

Liberation of Zhengzhou

Bo Liu

Zhengzhou Erqi Memorial Hall, Zhengzhou, China

Abstract: Zhengzhou is located in the core area of the Central Plains. It has always been a battleground for military strategists and an important transportation hub. The liberation of Zhengzhou was an important part of the liberation of Henan and had a very significant impact on the Central Plains war situation. For this reason, the Central Committee specially strengthened the leadership of the Shanxi Hebei Shandong Henan field army. At the same time, the underground parties such as Wang Keqiang and Zhou Zhou made very arduous efforts. Liu Bocheng, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi, Chen Geng, Chen Xilian, Qin Jiwei and others made arrangements at all levels for the liberation of Zhengzhou campaign and formed a complete operational plan. Zhengzhou liberation went through battles such as Xuegang, Sujiatun blocking battle, Laoyachen annihilation battle, and Mangshan encirclement and annihilation battle, and Zhengzhou was successfully liberated. The liberation of Zhengzhou is one of the preparatory battles for the Huaihai Campaign, which has unparalleled value and effect.

Keywords: Liberation; Zhengzhou

From April to June 1948, Luoyang and Kaifeng were liberated successively. In addition, the Sui (county) Qi (county) campaign, the Xiangfan campaign, the WAN (Nanyang) west campaign and the Queshan campaign achieved major victories in a row, completely breaking Chiang Kai Shek's so-called "new strategy", forcing him to consider one thing and lose the other, and had to turn to the key military defense. Since then, Zhengzhou has been in a helpless situation, and it is difficult to play its role as a transportation hub, resulting in the paralysis of Longhai and pinghan railways. The 40th army and the 12th appeasement headquarters of the Kuomintang garrison in Zhengzhou have become a turtle in a jar.

Zhengzhou has always been a battleground for military strategists, and its strategic position is extremely important. The Battle of Zhengzhou was an important battle that our army fought in the Central Plains during the War of Liberation.

I. MAJOR DECISIONS OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION

The liberation of Zhengzhou is an important part of the overall strategic deployment of the Huaihai Campaign, which directly has a significant impact on the trend of the liberation war in the Central Plains, and is the basic guarantee link for the victory of the decisive battle. In June, 1947, the main force of Liu Deng's army experienced all kinds of difficulties and leaped thousands of miles into the Dabie Mountains, opening the prelude to the strategic attack of the war of liberation. Then the Chen Geng and Xie Fuzhi corps of the Shanxi Hebei Shandong Henan military region advanced into western Henan. The Chen Shiqu and Tang Liang corps of the East China field army moved south to Henan, Anhui and the Soviet Union. The three field groups crossed Henan and Anhui provinces, forming

a pin shape, opening up a wide battlefield south of the Yellow River, north of the Yangtze River, starting from Jinpu road in the East and undulating Niushan in the west, creating a favorable situation for the subsequent strategic decisive battle.

In May 1948, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Central Military Commission made a major strategic decision to restore the Central Plains Military Region and expand the Central Plains Bureau, in order to strengthen the unified leadership of the Central Plains region. The Central Plains Bureau established the leadership positions of the first secretary, the second secretary and the third secretary, which were held by three comrades, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi and Deng Zihui respectively; the Central Plains Military Region established the positions of commander and deputy commander, with Comrade Liu Bocheng as the commander and deputy commander. The members are served by Comrade Li Xiannian and Comrade Chen Yi. The political commissar of the military region is held by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the deputy political commissar is held by Comrades Zhang Jichun and Deng Zihui, and the chief of staff of the military region is held by Comrade Li Da. The composition of the Central Plains Bureau and the Central Plains Military Region provided an organizational guarantee for the unified action of the two major field armies.

II. IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE BAOFENG MEETING

On June 14, in accordance with the orders of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, Comrades Chen Yi and Deng Zihui arrived at Zhao Guanying (the location of the Central Plains Bureau) and Zhang Zhuang Village (the location of the headquarters of the Central Plains military region), 20 miles northwest of Baofeng County, Henan Province, to hold the famous Baofeng meeting. Comrade Chen Yi conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Mao and commander in chief Zhu. Chairman Mao instructed, "the troops in the Central Plains should concentrate on mobilizing and destroying the enemy." Commander in chief Zhu instructed, "since ancient times, whoever has won the Central Plains has won the world. If he has won the northeast and North China, and then won the Central Plains, he will win the whole China. All commanders and fighters in the Central Plains should understand their glorious positions." The Baofeng meeting expanded and strengthened the unified leadership of the Central Plains military region, and armed the minds of all commanders and fighters of the field groups in the Central Plains region with the strategic decisions of the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and commander in chief Zhu. This has made the field armies, local corps and party and government organs in the central plains more unified and coordinated. The meeting decided and deployed the campaigns of Wanxi, Kaifeng, suiqi, Xiangfan, Luoyang, Queshan and Zhengzhou, and even looked forward to the Huaihai Campaign. After the meeting, the person in charge of the Central Plains

military region made a statement and pointed out: "after fighting the above-mentioned battles, the Central Plains key defense system in the Kuomintang reactionaries' comprehensive defense began to be destroyed by our army, and the Central Plains key defense was destroyed. The conclusion must be that the Kuomintang's comprehensive defense is facing collapse."

Our army in the Central Plains actively implemented the spirit of the Baofeng Conference and achieved the expected victories in the above-mentioned battles. The entire military struggle situation, according to our expectations, is developing step by step in a direction that is beneficial to us.

III. UNDERGROUND PARTY SEND CITY DEFENSE MAP TWICE

In the spring of 1948, the Kuomintang troops stationed in Zhengzhou wantonly captured the surrounding people to strengthen the fortification construction activities, in order to resist the attack of our army. The distribution of relevant fortifications was drawn into a city defense map of Zhengzhou in triplicate, which were kept by the engineering corps stationed in Zhengzhou, Zhengzhou police headquarters and Zhengzhou command post. At that time, Comrade Wang Keqiang, who entered the Zhengzhou police headquarters as a combat staff, just accepted the task of keeping the urban defense map. After getting this important urban defense map, Comrade Wang Keqiang found the right opportunity to take it back to his residence and hand it over to Comrade Chen Cunli, an underground Party member, to seize the time to draw it as it is. Then hand the drawn drawing to the underground traffic attendant and send it to our army station quickly. However, when Comrade traffic warden came to the Weishi guerrilla area, he encountered Tu Wan who set up a card to search, and was forced to undergo a full body search. The city defense map hidden in the hosiery was found by the enemy. This shocked the enemy troops stationed in Zhengzhou, and immediately carried out strict tracking and search activities. Comrade Wang Keqiang was interrogated by the chief of staff of the headquarters, saying that there were only three custodians of the three urban defense maps, and it was absolutely necessary to thoroughly find out who leaked the map. Comrade Wang was calm and calm in the face of danger, indicating that this matter had nothing to do with it, but in his heart, he was ready to evacuate quickly and made up his mind to sacrifice in response to the chaos. Unfortunately, at this critical moment, the city defense plan custody staff stationed in the Zhengzhou corps of engineers escaped because of a huge gambling debt, but Comrade Wang Keqiang was unaware of the matter. Therefore, when facing another question from the chief of staff of the headquarters, he was full of tension and made various ideological preparations. But it was not until the chief of staff began to ask that he knew the whole story, that is, the Zhengzhou Kuomintang had determined that the urban defense map was spread by the engineering regiment, and the originator had absconded and was searching for it with all his strength. The enemy never thought that the reason why the staff officer escaped was gambling, and Comrade Wang Keqiang was relieved of suspicion and secured.

In the summer of 1948, my country's war of liberation began to win an overall victory, and the combat situation in the Central Plains became clearer and clearer. Zhengzhou, as a transportation fortress that must be fought by the military,

presented a more important strategic significance. Comrade Wang Keqiang received important instructions from his superiors, asking him to find out the deployment, construction of fortifications, and firepower allocation of the Zhengzhou Kuomintang army as soon as possible. Therefore, Comrade Wang looked for an opportunity to draw a city defense map, and together with the traffic comrades, he learned from the failure of sending the map last time. Safe delivery of pictures. However, after a city defense map leak incident, the enemy did more strict inspection and defense work. He sent heavy troops to guard the four exits of Zhengzhou City, east, west, north, south, and closely inspected people who passed by, as well as stubborn forces stationed outside the city. To this end, Comrade Wang Keqiang's lover, Comrade Xu Shuwen, sewed the city defense map into the sole of the shoe after a day and a night of work, and the traffic officer put it on his feet, successfully passed the layers of inspections and various passes, and made the city defense map safe. It was sent to the leaders of our army and provided great assistance to the overall victory of the Zhengzhou campaign. Comrade Wang Keqiang also timely transmitted the deployment of troops in various theater regiments in Xuzhou, Luoyang, Xinyang, and Xinxiang to the combat headquarters, so that the strategic deployment of liberation has real and reliable first-hand information and has been carried out more smoothly.

Zhou Zhou, an underground worker of our party, also entered the Zhengzhou branch of the Military News Agency during the same period, making full use of the convenience of his work to collect strategic intelligence for our army. Comrade Zhou keenly discovered that Zhengzhou City Defense had deployed several artillery pieces at that time. In order to find out the secrets, he found the opportunity to get acquainted with an artillery lieutenant platoon leader, and asked casually about the platoon in his daily chat. In the case of a strong man, he expressed that he was very curious about this person, thinking that it was impossible to directly convert the cannon positions that can be converted by the power of four people, and wanted to witness the performance of this strong man with his own eyes. Zhou Zhou finally successfully entered the artillery position, and made a careful and comprehensive observation of the artillery facilities and military construction. Zhou Zhou also carefully observed the construction of the ground, the gate and artillery facilities, and the range and distance while watching the performance, memorized it in his heart, recorded a complete description after returning, and reported it to the higher-level department in time.

In this way, after a month of close contact with the artillery platoon commander, Zhou Zhou not only got a clear picture of their artillery, but also had a clear understanding of the deployment of the Kuomintang artillery throughout Zhengzhou city. The details are as follows: the Artillery Force of an independent battalion is stationed in Zhengzhou city. This battalion is not organized as a company like the infantry. The soldiers of four platoons are directly under the leadership of the headquarters. Each platoon is equipped with a number of machine guns and rifles, as well as four Japanese Showa ten-year cannons. Each platoon is distributed in a position, corresponding to the urban area, the Yellow River Bridge, nanyangzhai station and the airport. Zhou Zhou timely transmitted these information to the leaders of our army.

In August, 1948, Comrade Zhou Zhou gave a work report at the Kaifeng Working Committee and accepted a new task: to

work with Comrade Qiu Shiheng to get the Zhengzhou urban defense map. After returning to Zhengzhou, the two of them acted separately. However, no matter through the military, politics, police, spies and other channels, it has not been successful. But the opportunity fell from the sky. Comrade qiushiheng made a friend when he went to the office of the High Commissioner to work together, and got a detailed drawing of Zhengzhou military urban defense from him, which was larger than two big newspapers. The two of them supplemented the contents of the map and clearly marked the details collected with their hearts on the map. The following important military positions are marked: the outline of Tucheng outside Zhengzhou and the positions of major outposts; Location of military facilities and military organs; Location of organs and units related to military operations. For example, police stations, courts, the office of the Commissioner, post offices, civil aviation bureaus, town offices, etc; The degree to which the urban defense department is equipped with troops; Senior Kuomintang officials are in the social activity area of Zhengzhou. Zhou Zhou sealed the map and took it to Kaifeng for secret handover with the liaison. After receiving this detailed and complete city defense map, the Military Region Chief repeatedly praised it for its excellent and accurate production and great value.

IV. DEPLOY THE CAMPAIGN TO LIBERATE ZHENGZHOU

With the passage of time, on October 19, the Central Plains Military Region, after careful strategic deployment, issued an order to the four columns of the Shanxi-Hebei-Luyu Military Region to immediately launch the general offensive of the Zhengzhou campaign. Comrade Chen Geng and Chen Xilian served as the commander-in-chief of this battle. In order to win the battle of Zhengzhou, they divided the forces of the four columns into two corps, the east and the west, to implement the synchronous assault strategic plan. The assault mission from the south of the city to the northeast; the Western Corps consists of four columns and nine columns, and is responsible for the assault mission from the southwest to the north; three backbone regiments of the Henan, Anhui and Soviet military regions are arranged east of Kaifeng to undertake the attack. Zhongmu City was tasked with intercepting deserters and blocking foreign aid; to the south of the Iron Bridge on the Yellow River, the Fourth Military Division of the Western Henan Military Region was commanded by the Jiulong Column, in order to cut off the support of the enemy in Xinxiang and block the northward escape of the defeated army in Zhengzhou; The 14th Column of the North China Field Army was arranged to undertake the task of coordinated combat, and to operate synchronously between Xinxiang and the Yellow River Iron Bridge. Comrades Chen Geng, Chen Xilian, Yang Yong, and Qin Jiwei strictly followed the instructions of their superiors and formulated specific combat plans in Yuxian County; one column was arranged in the east of Zhengzhou, three columns were arranged in the south of Zhengzhou, and nine columns were arranged in the northwest of Zhengzhou as the main force. The Army and the Fourth Column, as the second echelon force, attacked centrally around Zhengzhou, and were scheduled to capture Zhengzhou on the 22nd.

Under the leadership of commander qinjiwei, political commissar lichengfang, and chief of staff he Wenwen, the 9th column immediately made a detailed and thorough battle plan.

Commander Qin pointed out at the battle conference that the 40th army of Zhengzhou defending the enemy had been annihilated by our army several times, and its combat effectiveness was not strong, its quality was poor, its morale was not high, and other defending the enemy was not much better. The guiding ideology of our war is: "a dead cat should be a living tiger.". After our army completes the encirclement of the enemy in Zhengzhou, although the enemy may stick to it, it is more likely to escape, especially in case of fleeing to the north. If the enemy escapes, they will resolutely block and intercept the enemy, so as not to miss the net. He stressed that the Zhengzhou campaign is an important step to implement the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and the spirit of the Baofeng meeting. It is related to the overall strategic situation and cannot be taken lightly. Commander Qin pointed out: after two months of training in Yu County, our column has greatly improved the class consciousness of all commanders and fighters, the unity of the troops, higher morale, eager to fight, greatly improved the technical and tactical skills of the troops, and made significant progress in the art of cadre command and the coordinated operation of the troops. Under the command of the head of the Central Plains military region, we should fight this battle well. So it was decided that before dawn on the 22nd, the main force of the column would attack and occupy Xushui Town, Lanzhai and Dalizhai areas in the West and northwest of Zhengzhou; The Fifth Army division of Henan Anhui Soviet occupied Zhongmu city; Under the command of brigade commander and commander Zhang Xianyang and Deputy brigade commander Tang Wancheng of the 27th brigade, the 25th brigade, the main force of the Fourth Army division in western Henan, and the 79th regiment entered the frontline of Beishuanghe bridge, Xuegang, and Sujiatun in Zhengzhou at 24:00 p.m. on the 21st. With the main force of the division to the north and the 79th regiment to the south, they built defensive positions to block the escape of the Zheng enemy to the north and the aid of the Xinxiang enemy to the south.

V. BATTLE OF XUE GANG AND SUJIATUN

After the second battalion occupied Xuegang, it built a defensive position to the south. According to reports from the masses, enemy artillerymen fled northward via the Xuezheng Highway an hour ago. In view of this, they dispatched a series of rear-end chases without success. The head of the northern detachment judged that Zheng Di was bound to flee north after dawn. Therefore, I ordered the 79th regiment to complete the defensive positions and firepower allocation before 5:00, and make political mobilization and all preparations. At all costs, be sure to complete the blocking mission and ensure that the main force annihilates the enemy. The head of the 79th regiment, Ren Ying, and the political commissar, Tian Geng, made an on-the-spot investigation and formulated a plan for building a position according to the terrain. They arranged for the second battalion to be stationed in Xuegang on standby. All members of the army were enthusiastic and high-spirited, immediately constructed fortifications and completed all defense arrangements before 4 o'clock, and formulated various cases to defend against the enemy. A security team was dispatched to the north bank of the Jialu River to make contact with the enemy as soon as possible and find out the enemy's situation.

The enemy of Zhengzhou found that our first column and third column had gone deep into Jibo city in the northeast of

the city and Shilibao in the southeast of the city respectively. Terrified and afraid of being annihilated, they abandoned the city and fled at 5:00 on the 22nd. After an hour of escape, most of their troops were gathered in the old crow Chen Gui. The troops of the two battalions of its leading force were blocked by our army at 7 o'clock, and were desperately suppressed and unable to move forward. At 10 o'clock, an emergency order was issued to the 318 regiment of the Kuying town Garrison and the 115 regiment of the Mangshan garrison of the Kuomintang, ordering them to attack our Shuangheqiao and Dugang positions with all their strength, in a vain attempt to contain our troops; He also ordered the 268 and 106 divisions of the main force of the South Road strategic assistance to fiercely attack our Xuegang and Gucheng positions. However, the enemy in the north, South and West were blocked by Dugang and Xuegang, and were repulsed by me. In order to escape to the north, she Hui, the chief of staff of the enemy's 99 army, put all his eggs in one basket and tried to create an escape opportunity by supervising the battle on the front line. In the fierce war in Xuegang position, the soldiers of the second battalion of the 79th regiment of our army fought bravely and bravely without fear of sacrifice. Comrade Sun Jiagui, deputy head of the regiment, was shot in the head, which further stimulated the tenacious fighting spirit of the soldiers to protect the position and kill the enemy. The enemy arranged the troops of two regiments to form a frontal assault on our army. Our army was in full readiness. When the enemy reached the forward position 100 meters away from our position, he concentrated his firepower and opened fire with all his strength, hitting the enemy's attack hard, and the enemy was forced to retreat again.

At 14:00, the enemy troops gathered in Laoyachen saw that the main force of our Jiu Zongnan Detachment was gradually approaching Zhengzhou City, making a situation of trapping beasts and fighting. At 15:00, three regiments were arranged to counterattack me and us madly along both sides of the railway road. Xuegang and Sujiatun positions; the enemy's Mangshan forces echoed it, and they attacked wildly to the south to form a pincer attack on our Xuegang position. The war started 1,500 meters north of the village. Our army is facing the enemy on both sides, and the battle situation is very critical. Comrade Qin Jiwei, commander of the column, made a phone call to learn about the situation on the spot. Whether this position can be maintained is related to the success or failure of the entire battle. He asked our regiment to never let go of an enemy and ensure a complete victory in the battle. We carried out the mobilization of the trenches separately, and demanded that all cadres and party members stay in their positions, fight hand to hand after the bullets were fired, and resolutely block the enemy back. The head of the regiment and the political commissar fought side by side with the front-line soldiers, and delivered heavy firepower weapons such as heavy machine guns and mortars to the Xue Gang position. The soldiers of the second battalion slammed the grenade to hit the enemy, and started a hand-to-hand battle with the enemy. The headquarters sent instructor Guo Chunfu to lead the second battalion and five companies to ambush on the west side of the railway, ambush the enemy from the side and back, and win a great victory. One battalion of the enemy army was wiped out, more than 50 people were captured, more than 300 people were killed and wounded, and the entire line fled. Our army seized 7 light and heavy machine guns and more than ten boxes of bullets, defended the Xuegang needle ground, and repelled the

main enemy force.

The 5th company is a company with strong combat effectiveness and is good at fighting tough battles. Cadres and soldiers have long been ready to try. As soon as receiving the order to attack, the whole company rushed to the enemy line with light clothes. Li wanxuan, the company commander, took the lead with a machine gun and led the whole company to fight and rush. All at once, the enemy was dazed and the formation was in chaos. In more than 20 minutes, the enemy's advance battalion was wiped out, and a beautiful battle was fought, which played an important role in consolidating the Xuegang position.

VI. OLD CROW ARRAY DESTRUCTION

The enemy's fierce attack on our Sujiatun and Xuegang positions was fruitless, but paid a heavy price. It was repulsed three times in a row, and fell into a desperate situation with no way forward and no way back. Hedgehogs gather in the command office and logistics office of Lao Yachen and the enemy of Gucheng, and other core forces of the army run around like headless flies. The high-level command failed and the soldiers were tired of running for their lives. Comrade Qin Jiwei, the commander of the column, visited the command post of the 26th brigade in person and made a strategic adjustment to the fierce offensive being carried out by our northern detachment. It was changed to the pursuit and annihilation of the enemy who fled from the south to the north. It was planned to carry out a comprehensive encirclement and suppression of the enemy in the field on both sides of Xuegang, Sujiatun, Gucheng, Laoyachen and Jialu river. The specific strategic arrangements are as follows: the first battalion of the 78th regiment and the 77th regiment of the 26th brigade intercepted the fleeing enemy troops from bubao village through the area east of Shifo zhihuamiao, and supported the needle ground of the northern detachment. The forces of the two battalions of the 78th regiment and all the forces of the 76th regiment attacked Laoyachen and Gucheng from Wulongkou, Xinglong, Wangzhai, Ranzhuang and 12litun; The main force of the 27th brigade supported the siege of the 26th brigade through Mengzhai, xiaoduzhuang and Xiaopu. At 1500 hours, the main forces of our army launched the siege offensive from various strategic deployment points, taking the artillery offensive as the first. At the same time, the 79th regiment of our army, which was fighting fiercely in Sujiatun and Xuegang positions, decisively withdrew its troops and fought a coordinated war with the main force, launching a strong frontal attack. The soldiers of our army charged bravely and recklessly. The enemy was surrounded and divided layer by layer. Unable to withstand the fierce offensive of our army, they collapsed and fled in all directions. They surrendered one after another in half an hour. Our army won the victory of completely annihilating the enemies of Lao Yachen and Gucheng.

VII. MANGSHAN ENCIRCLEMENT AND ANNIHILATION BATTLE

After Laoya Chen's enemy was completely wiped out by me, the enemy from Yingzhen and Mangshan was hit hard by our northern detachment, and they turned north and fled back to Mangshan, trying to resist stubbornly. Under the guidance of Brigade Commander Cui Jiangong, the main force of our North Detachment Division pursued the victory and went straight to the Yellow River Iron Bridge. Because it was late, and the terrain of the Mang Mountains was dangerous, the

fortifications were strong, and there were many bunkers, so the enemy was surrounded on the top of Mang Mountain. At 5 o'clock on the 23rd, with the cooperation of the North Detachment, they attacked from the east, south, and west, and the fierce enemy annihilated all the enemies at Mangshan. The next morning, the 14th Column of our North China Field Army annihilated the enemy troops guarding the bridgehead of the Yellow River in one fell swoop, captured the Yellow River Iron Bridge, and joined forces with the 1st Brigade of the 27th Brigade.

Our 9th column completely annihilated the headquarters of the 12th appeasement department, the military headquarters of the 40th army, the remaining offices of the 99th army and all 268 divisions and 106 divisions of the Kuomintang defending the enemy in Zhengzhou, Zhengzhou police headquarters, regimental command, 318 regiment, the 9th engineering regiment, and the security corps of Sishui, Xingyang, Xinzheng, and Zheng county, annihilating more than 11000 enemies in total and killing more than 1600 Kuomintang officers and soldiers, including Yin Jiying, the chief of staff of the 40th army major general, Zhao Tianxing, the commander of the 106th division, and others; More than 9500 enemy troops were captured, including senior enemy personnel at the level of major general: Yu Huiting, chief of staff of the 99 army; Wang Delin, director of political work; Xia Ziyang, director; Chen shouzun, chief of staff of the sub supervision of the military station; Li Fuwu, senior staff officer. A large number of military supplies were seized, including 82 artillery, 3800 long and short guns, 350 light and heavy machine guns, 30 cars and 1 tank. Our 79th regiment killed and wounded more than 500 enemies and captured more than 2000 people below the enemy's yuhuiting, which was rewarded by the superior order.

The liberation of Zhengzhou effectively connected and integrated the Central Plains and North China Liberated Areas, which greatly dampened the morale of the Kuomintang army, and made it lose the capital to occupy a strategically important town and resist stubbornly. Since then, our army has gained control over the Longhai and Pinghan railways, liberating the vast areas starting from Shangqiu in the east, Xinyang in the south, and Tongguan in the west, providing a solid guarantee of transportation and strong support for the Huaihai Campaign, and promoting the The war situation in the Central Plains has undergone earth-shaking changes.

The liberation of Zhengzhou not only annihilated the enemy's living forces, but also completely captured and protected the Yellow River Bridge (the Yellow River Iron Bridge was the largest railway bridge in Asia at that time, the only iron bridge connecting the Pinghan Railway on the Yellow River, and was built in Belgium in the Qing Dynasty). The capture of the Yellow River Iron Bridge and the decisive battle in the Huaihai Sea, our army transported a large amount of materials to the south to support the front line, which has an unparalleled role and value.

The Communist Party of China has been established for one hundred years. We must not forget the importance of

seizing the strategic position of the Central Plains. We must not forget the revolutionary martyrs who fought bravely and died in blood, and we must not forget the glorious dedication of their heads and blood for the liberation of the Central Plains. The victory of the revolution is not easy to come by, let us always cherish the memory of the martyrs.

The liberation of Zhengzhou was a great victory of Mao Zedong Thought. For nearly half a century, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of "Three Represents", the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism in China in the New Era, Zhengzhou has been striving to practice the core socialist values and create the "Chinese Dream" for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. , the appearance of the city has undergone tremendous changes, let us inherit the revolutionary tradition and strive for the prosperity of the construction of Zhengzhou metropolitan area!

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