristics, and a modern livable city.

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