

江
River

自古雄才多磨难，从来纨绔少伟男

Heroes are formed by struggle. It's very rare for the spoiled to grow into great men.

上将军 The General

上善若水，水善利万物而不争，处众人之所恶，故几于道。
居善地，心善渊，与善仁，言善信，正善治，事善能，动善时。
夫唯不争，故无尤。^①

The highest excellence is like that of water. The excellence of water appears in its benefiting all things, and in its occupying, without striving to the contrary, the low place which all men dislike. Hence it follows the laws of nature.

The excellence of a residence is in the suitability of the place; that of the mind is in abysmal stillness; that of associations is in their being with the virtuous; that of government is in its securing good order; that of the conduct of affairs is in its ability; and that of the initiation of any movement is in its timeliness.

And when one with the highest excellence does not wrangle about his low position, no one finds fault with him.

--Lao Tzu

道德高尚的人像水一样，施利于万物却不与万物相争，安居于众人所讨厌的低洼之地，所以说它的行为接近道的原则。

上善之人像水那样：安居卑下之位，思想深邃难识，交往仁慈友善，言语真实无欺，为政清静安定，做事无所不能，行事择时而动。正因为他与人无争，所以没有灾祸。

^①出自老子《道德经》第八章



张震，1914年生，湖南省平江县人。一九二六年任本地劳动童子团副团长。一九三零年加入中国共产主义青年团，同年转入中国共产党并参加中国工农红军。土地革命战争时期，任红五军团第二纵队特务大队宣传员，长征中任红一军团第四师第十团参谋长。抗日战争时期，任八路军驻山西办事处参谋、科长，新四军第四师第十旅旅长兼淮北路西军分区司令员。解放战争时期，任第四纵队参谋长，新四军第四师参谋长，委兼政治委员，华东野战军第二纵队副司令员、一兵团参谋长，第三野战军作战部部长，第二十四军代军长兼政治委员，中国人民解放军副总参谋长，武汉军区副司令员，葛州坝水利工程指挥部政委，总后勤部部长，荣授中将军衔。荣获二级“八一勋章”、一级“独立自由勋章”、一级“解放勋章”。一九五五年被授予上将军衔。是第五届全国人民代表大会代表，中国共产党第十届全国政协委员、第十二届中央委员。一九八五年在中国共产党全国代表会议上被增选为中央顾问委员会委员，一九九二年任中央军委副主席。其子张海阳于2009年7月20日晋升为上将。

红军时期

张震原名张见生，又名张中天。先祖于清咸丰年间从梅县桃源堡移居湖南平江县，1914年10月5日诞生于平江县长寿镇黄墩一手工业家庭，赋性颖慧。1927年夏，高小毕业后，到一家店铺当学徒。这时，蒋介石叛变革命，湖南发生“马日事变”，国民党反动派疯狂屠杀共产党人和革命群众。张震参加了平江县劳动童子团，并任副团长，拿起梭标、鸟枪跟“清乡”军作垂死战斗。1928年3月，参加了著名的平江20万工农攻打县城之役。1930年加入中国共产党并参加中国工农红军，在彭德怀的红五军团第二纵队特务大队任宣传员，后任红三军团第一师第一团四连政治委员，长征前夕任红三军团第四师十团营长。历任红军宣传员、连政委、营长、团参谋长。曾参加一、二次和中央苏区第一、二、三、四、五次反“围剿”作战及两万五千里长征。到达陕北后，任红一军团第四师第十二团参谋长，参加吴起镇、直罗镇、山城堡与东征、西征等战役。

抗日时期

抗日战争时期任八路军驻晋办事处参谋、科长，新四军游击支队参谋长、新四军第六支队参谋长、八路军第四纵队参谋长，新四军第四师参谋长兼淮北路西军分区参谋长，参与开辟豫皖苏边抗日根据地，协助彭雪枫率部挫败日伪军一九四二年冬季“扫荡”，并参与指挥山子头战役。后兼新四军第四师第十旅旅长兼淮北路西军分区司令员，率部参加华中抗日根据地一九四五年攻势作战。曾兼抗日军政大学分校副校长。

解放上海

1949年4月27日夜，粟裕、张震率三野指挥机关由泰州白马庙经江阴进驻常州（当时称武进）。

次日，毛泽东以中央军委名义明确电告粟、张：为使汤恩伯在上海稳住一个时期，暂不去占苏州、昆山、吴江、嘉兴诸点，以利我们有准备地夺取上海。让上述各点由汤恩伯守起来，使他在上海尚不感觉到直接的威胁。

延缓占领上海和立即占领上海，毛泽东与中央军委始终准备了两方面计划。目的只有一个：接管上海这座国际大都市，要比接管北平、天津、南京搞得更好，尽量减轻上海人民的痛苦。

5月5日晚上，中共电台广播：由于尚未训练出接管人员，对上海的解放须再推迟两个半月，请上海人民原谅……

这是给汤恩伯吃一颗定心丸，请他“稍安毋躁”。而老奸巨滑的蒋介石却警觉到这是“迷魂汤”，是大战即将爆发的信号。两天后，他乘江静号逃离上海。

自郎溪、广德追歼战结束后，粟裕一直在考虑如何打上海。他以一位卓越的军事家的眼光判明，攻打上海可有三套方案：一、长围久困，迫敌投降或使敌逃跑；二、避强攻弱，选择敌人守御较薄弱的苏州河以南实施突击；三、把攻击重点放在吴淞，两翼迂回，钳击吴淞口，封锁敌军海上退路，诱歼其主力于市郊。粟、张将三套作战方案都上报给中央军委，同时提出，他们倾向的是第三套方案，即既要夺取城市，又不能把城市打烂，要争取把上海基本上完整地接管过来。

5月8日，毛泽东收到粟、张的请示电。当晚8时，毛泽东即以中央军委名义复电，同意三野对上海战役的军事部署，并提出攻占吴淞、嘉兴等地的同时，要派足够兵力占领川沙、南汇、奉贤，将敌一切退路封闭是很必要的。

次日午后，粟、张收到中央军委复电，即由张震分别转告了第9、10两兵团领导同志。5月10日清晨，张震草拟了《淞沪战役作战命令》，由粟裕审定后于11日正式下达各部。

一场历时16天的悲壮激烈的上海攻坚战的序幕已悄悄揭开……

任中央军委副主席

1992年10月20日，北京人民大会堂。88岁高龄的邓小平红光满面，神采奕奕，接见中国共产党第十四次全国代表大会代表。当他走到张震面前时，突然停住脚步，紧紧拉着张震的手，亲切询问张震的年龄和身体状况。张震激动地回答说今年已经78岁了。邓小平欣慰地说：“你比我小10岁，还可以干一届。”并嘱咐张震一定要协助江泽民同志，用3年左右的时间，把我军各级领导班子调整好、建设好，保证各级领导权要掌握在忠于党的路线的同志手中。

张震知道军委副主席的工作过去多是老师们担当的，他们在全党全军德高望重。现在，党把自己放到这个岗位上，自感差距甚远，如履薄冰。在此之前，他早有退休的思想准备。在当年4月召开的中央军委扩大会议上，张震（时任国防大学校长兼政委）即表示：这是他最后一次参加军委的会议了，并就平时想到的有关军队建设的战略指导、体制编制、教育训练等方面的问题，讲了自己的想法。随后，他又向军委领导同志写了书面报告，建议派一个合适的同志来接替他的工作。

然而，就在张震准备离休的时候，9月中旬的一天，一位领导同志找到张震，传达中央领导同志的意见，告诉他，中央根据邓小平同志的建议，考虑在党的十四大时，要他参加军委领导工作。听后，张震心中一怔，感到太突然了，没有一点思想准备。这天晚上，张震整晚没睡好觉。他深知这副担子的份量。衡量自己，文化水平比较低，高科技知识贫乏，也缺乏指挥现代战争的经验，特别是年龄大了，在全军在职干部中是数一数二的，恐怕难当此重任。但同时，他又想到党和国家正处于深化改革、扩大开放的关键时刻，能否保持军队的稳定至关重要，这是党和国家进一步改革与发展的重要基础。既然是邓小平同志的建议，是中央作出的决定，作为一名老党员、老战士，在党和国家需要自己的时候，应当无条件地服从组织安排。于是他给自己规定了9个字：“干实事，少出面，不越权。”努力工作，谨慎从事，不辱使命，不负众望。老骥伏枥，鞠躬尽瘁，努力再为军队建设作出一份贡献。

"Staying with an emperor is like staying with a tiger." This is an old Chinese saying. Even though the People's Republic of China was founded by communists, in the 1960s those communist generals and party leaders were purged by Mao Zedong. However, every rule has its exception: here is one.

General Zhang Zhen was born in Pingjiang in 1914. He is 96 years old and retired in 2005. Most of the time he lives in Beijing, but he visits Pingjing sometimes. He was the Vice Chairman of the Military Commission of China who became a five-star general in the Army in 1988. On 20th July, 2009, his third son, Zhang Haiyang, also became a five-star general.

Zhang, whose father was a coppersmith, came from a poor family. In 1926, the 12-year-old Zhang left school to join the Communist Youth Party in Pingjiang and became the Vice Captain. He joined the Red Army and fought against the Kuomintang Government during the Pingjiang Uprising in 1928. Later, he worked for General Peng as a publicity agent. After the Long March when the red army arrived in Yan'an in 1935, Zhang was the chief of staff.

On 27th April, 1949, Mao Zedong charged the communist army with the containment of the Kuomintang forces in Shanghai. Chiang Kai-Shek escaped from Shanghai but asked his military officer to hold the lost ground. Zhang and another general figured out three preliminary plans to capture Shanghai, and reported to Mao. Mao agreed with Zhang and the battle lasted for 16 days before Shanghai was captured.

After 1949, Zhang worked in the army as a director of a military academy. He stayed away from power, which is why he survived from Cultural Revolution. On 20th October, 1992, a big meeting was held in Beijing and Deng Xiao Ping presided over the meeting. When he walked by Zhang, he stopped and asked about Zhang's health. Zhang said he was already 78 years old, and it was time for him to retire. Deng smiled and said, "You're ten years younger than me, so you can still work for at least another ten years." At the meeting, Deng appointed him as the Vice Chairman of the Military Commission.

Later, he worked for Jiang Zemin for ten years. He wrote down a note on his office table which says, "Do practical work. No empty talk. Never step out of your range of power and cover your backside."

云中之龙 The dragon flying in the sky

天行健，君子以自强不息。①

As the sun maintains its strength through motion, a man should constantly strive for self-perfection.

①出自《易经》乾卦之象辞：天道运行刚劲雄健，君子应自觉奋发向上，永不松懈，即使颠沛流离，也不屈不挠。发奋图强，永不停息。

在第九届深圳市十大杰出青年颁奖现场，有一位获奖者格外引人注目，他就是残疾人毛卫平。作为一名肢残人，他身残志坚，凭着乐观向上的生活态度和勤劳智慧在深圳闯出了一片天。

先烈之后

在湖南，汨罗江滋润着以出将军著称的平江。离县城三、四里的江畔，有一棵硕大的百年大樟，远近闻名。毛卫平就生长在这个美丽的金窝村。毛卫平的祖父毛简青，是中国共产党的老一辈无产阶级革命家，作为革命先烈后代，毛卫平从小就有“将军梦”。但是命运却是无情的，1984年，20岁的他在一次工伤事故中，被和面机把右手绞得只剩下了大拇指和半截手掌，一下子成了残疾人。

生性乐观的他，并没有向命运屈服。在亲人的鼓励下，他战胜了自卑、自弃。出院不久，他的左手就能像右手一样自如地写字了，并打得一手好算盘。毛卫平说：“残疾人虽然身体残疾了，但最重要的是心灵不能残疾，要抱有和正常人一样的心态。”因此，凡是正常人能做的事，毛卫平都尝试着做。比如说不能用双手搓洗衣服，他就把要洗的衣服铺在水泥地上，用刷子刷，洗得更加干净。作为厂里的团支部书记，他还成功地组织和策划了一次次青年人的大型文艺活动。

白手起家创建事业

1992年夏天，不甘于“一杯清茶、一张报纸”的悠闲国企生活的毛卫平只身来到深圳，开始他的创业。毛卫平至今还记得刚到深圳时的情形。当时的深圳还在全面建设当中，夜里，建筑工地上的工人依然热火朝天地在加班。毛卫平看到这番景象，由衷地感到，这是个充满活力的城市，这正是我要扎根的地方。

一次机缘巧合，让毛卫平找到了自己事业发展的方向：石膏天花板的生产。那是他刚到深圳没几天，正巧碰到一位平江老乡从老家运来三车石膏板销不出去。毛卫平自告奋勇代理销售，结果成功地推销了出去，他也从中对深圳石膏天花板市场有了充分地了解。

第二年，他带着家里筹措来的9000元钱，带着十多个技术工人直奔深圳，开始了创业。创业初期的艰难，

是一般人难以想象的。为了加班加点地赶货，毛卫平的手被石膏粉腐蚀地脱了一层又一层的皮；为了把生产出来的天花板推销出去，他每天清晨4点钟就起床，从宝安关外骑自行车到市区里，一天就吃两个馒头和一碗稀饭。妻子来探亲，看见这番情景，心疼不已，劝他回老家。可他却说：“我是个不安分的人，不闯出我的事业，我绝不回去。”

凭着勤奋和诚信，毛卫平建起了自己的工厂。在激烈的市场竞争中，他依靠科研实现不断跨越，聘请华南理工大学退休教授研制出了能与进口天花板媲美的自己的品牌，彻底解决了天花板长期以来存在的变形、发霉、变黄等难题。如今，毛卫平的“云中龙”天花板不仅远销外地，而且用在了深圳一些标志性建筑，如高交会展馆、市民中心的建造中。

乐于助人回报社会

“命运对于人是公平的，尽管生活给予我磨难，从某种意义上来说，磨难也是一种财富——我失去了不该失去的，但我也得到了一般人难以得到的。”毛卫平说他能今天的成就，是家乡的山山水水养育了自己，是革命前辈的精神激励了自己。

富裕起来的毛卫平没有忘记回报社会，1998年长江水灾，他汇钱给受灾地区；家乡建桥修路，重修学校，他慷慨解囊；他还直接资助了八九个贫困家庭的小孩上学。



When you look up and see the ceiling in your apartment in Shenzhen, or in your house in Europe or in the United States, the plasterboard might be made in this guy's factories. His name is Mao Weiping and he is one of Shenzhen's top ten businessmen. But you may not realize that he is disabled.

Mao was born in Pingjiang in 1964, and his grandfather was one of the communist leaders who was sold out by a traitor and killed by the Kuomintang government. In 1984, Mao worked in a factory making dried noodles. His right hand was hurt by the revolving dough-kneading machine and his four fingers and half of his palm were cut off, leaving behind only his thumb.

It was really a hard time for him when he first tried to work with his left hand. He wrote and washed his clothes with his left hand and optimism helped him get over the hard days. He worked at the county government for several years, but he did not like that way of life. In 1992, Mao went to Shenzhen and met one of his friends who was a sales manager of plasterboards. Mao helped to sell those plasterboards and learned a lot of new technology of making plasterboards.

The next year, Mao started his own business on a shoestring and built it up. He brought 9000 RMB and ten employees from Pingjiang. He rented a factory building in Bao'an District, but his sales center was in Futian, so he got up very early in the morning and rode his bike almost three hours each direction. He worked alongside his employees so hard that his hand peeled off from too much exposure to the plaster. When his wife saw it, she cried, "Let's go home." But Mao worked even harder. He employed a retired professor and they worked together to develop a new model of plasterboard.

Mao is an honest man and his business is developing. His plasterboards are sold in Europe and the United States. Many buildings such as the High-Tech Fair Exhibition Center and the Citizens' Center of Shenzhen use those plasterboards. The name of his company is "Yun Zhong Long" which means "the dragon flying in the sky." Mao also gave money to support the educational system in his hometown, and administered relief to people who were suffering from the floods of 1998.

"Tribulation is the wealth of life, it took some things away from me, but I asked and it gave me more back," said Mao Weiping, when he was named as one of Shenzhen's top ten businessmen.