

军史揭秘：开国上将杨勇与对越自卫反击战

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FN 177 - Shen Tingxue on Yang Yong and Vietnam War

说起开国上将杨勇，那可是我军著名战将，与杨得志、杨成武并列为“三杨”，用周恩来的话说是“三杨开泰”。杨勇一生戎马百战，忠贞为国，曾参加及指挥了三次国家对外战争，不愧为外战英雄。尤其令人称道的是，他军事技术娴熟，枪法如神，在倔脾气的英国陆军元帅蒙哥马利面前为中国军人争了光。

杨勇原名杨世峻，生于 1913 年，是湖南省浏阳县文家市镇清江村人。1930 年，17 岁的杨勇参加了彭德怀领导的红 5 军，从此戎马半生。就是这一期间，他觉得“杨世峻”三个字太文雅，不能显示男子汉的英武之气，便改名为杨勇。

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抗日战争爆发后，杨勇担任了由红一方面军主力改编成的八路军第 115 师 343 旅 686 团副团长。首战即参加了名垂历史的平型关伏击战。杨勇和团长李天佑指挥 686 团配置于全师中路，猛攻相向进入 10 里乔沟的日军板垣第 5 师团所属汽车队、辎重队先头。为抢占老爷庙制高点，杨勇亲率 686 团 3 营向老爷庙发起冲锋，与日军进行了反复争夺。在艰苦攻占老爷庙后，杨勇又率 3 营坚决死守，多次与反扑之敌短兵相接展开白刃恶斗。激战中杨勇的左肩中弹，血染军装，他全然不顾，继续指挥部队与日军搅在一起。在左右友邻 685 团、687 团的并肩攻击下，终于歼灭了伏击圈中的日军。这一战共歼灭日军千余人（为一般军史所用数字），击毁 100 余辆汽车和大车，缴获部分弹药及辎重物资，取得了抗战爆发以来的第一场大捷，极大振奋了全国军民的胜利信心。据战后统计，686 团和 685 团协同击毙日军 253 人，而 686 团伤亡 286 人，685 团伤亡 223 人，合计伤亡 509 人，

超过了歼敌数字的一倍。抗战初期日军的战斗力之强，由此可见一斑。杨勇，和战友们一同分享了这一光辉历史荣誉！

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解放战争中，杨勇成为刘邓大军麾下著名战将，长期指挥晋冀鲁豫野战军、中原野战军第1纵队，南北转战，东挡西杀，先后参加了陇海路、定陶、巨野、鄄南、滑县、巨金鱼、豫皖边、豫北、鲁西南、挺进大别山、高山铺、北向店、宛东、郑州、淮海、渡江、西南等战役战斗。他历任晋冀鲁豫军区第7纵队司令员、晋冀鲁豫野战军第1纵队司令员、中原野战军第1纵队司令员、第二野战军第5兵团司令员等职务。在刘邓大军名将谱中，第4纵队司令员陈赓基本算是单干户，暂可忽略；第一勇将当推第6纵队司令员王近山，善打险仗、恶仗，常拿“烧铺草”（是四川的一种风俗，人死了之后要把睡过的铺草抱到野地里去放把火烧掉，这里代指不要命了）当口头禅，人称“王疯子”；论打仗又狠又刁要数第3纵队司令员陈锡联，人称“军中赵子龙”，刘邓仗仗要拿3纵当主力用；而杨勇的特点不如前边几位突出，但属于军政全才型，智勇兼备，用着放心，和刘邓的关系也最亲近。1949年二野整编成兵团时，陈锡联、陈赓、杨勇分任第3、第4、第5兵团司令员。王近山被任命为第3兵团副司令员兼第12军军长、政治委员，他很不服气。碍着陈赓、陈锡联是自己在红四方面军时期的老上级、老战友，王近山不好争，但对红一方面军出身的杨勇就没那么客气了，当着老政委邓小平的面就提出：“他，凭什么？”邓小平也没客气：“打仗你比杨勇强，但其他的他比你强，所以你当副司令。”得，王近山碰了个瘪。

杨勇带出来的晋冀鲁豫野战军、中原野战军第1纵队以攻守全面著称，虽然不如王近山6纵、陈赓4纵、陈锡联3纵的名气大，但也打过些引人注目的好仗。如1947年7月参加鲁西南战役，一举攻克郓城，全歼国民党军整编第55师师部及两个旅1.1万余人，俘敌副师长明理亚，创造了一个纵队单独攻坚和歼灭敌军两个旅的范例，受到了刘邓首长的通令嘉奖。随后在鲁西南战役的六营集战斗中，杨勇指挥1纵采用“围三阙一”的战术，在6纵配合下全歼国民党军整编第70师、第32师两个师部及两个半旅1.8万余人，俘获整编第70师中将师长陈颐鼎、少将副师长罗哲东，创造了平原运动战的经典战例。千里跃进大别山后组织实施高山铺战役，在无后方作战的条件下，1纵与6纵协同全歼敌整编第40师和整编第52师82旅共1.26万人，还击落敌机一架，取得了进军大别山后的第一个重大胜利。1纵因战绩突出，被野战军记大功一次。在陕北的毛泽东闻讯后特致电

刘邓表示祝贺，并评价说：“高山铺大捷的意义不仅在于消灭了一万多敌人，也不仅仅因为这仗打得很漂亮，它的全部意义在于我军已经能够在大别山进行大兵团作战，刘邓已经在那里站住了脚。”

1949 年全军整编时，高马大架的中野 1 纵改编成了中国人民解放军第 16 军、第 18 军，再续英雄征程。杨勇当上了二野第 5 兵团司令员，率部渡过长江，进军西南，解放贵州，兵临成都，生俘国民党华中军政长官公署副长官兼湘鄂边区绥靖司令官宋希濂，一路势如破竹。1950 年 1 月，杨勇兼任了贵州军区司令员和省人民政府主席。当年年底，杨勇被调入刘伯承创建的中国人民解放军军事学院高级系学习。1952 年 4 月，中央军委决定在南京成立解放军总高级步兵学校，由陈赓任校长，杨勇任副校长。当时杨勇还没有从军事学院毕业，但仍受命离院赴职。当年 10 月，杨勇又调任为第二高级步兵学校校长。

朝鲜战争进入打打谈谈阶段后，中央军委为达到锻炼部队现代化战争能力的目的，组织了各军区部队及一批将领轮流入朝作战。1953 年 4 月，杨勇被任命为志愿军第 20 兵团司令员，与新任政治委员王平一道入朝参战。到任后，杨勇、王平组织所部参加夏季反击战役并指挥金城战役，给了当面联合国军以沉重打击，有力促进了朝鲜停战协定的签字。特别是金城战役势如破竹，前后歼敌 5.2 万余人，取得了志愿军转入阵地战以来规模最大的一次进攻战役胜利，并留下了“奇袭白虎团”的历史传奇。杨勇以自己的出色表现引起了美韩军界的注意，成为了具有国际知名度的将领。

朝鲜战争停战后，杨勇被任命为志愿军副司令员兼参谋长，负责战备训练和驻军纪律工作。1955 年 4 月，志愿军司令员杨得志奉调回国担任济南军区司令员后，杨勇被任命为志愿军司令员。当年 9 月，解放军实行军衔制，杨勇被授予上将军衔，荣获一级八一勋章、一级独立自由勋章和一级解放勋章。1958 年 10 月，中国人民志愿军奉命全部撤出朝鲜返回祖国。临行前，杨勇和王平被朝鲜最高人民会议授予朝鲜民主主义人民共和国最高勋章——一级国旗勋章。10 月 28 日，杨勇和王平率中国人民志愿军代表团回到北京，周恩来等党和国家领导人亲临车站迎接。应该说，志愿军入朝时彭德怀、邓华是最引人注目的将领，而回国时，杨勇则享尽了风光。很多中国老百姓知道有杨勇这么一位上将军，就是从志愿军回国开始的。

1960年5月26日，杨勇陪同来华访问的二战英雄、英国陆军元帅蒙哥马利，到北京军区某部参观射击表演。当时蒙哥马利饶有兴致地拿过一支中国产56式半自动步枪，一枪中靶。随后，他将半自动步枪递给了陪同参观的杨勇。蒙哥马利在西方军界是以争强好胜、不好打交道而著称，此番的这一举动，是不是也有点挑战的意识呢？但见好个杨勇，从容举枪，连续射击，弹无虚发，9发子弹全部中靶。倔脾气的蒙帅当时并没有说什么，但赞叹之心可以想见。他这次来华访问，与毛泽东会谈时曾预言：要保持世界和平，就要承认两个德国、两个朝鲜和一个中国。而他离开北京回国途经香港时，在记者招待会上又做了一个预言：“在这里，我要告诫我的同行，这要成为军事家的一条禁忌，不要和中国军队在地面上交手。”能让蒙帅说出这番话来，上将杨勇，露了脸了！

出于众所周知的原因，杨勇在60年代中期开始的动荡岁月中被莫须有打倒，历经磨难，但志向不改，忠贞不二。他侥幸不死，又于1972年重新获得起用。此后杨勇历任沈阳军区副司令员和新疆军区司令员兼自治区革委会副主任、自治区党委第二书记等职。1977年9月，杨勇调任解放军副总参谋长、总参谋部党委第三书记、中央军委委员和列席常务委员。他重新回到了已阔别10年的总参谋部，协助第三次复出的老政委、中共中央副主席、中央军委副主席、解放军总参谋长邓小平主持总参日常工作。当年10月，中央军委战略委员会成立，由中央军委副主席徐向前任主任，杨勇任第二主任。军委战略委员会的主要职责是明确国家战略方针和战区作战任务，要进行大量的调研工作，需要总参予以大力协助。主持总参日常工作的杨勇兼任战略委员会第二主任，主要用意便在于此。此后杨勇协助徐帅重新审核制定了作战方针和作战部署，经报请中共中央和中央军委批准，下发到各军区去制定新的军区作战预案，最后圆满完成了战略委员会的使命。

鉴于越南当局推行反华排华政策和对中国进行军事挑衅，1978年12月，中共中央和中央军委决策发起中越边境自卫还击作战，准备对越南实施有限时间、有限规模的军事惩罚，以打击其猖狂反华和在东南亚进行侵略扩张的气焰。杨勇作为主持总参日常工作的第一副总参谋长，参与了中央军委决策越作战的主要过程，并负责具体落实和贯彻中央军委意图，指挥与协调各军区动员组织，制订、审批对越作战方案，策划及实施战略展开行动等一系列重要事务。

1979年1月，杨勇与副总参谋长何正文、总后勤部副部长张贤约一同去了西线云南战区，在昆明军区司令员杨得志等人陪同下，到中越边境的河口、马关等处实地勘察了边境形势。期间他们还去了西线作战主力陆军第13军前指临时驻地南溪检查战备工作，并

听取了第 13 军第一副军长兼参谋长刘桐树的作战方案汇报。返回北京后，根据中央军委的指示精神，杨勇主持对广州、昆明军区上报的作战方案进行审定，并反复与各位军委副主席、军委常委进行了沟通斟酌。

东线广州军区最初上报的作战方案不符合中央军委意图，杨勇和副总参谋长王尚荣、总政治部主任韦国清根据军委指示，向广州军区领导详细通报了军委的战略意图和作战设想，并传达了军委首长对广州军区提出的要求：要把确定的两处敌人（即高平和同登）彻底歼灭。不管付出多大的代价和牺牲，也要完成这次作战任务，首战必胜，全歼敌人。时间上要速战速回，战前准备可以长一点，可以延长到 2 月 15 日前准备就绪。争取多搞一些战前训练，准备充分一些。部队一定轻装，可少带武器，多带弹药，压缩干粮带 3 天就够了，不一定带生食。

经过军委、总参和各军区的通力合作，最终通过了修改后的东西线作战方案。不过从客观角度而论，中央军委的作战设想还是基于政治上的考虑，也有历史经验的因素，是胃口很大的打法，仍带有解放战争时期的思维方式。主旨在于速战速决，快打快歼，防止北方苏军有时间采取武力援越行动。其短板之处在于，越南北部这样的亚热带山岳丛林地区，异国作战特殊的敌情民情，恰恰很难进行长途机动，不容易打成大规模歼灭战，还会遭遇各种意想不到的复杂情况，作战时间上很难把握。后来的实战进程充分证明了这一点，速战速决、贪多求大的主要企图没能实现。对后勤的轻视还影响了作战任务的达成，让不少部队饿了肚子。尽管杨勇在对越自卫还击作战的决策实施过程中做出了很大贡献，但他同样脱离不了历史的局限，这点也没必要为尊者讳。



在撤军过程中，东线陆军第 50 军 150 师 448 团出了问题，因一系列环节失误致遭敌人伏击，损失 7 个连队 500 多人。中央军委对这件事非常重视，杨勇也领导总参组织调查组下去，对 448 团失利事件进行了长时间、高规格的调研和查处。期间杨勇还亲临陆军第 50 军进行检查，客观总结失利的教训，并主持处分了几名负主要责任的军领导。

1979 年 5 月 28 日，北京 1 万 8 千军民在首都体育馆隆重集会，热烈欢迎中越边境自卫还击作战英模报告团进京。中共中央、人大常委会、国务院、中央军委领导人徐向前、王震、韦国清、方毅、胡耀邦、姬鹏飞出席了大会。杨勇是大会主持人，亲历见证了自卫还击英模人物的风采，为人民军队和支前群众的优良作风代代相传而感到无比自豪。

66 岁的杨勇上将，就这样参与指挥了自己一生中的最后一战。

非常可惜的是，由于罹患肝癌，杨勇失去了续写晚年辉煌的历史机遇。1983 年 1 月 6 日凌晨 1 时 35 分，杨勇在北京解放军 301 总医院病逝，享年 70 岁。

1 月 15 日下午，杨勇的追悼会在人民大会堂举行。中央对杨勇的一生予以了高度评价，悼词中是这样说的：“杨勇半个多世纪以来，驰骋沙场，身经百战，出生入死，战功显赫。他努力学习和运用毛泽东军事思想，治军严谨，能攻善守，军政兼优，智勇双全。为中国人民革命的伟大事业，贡献了毕生精力！”

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Military History Revealed: Founding General Yang Yong and the Counterattack in Self-Defense Against Vietnam

From: Shen listen to the snow

2017-05-22 09:14:44

Speaking of the founding general Yang Yong, that is our army famous generals, with Yang Dezhi, Yang Chengwu and listed as "three Yang", with Zhou Enlai said "three Yang Kaitai". Yang Yong's life of war, loyalty for the country, has participated in and commanded three national foreign wars, worthy of foreign war heroes. Especially praiseworthy is that he was skillful in military technology, shooting like a god, in front of the stubborn British Field Marshal Montgomery to fight for the glory of Chinese soldiers.

Originally named Yang Shijun, he was born in 1913 in Qingjiang Village, Wenjia Town, Liuyang County, Hunan Province, and in 1930, at the age of 17, he joined the Red 5 Army under the leadership of Peng Dehuai and served in the army for half of his life. It was during this period that he changed his name to Yang Yong because he felt that the three words "Yang Shijun" were too elegant and could not show the man's martial spirit.

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After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, Yang Yong served as the deputy commander of the 686th regiment of the 343rd brigade of the 115th division of the Eighth Route Army, which was adapted from the main force of the Red Army. He participated in the famous Pingxingguan ambush in the first battle. Yang Yong and regiment commander Li Tianyou commanded 686 regiment configured in the middle of the division, attacking the Japanese Itagaki 5th division into the 10 miles of Qiaogou belonging to the automobile team, supply wagon team spearhead. In order to seize the high point of Laomiao, Yang Yong personally led the 686th Regiment 3 Battalion to Laomiao to charge, and the Japanese army has repeatedly scrambled. After the hard work of capturing the temple, Yang Yong led the 3rd Battalion to firmly defend it, and repeatedly fought with the counter-attacking enemy to start a white-knuckle battle. In the fierce battle, Yang Yong's left shoulder was shot, blood stained uniforms, he completely ignored, continue to command the troops and the Japanese army stirred together. In the left and right neighboring 685th regiment, 687th regiment of the side-by-side attack, and finally wiped out the Japanese in the ambush circle. This battle total annihilation of the Japanese army more than a thousand people (for the general military history of the figures used), destroyed more than 100 cars and large vehicles, captured some of the ammunition and supply wagons and materials, achieved since the outbreak of the war of resistance to the first great victory, greatly invigorated the national military and civilian confidence in the victory. According to the post-war statistics, the 686th Regiment and the 685th Regiment killed 253 Japanese soldiers in coordination, while the 686th Regiment suffered 286 casualties and the 685th Regiment suffered 223 casualties, totaling 509 casualties, which was more than double the annihilation figure. The strength of the Japanese army's combat power at the beginning of the war is thus evident. Yang Yong, together with his comrades, shared this glorious historical honor!

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In the war of liberation, Yang Yong became a famous general under the command of Liu Deng's army, long commanded the Jin-Hei-Lu-Yu field army, the 1st column of the Central Plains field army, the north and south of the war, east blocked and west killed, has participated in the Longhai Road, Dingtao, Juno, Jannan, Shixian, Jujinyu, Yu-Anhui border, north Henan, south-west of Luxi, advancing into the Dabie Mountains, GaoShanPu, BeiXiangDian, WanDong, ZhengZhou, HuaiHai, crossing the Yangtze River, the southwest of the campaign battles. He served as commander of the 7th column of the Jin-Hei-Lu-Yu Military Region, commander of the 1st column of the Jin-Hei-Lu-Yu Field Army, commander of the 1st column of the Central Plains Field Army, and commander of the 5th Corps of the Second Field Army. In the Liu Deng army in the spectrum of famous generals, the 4th column commander Chen Geng is basically considered a single household, can be ignored for the time being; the first courageous general when pushed the 6th column commander Wang Jinshan, good at fighting dangerous battles, bad battles, and often take the "burning pavement grass" (is a custom in Sichuan, after the death of a person to sleep on the pavement grass to hold to the field to put a fire to burn it off, here on behalf of the don't want to die) as a catchphrase, people called "burn pavement grass".) when the mantra, known as "Wang Zi crazy"; on the war and ruthless and tricky to count the 3rd column commander Chen Xilian, known as "Zhao Zilong in the army", Liu Deng war battle to take the 3 columns as the main force; and Yang Yong's characteristics are not as prominent as the previous ones, but belongs to the military and political all-talent, both wisdom and courage. The second field was organized into corps in 1949, Chen Xilian, Chen Geng and Yang Yong were appointed as the commanders of the 3rd, 4th and 5th corps. Wang Jinshan was appointed deputy commander of the 3rd Corps and commander and political commissar of the 12th Army, and he was very unconvinced. In the way of Chen Geng, Chen Xilian is their own in the Red Fourth Front Army period of old superiors, old comrades, Wang Jinshan is not good to fight, but on the Red First Front Army origin Yang Yong is not so polite, in front of the old political commissar Deng Xiaoping on the face of the proposed: "He, on what grounds?" Deng Xiaoping was not polite: "You're better than Yang Yong at fighting, but he's better than you at everything else, so you'll be the deputy commander." Well, Wang Jinshan had a bad break.

Yang Yong brought out of the Jin-Hei-Lu-Yu field army, the Central Plains Field Army, the 1st column of the offensive and defensive known, although not as famous as Wang Jinshan 6 columns, Chen Geng 4 columns, Chen Xilian 3 columns, but also fought some striking good war. Such as in

July 1947 to participate in the battle of southwestern Lu, captured Yuncheng, total annihilation of the Nationalist Army 55th division and two brigades of more than 11,000 people, captured the enemy deputy division commander Ming Liya, created a column alone attack and annihilation of two enemy brigades of the example of the head of Liu Deng by the order of the commendation. In the battle of Liuyingji in southwest Lu, Yang Yong commanded the 1st column to use the tactic of "surrounding three que one", and with the cooperation of the 6th column, totally annihilated the two divisions and two and a half brigades of the 70th and 32nd divisions of the Kuomintang Army with more than 18,000 people, capturing the lieutenant-general commander of the 70th division, Chen Yiding, and the deputy commander of the 70th division, Luo Zhedong, thus creating a classic example of the battle of movement on the plains. This created a classic example of plains movement warfare. After a thousand-mile leap into the Dabie Mountains, the Battle of Gaoshanpu was organized, and in the absence of a rear battle, the 1st column and the 6th column collaborated to wipe out the 82nd Brigade of the 40th and 52nd Divisions, with a total of 12,600 men, and downed a single enemy plane, achieving the first major victory after the advance into the Dabie Mountains. the 1st column was honored with a major merit award from the field army for its outstanding performance. After hearing the news, Mao Zedong called Liu Deng to congratulate him and commented, "The significance of the victory at Gaoshanpu lies not only in the elimination of more than 10,000 enemies, nor is it only because of the beautiful battle, but its full significance lies in the fact that our army has been able to carry out large regimental operations in the Dabie Mountains, and Liu Deng has already gained a foothold there."

When the whole army was reorganized in 1949, the 1st column of the high horse and big frame of the central field was reorganized into the 16th and 18th armies of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to continue the heroic journey. Yang Yong became the commander of the 5th Corps of the Second Field, led his troops across the Yangtze River, marched to the southwest, liberated Guizhou, and captured Song Xilian, the deputy chief of the Central China Military Governor's Office of the Kuomintang and the commander of the pacification of the Xiang-E border area, all the way to a breakthrough. in January 1950, Yang Yong also served as the commander of the Guizhou Military Region and the chairman of the provincial people's government. At the end of that year, Yang Yong was transferred to study at the Advanced Department of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) founded by Liu Bocheng. in April 1952, the Central Military Commission decided to set up the PLA's General Advanced Infantry School in Nanjing, with Chen

Geng as the president and Yang Yong as the vice president. At that time, Yang Yong had not yet graduated from the Military Academy, but he was still ordered to leave the academy to go to work. In October of that year, Yang Yong was transferred to be the principal of the Second Senior Infantry School.

After the Korean War entered the stage of fighting and talking, the Central Military Commission, in order to achieve the purpose of exercising the modern war capacity of the troops, organized the troops of each military region and a group of generals to take turns to fight in the DPRK. In April 1953, Yang Yong was appointed as the commander of the 20th Corps of the Volunteer Army, and went to the DPRK to fight with the new political commissar, Wang Ping. After their arrival, Yang Yong and Wang Ping organized their troops to take part in the summer counterattack and commanded the Battle of Kumseong, which dealt a heavy blow to the United Nations forces in front of them and strongly promoted the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. In particular, the Battle of Jincheng was like a crack, before and after the annihilation of more than 52,000 people, the Volunteer Army turned to positional warfare since the largest scale of an offensive victory, and left a "surprise attack on the White Tiger Regiment" of the historical legend. Yang Yong's outstanding performance attracted the attention of the U.S. and South Korean military circles, and he became an internationally recognized general.

After the armistice of the Korean War, Yang Yong was appointed Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Volunteer Army, in charge of combat readiness training and garrison discipline, and in April 1955, Yang Dezhi, the commander of the Volunteer Army, was appointed Commander of the Volunteer Army after he was transferred back to his country to be the commander of the Jinan Military Region. In September of that year, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) implemented the military rank system, Yang Yong was awarded the rank of general, and won the First Class Order of August 1, the First Class Order of Independence and Freedom and the First Class Order of Liberation. In October 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army (CPVA) was ordered to withdraw from North Korea and return to the motherland. Before their departure, Yang Yong and Wang Ping were awarded the Order of the National Flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the highest medal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and on October 28th, they returned to Beijing with the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and were greeted by Zhou Enlai and other leaders of the Party and the country at the station. It should be said that Peng Dehuai and Deng Hua were the

most conspicuous generals when the Volunteer Army entered the Korean Peninsula, while Yang Yong enjoyed the limelight when they returned to China. Many Chinese people know that there is such a general as Yang Yong from the return of the Volunteer Army to China.

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On May 26, 1960, Yang Yong accompanied the World War II hero, British Field Marshal Montgomery, who was visiting China, to a department of the Beijing Military Region to visit the shooting show. At that time, Montgomery took a Chinese-made Type 56 semi-automatic rifle with great interest and hit the target with one shot. Afterward, he handed the semi-automatic rifle to Yang Yong, who accompanied him. Montgomery in the Western military world is known as competitive, not good to deal with, this move, is not also a bit of a challenge to the sense of it? Yang Yong, however, raised his rifle calmly and fired continuously, hitting the target with all 9 rounds. The stubborn Meng Shuai did not say anything at that time, but the admiration can be imagined. During his visit to China and his talks with Mao Zedong, he predicted that in order to maintain world peace, it was necessary to recognize two Germanys, two Koreas and one China. And when he left Beijing to return home via Hong Kong, he made another prediction at a press conference, "Here I would like to caution my counterparts, and this is going to be a no-no for militarists, not to engage the Chinese army on the ground." To make the Monarch say this, Admiral Yang Yong, showed his face!

For reasons well known to all, Yang Yong was knocked down by Mokshu in the turbulent years beginning in the mid-1960s and went through trials and tribulations, but his ambition remained unchanged and his loyalty unchanged. He survived and was reappointed in 1972. Since then, Yang Yong served as deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region and commander of the Xinjiang Military Region and deputy director of the autonomous region's Revolutionary Committee, the second secretary of the autonomous region's Party Committee, etc. In September 1977, Yang Yong was transferred to the People's Liberation Army deputy chief of general staff, the third secretary of the Party Committee of the General Staff Department, a member of the Central Military Commission and the Standing Committee of the Central Military Commission. He returned to the General Staff Department, which he had been away from for 10 years, to assist Deng Xiaoping, a veteran political commissar who was making his third comeback, vice-chairman of the CPC Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, and chief of the General Staff of the PLA, in presiding over the day-to-day work of the General Staff. In October of that year, the

Strategic Committee of the Central Military Commission was established, with Xu Xiangqian, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission, as its director and Yang Yong as its second director. The main responsibility of the Strategic Committee of the Central Military Commission was to clarify the national strategic policy and the operational tasks of the war zones, and it had to carry out a lot of research work, which required great assistance from the General Staff. Yang Yong, who was in charge of the daily work of the General Staff, was also the second director of the Strategic Committee, which was the main purpose of the committee. After that, Yang Yong assisted Xu Shuai to re-examine and formulate the operational guidelines and deployment, and after submitting to the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission for approval, he sent them to each military region to formulate new operational plans for the military regions, and finally accomplished the mission of the Strategic Committee successfully.

In view of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-China policies and military provocations against China, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission made the decision to launch a self-defense operation on the Sino-Vietnamese border in December 1978, in preparation for the imposition of military punishment on Vietnam for a limited period of time and on a limited scale, in order to deal a blow to its rampant anti-China and aggressive expansion in Southeast Asia. Yang Yong, as the First Deputy Chief of General Staff presiding over the day-to-day work of the General Staff, participated in the main process of the Central Military Commission's decision to punish Vietnam and was responsible for implementing and carrying out the intentions of the Central Military Commission, directing and coordinating the mobilization and organization of the military regions, formulating and approving the combat plan against Vietnam, and planning and executing the strategic launching of the operation and a series of other important matters.

In January 1979, Yang Yong, together with Vice Chief of General Staff He Zhengwen and Vice Minister of General Logistics Department Zhang Xianyao, went to the Western Front Yunnan Theater, accompanied by Commander Yang Dezhi of Kunming Military Region and others, and went to Hekou and Ma Guan along the border between China and Vietnam to survey the border situation on the ground. During this period, they also went to Nanxi, the temporary residence of the front headquarters of the 13th Army, the main force of the western front operation, to check the combat readiness, and listened to the report on the combat program of Liu Tongshu, the first deputy commander and chief of staff of the 13th Army. After returning to Beijing, according to the instructions of the Central Military Commission, Yang Yong presided over the finalization of the

combat plan reported by the Guangzhou and Kunming military regions, and repeatedly communicated with the vice-chairmen of the Military Commission and the Standing Committee of the Military Commission.

The combat plan initially reported by the Guangzhou Military Region on the Eastern Front did not conform to the intentions of the Central Military Commission. Yang Yong, together with Wang Shangrong, Deputy Chief of General Staff, and Wei Guoqing, Director of the General Political Department, informed the leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region in detail of the strategic intentions and operational concepts of the Military Commission in accordance with the instructions of the Military Commission, and conveyed the request of the head of the Military Commission to the Guangzhou Military Region: the two enemies identified (i.e., GaoPing and TongDeng) were to be completely wiped out. Regardless of the cost and sacrifice, this combat mission must be accomplished, the first battle must be won, and the enemy must be completely annihilated. The time should be quick to fight and quick to return, and the pre-war preparations can be a little longer, and can be extended to be ready by February 15th. Strive for more pre-war training, more prepared. Troops must be lightly loaded, can bring fewer weapons, more ammunition, compressed dry rations with 3 days is enough, not necessarily with raw food.

With the full cooperation of the Military Commission, the General Staff and the military districts, the revised battle plan for the East-West Front was finally adopted. However, from an objective point of view, the Central Military Commission's operational concept was still based on political considerations and historical experience, and it was a very appetizing way of fighting, still with the mindset of the Liberation War period. The main idea was to make a quick decision, to fight and destroy quickly, and to prevent the Soviet army in the north from having time to take forceful action to aid Vietnam. Its short board is that, such as the subtropical mountains and jungles of North Vietnam, foreign combat special enemy conditions, it is difficult to long-distance maneuver, not easy to fight into a large-scale war of annihilation, but also encountered a variety of unexpected complexities, it is difficult to grasp the combat time. Subsequent actual combat process fully proved this point, the main attempt to speedy battle, greedy for more and bigger failed to realize. The slightest attention to logistics also affected the achievement of the combat mission, leaving many troops hungry. Although Yang Yong made a great contribution to the decision-making process in the implementation of self-defense against Vietnam, but he also can not be separated from the limitations of history, there is no need for this point for the honored one.

During the withdrawal process, the 448th Regiment of the 150th Division of the 50th Army on the Eastern Front had a problem and was ambushed by the enemy due to a series of mistakes, with a loss of more than 500 people from seven companies. The Central Military Commission attaches great importance to this matter, Yang Yong also led the General Staff to organize an investigation team to go down to the 448th regiment of the loss of events for a long time, high-profile research and investigation. During this period, Yang Yong also visited the 50th Army for inspection, objectively summarized the lessons of the loss, and presided over the punishment of several military leaders who were mainly responsible.

On May 28, 1979, Beijing's 18,000 soldiers and civilians gathered grandly in the capital's gymnasium to warmly welcome the Reporting Delegation of Heroic Models in Self-Defense Operations on the Sino-Vietnamese Border to Beijing. The leaders of the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, Mr. Xu Xiangqian, Mr. Wang Zhen, Mr. Wei Guoqing, Mr. Fang Yi, Mr. Hu Yaobang and Mr. Ji Pengfei, were present at the assembly. Yang Yong is the host of the General Assembly, personally witnessed the self-defense heroic figures, for the People's Army and support the fine style of the masses from generation to generation and feel immensely proud.

At the age of 66, General Yang Yong was thus involved in commanding the last battle of his life.

Unfortunately, due to liver cancer, Yang Yong lost the historical opportunity to continue his glory in his later years. 1:35 a.m. on January 6, 1983, Yang Yong passed away at the age of 70 at the PLA 301 General Hospital in Beijing.

On the afternoon of January 15, Yang Yong's memorial service was held in the Great Hall of the People. The central government highly evaluated Yang Yong's life, and the eulogy said: "Yang Yong has been riding the battlefield for more than half a century and has experienced hundreds of battles, and has made remarkable achievements in battle. He worked hard to learn and use Mao Zedong military thought, rigorous military governance, good defense, military and political excellence, wisdom and courage. For the great cause of the Chinese People's Revolution, he contributed his life's energy!"