

國家圖書館



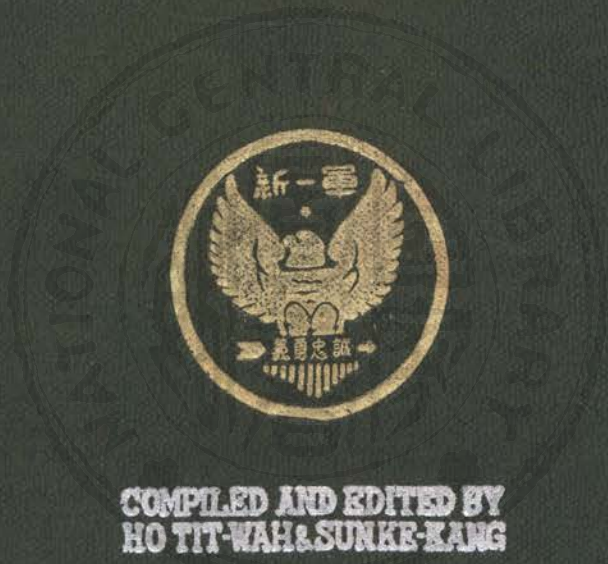
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● 新一軍戰鬥寫真 ●

# 印緬遠征畫史

## CHINESE ARMY IN INDIA-BURMA CAMPAIGN

—Active Participation by The New First Army—

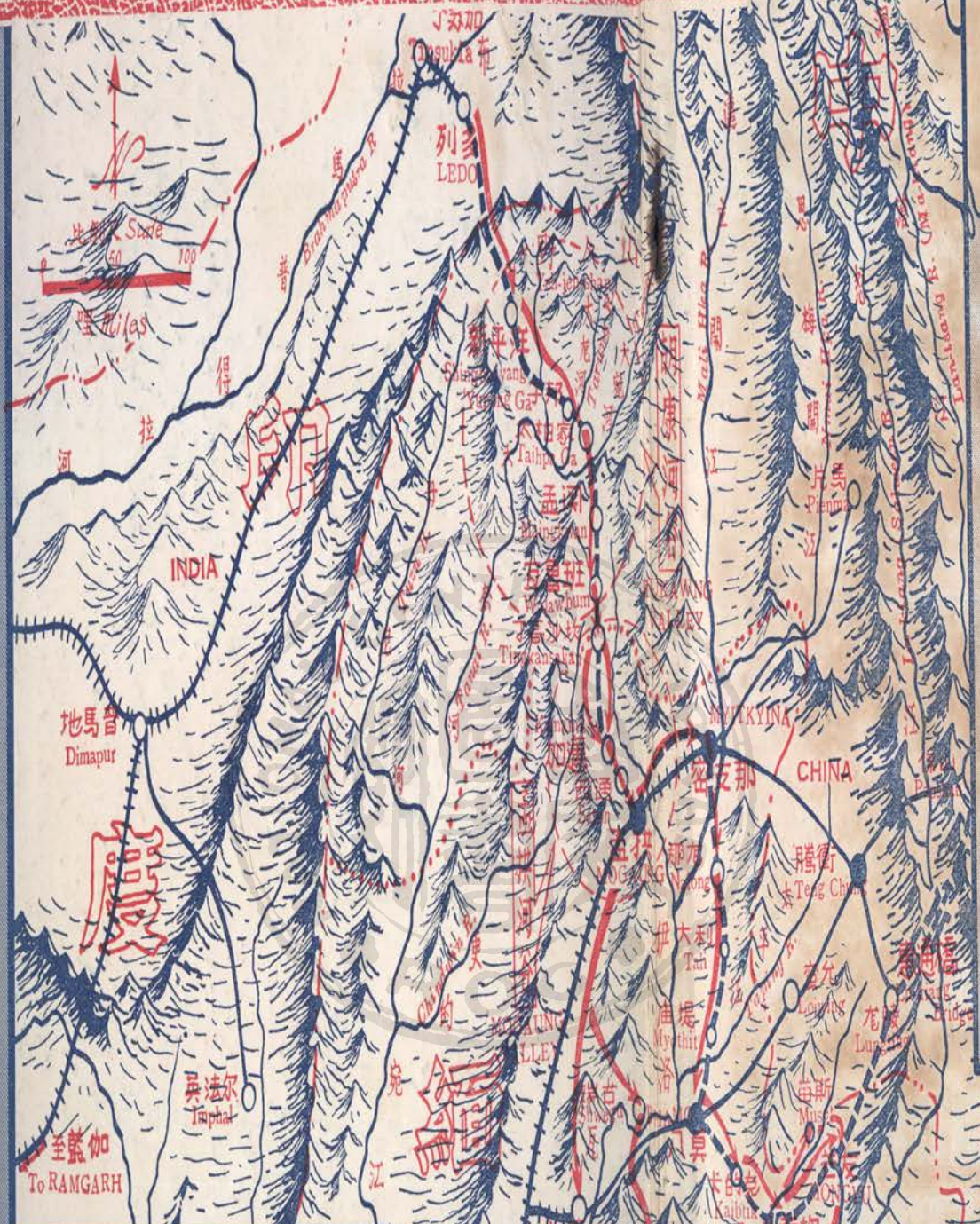



COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
HO TIT-WAH & SUN KE-KANG

何鉄華·孫克剛編著

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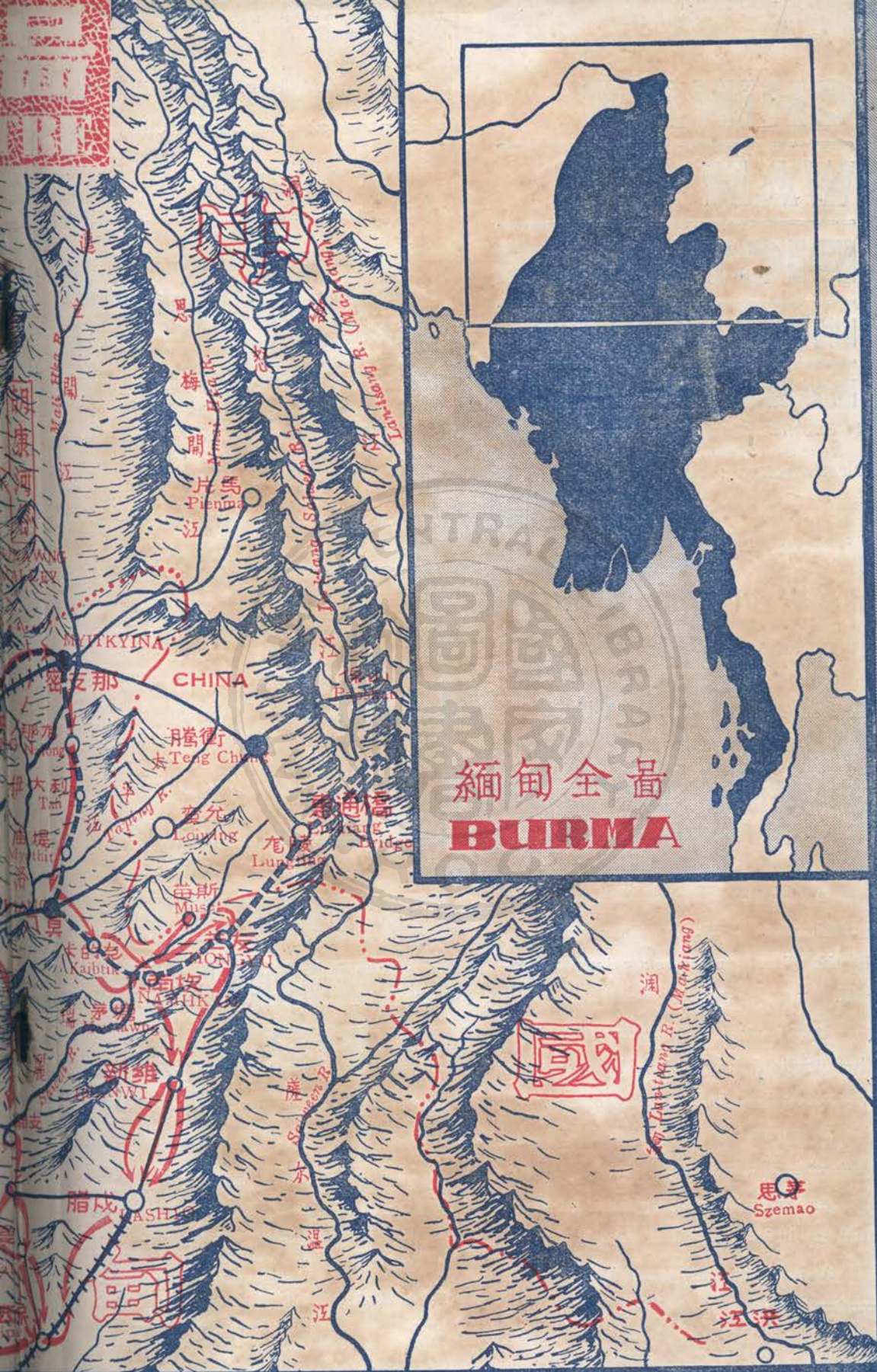




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| 鐵                    | 路  |  |
| Railways             |    |   |
| 公                    | 路  |  |
| Roads                |    |   |
| 史迪威                  | 公路 |  |
| Stilwell Road        |    |   |
| 河                    | 流  |  |
| Rivers               |    |   |
| 已定                   | 國界 |  |
| Determined Frontiers |    |   |

中國國家圖書館藏





緬甸全圖  
**BURMA**

CHINA

騰衝  
Teng Chung

勐允  
Loiung

勐斯  
Mus

南皮  
Nankai

新維  
Sashie

腊戍  
Sashie

腊戍  
Sashie

腊戍  
Sashie

腊戍  
Sashie

腊戍  
Sashie

思茅  
Szemao

國





列多 LEDO

新平庄  
Sien-ping-chang  
Yung-shan

知那  
T'ai-hpa-ka

海晏庄  
Hai-yan-chang  
Wu-shan-pum

香文  
Ting-kang-sai

密支那  
Mih-chi-na

那友  
Na-you

伊大  
Yi-ta

孟加里  
Meng-ga-ri

卡隆  
Ka-lon

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密支那  
Mih-chi-na

CHINA

騰衝  
Teng-chung

百允  
Bai-yun

孟加里  
Meng-ga-ri

卡隆  
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緬甸全圖

BURMA

緬甸

思茅  
Sze-mao



# 中國戰況圖





# **CHINA'S WAR PICTURES IN FULL COLOR BY HO TIT-WAH**

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SHANGHAI, CHINA



· 新一軍戰鬥寫真 ·

CHINESE ARMY IN

INDIA-BURMA CAMPAIGN

Active Participation by

The New First Army

COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
HO TIT-WAH & SUN KE-KANG



· 何鉄華 · 孫克剛編著 ·

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Pictorial History

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1947



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★ 叢林進軍 ★ 何鉄華攝作 ★ ADVANCE THROUGH JUNGLES ★ BY HO TIT-WAH ★

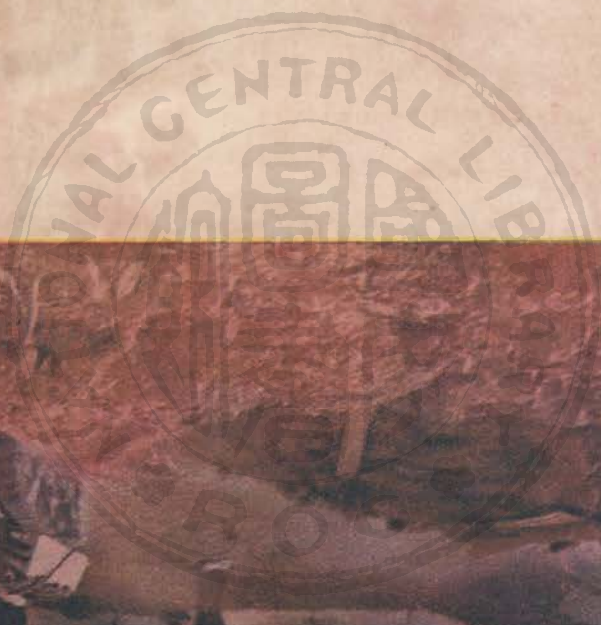
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# 序

金誠夫

『印緬遠征畫史』成書後，編著者要我寫點介紹的話。彼此都是文字之交，沒有辭謝的理由；同時，也覺得像這樣圖文並茂的抗戰史冊，此時環顧國內，還沒有堪與媲美；所以也很願意藉此表達一點個人的感想。

自從三十一年，日軍佔據緬甸，割斷我國最後一條國際交通路線以後，抗戰的中國陷入了全面被封鎖的狀態，一切作戰物資均感缺乏。這時，全國人民便將希望寄託在駐印軍的身上，希望他們早日將史迪威公路打通，使盟國援華物資得以入口。所以駐印軍在緬北的戰訊，幾乎每天都是新聞紙上的頭號標題。我遠征健兒果能不負衆望，在兩載的苦拚惡鬥中，步步勝利，着着成功，完成了預期的使命。

緬北戰場，尤其是孟拱河谷和中印緬未定界的胡康河谷，在地圖上一向是一塊冷僻的處女地，無人注意。但當她一旦成爲駐印軍作戰區域的時候，立即變爲關心戰局者注視的焦點。人們只能從報紙上看到一些陌生的地名，和戰地記者許多令人驚奇的報導。至於野人山的山高路險，叢林中的洪水，猛獸，螞蝗，瘧蚊的可怕，國軍遭遇的艱苦，戰鬥的慘烈，可歌可泣的事蹟……等等的真實情形，究竟如何？却是一個謎。這本書史正是對這個謎的公開解答。

本書文字的記載敘述，是出於孫克剛先生的大筆，而配置圖片，使其充滿藝術意味，則是何鐵華先生的設計製作。我在內地時，往往感覺到抗戰八年中，國內戰場也有不少輝煌的戰績，但是很少見到有人注意搜集實地史料與攝製照片，日子一過，印象便趨模糊。於此，益見得這本書史的珍貴。這樣翔實有系統而富藝術性的戰鬥實錄，是值得瀏覽和保存的；特別是在抗戰史料這一點，將永遠受到史家的重視！

末了，附帶表示一點，便是我們大公報駐緬戰地記者呂德潤君，在反攻緬甸戰役中，隨軍探訪，那時在重慶和桂林的大公報上曾刊載過很多的戰地通訊。去年，我們在重慶出過一本小冊子，名叫『中印公路是怎樣打通的』，就是以新一軍在緬甸的光榮戰史爲骨幹，與這本書史，有許多符合的地方。至今回憶呂君在緬時，蒙駐印軍各長官的愛護，和給予的便利，常是感念不忘，附此謹表謝忱！

三十六年元旦於上海大公報館



## 自序

### 一

我們爲什麼要編印這本叢書？

第一，爲着保存抗戰史料，和紀念緬甸戰役中英勇爲國捐軀的萬千先烈。

第二，將一枝遠征軍生龍活虎的鏡勳和悲壯激昂的場面，作有系統的排列出來，使在抗戰中沒有直接參加過作戰的人士，得以明瞭我軍英勇搏鬥的真情實況；雖然本書只是記述一個戰場中一個部隊的作戰經過，但其他各戰場各部隊的戰鬪事蹟，是不難舉一反三的。

第三，抗戰勝利後，人們在歡欣鼓舞之餘，心頭又漸漸被國內不寧的局面壓得沉重了，神聖悲壯的抗戰場面已慢慢的爲一般人所遺忘，黃色書畫，反被採用爲麻醉讀者的精神食物，這是何等危險的傾向！日本帝國主義者不能打敗中國，中國人自己決沒有自斫國家民族生機的理由，我們希望目前不寧的局面，不要長久的拖宕下去！如果因爲本書問世，而引起若干人士對抗戰深切回憶，恢復勝利時的熱情，從而有補時艱，那便是我們的奢望了！

### 二

中國駐印軍反攻緬甸之戰，是東亞戰場上輝煌的戰役，同時也是第二次世界大戰中最光輝的戰役之一。中華健兒在沒有人煙的叢林山岳地區，過着傳奇式的生活，進行着傳奇式的戰爭，吃盡了人類所難能吃苦之苦，耐够了人類所難能忍耐之勞，創造在人類歷史上絕難想像的悲壯、熱烈、英勇的可歌可泣的歷史。這一戰鬪，不僅說明中國軍隊勇敢善戰，是世界上第一流的軍隊；即在智能上，也證明中華民族不輸於世界上任何民族。一九四四年十一月號的美國“皇冠”雜誌中，刊載過一篇關於國軍在緬甸作戰的報導文字，作者喬治 H. 瓊斯登，他是美軍戰地記者，曾經跟隨新三十八師作過戰。在他的報導中說：

中國軍隊是世界上極優秀的軍隊。我可以立誓說：他們精神飽滿，道德（戰鬪的道德）高尚，紀律優越，幹部都是機警而聰明的青年。一九四三年五月間，新三十八師創立了驚人的紀錄，他們於短短的七十二小時中，在厚密的樹林中和山峯間，前進了一百五十英里，祇休息了三小時，就參與大戰，表現出中國軍人忍受無限艱難的偉大，世界上任何軍隊都望塵莫及！

他聲明他寫這篇文章，是表示他個人對於“中國兵”的敬仰。最後，他結論說：“這次大戰之後，假使中國有十年的和平，你可以看見她長成一個世界上最強大的國家！”

國際友人這樣的敬佩我們，這樣的期待着我們，我們就更應該有這樣的自信力！

勝利不是淌得來的，它是八年抗戰中全國軍民血汗犧牲和無比努力的代價，對於這樣艱苦悲壯而得來的偉大成就所具有的歷史意義，我們必須有普遍而深刻的認識，才不致妄自菲薄，而共同於建國大業上發揮其犧牲爲國與抗戰所同具的熱情！

三六、一、一五於上海。



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# 駐印軍緬甸作戰經過

## 一、中國遠征軍與中國駐印軍

抗戰中，中國有兩次遠征軍和一次駐印軍。

第一次遠征軍，是在一九四二年春間，從雲南沿滇緬公路進入緬甸，參加保衛緬甸之戰，它的正式稱呼，是中國遠征軍第一路。因為當時日軍南進攻勢如火如荼，國軍為配合盟軍作戰，有另出第二路遠征軍去泰越，甚至有出第三路遠征軍渡海去參加南洋各島戰爭的可能，所以第一次的遠征軍便加上了一個第一路的頭銜。但是一般人對於這個頭銜往往加以忽略，只稱之為中國遠征軍，或中國入緬遠征軍。司令長官是羅卓英將軍。

中國駐印軍是緊接着中國第一路遠征軍的結束而產生的。因為當時印度沒有戰爭，中國軍隊駐在與國不能稱作遠征軍，故改稱駐印軍(C.A.I.)。本書所紀的新一軍，便是這枝勁旅的主角。駐印軍後來雖反攻入緬，但它的名稱依舊不改，一直到打通中印公路，班師回國，它仍然保持着原有的字號。

第二次遠征軍，成立於一九四四年駐印軍反攻緬甸的初期，任務是從雲南西部向緬甸反攻，與駐印軍裏外呼應。司令長官起初是陳誠將軍，後來是衛立煌將軍。報章上多稱之為滇西國軍或滇西遠征軍，他們在怒江兩岸，騰衝，松山，龍陵等處，立下許多光榮的戰績，並且光復舊滇緬公路，與駐印軍在芒友會師。

## 二、第一次入緬遠征軍

一九四一年十二月八日，日本軍閥為深陷泥淖的「中國事件」尋謀出路，不顧一切發動狂猛的南進攻勢，一種賭注性的閃擊攻勢，使太平洋上風雲色變！次年二月十五日星加坡陷落以後，日軍鐵蹄便踏入了中南半島，長驅入緬。它這一戰略的目的，在澈底打擊英國殖民地軍隊，並割斷當時我國唯一的對外國際交通線——滇緬公路，故以三十三、五十五和第十八三個師團的兵力分路北犯，來勢兇猛！

三月七日，仰光失守，國軍應英軍的邀請，即以駐滇的第五軍，第六軍及第六十六軍開入緬甸增援。內中新三十八師和新二十二師，便是後來轉入印度，組成駐印軍的基本部隊。

## 三、駐印軍的產生與新一軍的成長

第一次緬甸之戰，由於英國的作戰準備不夠，和我國遠征軍入緬過遲；雖然有我第五軍扼鎖中路迭摧頑敵，新三十八師更於仁安羌建立奇勳，破敵萬眾，援救英軍七千餘人出險，使敵攻勢頓挫；但大勢所趨，對整個戰局的發展亦不能挽回，緬甸終於淪陷。

當時緬甸英軍和國軍分入印和入滇兩路撤退，新三十八師乘仁安羌大捷的餘威奉命殿後，掩護全軍後撤。它在色格，溫早，米咱，卡薩，旁濱等地，經過十幾次的浴血苦戰，漸漸孤軍落後，彈盡糧絕！後來全師官兵忍飢挨餓從深山密林中取捷徑向印度兼程轉進，於六月八日全部到達東印度邊境的英法爾，才算是脫離戰場。

六月十四日，為聯合國紀念日，印度首府德里舉行盛大閱兵典禮，各聯合國駐印軍隊均被邀參加，新三十八師亦奉派以步兵一排代表中國軍隊出席。我軍為新離戰場而立有特殊戰功的部隊，故大受各方歡迎與重視，中國官兵的聲音笑貌為聯合軍民另眼相看。檢閱中，中國隊軍容壯盛，步伐整齊，精神奮邁，表現成績為全場之冠。閱兵官講評列為第一。印度總督即晚在總督府歡宴中國代表隊，席間對中國軍隊的精神與訓練備極讚揚。印度各報均以顯要地位著論，一致認為中國軍隊初入印度，以一久戰疲師，征裝未解，竟能在檢閱中壓倒十個國家，獨露鋒鏘，具見中國軍隊素質優良，無怪其在仁安羌能以一千人的兵力，擊敗七倍的敵軍，救出七倍的盟友，誠為世界上第一流的軍隊。從此以後，英印軍民均對國軍表示敬慕和愛戴，立下了中國駐印軍光榮的基石。

新三十八師在東印度休整月餘，即開駐比哈爾省的藍伽軍區。原來取道回國的新二十二師，因敵軍已深入雲南，便亦轉道入印，在蠻荒的野人山中輾轉三月。飽受艱辛，他們到達列多後只稍事休息，亦即轉往藍伽集中整訓。

八月，中國駐印軍正式產生，中國戰區參謀長史迪威將軍受命為總指揮，羅卓英將軍為副總指揮。

一九四三年春，羅卓英將軍調任國內要職，統帥部將新三十八師，新二十二師及在印度成立的新三十師合併編成一軍，是為陸軍新編第一軍。以鄧錫國將軍為軍長，孫立人將軍為副軍長兼新三十八師師長，胡素將



軍爲新三十師師長，新二十二師師長仍爲廖耀湘將軍。步兵之外，又從國內調去及在印度成立了幾個砲兵團，工兵團，汽車兵團，騾馬輜重兵團，獨立步兵團，戰車營，高射砲營，兵工營，通信營，特務營，憲兵營，和人力運輸部隊等。胡康河谷進軍後，新一軍又增加了第十四師和五十師兩支勁旅，陣容益形強大起來。

#### 四、反攻緬甸戰鬥經過

反攻緬甸之戰，實際上在一九四三年三月間即已開始。新三十八師以一部兵力爲先鋒隊，負有消滅或逐走侵入東印度邊境和盤踞在野人山上的敵軍，以掩護工兵修築中印公路初程的任務。十月底，先鋒隊結束了這一序幕的戰鬥，將號稱精銳的日軍第十八師團趕下野人山，殺入胡康河谷。當時因爲我軍兵力單薄，後方沒有交通路綫，補給困難。雖然頗有空投，而天時氣候限制了飛機的活動，空投糧彈也不十分可靠！作戰部隊除掉顧慮敵情而外，還要預防毒蛇猛獸蝗蟻瘧蚊的侵襲，和迷途絕糧的危險。森林中沒有路，大家都伏着刀斧在那裏開天闢地，其艱苦情形，真是無法說出！

除夕前夜，新三十八師於惡戰後攻下于邦，後續部隊才陸續增加上來。

一九四四年二月，新三十八師取得太柏家，新二十二師也攻克太洛，兩下夾擊孟關。三月九日，瓦魯班大捷，結束了胡康河谷的戰鬥。

孟拱河谷地形狹隘，兩旁又是懸崖絕壁高不可仰的庫芒山，敵軍深溝高壘，以逸待勞，使我軍攻擊遭受相當阻滯，四五兩月進展比較遲緩。五月下旬我軍變換戰術，出奇制勝，使戰事有了飛躍的進展。新三十八師一二團在兩季中江水陡漲的時候，一舉偷渡過南高江，截斷加邁敵軍後方交通，奪獲敵軍在孟拱河谷所有的補給倉庫，使孟拱河谷的敵軍整個動搖，加速崩潰；這便是有名的西通之役。這一仗，日軍曾用三個聯隊的兵力，向該團三面圍攻，反被擊滅大半。我軍乘勝猛進，於六月十六日取得加邁，二十五日佔領孟拱，前後不到十天，連克兩大重鎮。

與孟拱河谷戰事同時進行的密支那攻城戰，自五月十七日起，我軍第五十師，新三十師和十四師的一部，與美軍一團組成的中美混合部隊，開始攻略市區，日軍施行「自殺防禦」，以致街市戰延長達八十多天。八月四日，我軍攻下密支那，反攻緬甸的第一期攻勢作戰，至此告一段落。

在攻勢暫停的兩個月中，駐印軍的人事和組織都有重大的變動。史迪威將軍奉調返美，索爾登將軍繼任駐印軍總指揮，鄭洞國將軍爲副總指揮。新一軍亦於此時劃分成兩個軍，新一軍及新六軍。新一軍統轄新三十師，和新三十八師，新六軍統轄第十四師五十師和新二十二師。孫立人將軍任新一軍軍長，廖耀湘將軍任新六軍軍長。各師師長除五十師和十四師仍爲潘裕昆龍天武兩將軍外，第一一四團團長李鴻和新二十二師副師長李濤分別升任新三十八師和新二十二師師長，新三十八師副師長唐守治繼胡素將軍出長新三十師，各師副師長和各團團長也有一番更動和調整。

十月初旬，緬北雨季終止，駐印軍發動第二期攻勢作戰。新六軍於加邁出兵佔領瑞姑之後，除五十師改隸新一軍外，其餘全部空運返國，參加國內戰場反攻；新一軍繼續挺向八莫，揮戈南下，完成打通中印公路的任務。

十一月十七日，新三十八師猛攻八莫，日軍據險死守，再以「自殺防禦」戰術阻止我軍，我軍緊密包圍，逐碼前進，於十二月十五日突入敵陣，將守敵完全殲滅，繼續南下。新三十師在向南坎挺進途中，於卡的克高地與日軍新自朝鮮調來的四十九師團主力遭遇，激戰五日，敵軍以密集隊，瘋狂衝突，被我軍盛熾火力，消滅過半。

一九四五年一月十五日，新三十師攻佔南坎，二十七日，新三十八師克復中印公路與滇緬公路的交叉點芒友。二十八日，駐印軍與滇西遠征軍在芒友舉行會師典禮，史迪威公路至此全程暢通。

史迪威公路打通後，新一軍又爲策應英軍在下緬推進，和確保國際通路安全的任務，再向緬中進軍。二月二十日，新三十師克復新維，三月八日，新三十八師攻下臘戍，同時，由卡薩南下的五十師也一連取得萬好，南杜，西保等重要據點。三月三十日，最後一仗，攻克喬美，結束了國軍遠征的戰鬥。

反攻緬甸作戰時間，整整兩年，拿抗戰八年來比較，並不算長；但兩年間健兒們一直都是在戰場上苦拚惡鬥，除在密支那休息兩個月外，其餘便從沒有絲毫休息的機會，造成世界長程不斷作戰紀錄！在那些沒有人跡的叢莽裏，不見世面，少見天日，以森林作帳幕，以荆棘泥污作戰場，爬高山，渡深水，從險惡的艱苦，因而倍覺歲月的悠長！

綜計前後兩期攻勢作戰，新一軍先後擊潰日軍第二，第十八，（曾補充十五次），第四十九，第五十三，第五十六等五個師團，和三十四獨立旅團，及其他特種兵部隊。斃敵三萬三千零八十二人，其中包括三個聯隊長和其他高級軍官。傷其七萬五千四百九十餘人，俘虜日軍一大尉以下官兵三百二十三人，敵軍幾乎是等於全軍覆沒。我軍和敵軍的傷亡比例是一比六強。擄獲步槍七千九百三十八枝，輕重機關槍六百四十三挺，大砲一百八十六門，汽車五百五十二輛，火車頭及車廂四百五十三節，坦克車六十七輛，飛機五架，倉庫一百零八所，金屬器材二萬餘噸。佔領公路六百四十六英里，鐵路一百六十一英里，解放被日軍佔領的區域在五萬平方英里以上。



# THE CHINESE ARMY IN INDIA AND ITS WAR RECORD IN BURMA

## 1. China's Expeditionary Forces and C. A. I.

In the history of China's participation of war overseas, there were two Chinese Expeditionary Forces and one Chinese Army in India.

The first Chinese Expeditionary Force was sent from Yunnan in the spring of 1942 into Burma to participate in the defense of that country. The words "1st Route" were attached to this Expeditionary Force, as the Japanese aggressive campaign was then at the height of its fury, and it was planned that additional expeditionary forces, to be designated 2nd and 3rd Routes, would be despatched by China to the aid of her Allies in Siam and even the South Pacific. The first force was, however, generally known to the world merely as the Chinese Expeditionary Force, the words "into Burma" being sometimes designated together. It was commanded by General Lo Cho-ying.

With the conclusion of the first Burma Expedition and the end of the mission of the first Chinese Expeditionary Force, the Chinese Army in India (C. A. I.) was created. This designation was adopted because there was no fighting in Indian territory, and an expeditionary force could not be stationed in an Allied country.

The C. A. I. was to become an important actor in the later Burma campaign which reopened the route between India and China. The New First Army, the achievements of which are recorded in this publication, constituted the major part of the C. A. I. Throughout its later activities in the successful counter-attack in Burma and until its return to China after the completion of its mission, the C. A. I. maintained its original designation.

The second Expeditionary Force sent by China into Burma was organized in 1944. This force entered Burma from western Yunnan, under the command of General Chen Cheng, and later of General Wei Lin-huang, to coordinate with the efforts of the C. A. I. attacking from India. The two Chinese forces eventually effected a junction at Mongyu after a brilliant campaign.

## 2. The First Force into Burma

The Pearl Harbour treachery in December, 1941 presaged a wild attempt by Japan to penetrate southwards into the Pacific. Following their capture of Singapore, the Japanese launched an intensified drive into Burma to deal a blow on our British ally and to cut off the sole surviving international route to China—the Burma Road. The combined forces of the Japanese 33rd, 55th and 18th Divisions took part in this offensive.

When Rangoon, capital of Burma, fell into Japanese hands on March 7, 1942, the Chinese Government at Britain's request despatched the 5th, 6th and 66th Armies, then stationed at Yunnan, into Burma—the first Chinese Expeditionary Force.

Out of this Expeditionary Force, the men of the New 38th Division and the New 22nd Division were later transferred to India to form the nucleus of the C. A. I.

## 3. The Birth of the C. A. I.

The first Burma Campaign failed because of inadequacy of Allied preparedness and the lateness in the arrival of the Chinese Forces. Nevertheless, during the campaign, the 5th Army inflicted a severe toll on the enemy, while the New 38th Division achieved the great feat of rescuing more than 7,000 British troops from a Japanese trap at Yenangyaung.

The withdrawal from Burma, in the face of overwhelming odds, was finally effected under great difficulties by June 8, 1942.

On June 14, 1942, a military review took place at New Delhi on the occasion of United Nations' Day. A squad from the New 38th Division represented China on the occasion, and made a plausible impression to the Allied leaders. Both British and Indian circles expressed open admiration for the Chinese achievements at the Burma Expedition just concluded, and the foundations were laid for the stationing of a Chinese Army in India.

The 38th Division, which had withdrawn into Indian territory, was a month later transferred to Ramgarh for training. The division was soon joined by the New 22nd Division, originally intended to be withdrawn into Yunnan, but re-directed to India.

In August, 1942, the Chinese Army in India was officially formed. General Stilwell, Chief of Staff in the China Theatre, was appointed Commander-in-Chief, with General Lo Cho-ying as his Deputy.

In the spring of 1943, General Lo was transferred to a post at home. The High Command organized the New 38th Division, the New 22nd Division, and the newly created 30th Division (formed in India) into a new Army—the New First Army. Lt. General Chang Tung-kuo was placed in command of the Army with Lt. General Sun Li-jen as the Deputy Commander, who commanded the New 38th Division concurrently. The New 30th Division was commanded by Maj. General Hu Shu, while Maj. General Liao Hsiang retained the command of the New 22nd Division. Artillery regiments, engineering regiments, motor transport regiments, armoured car units, anti-aircraft units, signal corps, special service units, military police units, and men and animal transportation units, either sent from home or newly organized in India, increased the strength of the Army which was subsequently further augmented by the 14th and 50th Divisions after its march into the Hukawng Valley.



# MARTIAL ASPECTS 軍容 OF THE ARMY

鐵的陣容，鋼的意志，在印緬戰場  
馳騁三載，殲敵十萬的英勇健兒。

in action with a solidified front  
and determination against insur-  
mountable hardship & odds of  
the enemy in the Burma jungles.







ROCK  
家書  
Y  
R  
O  
C





軍聲  
Bugle Call  
Military Band





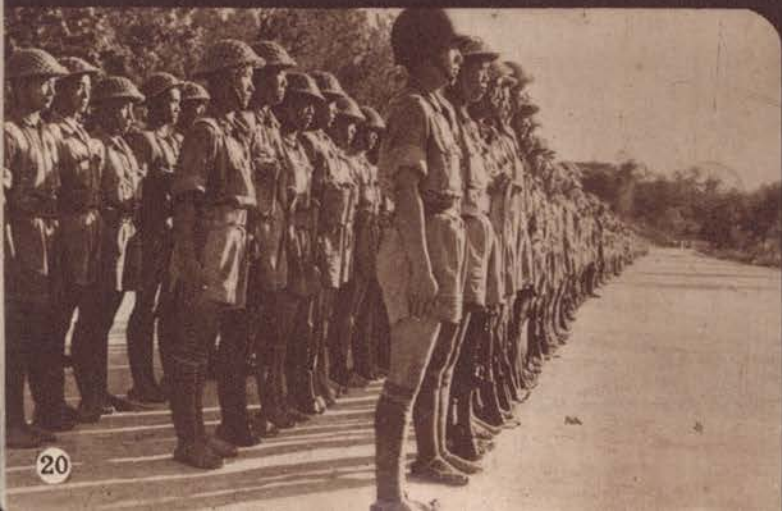


步兵營整齊行列。  
An Infantry Battalion.

## 三陣容



## VARIED PHASES



學生軍陣容。  
Young Students'  
Fighting Unit.





揚威緬北的山砲兵。

Field Artillery, an effective weapon in Burma Theatre.



部

隊 1

百吉車牽引之平射砲，爲 A Convoy of Anti-Tank Guns, maneuvered by Jeeps,  
對坦克車最有效之武器。 wrought havoc to enemy pill-boxes along the trail.







(上)強大之坦克車隊。  
(above) Tanks in array.  
(下)吉普車隊之陣容。  
(below) A Jeep Convoy.







Bicycle Patrol attached to the Reconnaissance Battalion.

輜重汽車隊。



Caravan of Service Trucks.

重砲用兩噸半大卡車牽引。



Mobilization of Heavy Guns by GMC Trucks.

吉普，摩托卡，自行車及騎兵混合組成之搜索營

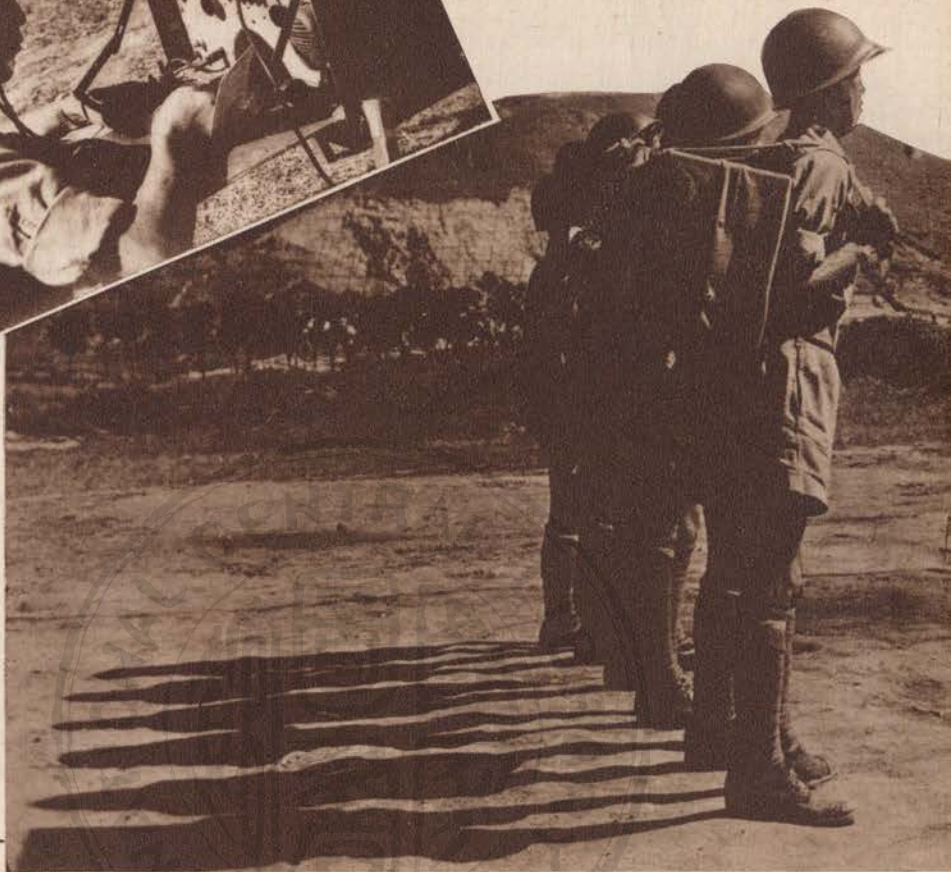


Reconnaissance Battalion composed of Jeeps, Motorcycles, Bicycles together with the Cavalry.





新型無線電話機。  
Signal Corp at work



通信兵背着輕便的無線電話機。  
Signal Corps equipped with wireless apparatus.



把裝備卸下放整齊後開飯。  
Mess during the march.

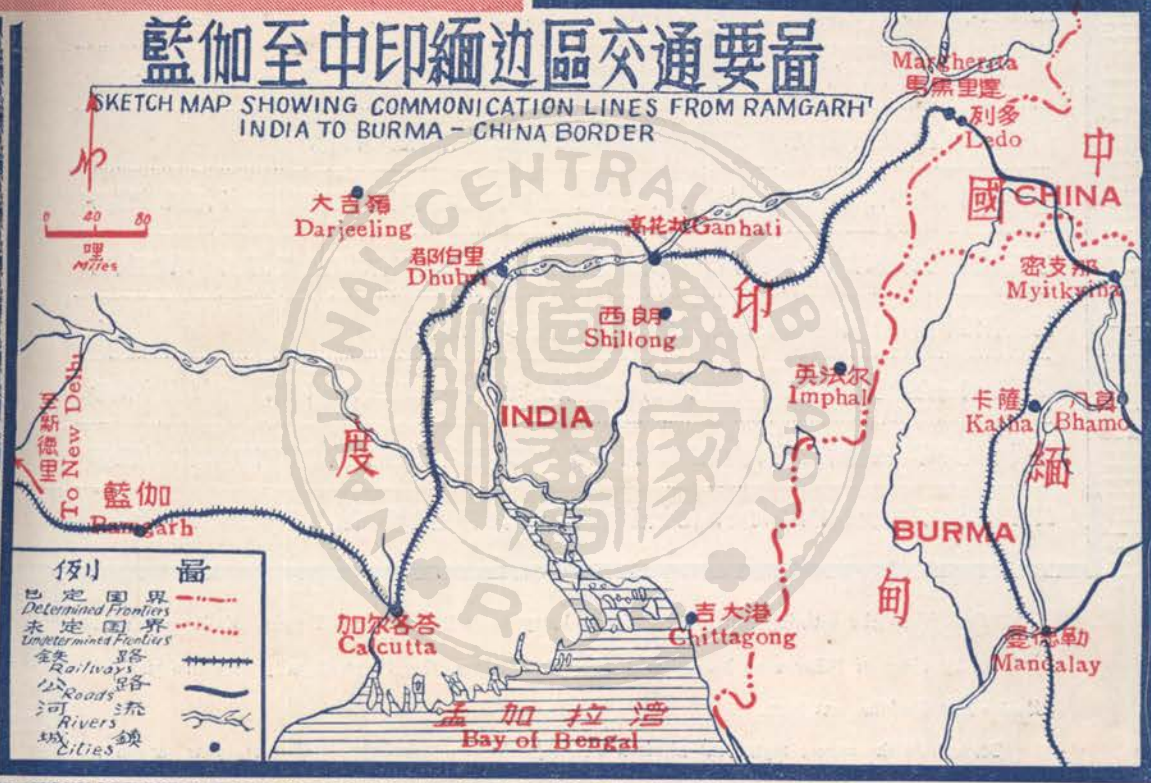


# 藍伽 整訓

# TRAINING AT RAMGARH

## 藍伽至中印緬邊區交通要圖

SKETCH MAP SHOWING COMMUNICATION LINES FROM RAMGARH  
INDIA TO BURMA - CHINA BORDER



藍伽，原係比哈爾省的一個小鎮，中國駐印軍選定這裏作為軍區以後，頓使這塊荒涼的土地，充滿了蓬勃，緊張，活潑的空氣，青天白日滿地紅鮮豔的中國國旗隨風招展在異國的天空。

佛國的太陽熾熱難耐，冬季入夜雖然涼爽，但白晝的日光依然炙得人的皮膚生痛。戰士們從早到晚，浴着可畏的日光去出操，上課，打野外。步兵訓練之外，還有汽車，戰車，砲兵，防毒，通信，工兵，機工，獸醫等分門別類的科目。一個戰鬥列兵還可以有機會去學砲兵，或者是參加駕駛訓練，於是，他可以當步兵，可以當砲兵，也可以當駕駛兵。



駐印軍是從緬甸撤退到印度的，將來的任務還是要打回緬甸去，緬北是一片叢莽啊！因此，森林戰術同是訓練的主要課題。像爬山，上樹，武裝渡河等，無論是官是兵，都要練得純熟，最好人人都能學會“人猿泰山”的本領，個個都有逢山開路遇水架橋的技能。射擊訓練更是毫不放鬆，從握槍把，扣扳機，到戰鬥射擊，沒有人敢馬虎一點，希望都能練成百發百中的工夫。本着上述的目標，官長們盡心去教導，士兵們專心來學習。

有強健的體魄，才能負得起艱鉅的任務，這是從緬甸過來的人，尤其是爬野人山老同志們所不敢忘懷的；所以體育活動在駐印軍裏極為普遍而活躍，由健身操，拳擊，賽跑，跳木馬，跳高，跳遠，盤單雙槓和各種球類的地面運動，漸漸向爬吊桿和攀高比賽等類的空中運動發展。

提高士兵知識水準，政治部訂了兩個目標，第一個目標是掃除文盲，第二個目標要灌輸士兵們必要的常識，並且隨時舉辦士兵常識測驗和識字競賽，頗有滿意的收穫。

在國外由於言語不通而時生與外國人交往的困難，所以在軍事學術科訓練之外，還先後創辦了英印緬語訓練班，以能應付簡單會話為目標，通信部隊的官兵報名最為踴躍，學得也最起勁，因為他們經常要外出架線查線，和民衆接近問話機會最多的原故。

祖國一支勁旅在此整訓，使藍伽成為冠蓋雲集的地方，一九四三年一年中，中央大員來往參觀視察的計有外交部宋部長子文，空軍將領毛邦初將軍，駐美大使館武官朱世明將軍等。參謀總長何應欽將軍也曾於四月中旬於百忙中蒞臨藍伽視察，校閱過全體部隊，並召集官長聚餐訓話。

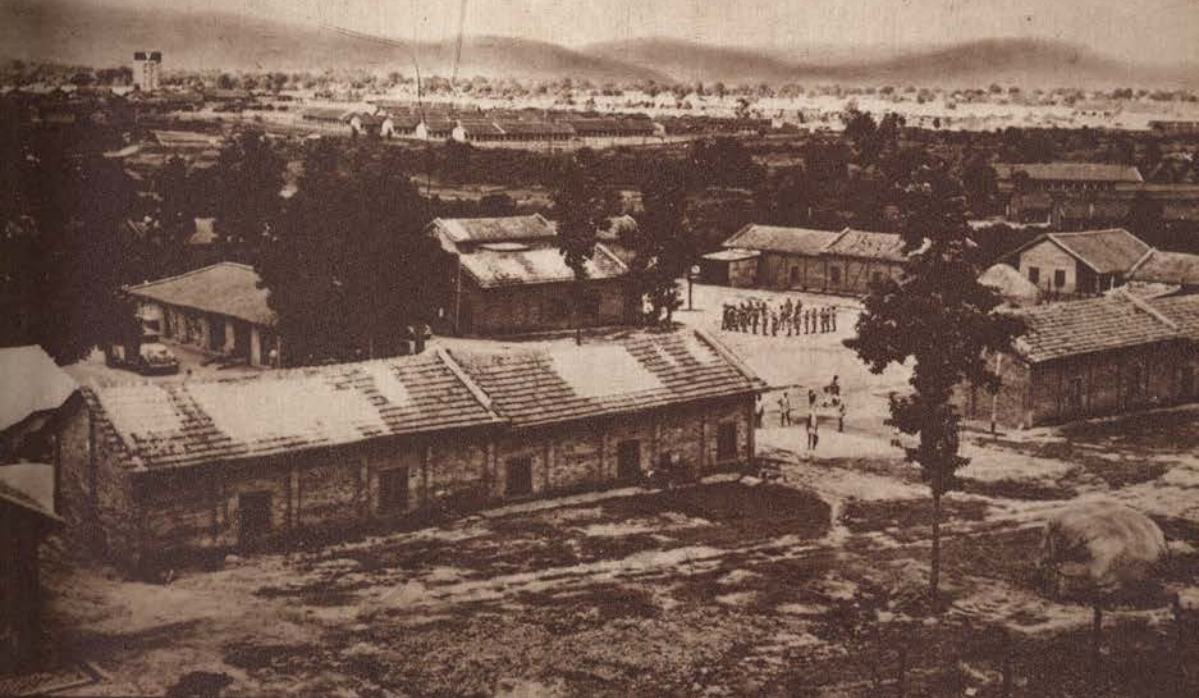
**C**HOSEN as the training centre for Chinese Army in India, the small town of Kamgarh in the Province of Bihar soon bustled with life. The Chinese flag fluttered gaily over this part of land where Buddha was born.

Though in the winter nights the air is a bit cold, the sun remains hot all the year around. Training was usually undertaken in intense heat. Besides the daily drill by units themselves, the Army was given substantial trainings in motor driving, tank operation, artillery, anti-gas practices, signal communications, engineering, ordnance and veterinary courses.

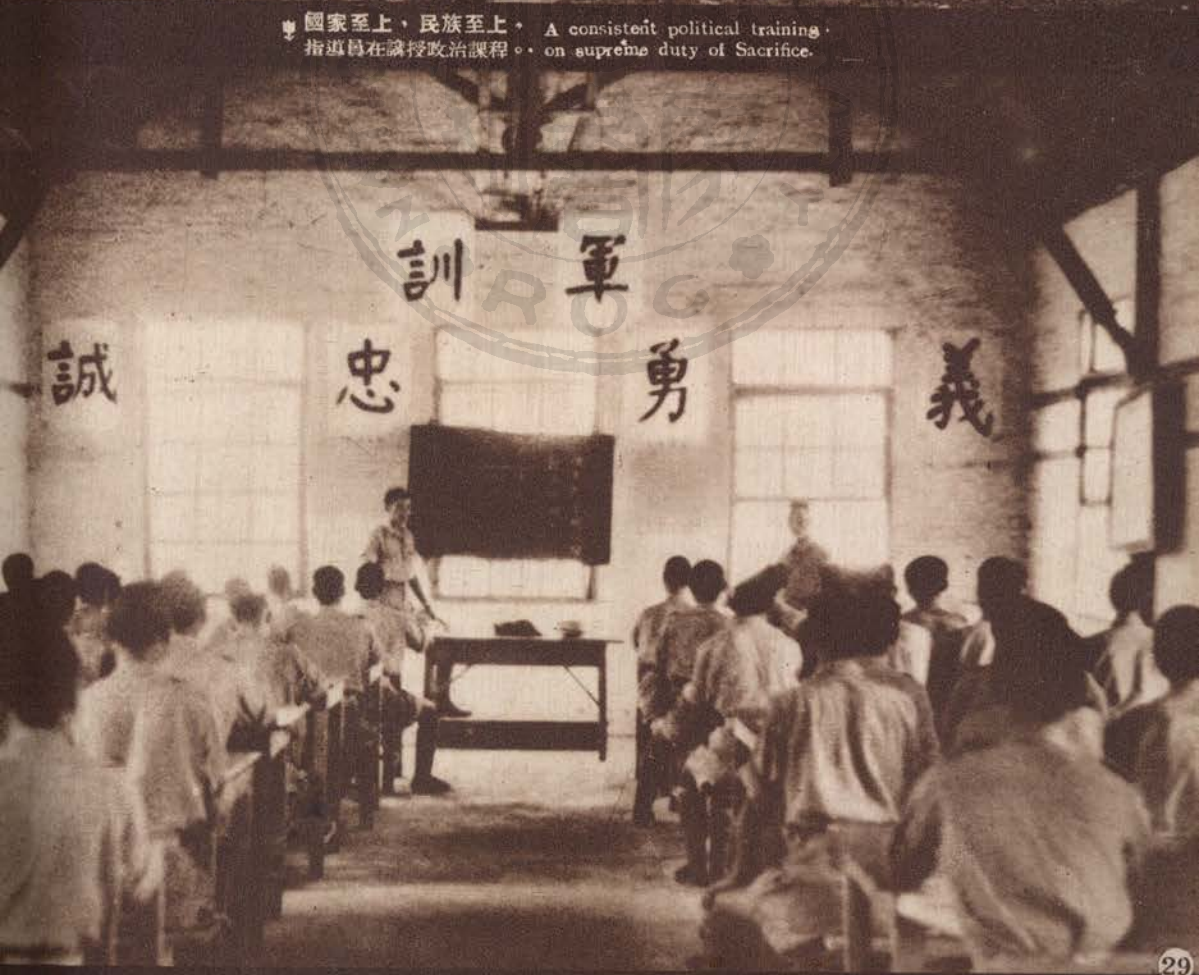
As the ultimate mission of the Army was to recapture Burma, emphasis was placed on jungle fighting, hill and tree climbing, bridge building and similar exertions were being conscientiously gone through by both officers and men. The building up of a strong body was, of course, a primary prerequisite for all men. No time was spared in conducting a vigorous exercise as an all round activity.

Political training, morale up-lifting and general improvement on the knowledge of the soldiers also occupied an important place in the schedule. English, Hindustani and Burmese were avidly studied in order to enable the men to cultivate a better understanding with the local people with whom they had to come in contact.





國家至上，民族至上。 A consistent political training  
指導員在講授政治課程。 on supreme duty of Sacrifice.







1. 劈刺訓練。  
Bayoneting practice.

2. 孫立人將軍視察步兵實彈射擊，親自糾正錯誤。  
Lt. General Sun Lih-jen on personal supervision of the shooting practice.

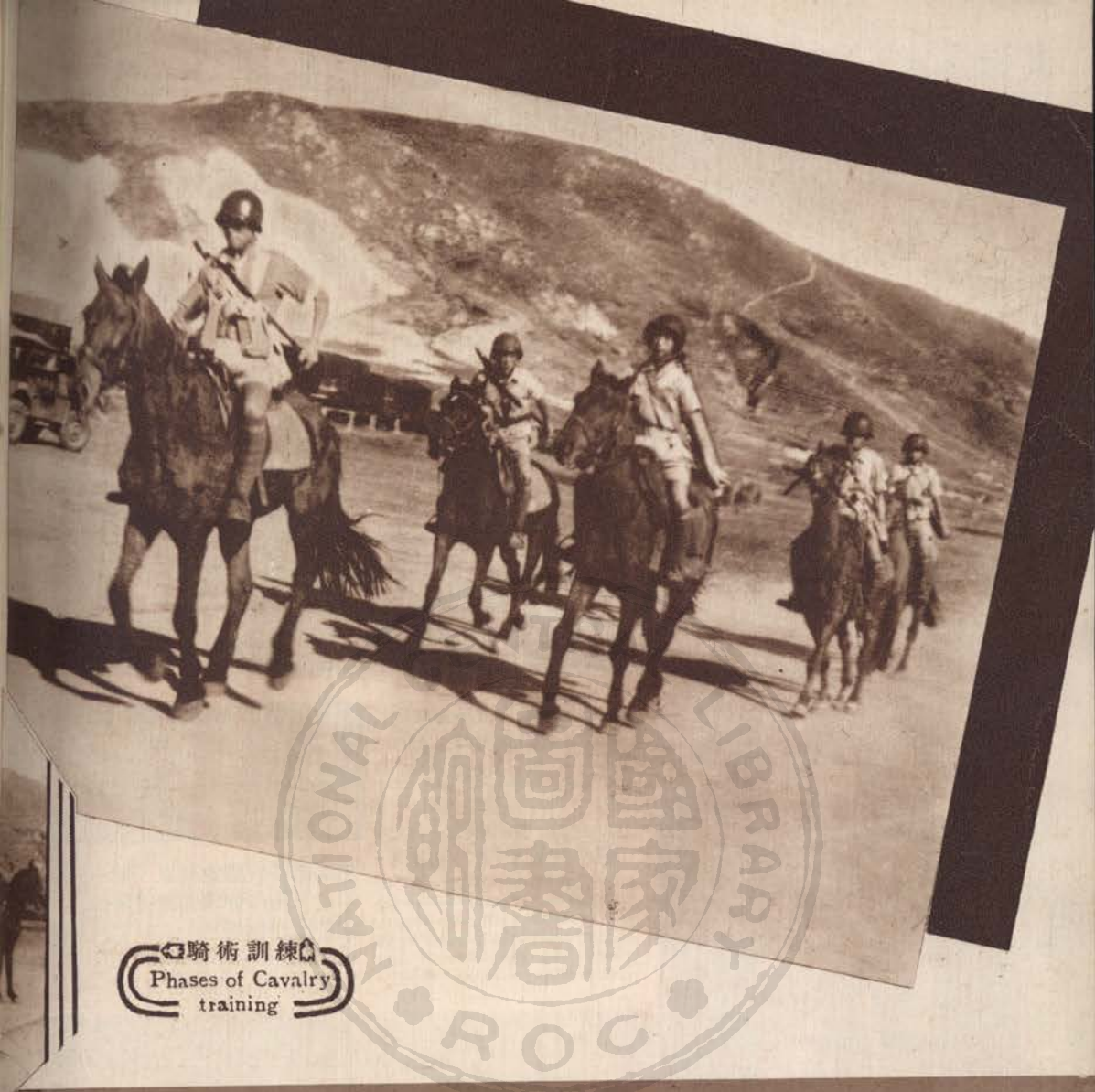
3. 緊握槍把，穩扣扳機，輕機關槍兵聚精會神地在練習瞄準。  
Aiming at range targets.

4. 三角瞄準。  
Aiming training.

5. 練習扣扳機動作，彼此互相糾正着。  
Mutual rectification in shooting practice.







騎術訓練  
 Phases of Cavalry  
 training

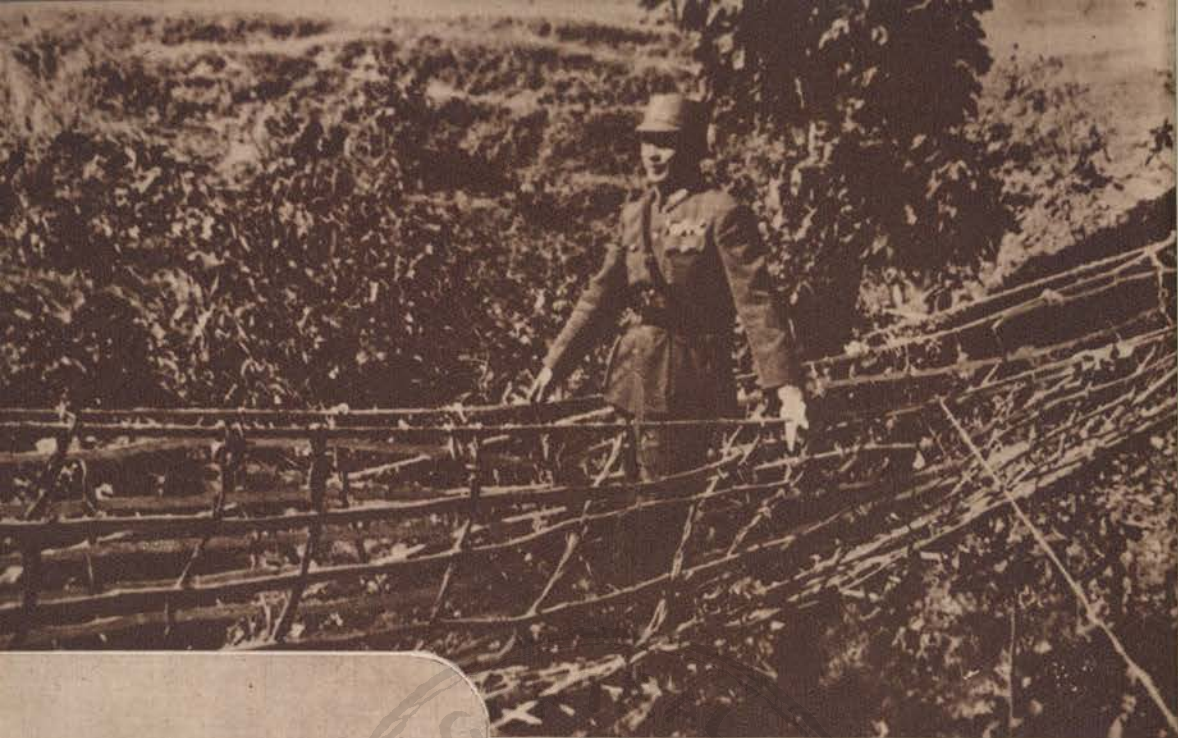


4



5





何總長由工兵用藤索編成之吊橋上走赴戰鬥演習場時。General Ho Ying-Ching testing the suspension bridge constructed by the Engineers Corps.

自左至右，廖耀湘將軍，孫立人將軍，何總長，唐守治將軍。General Ho on inspection of the maneuvers, accompanied by Lt. General Sun (left) Lt.-General Liao Yao-hsiang (second to the left) and Maj.-General Tang Shou-chih (extreme right).

## 何應欽將軍 CHIEF-OF-STAFF GENERAL ON INSPECTION TOUR

參謀總長何應欽將軍，於一九四三年二月應印督魏非爾邀請飛印，並在藍伽視察新三十八師戰鬥射擊。Chief-of-Staff General Ho Ying-ching on his visit to India at the

接近目標，刺刀和衝鋒槍齊向敵人猛撲過去。

Thrusting forward with bayonets and tommy guns on approaching an objective.







## 視察駐印軍

GENERAL HO YING-CHING  
AT THE TRAINING CENTER

Invitation of Marshal Wavell, Viceroy of India, February, 1943. General Ho made a special tour to Ramgarh Training Center where a maneuver was held for his review.

何總長蹲在輕機關槍兵王敬的身旁，注視彈着點。他對王敬射擊沉着和百發百中的工夫大加賞識，親與之握手，並發獎章鼓勵。

General Ho conferring a medal of award to machine-gunner Pvt. Wang Ching who did a brilliant part in the maneuver by holding to his position firing.



幾十個人頭靶上，一共有一千三百六十一個彈孔，如果是一場實戰，就該是有一千三百六十一個敵人殺斃了。  
Over one thousand holes borne on the scores of dummies indicating the efficiency of firing.

衝鋒槍兵向目標匍匐躍進。  
Moving forward on their front.

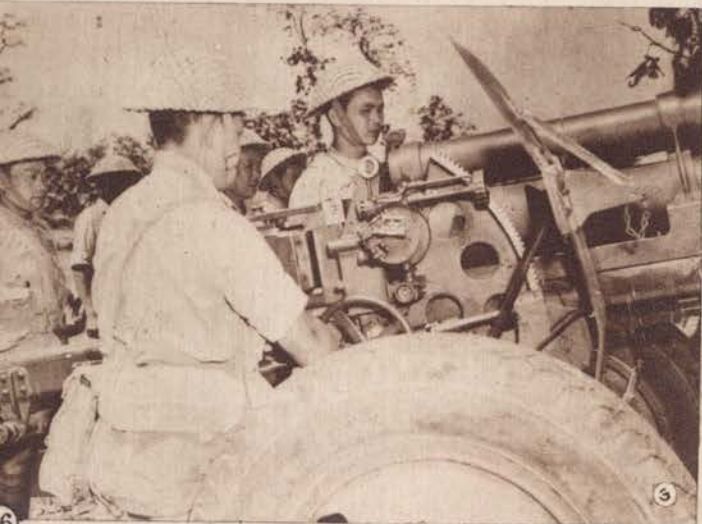




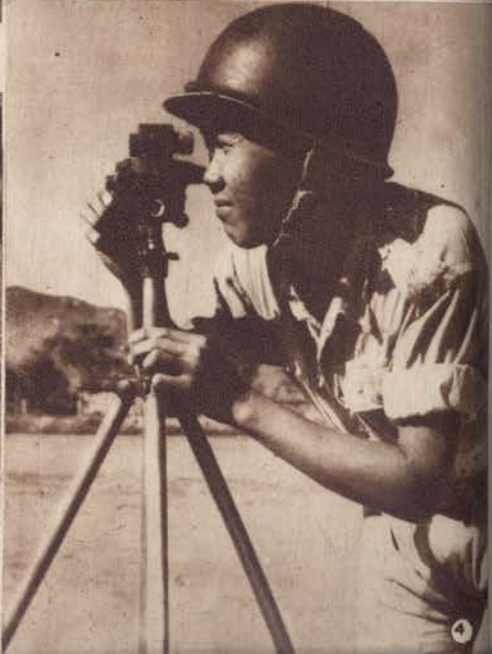


2

迫擊砲必須測量距離精確，才能百發百中。  
Trench mortars in action.



3



4

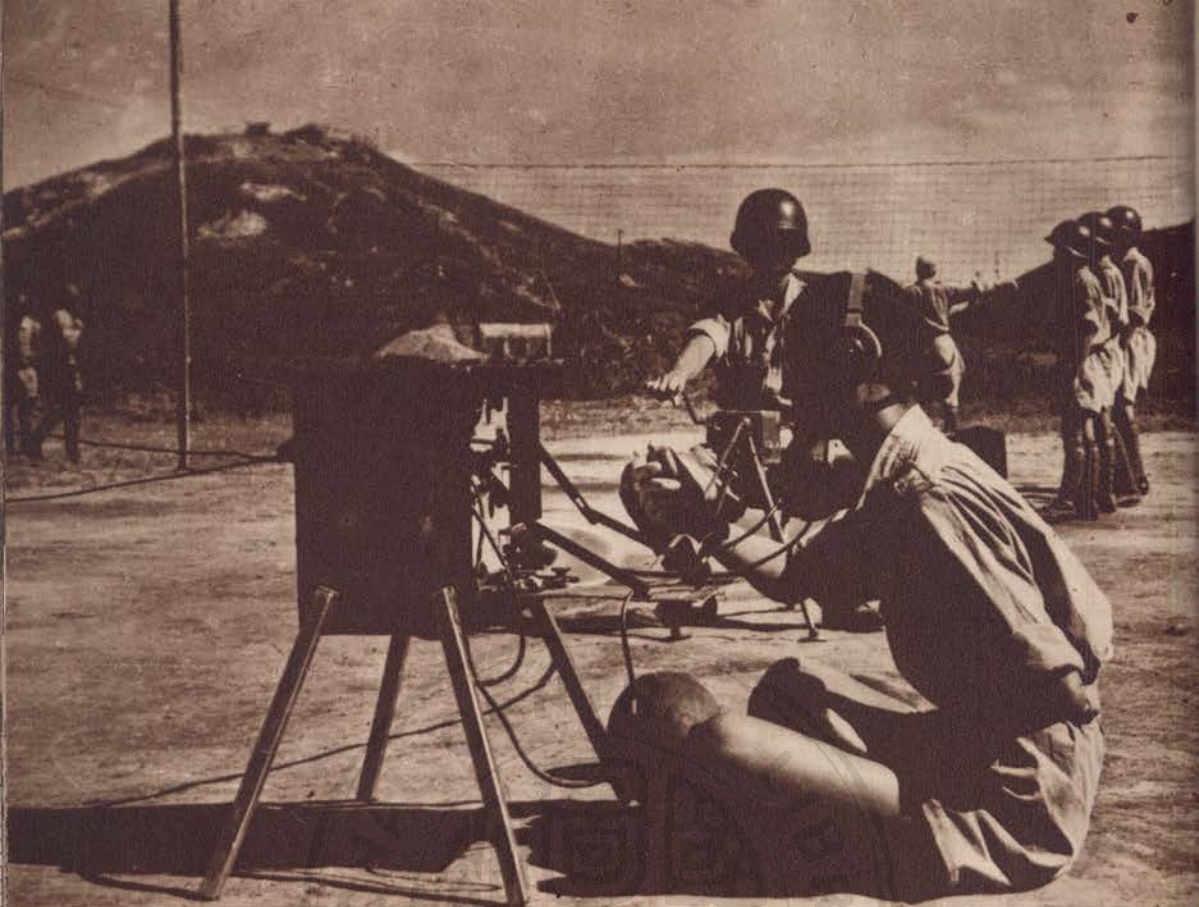
6





1. 砲兵拖輿山砲行進。
  2. 山砲兵每天都要練習砲身裝卸動作，純熟而迅速。
  3. 重砲兵的訓練。
  4. 山砲裝配後，測量距離目標遠近。
  5. 山砲實彈射擊。
  6. 在山砲陣地前高地，測量彈着點準確否。
  7. 測量彈着點後，即用電話報告山砲陣地。
1. Artillery-men with their weapons.
  2. Mounting and dismantling of mountain guns, a daily routine of the Artillery Corps.
  3. Heavy gun battery under training.
  4. Range making of a target.
  5. Mountain guns in mock war.
  6. Measurement taking of the gun firing efficiency.
  7. Range finding communicated by radio to gun base.





三 別 事 例







(上) 新式手搖無線電報收發機。  
Wireless sending set  
with hand-generated.



(下)  
練習收拍無線電報之通訊兵。  
Signal Corps, the ear of the Army.



官兵都要學會爬吊杆，  
準備應付森林戰鬥。  
Swinging Pole Climbing,  
a necessary technique  
in jungle warfare.



工兵訓練“遇水搭橋”。  
Bridge-construction by  
the Engineers Corps.







駝馬駝載行軍訓練。  
 Pack Animals Transport under training.

訓練軍犬跳越障礙。  
 Dogs trained for military intelligence.

軍犬通訊訓練。  
 A Dog trained as message carrier.







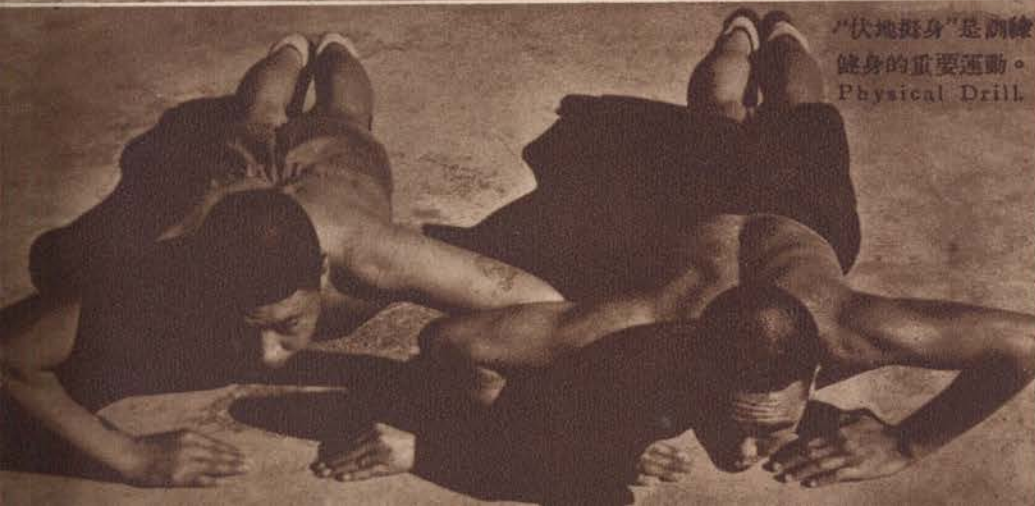
Morning Exercise.

有健強的體魄，才能担負起艱鉅的任務，圖示征遠健兒每晨健身運動。

## LIFE IN THE TRAINING CENTER



做完運動，稍息片刻。At ease.



“伏地挺身”是訓練健身的重要運動。  
Physical Drill.

軍中生活





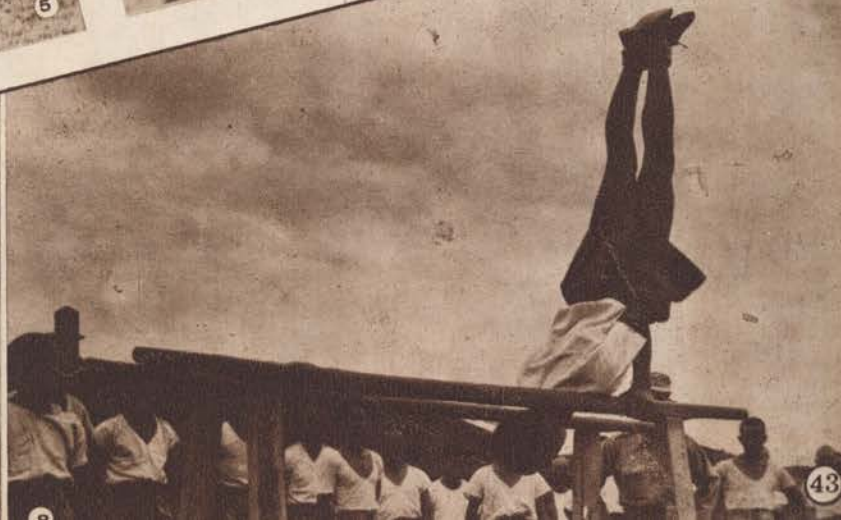


1. 盤單槓。
2. 接力賽跑。
3. 跳高。
4. 跳木馬。
5. 跳越障礙。
6. 拳擊運動。
7. 跳遠。
8. 雙槓運動。





1. Lever Drill (Single).
2. Relay race.
3. High Jump.
4. Wooden-horse hitting.
5. Barricade jumping
6. Boxing.
7. Broad Jump.
8. Lever Drill (Double).





籃球運動。  
Basket-ball.



乒乓球比賽。  
Ping-pong ball.



士飽馬騰。  
Mess & feeding.







由列多出護·反攻緬甸

LEAVING LEDO BASE for COUNTER OFFENSIVE



一九四三年春天，駐印軍的補充訓練大致完成，滇緬公路已被封鎖了一年，中國極端迫切需要着重開一條國際路線，輸入盟國的作戰物資，增強中國戰區的抗戰力量，於是，反攻緬甸，打通中印公路，時機迫切，孫立人將軍便以前敵司令官的任務，統率新三十八師為反攻先鋒，部隊經過一個多月的車船運輸，從藍伽再回駐印度東境的列多，負起消滅盤踞野人山與胡康河谷的日軍，以掩護中印公路的修築。

列多，原是東印度邊緣上一塊原始森林處女地，起初只有幾家村落，後來東印度鐵道漸漸延伸，她成了鐵道線的終點，才慢慢發展為一個小型的村鎮。一九四二年她迎接過由緬甸轉進到印度的中國軍隊。現在，她索興武裝起來，投進了戰爭，她做了中國駐印軍反攻緬甸的基地和進軍的跳板。

新三十八師進駐列多以後，還有一個短時期的森林戰實地訓練，官兵們把在藍伽受訓的功課重新拿到森林裏溫習一番，部隊在列多更北面的卡圖紮下大營，為了紀念仁安羌光榮的戰績，他們把司令部的駐地取名“燕南營”，因為仁安羌原名Yenanyaung，一譯作燕南揚，“揚”“營”兩字音節很近，即直譯為燕南營亦無不可，這和周亞夫的“細柳營”同樣具有詩意美和歷史的價值。如今，除掉那塊木製“燕南營”的三個大字已被風雨剝蝕以外，它的建築和規模，當仍屹立在東印度的邊陲上，而不致再被叢林雜草所掩蔽吧！

從列多到駐印軍所要進攻的胡康河谷，中間橫亘着一座縱深四百多里的野人山，一九四二年新二十二師由印度撤退，便取道於此，由列多南行十五英里，即到有名的鬼門關，過了鬼門關便是莽莽林海，遮天蔽日，虎嘯猿啼，地下泥深沒膝，有成千累萬的吸血螞蟥；到處都是荊棘，只有一條羊腸小道蜿蜒在懸崖絕壁的中間，兩旁白骨疊疊，那是當年十數萬印緬難民由緬轉印在通過這蠻荒的山林時飢病而死的遺骸，裏面還夾着一部國軍的忠骨，令人感念叢生，仇恨交集！

中印公路必須打從這一段鬼域裏修築過去，新三十八師健兒便在這一帶可怕的叢莽裏過了八個多月黑暗和泥水的生活，抵抗瘧蚊、螞蟥和敵人的襲擊，砍出一條路基，逐走盤踞在山上的敵人，讓後面的工兵和開山機來築路。

困難銷磨不了我們的意志，障礙阻擋不住我們的戰鬥精神，一般人認為幾乎不可能通過的野人山，新三十八師經過幾十場苦鬥惡戰後，終於在一九四三年的初冬季節通過了。十月二十九日，我軍佔領了胡康河谷的前進基地新平洋。

BY the spring of 1943, the Army had fairly completed its training. The Burma Road had been closed for a year, and China was in dire need of a new international supply route for the importation of war supplies. The time came for launching a counter offensive in Burma so that the supply line might be established. General Sun Lih-jen, as Advance Commander, led the New 38th Division as the vanguard of the campaign. From Ramgarh the Division returned to Ledo and took up the duty in annihilating the enemy in the Hukawng Valley in order to safeguard the supply junction in India.

Ledo, a small hamlet on the edge of a primeval jungle, soon grew into a town with railroad extension from the Indian trunk lines. With the influx of troops it also became an armed camp, the operation base for launching a counter-offensive against the enemy in Burma and the spring-board for a immediate campaign.

A further period of training in jungle fighting was given the New 38th Division before their actual drive into Burma.

On the path of the campaigners lay an immense tract of wild jungles and swamps infested by harmful animals, insects and brambles. Many lives had already been lost in this region during the Chinese troops' earlier withdrawal from Burma into India. The memory of the past incited the Army to a full determination in accomplishing their task.

Eight months were spent in hewing a mountain path through this region, driving away the enemy, and allowing the engineers following in the wake of the Army to build the road.

Surmounting the almost unbelievable difficulties, the New 38th Division conquered the border jungle, and in the early winter of 1943, occupied Shingbwiyang, which served as the advance base for the push towards the Hukawng Valley.





反攻號角響了！  
Bugle call.





孫立人將軍誓師出發。  
General Sun Lih-jen at the Oath-taking  
Ceremony prior to move-  
ment to the front.



驗訓的部隊。

● Attended by ●  
rank and file.

出發前檢閱部隊。  
Review held prior to  
movement to the front.







反攻部隊出發時，由列多往南，已修成一段約五十公里長的公路，新三十八師的健兒，正集合在汽車的兩旁，待命出發。  
Waiting for order to move forward.



下了汽車，便踏進叢莽。

Penetrating through the jungle deep beyond the highway.





騎兵搜索前進。  
Cavalry working  
its way through  
the bushes, always  
on alert of snipers.

野人山中的野味。  
Delicacies abound  
in the jungle hills.



担任搜索的騎兵正用無  
線電話與前哨聯絡着。  
Cavalry Search Party  
communicating with  
outposts through radio.







通信兵架設電綫，由後方向前方延伸。

Telephone lines being erected by the Signal Corps.





把砲身拆卸下來。  
Guns dismantled.

# 山 炮 出 動 MOUNTAIN



裝置在驢馬的背上。  
On horse back.





結束停當。 Ready for charge.

# GUNARTILLERY TO THE FRONT



由列多基地出發。  
Setting out from Ledo base.





1. 把馱鞍放上去，再放上輻彈，運到前線去。  
Horse-back transportation of ammunitions  
and supplies.

2. 驢馬輸送隊涉水行進。  
Pack animals caravan wading through  
flooded regions.

3. “前頭沒有路”只有一片林海，我軍砍樹開路  
前進。  
Jungles penetrated by blazing new roads.







胡康河谷，是一個低窪的盆地，  
 大奈河和大奈河橫貫其中，可以說是  
 胡康河谷的天險。在沿河兩岸有  
 重要據點：那便是于邦，太柏  
 孟關和瓦魯班。據守胡康河谷的  
 軍，是著名的第十八師團，號稱日  
 軍中最精銳的部隊，享有戰無不  
 攻無不克的盛名。

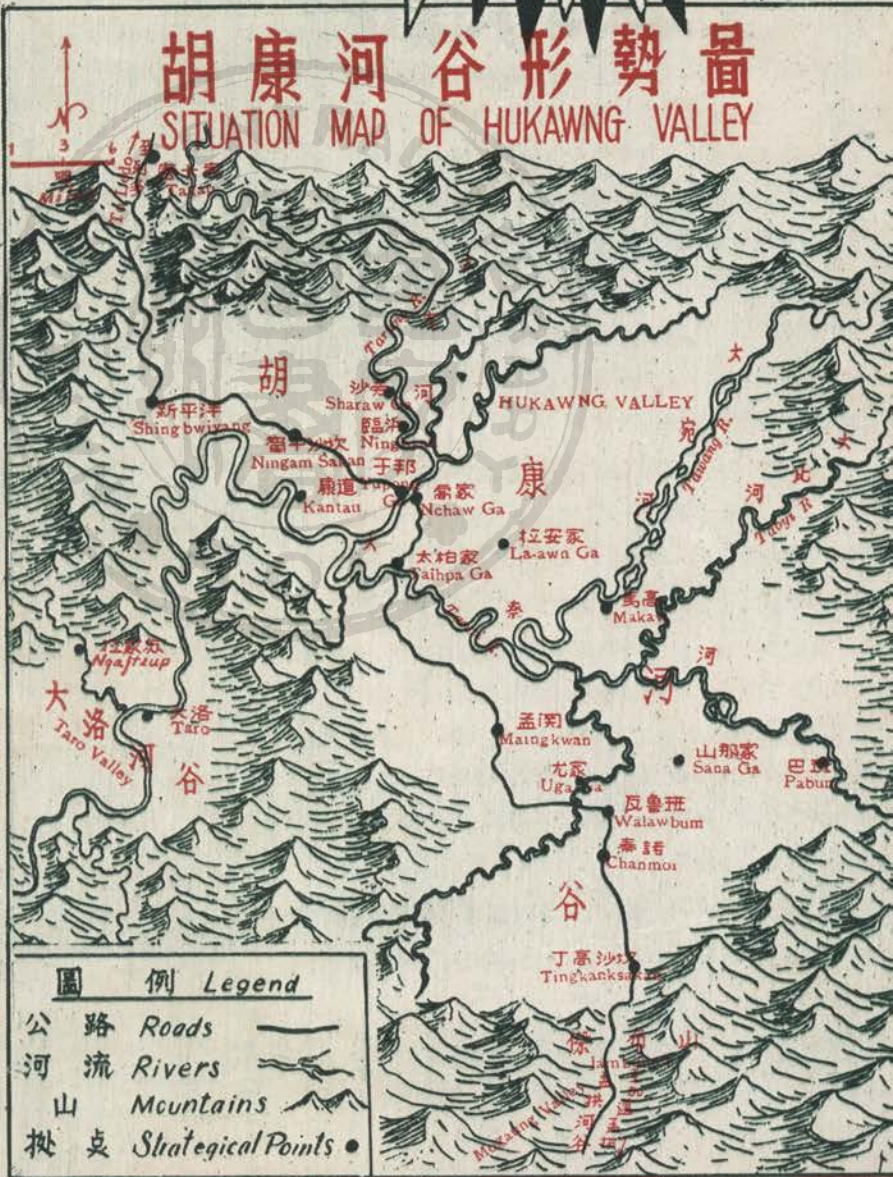
一、于邦爭奪戰

于邦之戰，是反攻緬甸第一個硬  
 戰，我軍和敵軍反覆疊成三四層的包  
 圍層，而敵軍的兵力却五倍于我。  
 圍圍層的核心，是——二團李克己  
 長所率領的一個加強連。因為交通  
 絕，被圍我軍的補給只能仰仗美機  
 投下的一點糧彈。缺水，砍斷萬藤  
 也難擠出一點水來作為飲料。這  
 苦守了三十六天，敵我的傷亡都很  
 大。

十二月二十一日，孫立人將軍親  
 率軍趕到前線，用無比的士氣和決  
 的戰術，摧毀敵人堅固工事，將五  
 五團隊長藤井小五郎大佐以下官兵  
 百餘人完全殲滅于大龍河右岸。這  
 仗，隔了緬北戰場殲滅戰的先聲，  
 敵人一向自以為“皇軍無敵”的幼  
 心理動搖起來，從此士氣逐漸低落  
 去。而我軍步砲協同成績的優異，  
 官兵的沉着勇敢，博得盟軍同聲讚  
 ！盟軍軍官在參觀于邦戰場時，驚  
 為森林攻守戰的傑構，史迪威將軍  
 親贈錦旗一面，以賀戰功。



胡康河谷形勢圖  
 SITUATION MAP OF HUKAWNG VALLEY



| 圖例 Legend |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 公路        | Roads            |
| 河流        | Rivers           |
| 山         | Mountains        |
| 據點        | Strategic Points |



## 二、初試迂迴戰，輕取太柏家

敵自于邦敗績後，即在大奈河北岸集結重兵固守太柏家，並于大龍河東岸障地沿河死守。我軍為求迅速進展，開始採用迂迴攻擊。——二團以一部兵力向敵軍正面壓迫，吸引其注意力，——三及——四兩團人馬便分從左右兩翼開路向太柏家敵後迂迴包抄。二月一日，左翼我軍得手，敵軍見歸路被截，不得已遂放棄其堅固障地與原定計劃，出而向我軍求戰，我軍便乘其立足未穩，一鼓將其擊滅，佔領太柏家。右翼我軍又在太柏家西南的孟陽河一帶消滅六百多敵軍，盡奪了大奈河的天險。

## 三、孟關與瓦魯班之捷

新三十八師越過大龍河時，在中美工兵日夜趕修下的中印公路已從列多直達新平洋，並可與胡康河谷舊有的公路相接通車。新二十二師即於此時從列多開入胡康河谷，一月二十八日，攻取太洛後便移師南下攻擊孟關。戰車第一營亦開始出動，協同新二十二師擔任正面的攻擊。美軍特由南洋調來印緬戰場的步兵一團，也於此時從我軍的左側翼向敵後迂迴行動，形成胡康河谷中最熱鬧的場面。

孟陽河戰役中，——四團肅獲敵十八師團的作戰密令，令文中說：「師團以殲敵于孟關附近之目的，決將主力移至孟關以南……」，新三十八師便作了再迂迴到敵軍主力障地以南斷其歸路的決定。

三月四日，新三十八師迂迴到孟關敵後，敵軍措手不及，倉皇應戰。新二十二師復由正面作扇形推進猛攻孟關，戰車部隊更是如虎添翼，縱橫掃蕩，殘敵遺屍遍野，四面奔竄。三月五日孟關便被攻下。

孟關攻下後，新三十八師迂迴部隊兼程向胡康河谷最後據點瓦魯班急進，對在胡康河區殘敵作一網打盡之計。從太柏家到瓦魯班的迂迴行程長達七十英里，是胡康河谷戰事中長最大而最成功的迂迴戰。戰士們一路披荊斬棘，破竹前進，在孟關以南的十八師團主力，便在這種敏智果敢的戰術下粉碎了。

瓦魯班戰關，一共進行了四天，敵軍為着爭奪歸路，曾拼死扼守，故傷亡極大，遺棄在公路兩旁的敵屍即達七百五十具，丟下彈藥五大倉庫。

三月九日，新三十八師攻下瓦魯班，繼續與由孟關南下的新二十二師及戰車第一營共殲殘敵。胡康河谷戰關至此勝利結束。

THE Hukawng Valley was one of the most strategically important areas in the Burma Campaign. The 18th Japanese Division, accredited as the enemy's "invincible" force, held sway over the area.

### 1. The Battle for Yupong Ga

The Battle for Yupong Ga was the first large encounter in the counter-offensive in Burma. The Chinese Army encountered an enemy force five times its own strength, and there was encirclement and re-encirclement of each other during the whole campaign. One battalion of the 112nd Regiment was cut off from contact for 36 days, depending on supplies dropped by plane. Casualties suffered by both fighting parties were high.

On December 21, 1944, General Sun Li-jen personally led a rescue party and with courage and strategy completely routed a most obstinate enemy force, heralding other successes that were to follow in the campaign. General Stilwell presented General Sun with a special pennant to commemorate this unprecedented victory.

### 2. The Battle for Taihpa Ga

The enemy now entrenched himself at Taihpa Ga. For the first time, the Chinese Army adopted the strategy of "swirling" fighting and divided forces to attack on all flanks. On February 1, the forces attacking the enemy's left scored such successes that the enemy was forced to abandon his plan of defensive fighting and come out in the open, to be defeated and routed.

### 3. The Victories at Maingkwun and Walawbum

The building of the India-China Road had by this time made considerable headway, that the New 22nd Division was now able to launch forward into Ledo into the Hukawng Valley. After taking Taro on January 22, the Division marched southwards toward Maingkwun, assisted by the 1st Tank Battalion in a joint operation. An American Regiment transferred from the Southern Pacific also joined in the campaign.

In the Battle of Maingyang River, the 11th Regiment captured secret orders issued by the enemy and the New 38th Division was thus enabled to proceed to behind the southern lines of the enemy and cut off his retreat.

On March 4, the enemy was surprised at Maingkwun, which fell the following day.

The New 38th Division pushed on towards Walawbum, the last enemy stronghold in the Hukawng Valley. The enemy put up a stiff resistance at this point for four days, and casualties were heavy, no less than 757 corpses were left by him after the fall of the place.

With the capture of Walawbum on March 9, the campaign in the Hukawng Valley was brought to a successful end.









火焰噴射部隊準備出發  
Detachment of Flame-throwers

火焰噴射器把熊熊的烈火向敵陣噴射  
Flame-throwers directed on the enemy line







敵陣一片火海。  
The enemy line turned  
into a sea of flame.



# Struggle Over Yupong Ga



運輸機用降落傘投下糧彈。  
接濟于邦被圍之守軍。  
Transport planes dropping  
supplies by parachutes to  
aid the detachments of  
Allied forces under siege.

于邦守軍利用大樹作碉堡。  
使敵人不敢越近雷池一步。  
Tree trunk turned into  
stronghold by defense  
force at Yupong Ga aga-  
inst the enemy advance.

前線一軍官正用電話向  
團指揮所報告敵情。  
Front-line officer reporting  
the war situation through  
radio to the Command Post.



# 于邦爭奪戰

于邦之役，新三十八師李克己營  
 被五倍以上敵軍圍攻三十六日陣  
 地屹立不動，後來孫立人將軍親  
 率援軍趕至，把敵軍完全殲滅。  
 The Battalion under the comm-  
 and of Major Li Ke-chi, New  
 38th Division, having been sur-  
 rounded by over-whelming  
 enemy for 36 days, saved by  
 General Sun who rushed reop-  
 tament to their rescue.



孫立人將軍與生鴻將軍在陣地，商討對於于邦攻擊。  
 General Sun conferring with General Li Hung  
 on the tactics for the attack on Yupang Ga.







于那前線敵軍炮兵活躍，我山砲兵奉命增援在叢林中兼程趕路。  
 Artillery being rushed through the jungle to reinforce Yupong Ga front.



迅速的把砲架架起來。  
 Field pieces being mounted, getting ready for action.

這些砲彈在敵入陣地  
 炸，揚起巨大的煙





山砲陣地需要一塊沒有樹林的空地  
才可以讓發出去的砲彈飛行無阻。  
這裏便是一個理想的砲兵陣地。  
Placing gun positions in a jungle



開始發揮威力。  
Cleared for action.

brought in the rear of  
by our batteries.



**A Glorious Page of  
the Campaign**



于邦之役，敵軍遺屍遍地。  
Casualties left by  
the fleeing enemy.



被摧燬之敵軍陣地。  
Evacuated enemy position  
destroyed by severe  
bombardments.



狡猾的敵軍在陣地  
前做成許多假人。  
Dummies used by the  
enemy as shock absorbers.



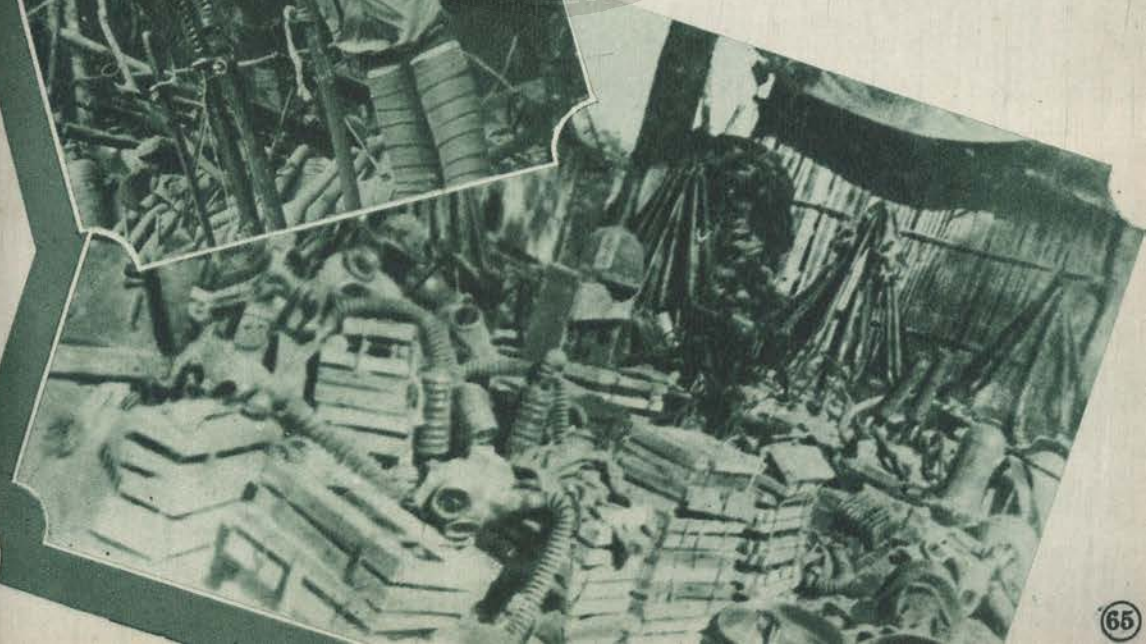
# 光榮的戰果



史迪威將軍在於我軍陣地前檢視南獲之日旗。  
General Stilwell on an inspection  
tour to the Chinese positions,  
studying a recently captured flag.

李鴻將軍檢視孟陽河戰役所獲之戰利品。  
Maj. General Li Hung taking account  
of the trophies captured by his men.

瓦魯班之役我軍南獲之戰利品。  
Trophies captured in the  
battle of Walawbum.





極北多雨，河水朝落夕漲，固  
 之木橋極易被淹沒或沖毀，特  
 浮橋，水漲橋高，毫無顧慮，  
 架設迅速容易，極合軍用。  
 Rubber pontoons extensively  
 used in Burma terrain  
 during the raining season.

River



工兵準備架橋。  
 Bridge under  
 construction.

Tarun



于前次戰事攻下以後，大龍河上的橡皮橋  
 迅速架設起來，由國軍及美憲兵共同護守。  
 Chinese soldiers together with U. S. MPs guard-  
 ing a pontoon bridge erected on Tarun Hka after  
 the capture of Yupong Ga and Taibpa Ga.



越過  
大龍河



在木中之大下架。  
Service trucks become an ambulance  
for disabled soldiers in jungle mires.



坦克車隊出發途中。  
Tank Corps in advance to the front.

大柏家攻下後，  
中印公路初程在  
中興兵日夜趕  
修下已塔可通  
車，但低窪處仍  
常為雨水所阻。  
India-China  
Road under  
construction,  
ready for traffic  
soon after Tai-  
hpa Ga was  
captured.





廖耀湘將軍在指揮所中研究情報。  
鄭洞國將軍與孫立人將軍。



General Cheng Tung-kuo confer-  
ring with General Sun at the front.

General Liao Yao-hsiang discussing  
intelligence at his Command Post.

## High Command At The Front





# 高級將領在前線

The military conference which pre-determined the fate of the enemy's 18th Division, the conferees including General Stilwell, Lt-General Sun Li-jen, Maj-General Li Hung-and Maj-General Ho Chun-heng.

孫立人將軍 General Sun in the 在戰壕裏 communication trench.



馬南杉於途中河灘休息之馬南杉、唐守治、何鈞衡三將軍(由右至左)。  
Maj-Generals Ho Chun-heng, Tang Shou-chih and Ko Nan-shan of New 38th Division resting by river-shore during one of the front-line inspection tours.

孫立人將軍率部攻入胡康河谷後即著「不制軍中傳出其不下孟關不制類」的佳話。圖示其立在大樹作成之掩蔽體後。

General Sun directing the assault under cover of a banyan tree.





# 孟關·瓦魯班

## VICTORY OF MA AND WALAW



▲我軍攻克太拍家時，美軍特由南洋洲乘印船戰場的步兵一團，亦於此時到達胡康河谷，並從我軍的左側翼向敵後迂迴行進。At the capture of Tai-pa Ga by the New Eriat Army, a U. S. Infantry Regiment arrived at the Hukawng Valley, in vital operation with their Chinese allies.



一九四四年初春，新二十二師亦由列多出發，至二月下旬已攻取大洛、卡等據點，沿公路進攻孟關，圖示該師跨過大奈河上之橡皮橋向孟關進軍。Forces of the New 22nd Division which started from Ledo in the early Spring of 1944 captured several strategic points on their way to invade Maing...



# 大捷

## MAINGKWAN BUM

新二十二師及戰車部隊攻取孟關。  
New 22nd Division with the Tank  
Corps on attack of Maingkwan.



新三十八師攻取瓦魯班。  
Walawbum taken by the  
New 38th Division.

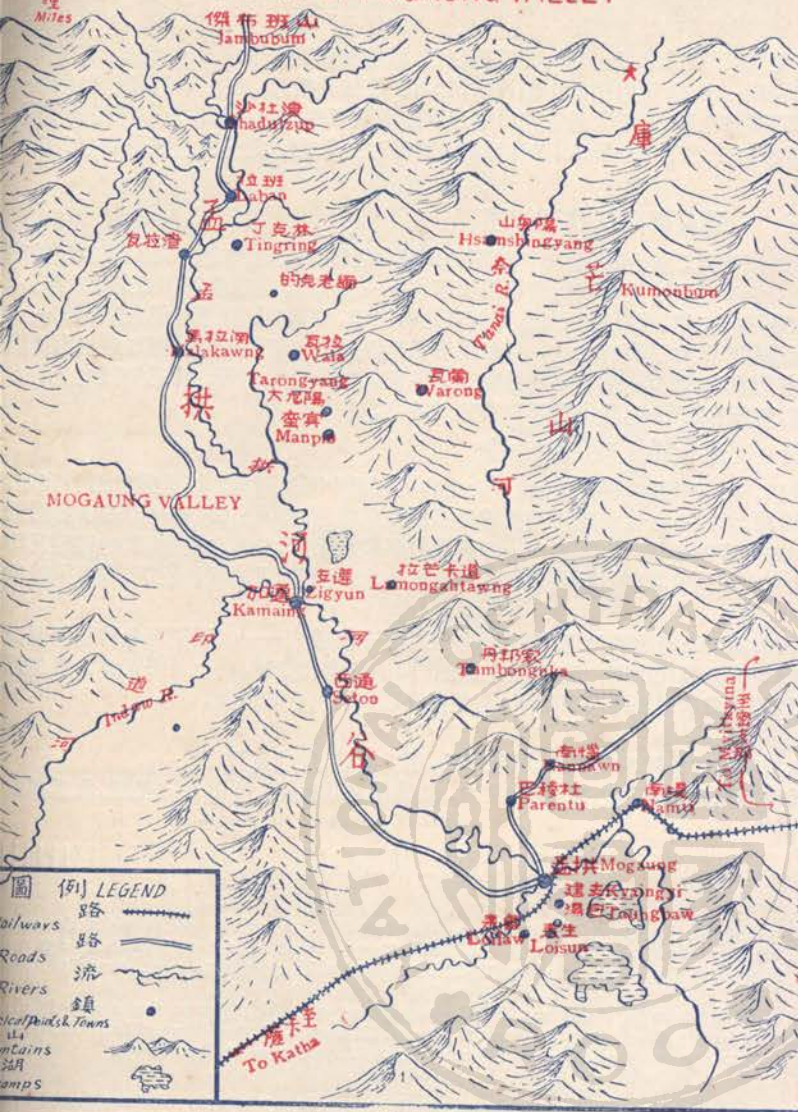
瓦魯班孟關道上敵軍屍橫遍  
野臭氣薰人，我軍掩鼻而過。  
Corpses left by the fleeing enemy.

新三十八師在孟關河太柏家戰鬥勝利結束，大龍大奈兩河沿岸殘敵肅清。The New 38th Division, in response to the front attack on Maingkwan  
部隊，又為策應新二十二師攻擊孟關，再作七十英里左翼大迂迴，攻 undertaken by the New 22nd Division, flanking the enemy by an  
擊孟關後重要據點瓦魯班，圖示迂迴部隊由公路轉入森林中。 attack on Walawbum, an important position in the rear of the enemy.



# 孟拱河谷形勢圖

SITUATION MAP OF MOGAUNG VALLEY



# 孟·拱·河·谷·之·戰

# THE · BATTLE · OF · MOGAUNG · VALLEY

## 一 迂迴拉班，攻破天險

胡康河谷與孟拱河谷之間，也橫亘著一座海拔四千尺的傑布班山，山勢陡峭，貫串兩區交通的只有中一個狹隘的谷口，新二十二師挾著戰車部隊從正面攻擊，新三十八師則由山的東側爬上懸崖，迂迴攻擊守隘路的敵軍背後。

迂迴部隊在大雨滂沱中攀援絕壁，經過十四天的開路爬行，驟然出現在距離敵陣二十英里的後方，一改佔拉班，再沿公路北上攻擊沙杜渣，與突破隘口南下的新二十二師會合。

## 二 奇襲西通

孟拱河谷地形狹長，被南高江劈成東西兩半。東岸峭壁千尺是重重疊疊的庫芒山脈，敵軍利用山勢起構築成星羅棋布的據點工事，西岸山峯較遠，地形稍闊，公路傍河而下。新三十八師及新二十二師便分南高江東西兩岸南下攻擊。

五月下旬，緬北已經迫近雨季，而地形限制了我軍的進展，新二十二師和敵軍在馬拉關一綫苦戰不下。立人將軍認為不出奇兵便不能在雨季前結束孟拱河谷的戰事，於是，他決定派遣一一二團作了一次更大更深遠的向加邁敵後迂迴。這一團人輕裝裹糧，利用各種地形地物，和山林中的各種聲響，時而爬行，時隱伏，他們偷過了敵人的封鎖線，偷渡波濤洶湧的南高江，於五月二十六日在人不知鬼不覺中襲佔了加邁南五英里的西通，腰斬加邁至孟拱的敵後公路，使加邁敵軍登時慌亂起來。

西通是孟拱河谷日軍糧彈總屯積處，原有守敵約一千五百餘人，兵力本不算弱，不過因遠處後方，戒備



疏忽，一日之間，被我截路軍擊斃九百餘人，奪獲十五公分重砲四門，滿載械彈的大卡車七十五輛，騾馬五百餘匹，糧彈庫房十五座，汽車修理廠一處。敵軍因補給中樞被佔，急由各路抽調援兵。二十八日，敵以新到的一二八，一五一聯隊各一部和第四聯隊全部，並附大量重砲山砲連射砲和戰車等，向我軍作急不擇路的猛撲，我軍沉着應戰，先後斃敵永增少佐以下二千七百餘人，又奪獲糧彈倉庫二十餘處，我亦傷亡連長周有良以下官兵三百餘人。

### 三 強渡南高江攻取加邁

“軍無糧重則亡”，西通截路戰成功之後，全孟拱河谷敵軍的覆滅命運即被決定。加邁屬之敵更成了釜底游魚。從二十九日起，奉命與新二十二師保持聯繫並相機攻取加邁的一一三團，便向加邁對岸的支邊攻擊，六月九日，他們攻下了支邊，與加邁隔河相望。健兒們面對着寬而且急的江流，恨不得插翅飛了過去。但却一直等到十六日早晨，飛機才把橡皮艇投下，有了渡河工具，一切便有了把握。過江部隊首先佔領加邁東南側高地，加邁敵軍至此似已喪失了戰鬥意志，這樣一個重要的據點很容易便入了我軍的掌握。從馬拉關南下的六十五團也於此時攻抵加邁市區，兩師官兵見面，臉上都浮起勝利的笑容。

### 四 孟拱攻城戰

在一一三團攻擊支邊的時候，一一四團即以錐形戰法從大班和青康道中間的間隙，不分晝夜潛行突進，一路如風捲殘雲，連克三十餘據點。六月十五日又攻佔孟拱城北巴稜杜高地，直趨孟拱。時兩月前在卡薩附近降落的英軍七十七旅正在孟拱城東南被圍，形勢危急！一一四團連夜強渡孟拱河，分兵支援英軍，並接替其防務，主力則由山地南下攻擊，先奪取四圍據點，然後逐碼前進，經過兩晝夜的激戰，孟拱便被攻下，城裏城外積起一堆一堆的屍丘。

加邁孟拱相繼攻克之後，沿加孟公路兩側的敵軍還在繼續頑抗。原在西通的一一二團便奉命將佔領區交防給駐在加邁的新二十二師，轉用兵方與五十師一四九團併力合作由公路南北夾擊，於七月十五日，將加邁至孟拱公路完全打通。一一三團同時沿孟密鐵路向東追擊，進至密支那與新三十師會合。

孟拱河谷戰事勝利結束。

史迪威將軍致孫立人將軍賀電說：“貴師攻佔孟拱，戰績輝煌，達于頂點，特此電賀！”

英印軍第三師師長藍敦將軍賀電說：“孟拱之捷，謹致賀忱，並感謝協助敵師七十七旅之美意，此致孫兼師長李團長及閣下之英勇部隊。”

#### 1. The Capture of Laban

Between the Hukawng Valley and the Mogaung Valley lies a 4000 feet hill. A small path provides the only link between the two valleys. The New 22nd Division, with the Tank Corps, launched a frontal attack against the Mogaung Valley, while the New 8th Division, braving all difficulties of cliff climbing, went over to the back of the enemy.

Fourteen days' arduous hill climbing brought the New 8th Division to a point 20 miles to the rear of the enemy, and Laban was taken immediately to cut off the enemy retreat. Meanwhile, the New 22nd Division also advanced against the enemy from the north and the two forces effected a junction at Shadutzup.

#### 2. Surprise attack on Seton

The enemy took full advantage of the mountainous terrain of the Mogaung Valley in laying defense positions. The rainy season in Burma was approaching by the end of May, and advance was checked. The New 22nd Division was held by the enemy at Malakawng. General Sun Li-jen considered it necessary to employ special strategy if the Mogaung war was to be concluded before the full blast of the rainy weather. A bolder attempt to send a regiment to the rear of the enemy was made. The 112nd Regiment chosen for the purpose ran the enemy blockade across the Namkawng River, and took by surprise Seton, five miles to the rear of enemy-held Kamaing on May 26. Confusion was poured into enemy ranks.

The enemy rushed reinforcements for the relief of the position, and during the fierce fighting that ensued, heavy casualties were inflicted on his troops, while the Chinese also suffered more than 300 losses.

#### 3. The Forced Crossing of Namkawng River and the Capture of Kamaing

The loss of Seton sealed the fate of the enemy in Kamaing. From May 29, Zigyun on the bank opposite Kamaing was subjected to bombardment and it fell on June 9. On the morning of June 16, a forced crossing was made, the wait being occasioned by the need to obtain supplies of rubber boats. The enemy had lost his morale, and the capture was imminent.

#### 4. The Fight for Mogaung City

While the 112nd Regiment was still attacking Zigyun, the 114th Regiment had proceeded rapidly towards Mogaung City. By June 16, many points to the north of the city had been placed under control. At the same time, the 77th British Brigade which paratrooped onto Katha two months previously was being encircled by the enemy, and the Chinese came to their rescue in time. The city itself was captured after two days of hard fighting.

Enemy troops along the road from Kamaing to Mogaung still offered resistance despite the fall of both cities. They were duly taken care of.

The Battle of the Mogaung Valley had been successfully concluded.

General Stilwell, in a telegram congratulating General Sun Li-jen, referred to the victory as a top-notch achievement.

The Divisional Commander of the 2nd British Indian Division, congratulated General Sun and General Li-hung for the great victory, and expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered the 77th British Brigade.





我機動部隊通過傑布山險地開入孟拱河谷。  
Motorized unit penetrating through enemy strategic pass of Jambubum to Mogaung Valley.

拉班以南公路，水浸泥爛，車輛通行困難。  
Mud, as a result of rainfall, made the passage extremely difficult.





# 突襲庫芒山 ASSAULT ON THE KUMONBUM



1. 庫芒山山高路險，一切重武器不能運動，六公分迫擊砲，即為我軍之重要火器。Trench mortars supplanting heavy weapons in the lofty height of Kumon Bum.

2. 衝過去!

Smashing through!

3. 史迪威孫立人二將軍視察庫芒山前線，決定派遣迂迴部隊，奇襲邁加敵後。Plans were made to launch a surprise attack on Kamaing after General Stilwell and General Sun made an inspection tour to the front and studied the situation.

4. 迂迴部隊的指揮官——二團團長馮人。Colonel Chen Ming-jen, Commander of the 112nd Regiment, in charge of the assault.

5. 迂迴奇襲部隊輕裝出發。Light-equipped detachments ready to move forward according to plans.

6. 敵陣中塵土飛揚。Clouds created by bursts from our gun fires.

1

2



3



4







*Surprise Attack on Seton*



迂迴部隊在加邁以南之西通對岸偷渡南高江。



Namkaung R. was crossed at Seton, south of Kamatig.

渡江後即與敵軍遭遇，重機關槍兵不及穿衣便進入陣地。



Encountering the enemy immediately after the crossing of Namkaung R., plain-clothed machine-gunners infiltrated into enemy positions.





一二團西通截路成功後，奉令圍擊加邁的——三團，即從加邁對岸乘用橡皮艇強渡南高江進攻加邁。



In conjunction with the 112nd Regiment which cut off the enemy's retreat the 113rd crossed the Nankaung River for Kamaing, their objective.



輕機關槍兵利用地形地物掩護逼近加邁市區。  
Light machine-gunners getting close on the suburb of Kamaing.



加邁敵軍遺棄大批死屍向山林中潰竄。  
Capture of Kamaing: The fleeing enemy left numberless corpses behind.



# 猛撲攻 STORMING OF





# 战

MOGAUNG



重機關槍手猛向敵陣掃射。  
Heavy Machine-Gun firing on Enemy Line.



兵士逐碼前進。 Advancing yard by yard

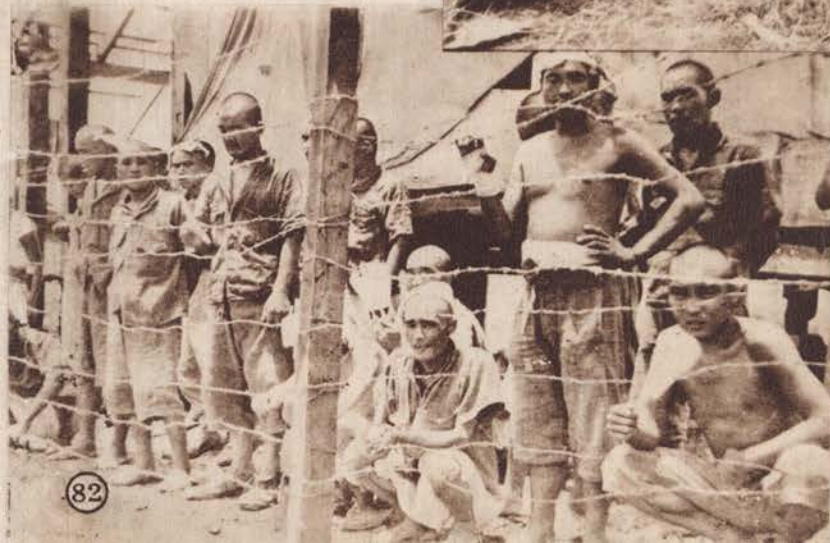




孟拱郊區民衆壺漿勞師。  
 Hearty welcome accorded  
 to the victorious Chinese  
 troops by the populace in  
 the vicinity of Mogaung.



一羣俘虜。A group of war prisoners.



孟拱之役，我軍  
 圍獲敵軍之象隊。  
 "Elephant Cavalry"  
 captured in the  
 battle of Mogaung.



# FIRST AID SERVICE

反攻緬甸戰役中，中美兩軍分担着不同的任務，中國軍隊負責作戰，美國軍隊負責後勤運輸；（其中，駐印軍的汽六團，驃馬輻重兵團和各師的輻重營在運輸工作上也都曾有過極大的貢獻。）分工合作，各盡其妙！

除補給運輸和築路任務之外，救護工作也是屬於後方勤務的範圍，而同為其重要任務之一

在印緬戰區，救護工作極能令人滿意，治療機構的組織也很合乎理想。從團手術組經過野戰醫院，兵站醫院，後方醫院到休養院的設備都很完備。救護運輸方面，儘量利用各種迅速而安適的交通工具：救護車，小救護機，運輸機等，以減少負傷者的痛苦。各醫院中的醫官，技術既好，服務又熱心，所以受治療的人都能很快的痊癒；加以我們的負傷將士殺敵心切，往往不待傷愈，便請求出院歸隊，使醫院中充滿愉快的氣氛，絕少有號痛的呼聲。

在第一期作戰的十個月中，已有負傷過六次而仍在前線作戰的將士十八人，其餘負傷三五次或一二次的，更是不計其數；只要不是陣亡，那怕傷中要害，百分之九十以上都是可以治好，而且都重上戰場。

在戰地救護負傷將士之美醫官及中美女護士  
First aid service given to wounded officers and men by U.S. and Chinese field hospital.



活躍於緬北前線的女護士。圖為方言女士。Miss Fang Yen typical of the Chinese nurses active on the North Burma front



In the Burma Campaign, the Chinese and the Americans undertook two different tasks. The first were engaged in fighting, the latter in transportation and supplies and their cooperation made success possible.

In addition to transportation and supply, the work of giving first aid was also undertaken by the service forces.

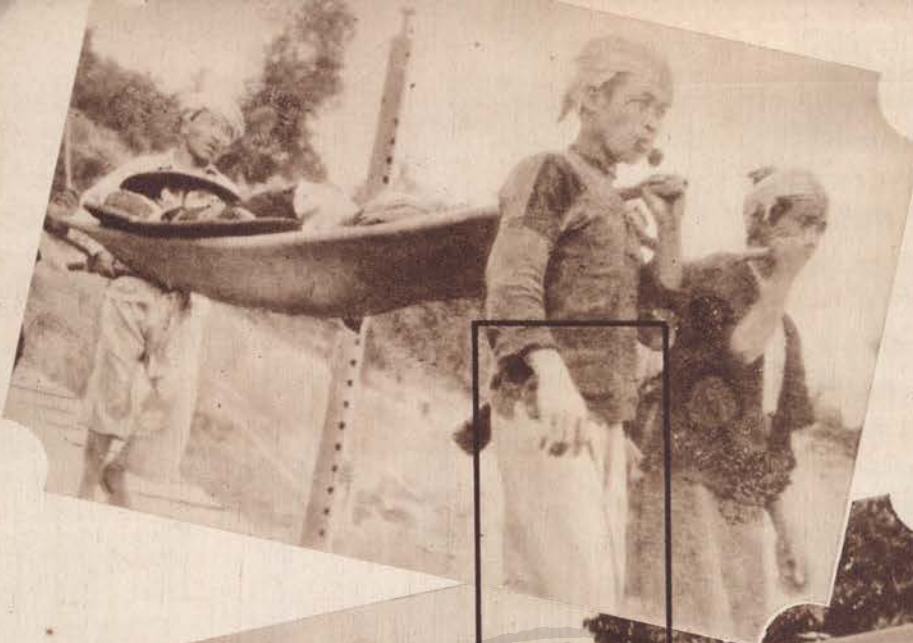
Ambulance and first aid work during the Burma Campaign was most satisfactory. From field surgeons to fields hospitals, station hospitals to base hospitals everywhere the work of giving medical attention to the needy was carried out efficiently and satisfactorily thus reducing the sufferings of the wounded to a minimum.

The medical services were so satisfactory that during the Burma Campaign many soldiers returned to the front after being wounded many times over. No less than 18 men had been wounded six times. Excepting those who fell in actual fighting, a very high percentage of the wounded recovered and were fit for service after treatment.





種民協助救護拾運傷兵  
The Burmese helped themselves to be liberated helping wounded soldier



前線負傷將士由救護  
運至附近機場，立即  
上飛機，不許延誤  
The wounded from front  
line being air-lifted  
treatment in the re



運輸機載運受傷  
士往後方醫院療治  
Transport planes rendering  
ing ambulance service



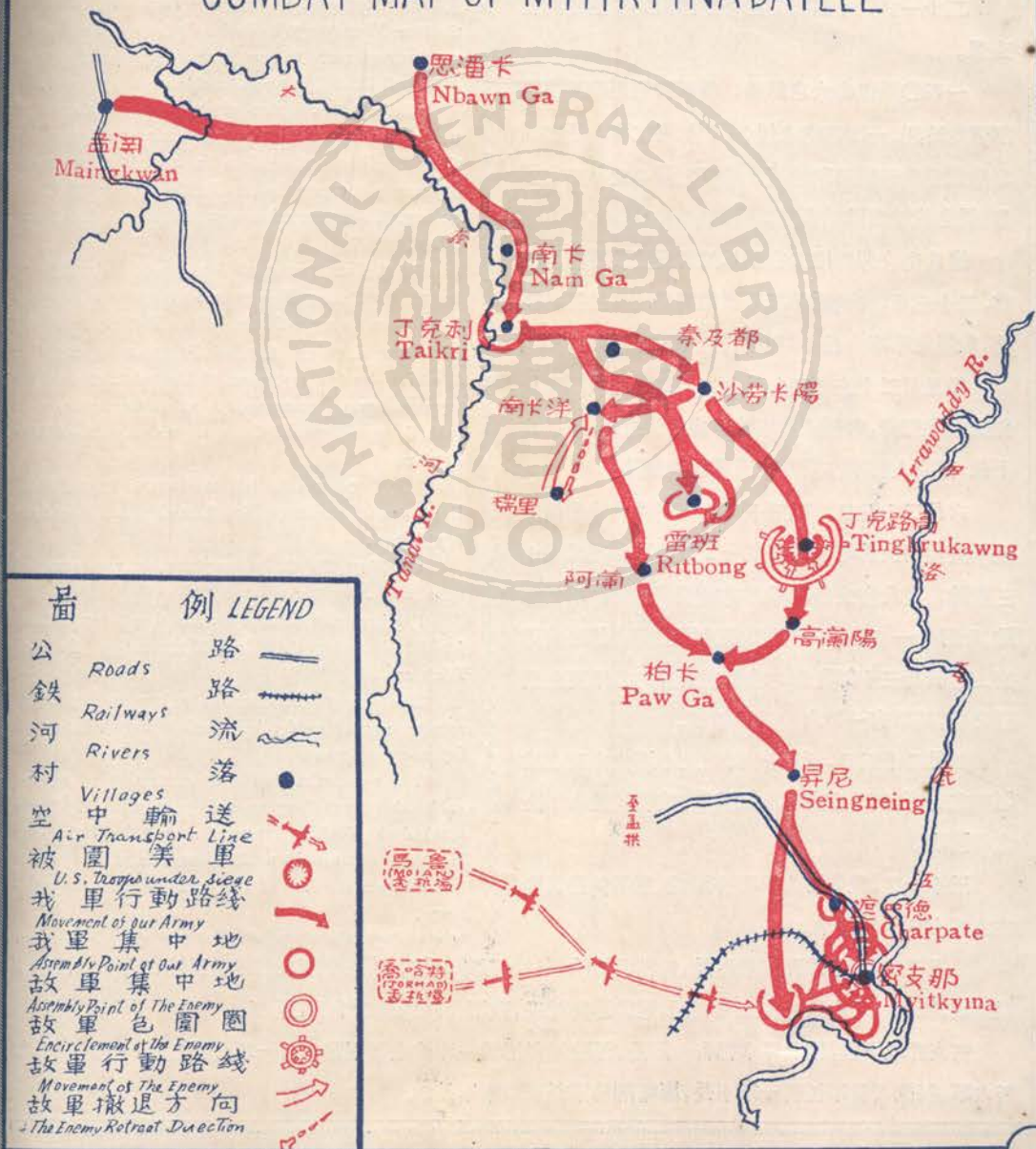


# 襲畫密支那

## RAID ON MYITKYINA

### 密支那戰鬥經過圖

#### COMBAT MAP OF MYITKYINA BATTLE





在孟拱河谷戰鬥開始之前，新一軍的生力軍新三十師業已整訓成爲勁旅，新從國內空運入緬的十四師和五十師亦均陸續到達，新一軍的力量更形龐大起來。

上述的三個師，除五十師一四九團配屬新廿二師沿南高江西岸攻擊加邁，後來又和新卅八師的一一二團合力打通加邁至孟拱的公路而外，其餘的部隊都沒參加過孟拱河谷的戰鬥，他們另自開闢了一個戰場。

四月下旬，正當孟拱河谷我軍掃蕩庫芒山進迫加邁的時候，新三十師八十八團，五十師一五〇團和美步兵一團所組成的中美混合部隊，即在孟關集結向東南挺進，突擊密支那。

五月十六日，這支中美聯軍到達密支那附近。十七日，攻佔西飛機場。新三十師的八十九團也于當天空運到達，加入戰鬥。

十九日，一五〇團攻至火車站，突破鐵絲網將車站佔領，後因補給被敵軍砲火割斷，彈盡糧絕，不得已衝出重圍，車站得而復失。

二十一日，十四師的四十二團由列多空運到密支那。

一五〇團退出火車站後，敵軍即利用我軍重新部署的時間，一面四處求援，一面加強工事，把密支那附近分成四個防禦地區，縱深配備，攻擊更加困難，雙方成了對陣的狀態。

進攻密支那的指揮官原爲美軍支隊長麥利爾准將，二十三日，史迪威將軍另派柏德諾准將接替其職務，並規定華軍由五十師及新三十師師長親自指揮。

從五月二十三日到七月中旬，密支那戰鬥像拉鋸式的進行着，鄰洞國將軍曾兩度前往指揮。孟拱攻下後，孫立人將軍亦數飛密支那視察敵陣。

六月二十五日，新三十八師佔領孟拱時曾消滅從卡薩往密支那增援的敵軍一二八聯隊和砲兵五十三聯隊，從此密支那敵軍再也盼望不到它的增援部隊。七月十一日，一一三團又從孟拱沿孟密鐵路直搗密支那與新三十師會合，攻擊密支那的我軍更無後顧之憂，而只有一個向前的目標了。

七月二十五日，新三十師的九十團也由列多空運到密支那，於是密支那的攻城戰，接着就進入了決定的階段。

三十一日，我各路大軍聯合圍攻，逐碼前進，將密支那市區佔領過半。

八月三日，五十師組織敢死隊，將城北據險頑抗的敵軍消滅，新三十師攻佔了營房區，美軍也佔領了西打坡。經過八十七天的密支那戰鬥，遂告勝利結束，我軍先後斃敵二千三百餘人。

密支那攻下後，緬北戰事暫告一段落，部隊便利用這一時機重新編整，新一軍分爲二軍——新一軍和新六軍。孫立人將軍任新一軍軍長，廖耀湘將軍任新六軍軍長。

**BEFORE** the commencement of the Battle in the Mogaung Valley, the new 20th Division of the New First Army had already been trained into a combatant unit. It was further reinforced by the 14th and 50th Divisions, airborne into Burma.

With the exception of the 149th Regiment of the 50th Division, the various units making up the three Divisions referred to in the first paragraph did not participate in the Battle in the Mogaung Valley. They created a new battlefield for themselves.

In the latter part of April, while the fighting in the Mogaung Valley was in progress, another force consisting of the 88th Regiment of the New 30th Division, the 170 Regiment of the 50th Division, and a regiment of United States infantrymen, was concentrated at Maingkwan, and pushed southeastward for a surprise attack of Myit-yira.

The force was further reinforced by the 89th Regiment of the New 30th Division as it entered Myitkyina.

On May 19, the railway station was occupied for a time.

Further reinforcements arrived on May 21 from Ledo, this being the 42nd Regiment of the 14th Division.

The enemy, meanwhile, took advantage of the respite in sending for help and in consolidating his defense positions.

The combating forces were interlocked against each other from May to mid July, when the battle reached the decisive stage. On August 3, the 50th Division organized a Dare-to-Die Corps which broke down the last of the enemy's stubborn resistance.



炊事兵先行出發  
趕赴宿營地造飯。  
Kitchen corps.



美國進上行進之我軍。A detachment on march from Maingkwan. 騎兵隊集合出發。The Cavalry got ready to march on.



休息時之美軍支隊。  
A detachment of U.S. Force at rest. (87)



鄭洞國將軍與美方將領研閱地圖。  
Lt. General Cheng Tung-kuo Reviewing  
combatmap with high ranking U.S. officers



五月十七日奇襲密支那我軍攻佔飛機場，新三十師及五十師的後續部隊便由孟關乘用運輸機及滑翔機增赴密支那。  
On May 17, the airfield of Myitkyina was captured by Army transports and gliders to consolidate the occupation.



88 砲兵趕築陣地。 The artillery constructing gun positions.

擊發。 Battery in action.





運輸機牽引滑翔機飛向密支那。  
Gliders led by transport planes  
directed toward Myitkyina.







在雜草中爬行躍進之輕機槍兵。 Light machine-gunners working their way forward on their fours.



克復後之密支那。 Myitkyina after capture by the Allied forces.



難民濶集等候我軍救濟。





重機關槍居高臨下。 Heavy machine-gun firing from a vantage point.

Refugees waiting for relief.



密支那我軍陣亡將士公墓。 Cemetery of officers and men who gave their lives in the North Burma Campaign.





戰場如畫一般的美麗。

Gleaming battlefield but picturesque landscape.

新一軍在密支那慶祝雙十節舉行閱兵。  
The Chinese National Holiday (October 10)  
was celebrated by the New First Army  
in Myitkyina with a military parade.

孫立人將軍在密支那檢查汽車及平射砲。  
General Sun conducted an inspection  
of the Motorized forces in Myitkyina.







静静的伊洛瓦底江。  
The peaceful Irrawaddy River.

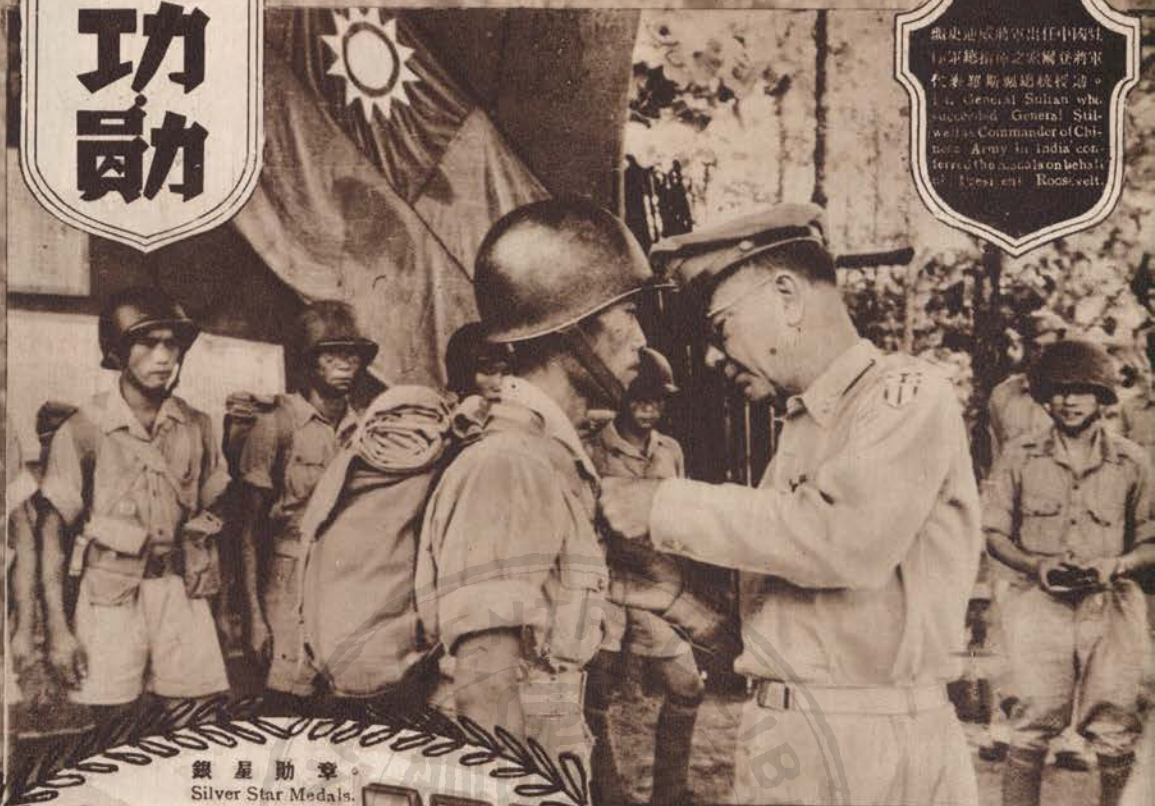
和平的卫士。  
Guardian of peace.





# 功勳

馮史迪威將軍出任中國駐  
印軍總指揮之案屬登納家  
在華羅斯福總統授勳。  
此位 General Stilwell who  
succeeded General Sui-  
wei as Commander of Chi-  
nese Army in India con-  
ferred the Medal on behalf  
of President Roosevelt.



銀星勳章。  
Silver Star Medals.



第三十八師師長李尚陽率領該師受勳官兵合影。  
Officers and soldiers of the New 38th Division were decora-  
ted by their Divisional Commander, Major General Li Shang-yang.



MERITS  
&  
MEDALS



# 八莫戰役戰鬥經過圖

## COMBAT MAP OF BHAMO BATTLE

# 戰滅殲莫

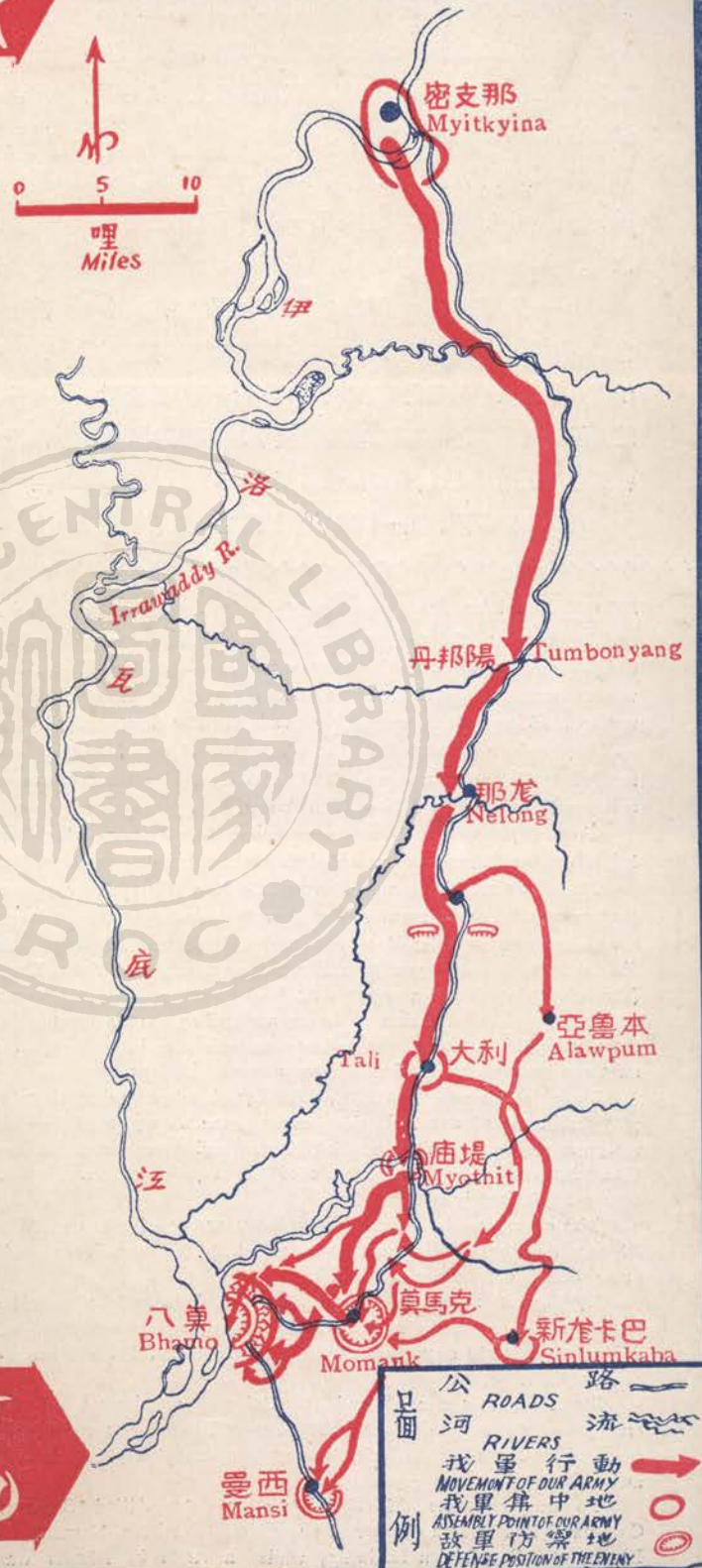
新一軍在密支那休整將近兩個月的時光。

十月初旬，緬北雨季終止，駐印軍開始第二期攻勢作戰。當時作戰計劃，以新一軍由正面攻擊八莫，新六軍從左翼南下瑞姑。十月十三日，新六軍從加邁出發，於二十九日順利進佔瑞姑之後，便在瑞高停止待命，於十二月間空運回國，參加國內戰場反攻。打通中印公路的責任由新一軍完全扭負起來。

從密支那到八莫，一路崇山峻嶺，公路斜掛在山邊。公路兩側，一邊是高山，一邊是深壑。八莫近區的太平江河幅寬闊，和八莫市區內的湖沼縱橫，地形起伏，在在都是利於守不利於攻的地域。

新一軍在進攻八莫途中，曾在太平江南岸掘發一塊具有歷史性和軍事價值的碑。碑為花崗岩質，長六尺，寬四尺，厚一尺，已裂成三塊，後來孫立人將軍把它重新建豎起來。碑的正中直刻“威遠堂”三個大字，左刻“大明征西將軍劉築遺囑衆於此。”誓曰：“六慰拓開，三宣恢復，衆夷格心，永遠貢獻。洗甲金沙，藏刀鬼窟，不縱不擒，南人自服。”右刻“受署：孟養宣慰司，木邦宣慰司，孟密安撫司，臘川宣撫司。萬曆十二年三月十二日立刻。”

所署征西將軍劉，當為劉綎，當年他召集各路土司，特別選擇在八莫附近立碑誓石的用意，不難令人體會到，他是準



# 打退敵軍於八莫



備以八莫作為開拓“六慰”恢復“三宣”的永久根據地。碑文中所載的“不縱不擒，南人自服。”意即佔有八莫南北地區，便取得戰略上的優越地位，可以不戰而屈人之兵，使邊人拱手自服。可見八莫在戰略上所處的形勝，自古即為兵家必爭之地了。

新一軍攻擊八莫的佈置，是以新三十八師為第一線兵團，新三十師為第二線兵團，一路斬關落鎖，聲勢浩大。

十一月初，新三十八師的主力先後攻佔丹邦陽，卡當陽，喇堤，大利等重要據點，其左翼迂迴部隊攀越五千七百尺以上連綿起伏的山地，由清征緬名將傅恆所造的鐵索橋上跨過太平洋，直趨八莫東側；繼而主力也從鐵索橋上悄然走過，分頭猛攻八莫。

八莫市區敵陣，是一個縱長十里橫寬六里的橢圓

形，大大小小的湖沼形成許多龜背形高地，彼此犬牙相互策應，掩蔽部是用十四五層合抱不交的大樹做一層大樹，一層泥土，中間還夾有鋼骨的混合物建來，一座座都像是地下堡壘，重砲彈落在上面，頂多壞其一層。掩蔽部裏都裝設有水電，一切都是作死備。敵人為了建築這樣一個陣地曾整整花費八個月工夫。陣地的區分，有東南北三大據點和腹廓陣地。

十一月十六日，進攻八莫我軍已將市區外圍大落及飛機場三處完全攻下，敵軍龜縮到城防工事裏強的死守起來。

左翼我軍於十四日在莫馬克消滅八莫外圍敵軍後，即向西南包抄敵軍後路，十七日佔領曼西，將八莫往南坎的公路斬斷，八莫便在我軍四面包圍之中。

攻城部隊愈迫近市區，敵軍的反噬愈烈，各種砲

戰車之外，還組織肉搏隊瘋狂衝殺。在地理形和堅固的陣地前，我軍異常沉着，前進，漸次縮小包圍。

十二月十四日，南北兩大據點都軍佔領，最堅固的陸軍監獄，憲兵營砲台，也被我軍攻下，攻城大軍乘勝沿岸馬路直搗腹廓陣地。混戰中，打死敵大佐，指揮官一死，敵軍便紛亂不堪。日午十二時我軍克復八莫，守敵二千餘人除跳水圖逃而溺死在伊洛瓦底江中六十人外，其餘全部被消滅在陣地內，已受重傷的池田大尉等二十一人。敵一式戰鬥機兩架，戰車十輛，壓路機及輕八輛，輕重機關槍九十五挺，步槍一千七十三枝，各種口徑大砲二十八門。

為紀念這一戰役的偉蹟，緬北盟高當局把從莫馬克到八莫市區的的一段路定名為孫立人路，將八莫市區中心路定名為李鴻路。

**T**HE New First Army rested at Myitkyina for nearly two months. By October, the rainy season in Northern Burma was over, the C.A.I. launched its second major offensive. The New First Army was to launch a frontal attack on Bhamo, while the New 6th Army was to head towards Shwegu from the left. The last named post was captured on October 29, after which the New 6th Army was recalled to China Theatre and the Burma Campaign thenceforth was solely undertaken by the New First Army.

From Myitkyina to Bhamo was mountainous terrain, which was helpful to the defense and provided difficulties for the attackers.

During its march towards Bhamo, the New First Army unearthed en-route a stone memorial of great historical importance. It was a commemorating tablet of one of the Chinese expeditions to the district in the Ming Dynasty, and the characters "Wei Yuan Ying" (Overwhelming A'ar Barracks) were boldly engraved on the centre of the tablet. A description of the events leading to the erection of the memorial testified to the military operations and established the strategic importance of Bhamo even in those old days.

Early in November, the New 8th Division had registered great progress in the advance. At this juncture, the Army made use of the great suspension bridge which had been built by one of the famous Chinese generals who undertook one of the expeditions into Burma during the Tsing dynasty.

The enemy made full use of the boggy nature of the terrain at Bhamo in laying his defense positions which, it was later made known, took eight months to build.

By November 16, the Chinese Army had taken the suburban regions and three of the airfields. The enemy retreated to the inner defenses within the city, and offered stiff resistance. He was immediately encircled.

Street fighting ensued and the Chinese encirclement of the enemy was gradually tightened. The city of Bhamo was completely captured on December 15. The enemy was completely wiped out, and a large booty was captured.

To commemorate this signal victory, the Allied Supreme Command in Northern Command named the road from Memaok to Bhamo the Sun Li-jen Highway, while a street in Bhamo was renamed Li Hung Road.



十月中旬緬北我軍第二期攻勢作戰開始。  
In the middle of October, a second  
offensive was to be launched.

CROSSING OF IRRAWADDY:

(above) Mountain guns and  
their carriers. (below) Troops.



出發部隊乘汽划渡過伊洛瓦底江。

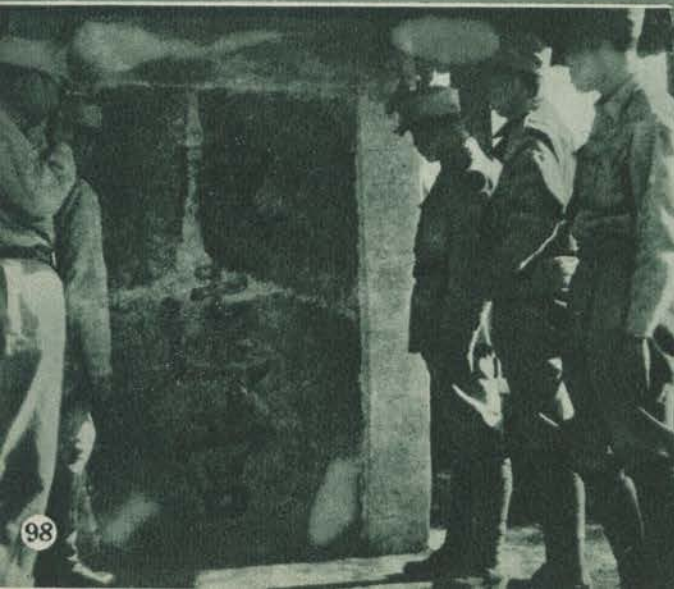




山砲兵過江後，迅將砲身裝置馬背前進。

Mountain pieces mounted on horseback after river crossing.

明代征緬紀功碑在順堤對岸挖掘出土。  
"Ming" Tablet Commemorating China's  
Ancient Victory unearthed at Miao-ti







行進中之步兵班 Advance guards on the move



新三十二師以一部兵力奮入美芝而隔河伴攻 Storming ahead by crossing the Suan-shan bridge.  
主力即從左翼山地越過萬葉橋進佔八寶嶺

立人將軍及高級幕僚  
日俘審訊入莫敵情。  
prisoners were questioned about enemy  
uation by General  
& his staff officers.

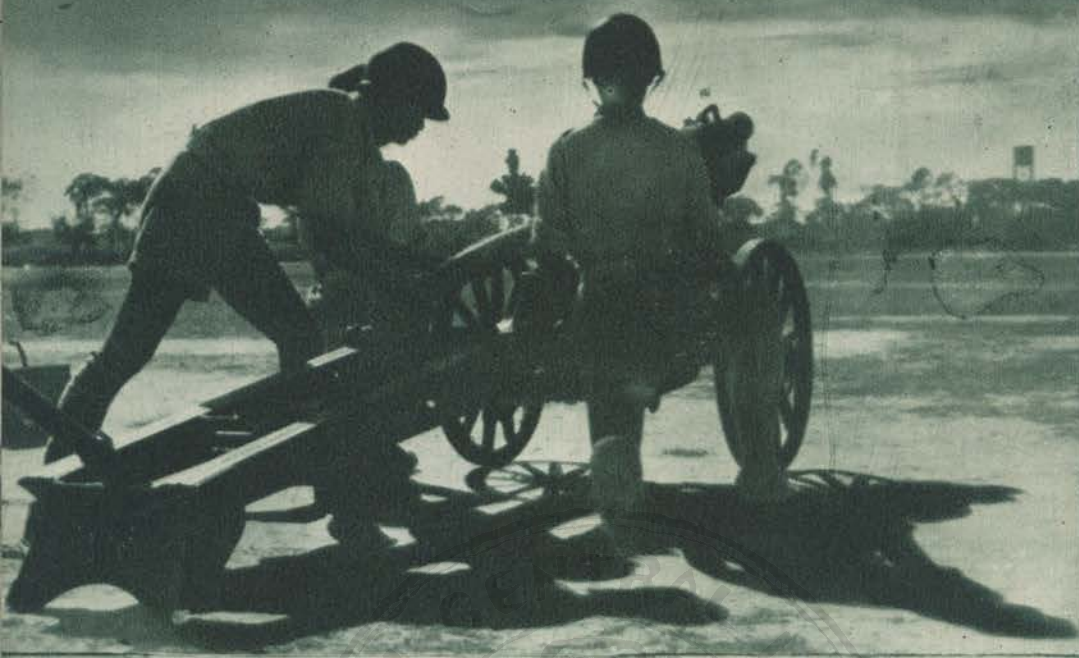
將訊得口供加以研 Findings being studied to  
究,決定攻擊計畫。 formulate plans for new drive





Close On Phano Under Sunfire

在火網下  
進進八  
莫城郊





輕機關槍兵準備躍進。  
Light machine-gunners ready to jump over.



八莫城中僅存之完好佛寺。  
The only Buddhist monastery in Bhamo that survived the war.




八莫攻城戰猛烈展開。  
Storming of Bhamo.




八莫之役我軍函獲戰車十輛。  
Among the trophies captured in Bhamo, there were over ten jap tanks.






 孫立人將軍視察敵軍之堅固防禦工事。  
 A survey of enemy-evacuated positions was conducted by General Sun.




 英美高級將領視察八莫戰蹟。  
 High ranking U.S. and British officers made an inspection of Bhamo after occupation by the Chinese forces.


 孫立人將軍講述八莫戰鬥經過  
 其右為東南亞陸軍總司令李西將軍，其左為索爾登將軍。  
 Lt. General Sun relating the Battle of Bhamo to Lt. General Sultan and Lt. General Leese, Commander-in-Chief of Land Forces, Southeastern Asia Theatre


 印度華僑代表飛赴八莫前線，向孫立人將軍獻紀功旗。  
 Overseas Chinese in India sent delegates to Bhamo for the presentation of a banner on the recovery of North Burma.



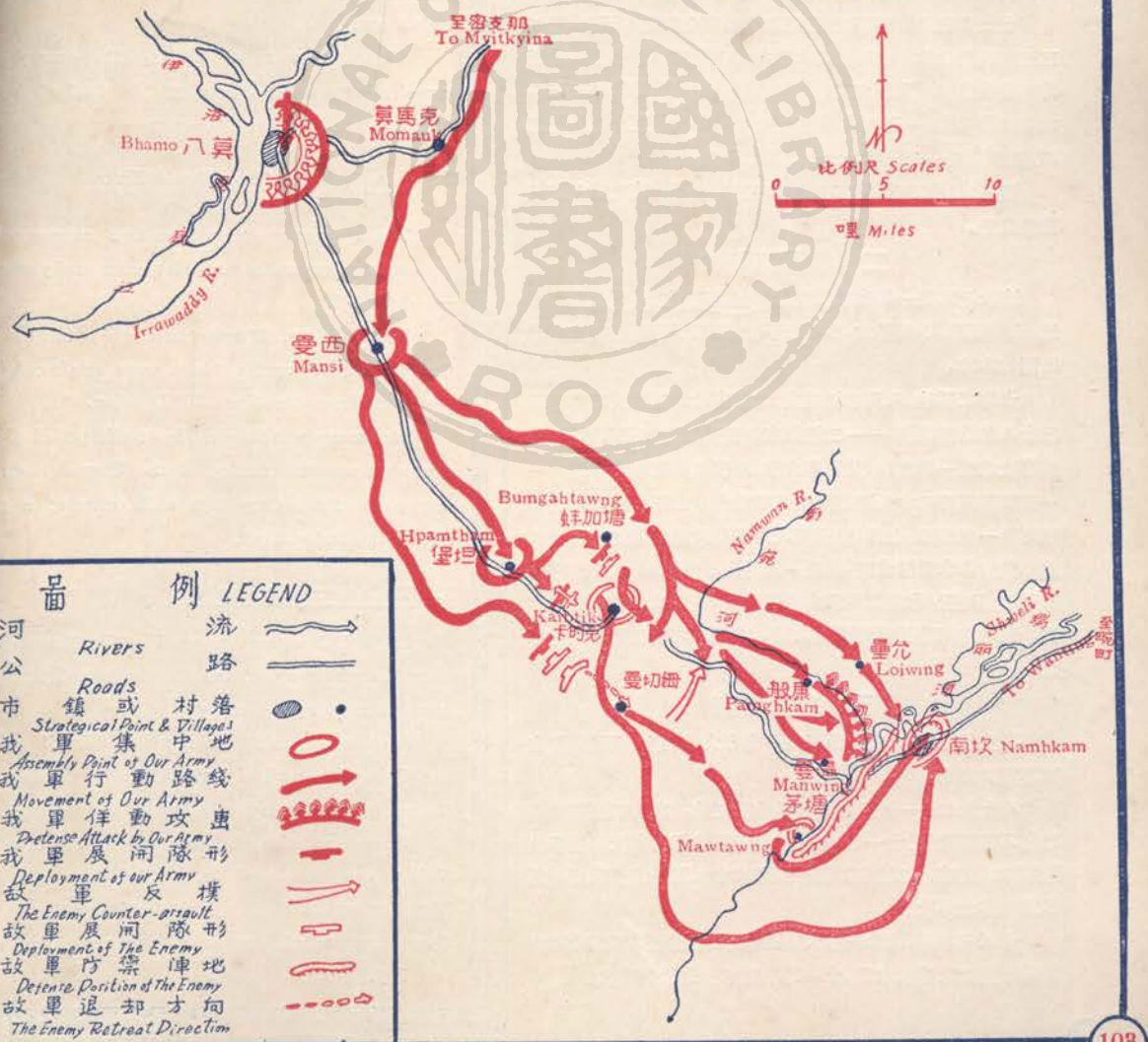


# COMBAT AT NAMHKAM



## 南坎戰役戰鬥經過圖

### COMBAT MAP OF NAMHKAM BATTLE



| 圖例     | LEGEND                        |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| 河      | Rivers                        |
| 公路     | Roads                         |
| 市鎮或村落  | Strategic Point & Villages    |
| 我軍集中地  | Assembly Point of Our Army    |
| 我軍行動路線 | Movement of Our Army          |
| 我軍伴動攻進 | Defense Attack by Our Army    |
| 我軍展開隊形 | Deployment of our Army        |
| 敵軍反撲   | The Enemy Counter-attack      |
| 敵軍展開隊形 | Deployment of The Enemy       |
| 敵軍防禦陣地 | Defense Position of The Enemy |
| 敵軍退却方向 | The Enemy Retreat Direction   |



正當新三十八師猛烈圍攻八莫時，孫立人將軍以戰略上爭取主動爲着眼點，不因敵軍死守八莫而遲滯軍事的進展，命令新三十師問道繞過八莫，向南坎發動攻擊。

### 一 卡的克遭遇戰

十一月底，新三十師已越過八莫，沿南下公路及其兩側山地向南坎進軍。新三十八師還沒有取下八莫，新三十師又來攻擊南坎，簡直是敵人夢想不到的事。及至突然發覺以後，負責死守南坎的山崎大佐急忙糾集新由朝鮮調來的四十九師團一六八聯隊和十八師團及五十六師團的殘部，由南坎西側的曼溫星夜挺進，企圖利用我軍分離進出山地時，一舉將新三十師主力于南坎附近地區擊潰，然後傾其全力北上解救八莫敵軍之圍。敵軍有了這樣旺盛的企圖，故其求速心切，猛力前進，遂于卡的克高地與新三十師主力遭遇，演出緬北戰場首次大規模遭遇戰。

從八莫南出至馬丹陽即進入山地，山勢一路上升，至卡的克達最高峯又折而下降。因此，卡的克便是八莫南坎間的最高分水嶺，加以左邊五三三八奇峯和右邊的蚌加塘高地互成犄角，地形險要，爲決定南坎爭奪戰勝負的關鍵。

十二月三日，我軍疾力前進與卡的克守敵激戰三日，將五三三八高峯攻佔。九日，山崎大佐率領的敵軍匆匆趕至，猛烈的遭遇戰隨即展開。十四日，敵軍竟日以密集隊形向五三三八高地連續衝鋒，一日之間，衝了十五次，每次衝至半山即被消滅，最後棄屍一千三百六十餘具潰敗下去。

這一戰我軍擊潰敵軍主力和旺盛的企圖，南坎的命運便被決定了。

### 二 渡過瑞麗江

南坎近區是一個狹長的谷地，四面都是高山，地形低窪平坦，土質鬆軟，不利于攻，亦不利于守。所以爭奪南坎必先爭奪四圍的山地。

卡的克戰後，八莫已經攻克，攻擊南坎的部隊又增加了新三十八師的兩個團，一一二團從左翼渡過南宛河進入國境，佔領南坎北面一帶高山，並向東攻擊，和滇西國軍遙相呼應；一一四團緊隨着八十九團從南坎西面的古當山脈中鑽出，佔領西南角一帶山地。七日，這兩團人馬紛紛渡過瑞麗江。瑞麗江並不像它名字那樣瑞麗，而是一條另人心悸的河川。它的兩旁都是懸崖絕壁，水裏長着許多參差的石峯，形成很多險惡的水灘。部隊渡河時正碰到淋漓大雨，瑞麗江成了又寬又深的寒流！

### 三 攻克坎南

南坎谷地內，大家都預料到不會有大戰發生，問題只是在四週圍的山上。

八十九和一一四兩個團渡過瑞麗江後，南坎四圍高地都已盡入我軍掌握。十一日，新三十師正面攻擊的部隊已將茅塘敵軍陣地突破，九十團順利渡江，與八十九團一個從側面一個從背後夾攻南坎。

十五日早晨，南坎河谷大霧迷濛，九十團便從田壟中以廣泛的正面攻入南坎市區，十一時半我軍完全佔領南坎。

WHILE the battle for Bhamo was still in progress, General Sun Li-jen ordered the New 30th Division to proceed forward beyond Bhamo, heading for Namhkam.

#### 1. The Battle at Kaibtik

The enemy was given a surprise by the New 30th Division's march on Namhkam while the New 38th Division was still fighting for Bhamo. Reinforcements were brought in hurriedly in an attempt to disperse the New 30th Division and thence to go to the relief of Bhamo. These forces, recently transferred from Korea, met the New 30th Division at the Kaibtik plateau, and the first frontal battle of Northern Burma took place.

Kaibtik is the highest salient between I hmo and Namhkam and is of such strategic importance that its capture would be decisive in the battle for Namhkam.

After a number of battles, the enemy was completely routed, abandoning 1200 dead when they retreated by December 14.

#### 2. The Crossing of the Shweli River

The approach to Namhkam is a narrow valley enclosed by mountains, and is neither easily attacked nor defended.

By this time, Bhamo had already fallen, and the forces attacking Namhkam were reinforced by 2 regiments from the New 38th Division.

The most eventful episode at this period of the campaign was the crossing of the Shweli River, a watercourse flanked by high cliffs offering a great risk to the undertaking.

#### 3. The Capture of Namhkam

Little fighting was expected in Namhkam Valley itself, but the problem was the securing of the mountains surrounding the valley.

After successfully crossing the Shweli River, the Chinese forces had little difficulty in breaking through enemy lines in the vicinity of Namhkam.

On the morning of December 15, the Namhkam Valley was enveloped in a thick fog. The 90th Regiment marched through the fields into the town of Namhkam, which was fully captured before noon that day.



孫立人將軍及其參謀長史說將軍在南坎前綫。  
General Sun at the Namkam front, accompanied  
by Maj. General Shih-Yueh, his Chief of Staff.



新三十師唐守治師長向孫立人將軍報告卡的克高地遭遇戰經過。  
Maj. General Tang Shou-chih,  
Commander of the New 30th  
Division, reporting to General  
Sun on the combat situation.

孫立人將軍在前綫用電話指揮作戰。  
General Sun giving instructions  
to front-line forces.







渡 · 江 · 殲 · 敵

SHWELI RIVER CROSSING



迂迴攻勢成功，聯軍部隊游泳過瑞麗江。  
 Detachments crossing the Shweli River to conduct a flank attack.





部隊用橡皮製成渡。 Rubber boats for the crossing.



渡江後爬上陡峭的石壁。 River crossing was followed by mountain climbing.



南坎攻擊戰的一幕。A scene in the Namhkam combat





南坎攻佔後工兵用掃雷器清除四週的地雷。  
Engineers Corps combing the ground with minesweepers for possible mines laid by the fleeing enemy.



敵人埋伏之地雷在南坎街市中爆炸。  
Explosion of a mine left by the enemy on the streets in Namhkam.



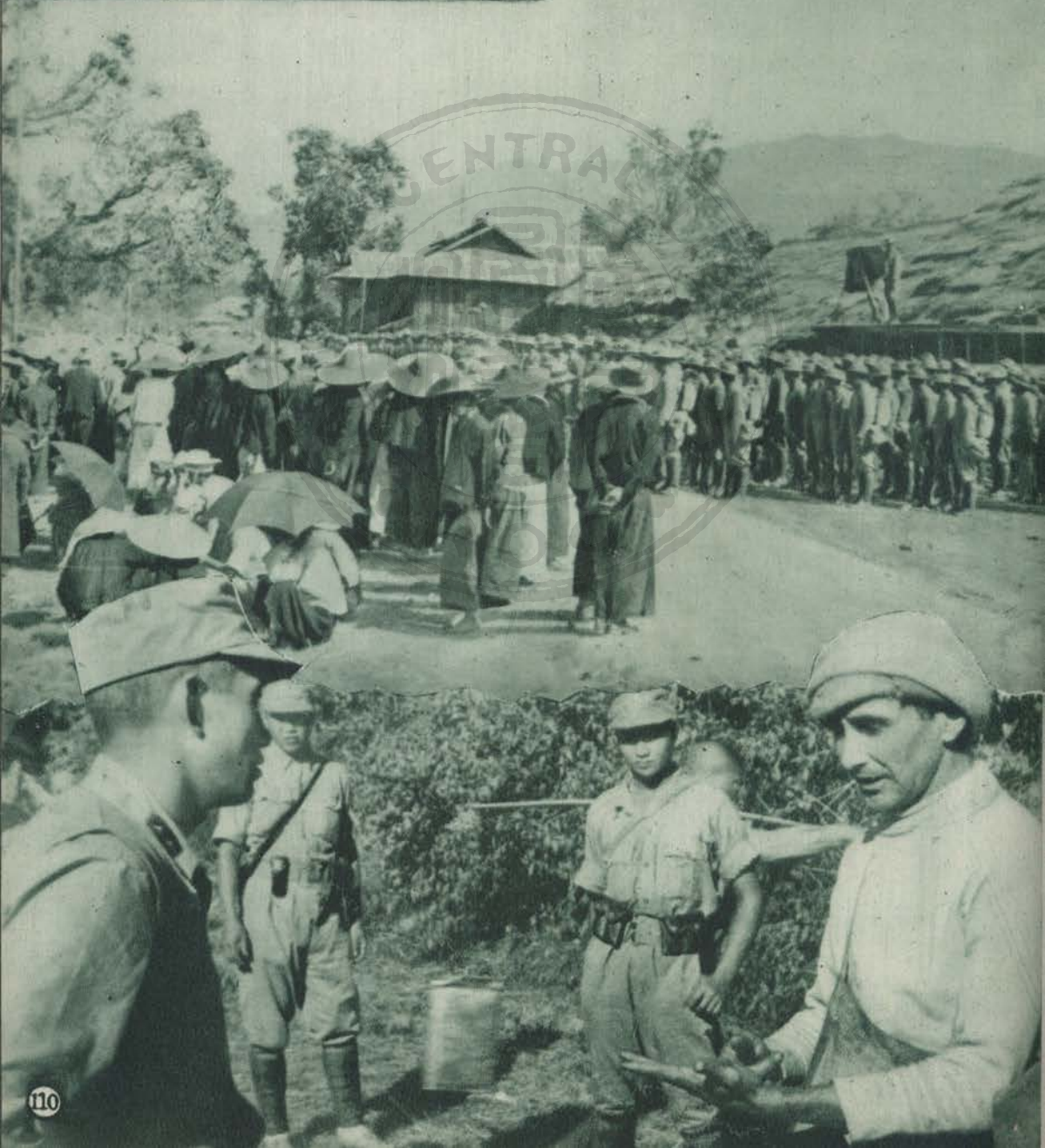




(上)新三十師在卡的克遭遇戰及南坎攻擊戰中所獲之戰利品。  
Trophies captured by the New 30th Division on their way advancing toward Namhkam.

(中)在南坎舉行之軍民聯歡大會。  
A mass meeting held at Namhkam, both the civilians and men in uniforms participating.

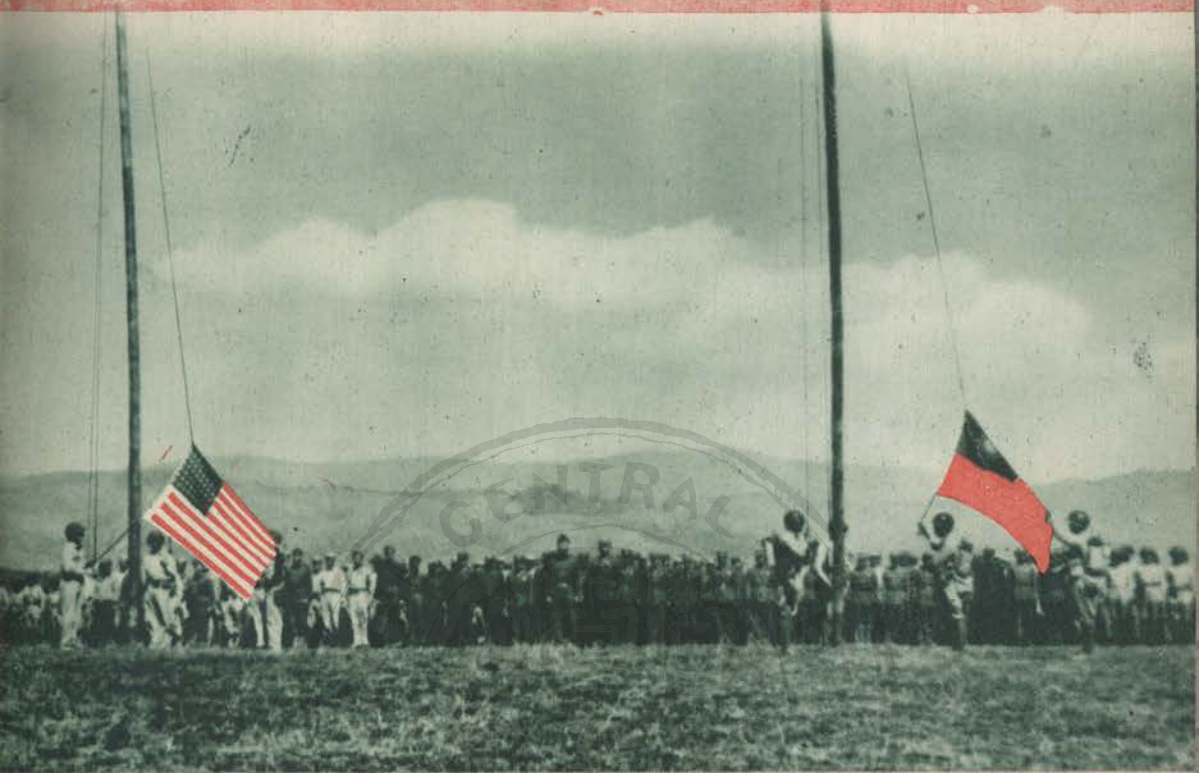
(下)南坎民衆代表向孫立人將軍訴述日軍之暴行。  
Delegates of Namhkam populace relating to General Sun atrocious acts of the Japanese







# 師會友芒



駐印軍與滇西國軍在芒友舉行盛大會師典禮，中美國旗併肩升起。

The Chinese Army in India-Burma and Chinese troops from China met at Mongyu, a celebration held at which U. S. and Chinese National flags were hoisted up.

## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 歷 ★ 史 ★ 的 ★ 握 ★ 手 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ 南坎攻下後，新三十八師不給敵軍稍有喘息的機會，即以秋風掃落葉之勢，向中印公路與舊滇緬公路的交叉點——芒友挺進。一月二十七日我軍攻下芒友，接着便是駐印軍和滇西遠征軍的會師。★

★ 一月二十八日，是“一二八”十三週年紀念的日子。★

★ 九點正穿黃卡機布的新一軍和穿灰棉衣的滇西遠征軍分從不同的方向，向預定會師的廣場集中，滇西遠征軍在向去祖國的那條路口豎起一個白布橫額，大書“歡迎駐印新一軍凱旋回國”。★

★ 廣場正中搭起一座禮台，台用有色的絲質降落傘蓋成頂棚，台前有一個紅色的 V 字，台的正對面是兩根高聳的旗桿。右面距台不遠有一個小山，滇西國軍爲了攻佔這個山頭，曾有過一番壯烈的場面。★

★ 台上台下站了許多將軍，衛立煌、索爾登、孫立人三將軍之外，還有許多高級將領，會師的總指揮官是新三十八師師長李鴻將軍。★

★ 首先是升旗禮，軍樂隊奏起中美兩國國歌，星條旗伴隨着青天白日滿地紅旗隨風招展，禮炮響聲在山谷中嘹亮的迴轉着。★

★ 衛立煌將軍致詞說：“今天的會師，是會師東京的先聲，滇緬戰場中美的合作是值得我們永遠記憶的。同盟國不但在戰時要合作，在戰後更要合作來共建世界的和平”。索爾登將軍說：“今天是大家頂快樂的一天，也是中美合作過程中最重要的一天，我想蔣主席和羅斯福總統一定也是特別高興”。他讚揚中國軍隊作戰的英勇，和指揮官的指揮卓越有方。他也預祝：“到東京會師去，讓這兩面國旗飄揚在東京的上空”。★

★ 散會前有一個呼口號的節目，台下轟起巨大的呼聲：★

★ “打到東京去！”★

★ “芒友會師是東京會師的先聲！”★

★ “……………”★

★ 散會後，兩邊又各朝不同的方向走去。滇西遠征軍回國了，駐印軍却還沒有到“凱旋回國”的時候。爲了確保中印公路的安全，新一軍總兒又向臘戍挺進了。★

## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 歷 ★ 史 ★ 的 ★ 握 ★ 手 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★





衛立煌孫立人二將軍互祝勝利。

Mutual congratulations exchanged between General Wei Lih-huang, Commanding General of West Yunnan War Area, and General Sun.

一九四二年日軍侵佔緬甸時在芒友樹立之紀念碑。(葛南杉將軍與江雲錦少校)。 Monument in Mongyu erected by the Japanese in memory of their occupation of Burma in 1942.



**A**FTER the capture of Nambkam, the New 38th Division did not allow the enemy breathing space, and continued to march rapidly on to Mongyu, the intersection point between the new India-China Road and the old Burma Road. The point was captured on January 27, 1945, and the historic junction of the Chinese Army in India and the Chinese Expeditionary Force from west Yunnan was effected.

The khaki-clad New First Army and the grey cotton-padded uniformed Expeditionary Force arrived at the appointed meeting place early in the morn-







ing when the ceremony was witnessed by a number of ranking Chinese and American generals. The Chinese National Flag and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted amidst the playing of the national anthems of the two countries and a salvo of gun-fire.

In an address on the occasion, General Wei Li-huang referred to the junction as the most important achievement in Sino-American cooperation. The principal slogan of the day was "To Tokyo", and the junction at Mongyu was celebrated as the prelude of the meeting of the Allies in Tokyo.

After the ceremony, the two forces parted company. The Expeditionary Force returned to China. But the Chinese Army in India had not yet completed its duties—the safeguarding of the Stilwell Road. The stalwart sons of the New First Army continued their march on to Lashio.

會師將領歡晤情形。

"Congratulations!" "Long Live China!" "Long Live the Allies!"

滇西駐印兩軍士兵促膝長談。  
Reunion of the soldiers.

滇西國軍製立之布額標語。

Chinese Expeditionary Forces on the Chinese territory welcoming the triumphal return of Chinese Army in India-Burma.







# 打通史迪威公路

芒友會師之後，中印公路全程打通了，接着便舉行通車典禮。

爲着紀念創造這條路的史迪威將軍的功績，蔣主席便宣佈了中印公路定名爲“史迪威公路”。

參加通車典禮的車輛一共是一百零五輛，這是從印度開往中國的第一批車隊。當這批車隊行駛經過新一軍野戰司令部時，孫立人將軍特別設宴洗塵，席上有中國和澳洲的食物，美國香煙，英國火柴，印度酒；赴宴的人有運輸隊中的中美司機，軍官，和各國的戰地新聞記者；是一個富於國際性和歷史性的招待會。

1

通車典禮在曉町舉行，宋院長子文親臨主持，他說：“這幾年來中國處在四面被封鎖的情形之下……開羅會議決定了修築這條中印公路……”他代表蔣主席慰問全體爲這條路奮鬥的將士。來賓中講話的有索爾登將軍，皮可將軍，陳納德將軍，戴維斯將軍。衛

## THE OPENING OF STILWELL ROAD

立煊將軍和孫立人將軍剛剛參加過會師典禮，又匆匆的趕來，但都沒有講話。

史迪威公路通車後，中美軍事當局接着就宣佈中印油管通油的消息。卡車從公路上不斷把軍火運到中國增強中國軍隊的裝備，油管源源把油料輸入中國增強中國戰區動力，推進戰局向勝利之途邁進一個大步。

**W**ITH the junction of the Chinese armies at Mongyu, the India-China Road was cleared of the enemy. The road was officially opened and named after General Stilwell by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

One hundred and five vehicles participated in the ceremony for the opening of the highway—the first convoy travelling from India to China.

When the Convoy passed through the Field Headquarters of the New First Army, General Sun Li-jen gave an official reception at which the guests were offered Chinese and Australian food, American cigarettes, British matches, and Indian liquor.

The official opening ceremony was held at Wanting, and presided over by President of the Executive Yuan Dr. T. V. Soong.

The opening of the Stilwell Road was soon followed by the opening of the India-China pipe-line. Trucks using the highway sent supplies of arms for the improvement of the equipment of the Chinese fighting forces, while the pipe-line brought into China the fuel needed for the motive power of the China war theatre. A great stride was made towards victory.





開山機築路工程。  
Bulldozers at work on  
road construction.

與史迪威公路平行  
敷設之中印油管。  
Pipe-line throbbing paral-  
lel to Stilwell Road, pump-  
ing vitals to China.

行政院宋院長子女代表  
蔣主席主持通車典禮。  
Dr. T. V. Soong, President  
of the Executive Yuan,  
administered the inaugura-  
tion on behalf of Gener-  
alissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

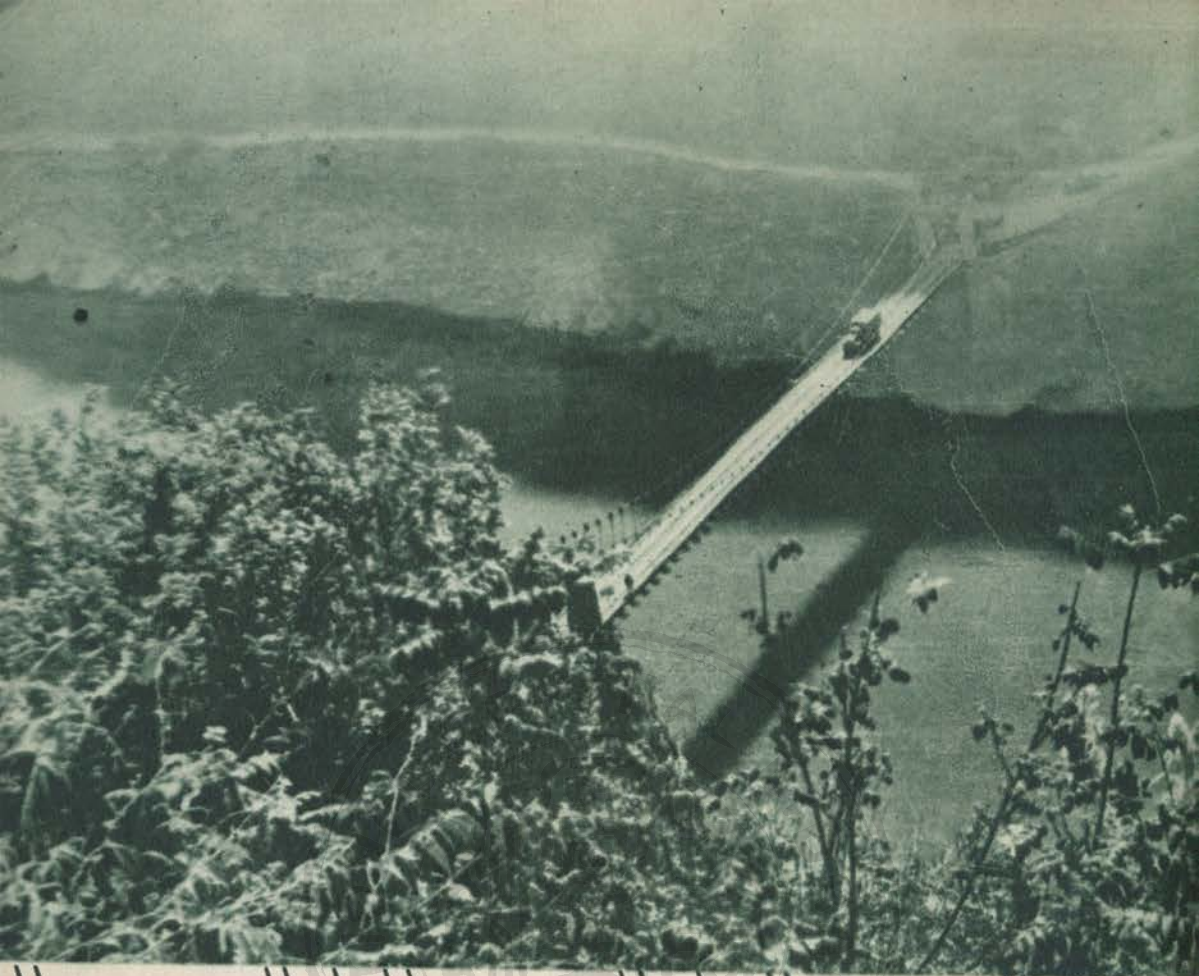


第一批裝載物資開赴  
昆明車輛之押運隊。  
The first truck caravan of  
supplies convoy to China.

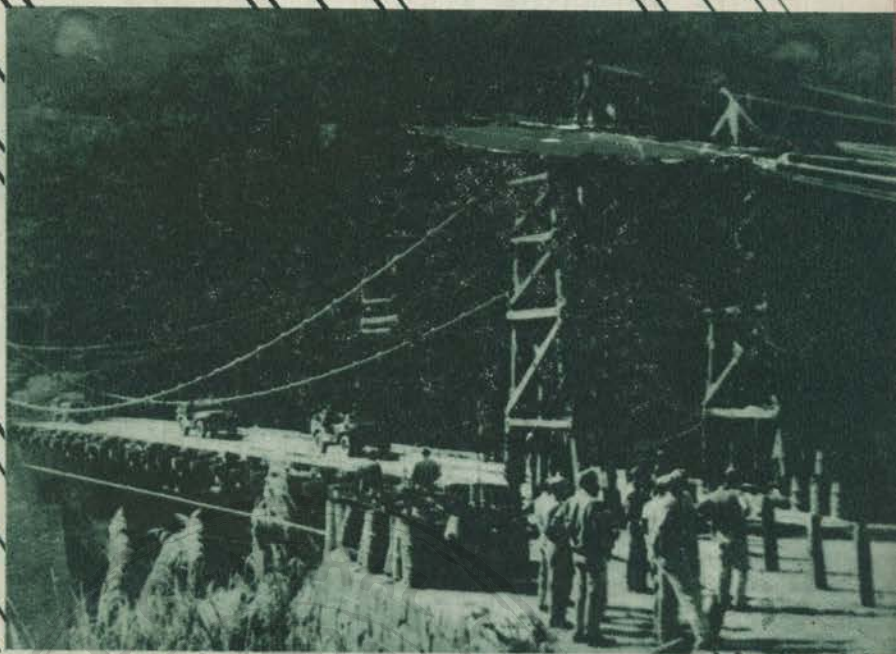
剪綵前歡笑的人羣。  
Throngs of people gathered  
at the ceremony.







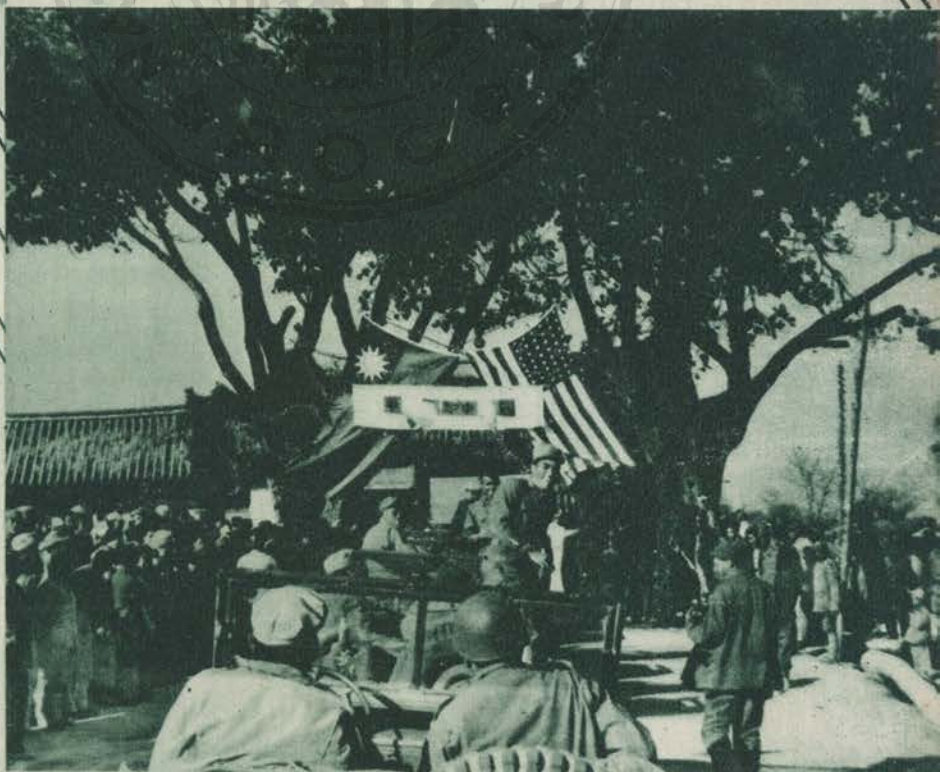




車隊徐徐從橋上駛過。 The truck caravan passing the bridge.

保山各界結綵歡迎第一次車隊。 The first caravan welcomed at Paoshan.

跨怒江之惠通橋。  
The Hueitung Bridge across  
the L. J. Kiang between Lung-  
shing and Paoshan, Yunnan.



沿途民衆熱烈歡迎車隊。  
Enthusiastic welcome from  
the people along the Road.





與史迪威公路啣  
 接之舊滇緬公路。  
 The Burma Road which is  
 linked with Stilwell Road.  
 首批車隊到達昆  
 明時萬人空巷。  
 Arrival of the first  
 caravan at Kunming.

督修史迪威公路的美工兵指揮官皮可少將。  
 Brig. General Pick, Commanding General  
 of Engineers Corps, U S A, who was  
 responsible for the construction and its  
 completion and for whom the Road was  
 subsequently dubbed "Pick's Pike".





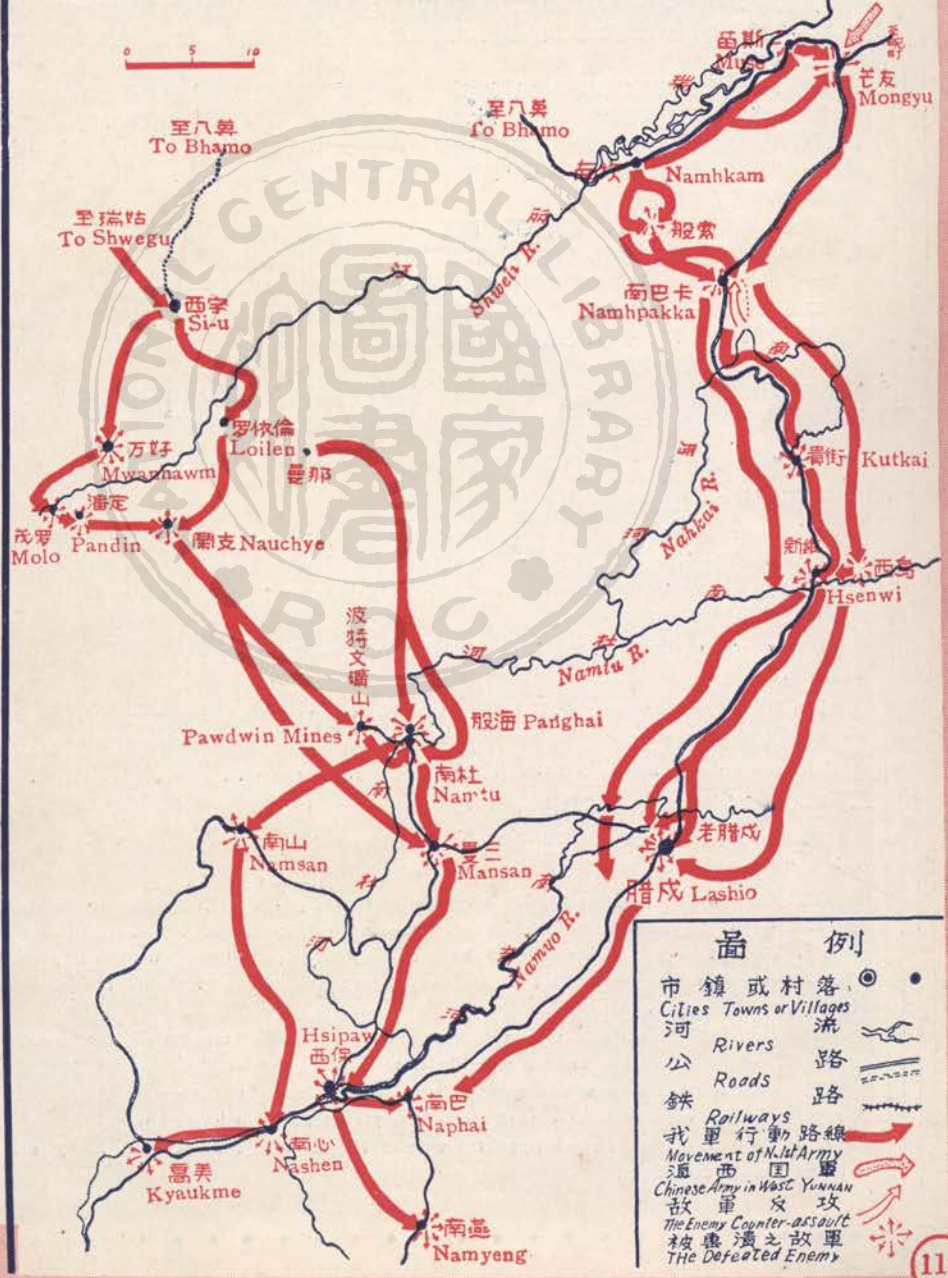
# 捷之保西·戍腊

APTURE  
OF  
LASHIO  
AND  
SIPAU

## 南坎至腊戍戰鬥經過圖

(附南杜西保戰鬥經過)

MAP OF WAR ENCOUNTERS OF LASHIO & HSIPAW



- 圖例
- 市鎮或村落
  - Cities Towns or Villages
  - 河
  - Rivers
  - 公路
  - Roads
  - 鐵路
  - Railways
  - 我軍行動路線
  - Movement of N. W. Army
  - 滇西國軍
  - Chinese Army in West Yunnan
  - 敵軍反攻
  - The Enemy Counter-assault
  - 被擊潰之敵軍
  - The Defeated Enemy



## 一 從新維到臘戍

史迪威公路雖然是打通了，但芒友和南巴卡一帶還盤踞着敵五十六師團殘部和第二師團的一部，實力依然雄厚，隨時可以威脅史迪威公路的安全。新三十師和新三十八師又是半個多月的合力苦戰，連克南巴卡，般索等據點村鎮一百八十餘處，才將芒友區殘敵肅清，敵五十六師團團長松山佑三幾被俘捉。

二月九日，新三十師由南巴卡繼續挺擊南坎，二十日再將瀾緬公路上重鎮新維攻克，與新三十八師聯袂向臘戍進軍。

從新維到臘戍，路程雖不過是三十多英里，却仍是山嶺重疊，公路正面非常窄狹，攻擊大軍沿公路及兩旁山地三路前進，這次又有戰車助陣，聲勢更加浩大！

三月五日，大軍紛紛渡過南育河，直迫老臘戍，以驟風暴雨之勢，于二十四小時內，攻佔飛機場，火車站等重要據點，直下老臘戍。

七日，繼續進攻新臘戍，步兵與砲兵戰車協同攻擊，得心應手，八日一早，新臘戍又便入于我軍之手。

## 二 從萬好到西保

臘戍佔領之後，新三十八師和新三十師的戰鬥任務，便告結束。從鐵路走廬南下的五十師却在進行遠征戰鬥的最後一幕。

緬北第二期攻勢作戰計劃，駐印軍原是兩路南下，主力便是新三十八師和新三十師攻擊的路線，這是左路；右路進攻路線，是從孟拱南出，取道和平，攻略瑞姑，向中緬甸推進。自從新六軍回國之後，五十師便單獨負起這一路的任務，和主力呼應平行。

與新三十八師從密支那出發進攻八莫同時，五十師也從孟拱出發，開赴沿鐵路線上的和平，夢英，毛盧一帶擔任警戒。起初是奉命掩護英軍三十六師南下，三十三年底，英軍順利進入卡薩，五十師便解除這一任務，轉向東南渡過伊洛瓦底江，在南坎西北的西字附近結集，進行掃蕩伊洛瓦底江和瑞麗江所夾成的中間地區。萬好一役，是這一掃蕩戰中最激烈的一仗。這一帶山勢和南坎諸山是一脈相連，高而且峻，萬好便是在一個大山的頂上。一五〇團健兒，經過九次肉搏衝鋒，才奪下了這個據點。

瑞麗江北岸敵軍肅清以後，部隊便南下渡江，一五〇團繼續攻佔茂羅，潘定，一四九團攻佔閣支，班馬山，南泡，曼東，一四八團攻佔和興，羅叫道，曼沙勃，各部隊都寫下了一篇血汗的紀錄。

一九四五年二月，史迪威公路已經正式通車，五十師便與新三十師攻擊新維同時發動對南杜的攻擊。

二月二十三日，五十師攻下南杜，繼續進擊西保。西保是從臘戍到曼德勒的緬甸國道上重鎮，敵軍曾作頑強抵抗，然而因獸之門，終于無法挽回其厄運的！在新三十八師攻下臘戍後的第八天，五十師便將西保攻下。三月二十三日，兩師在南巴公路交叉點處會合。

西保以西地區，原屬英軍作戰範圍，由于我軍進展迅速，英軍便轉向下緬甸推進。配屬五十師作戰的獨立步兵第一團繼續向西擴張戰果，于三十日攻佔喬美，勝利結束了國軍遠征的最後一場戰鬥。

### 1. FROM HSENWI TO LASHIO.

While the enemy, was cleared off from the Stilwell Road, he still maintained forces at Meng Yu and Namh akka. The New 30th and New 38th Divisions therefore continued to clear these districts of remnant enemy units, and the divisional commander of the enemy 56th Division barely escaped being taken prisoner in the engagement.

Hsenwi was captured by the New 30th Division on February 20, when the march on Lashio was launched.

The 90 odd miles separating Hsenwi and Lashio was very mountainous territory, and the progress was necessarily slow but now with the arrival of armoured car units our forces were reinforced.

The old town of Lashio fell on March 5, while the new section of the town fell three days later.

### 2. FROM MWANHAWM TO HSI PAW

The capture of Lashio completed the mission of the New 18th and the New 30th Divisions, but the 50th Division had still to effect the last act in the Burma campaign.

The 50th Division, after the Mogaung Valley campaign, was first charged with the task of affording assistance to our British Allies (36th British Division) in their attack of Katha which was successfully accomplished. The 50th Division then crossed the Inawaddy to mop-up the remnant enemy units in that district. The battle for Mwanhawm was the fiercest engagement in this connection, and the point was captured after a series of vigorous attacks.

The 50th Division carried on its victorious march southwards and by middle of March captured Hsipaw and on March 23 effected a junction with the New 18th Division on the Naphai Highway.

The area west of Hsipaw was virtually a British war zone but because of the swift advance of Chinese Army the British were enabled to push immediately southwards to lower Burma, leaving the Chinese forces to capture the important point of Kyaukse west of Hsipaw with which Chinese Army in India concluded its brilliant Burma campaign.





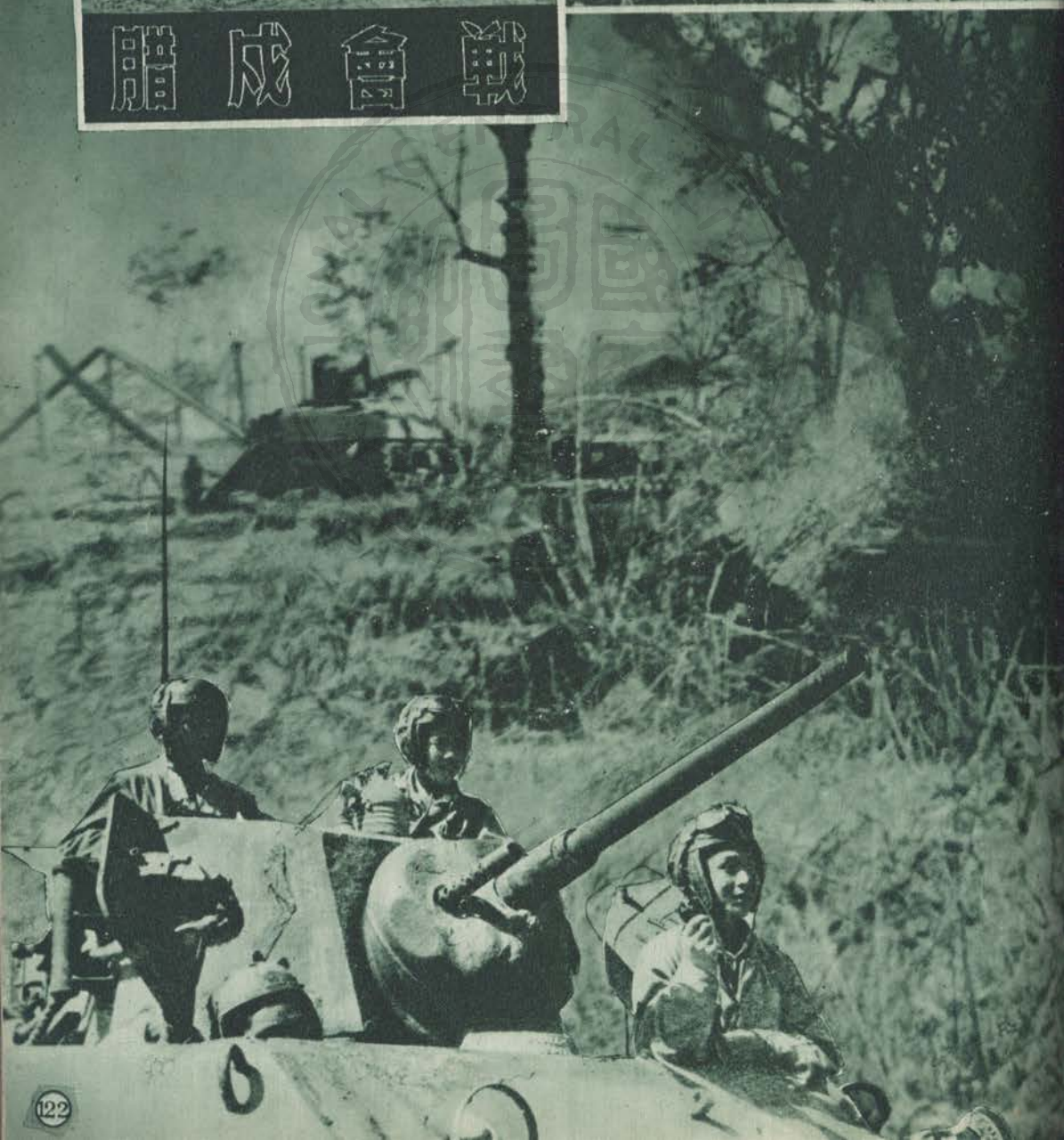
通訊兵在艱峻山地以無線電話連絡。  
Radios were alternately used in the  
mountainous regions of Lashio.

臘戍前線的哨兵。 Outposts on the Lashio front.





戰 會 成 勝

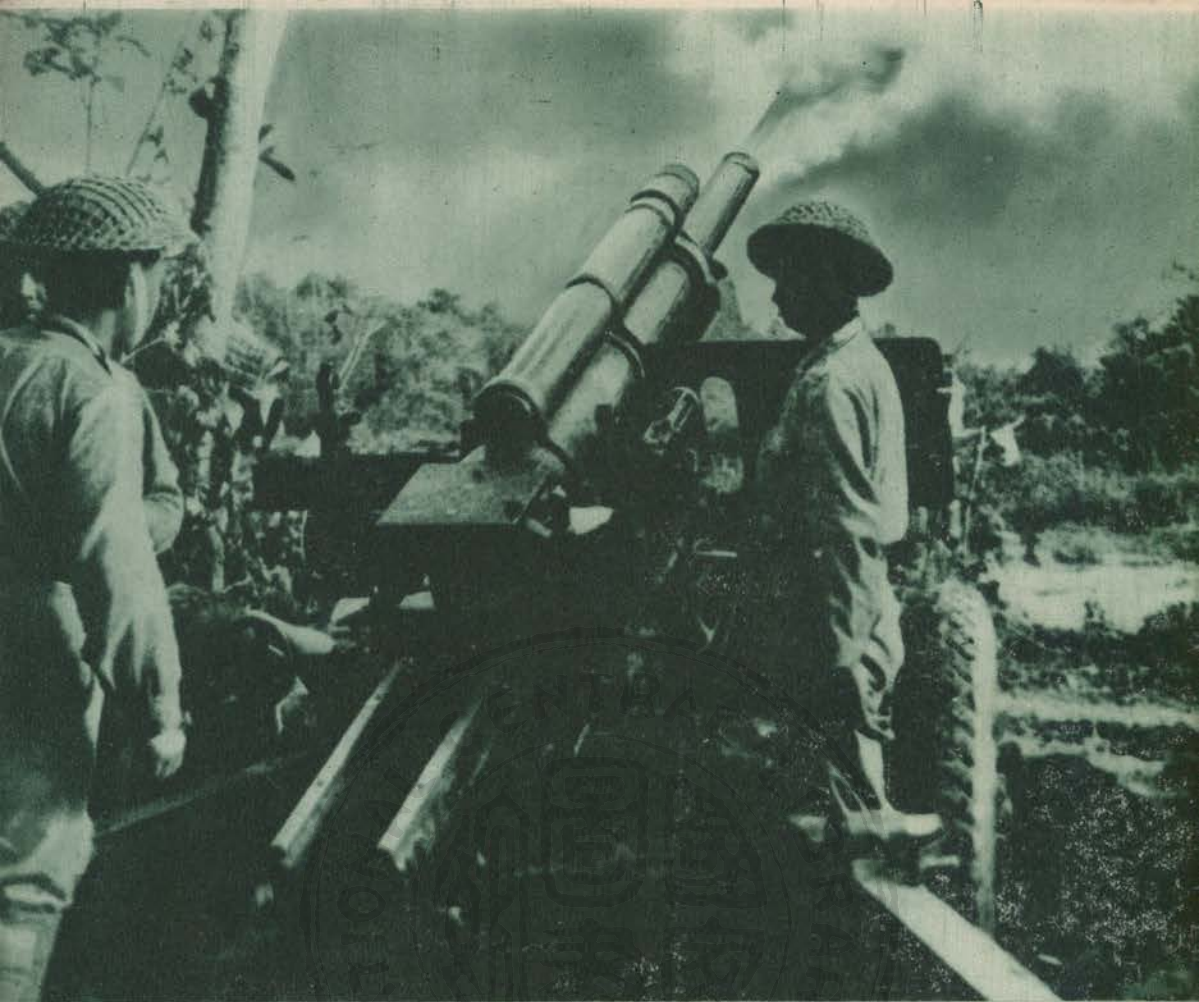




# Joint Operation at Lashio







衝過鐵絲網。Smashing over the barbed wires barricades.

重砲揚威。Bombardment of heavy guns.





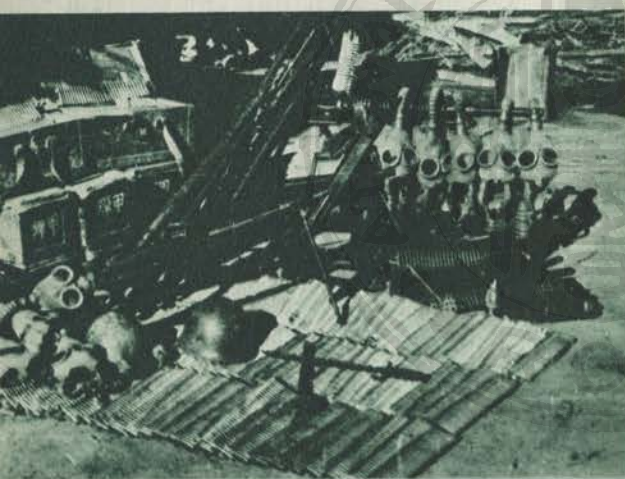
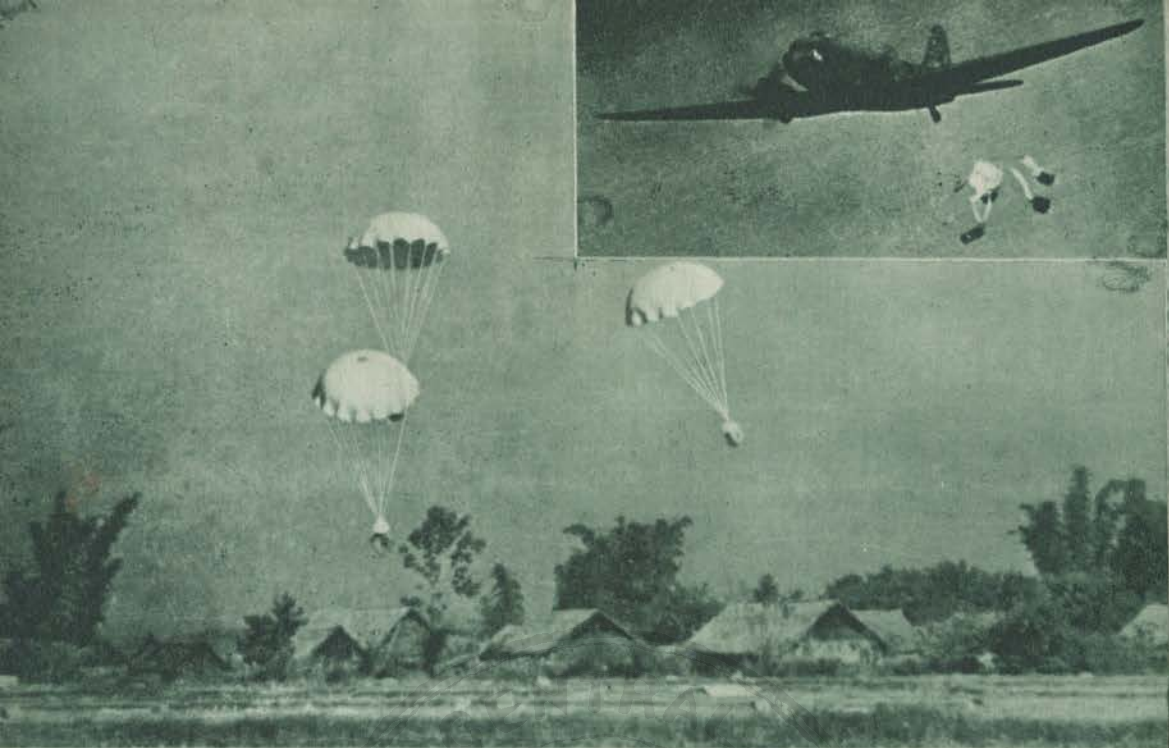


砲火連天。Sea of flames.

重機關槍超越射擊掩護步兵進攻。The Infantry charging under the cover of heavy Machine-gunfire.





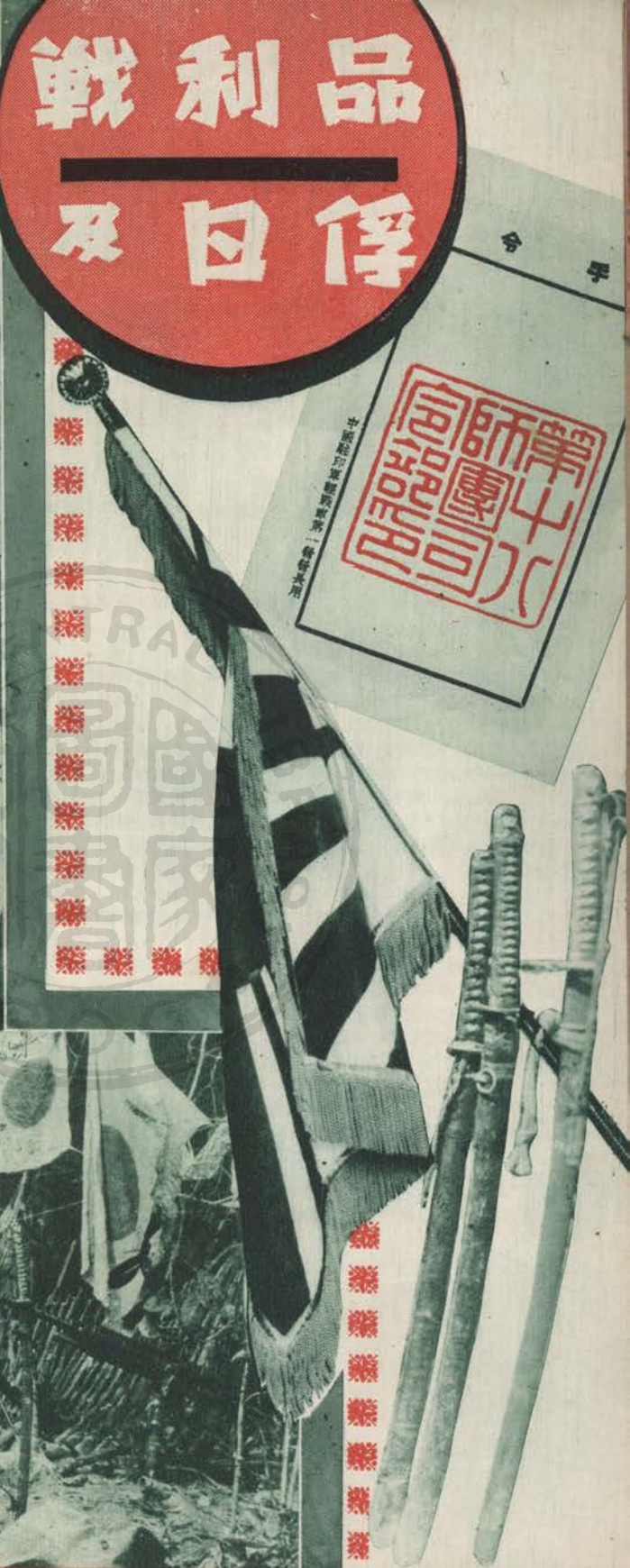


五十師沿瑞麗江西岸南下攻擊西保，一路山高路險，糧彈仍賴空中補給，圖示飛機用降落傘投下糧彈情形。  
 Ammunitions supplied by parachuting to the forces holding positions high up in the mountains.  
 五十師師長潘裕昆將軍立於處獲之戰車上講評西保戰役之得失。左圖為該師處獲之戰利品一斑。  
 Maj General Pan Yu-kun Commander of 50th Division, giving a critique on the tactics of the battle of Hsipaw at the trophies captured by his men.





# 戰利品 及囚俘



PRISONERS of WAR and TROPHIES 127





## 一、戰利品

日軍在緬甸戰場被新一軍擊潰的兵力，總計在六個師團以上，傷亡逾十萬人，俘虜三百二十三人。我軍繳獲的戰利品有：步槍七千九百三十八枝，輕重機關槍六百四十三挺，大砲一百八十六門，汽車五百五十二輛，火車頭及車箱四百五十三節，坦克車六十七輛，飛機五架，倉庫一百零八所，金屬器材二萬餘噸。

## 二、日俘

在武士道和軍國主義思想訓練下的日軍，的確頑強得可觀！在緬北，他們和在太平洋上塞班硫磺諸島的敵軍同樣表現着寧為“玉碎”不作“瓦全”的精神，失敗了，寧願集體自殺，不肯投降。所以在偌大的印緬戰場，大小二千餘戰中，被俘的敵軍不過三百多人，和他的傷亡人數比較，才祇是千分之三，而且有一半以上是受傷後才被俘的。這些俘虜都是零星捉來的，你決不能奢望可以用四面包圍來壓迫他們，像歐洲戰場上的德軍一樣的整隊繳械投降的。這種頑強的精神，在作戰初期表現得最強烈，經過于邦戰後，士氣才慢慢的降低了，這原因是軍閥們的腐敗宣傳在士兵層中漸漸失去了根據。軍閥們說：“皇軍是不敗的超人軍隊。”但是皇軍敗了！而那些“皇軍每人都佩有神符和千人針，自有菩薩保佑，槍刀不入！”“中國軍隊捉到日俘就要砍頭，砍頭便不能升天，永淪地獄！”一類的鬼話，也漸漸的被士兵們看破了！到後來遇到戰況危急，他們之中很多都想拋槍投降，但又被官長緊緊的握在手裏，官長們大概都是受了法西斯毒汁的薰染太深而至死不饒吧！想投降的日兵只有藉故脫離官長的掌握，偷偷的跑了過來。敢作這種冒險行動的日兵究竟還是少數，所以我軍活捉俘虜的機會便少極了。

我軍對俘虜的優待，恰好和敵國的欺騙宣傳相反。日俘除了行動自由受限制外，其餘飲食醫藥衛生的享受，都和我軍士兵一樣；他們真受寵若驚，自覺不但出乎意外，而且簡直是得到了在自己部隊中所聽得到的溫暖。偉大的博愛精神感動了他們，使他們又為着受軍閥喝使而正在繼續充當炮灰的“戰友”們扼腕不置！

日俘在我軍的優待感化和說服下，野馬似的性格便漸漸的收斂而終至馴服了。最後，他們又被轉送印度新德里東亞亞盟軍總部的俘虜集中營去。

### 1. Trophies

No less than 6 Japanese Divisions were routed by the New First Army in Burma, the casualties amounting to 100,000, with 823 taken prisoners. Trophies captured by the New First Army included 7,938 Rifles, 643 machine guns, 186 cannons, 538 motor vehicles, 453 locomotives and wagons, 67 tanks, 5 planes, 108 warehouses and more than 20,000 tons of metals.

### 2. Prisoners of War

It must be admitted that the Japanese soldier was fully imbued with the spirit of sacrifice, which was especially demonstrated in the Siapan and Iwojima engagements in the Pacific where the Japanese willingly died rather than surrendered. Accordingly, in the wide stretched battlefield of Burma where more than 2,000 engagements took







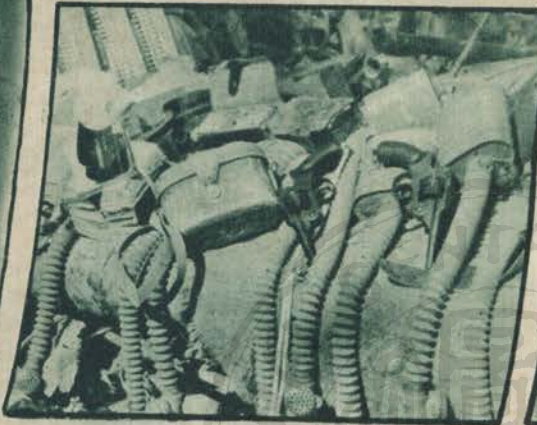
face, only 800 odd prisoners were taken, amounting to 0.8 per cent of the number of their casualties. However, a low ebb in Japanese morale was noticeable with his defeat at Yupong Ga, where the Japanese militarist hold on the rank and file began to lose his grip.

The best treatment possible was accorded the Japanese war prisoners who were subjected only to restrictions in their movements but received all the medical attention they needed. The stubbornness of these prisoners were soon won over and they were made to realise their folly in playing into the hands of their ambitious military aggressors.

The prisoners taken in Burma were ultimately transferred to internment camps kept by the Allied Command at New Delhi.









政五

及

# 軍中文化活動

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AMONG THE RANKS

駐印軍中首創之戰地油印報紙——  
“精忠日報” 因圖後改為鉛印版。  
The front daily, "Loyalty", first  
published in India, was mimeo-  
graphed and subsequently repli-  
cated by type setting print.



新三十八師政治部在慶節貼出  
之第一張壁報——精忠半月刊。  
The first handwritten bulletin  
issued in India by the PD of  
the New 38th Division.



新三十八師政治部推行識字運動，每三月  
舉行比賽一次，圖為一二團團長鳴人在  
慶節發給成績優異士兵獎品情形。  
Campaign against the enemy and drive  
to eliminate illiteracy were being simul-  
taneously conducted. Awards given to  
soldiers who made outstanding pro-  
gress at the end of every three months.



精忠報  
新三十八師政治部

新三十八師政治部在印度慶節每日出版之精忠簡報。  
News Summary Bulletins were issued by the Political Department of the New 38th Division at Ramgarh Training Center.



## 一 軍中教育與文化

這裏所說的教育，是指軍事教育以外的精神教育。

駐印軍在蓋伽整訓期間，精神教育主要是個重於識字教育和加強戰鬥意志，政治部訂有識字運動實施綱要，定期舉行各團營連的識字比賽。文化活動則注意于官兵的康樂生活，舉行晚會，野火會，月圓會，發動各種比賽，營造出陣營報，鼓勵官兵寫作。

反攻戰開始，部隊從交通便利的蓋伽，進入到密無人煙的深山密林中，最初感受到恐慌的，便是缺乏文化食糧；軍中文化工作者立即轉了一個方向，致力於小型報的編印。先後出版的報紙，有新三十八師的精忠日報，新二十二師的潮潮報，工十團的正義日報，新一軍軍部的軍要報，汽六團的征輪月刊，新三十師的精忠日刊，五十師的剛強報，風氣所及，直如兩後香荷，盛



新三十八師政治部在八莫組織之 The Chorus organized by the PD of the New 38th Division, its members consisting of Chinese residents in Bhamo with ages ranging from 6 up to 49. 華僑歌詠團，團員自六歲以上兒童至四十歲以下之中年人均有。新三十八師存誠話劇團在戰地演出“天津黑影” Dramatic Troupe attached to the New 38th Division staging a performance.

極一時。其中歌軍壁報是鉛印外，其餘都是油印，以精忠日報辦得最早，發行最久，它從一九四三年“七七”紀念日創刊，一直到駐印軍凱旋回國，始終隨軍出版，無形中成為威脅敵人的精神炸彈！

文化工作另外一個活躍的部門，要算是劇運的推動，特別是平劇。平劇在駐印軍裏發達的原因，大概是因為在森林裏只有露天劇場，一切燈光佈景，平劇比較來得方便。平劇團中，以原屬新三十八師後屬新一軍軍部的黨揚劇團，最受官兵歡迎，每次大勝利之後，總有一次大規模的戰地勞軍演出。有時劇場或竟在敵人的重砲射程以內，砲聲陣陣，鑼鼓聲聲，英雄們走下戰場，跨入劇場，看完



Public entertainment sponsored by New first Army for its officers & men.

新一軍舉行官兵遊藝大會。



### 1. Culture in Army Life

In addition to military training, spiritual training was given the Chinese Army.

During the training at Ramgarh, a campaign against illiteracy among the enlisted men was carried out.

When the men were sent into actual battle, their cultural life was not neglected. Newspapers were issued among the various units.

A dramatic entertainment was also successfully carried on to benefit the men. Performances were often staged by their own members even during the progress of fighting. Motion picture squads were later also introduced as an additional recreation.

### 2. Public Relations with People



三天或五天戲，又上戰場，疲勞和興奮，起了陳代謝的作用。

話劇團也有幾個，不過因為女演員，服裝和景的種種問題，往往使演出成績受到相當限。密支那戰役以後，各師政治部又增設電影放映隊，可惜影片多來自美方，異國情調，令人有格格不入之感。

## 二 民運和信教

軍隊沒有民衆的合作，便失去了勝利的保證，這是在第一次緬甸中間盟軍所受到慘痛的訓。日本人在緬甸的宣傳和特務工作，曾經費極大的苦心，而且有三十多年的悠久歷史，在的假面具沒有被揭穿以前，緬甸人當真是把認作獨立自由教主的！

第二次反攻緬甸之戰，一方面由於緬人自的覺悟，一方面我軍的政工人員也確能把握收復民心這一重點，原則是“嚴以律己，慈以



八莫光復後，新一軍屬揚平劇團連演十二日勞軍。

For the consolation and entertainment of the rank and file who took part in the occupation of Bhamo, the Army Operatic Troupe went on stage for twelve consecutive days.

密支那華夏小學。The Chinese School in Myitkyina sponsored by the New First Army.



待人”。所以對自己的部隊要求紀律嚴明，秋毫無犯；對緬民是不管既往，歡迎他們真誠的合作。在收復每一地區之後，政工人員即分赴四鄉訪問，宣慰，調查病疫交迫的貧苦民衆，把日軍搜刮得來的贖物還之于民，予以米鹽和醫藥的救濟；故緬民羣起爲我軍效力，幫助我軍運輸糧彈，抬送傷兵，刺探敵情，引導路徑，收到極大的效果。

國軍對於華僑的協助，除盡力爲其解決衣食問題外，並助其建築新村，創辦學校。孫立人將軍對於華僑教育更是極力扶持；而華僑對於國軍，當然也是熱情愛護，親密無間了。

The Army also undertook work in establishing good relations with the population in the zones - a measure which proved most effective in promoting cooperation between the Army and the people.

Special-service workers of the Army visited villages to bring succour to the population suffering from the Japanese invaders. Their sympathy soon won and they cooperated in various measures to the progress of the military operations.

The Army also took time to pay attention to the improvement of the large numbers of Chinese communities in Burma. In this connection, General Sun Lih-jen was personally interested in various schemes for the betterment of the lot of the Chinese residents.

新一軍高級長官參加八莫華夏學校成立及開學典禮。The inauguration of the Chinese School in Bhamo.







政工人員紛往  
四鄉訪慰居民。  
PD workers  
making calls of  
rural places.



政工人員發動民衆架蓋之八莫臨時市場。  
The temporary bazaar built by Bhamo  
people at the initiation of the PD workers.



國軍在密支那建築之華僑新村。  
The Chinese troops rehabilitated a vil-  
lage for the overseas Chinese residents  
in Myitkyina who have been render-  
ed homeless during the fighting.





# 大·吉·嶺

大吉嶺與西藏連界，為中印交通門戶，氣候寒冷，在遍地炎炎的印度，算是唯一避暑的勝地。上圖為積雪皚皚的頂峯。下圖為載運遊客來往山下的爬山火車。

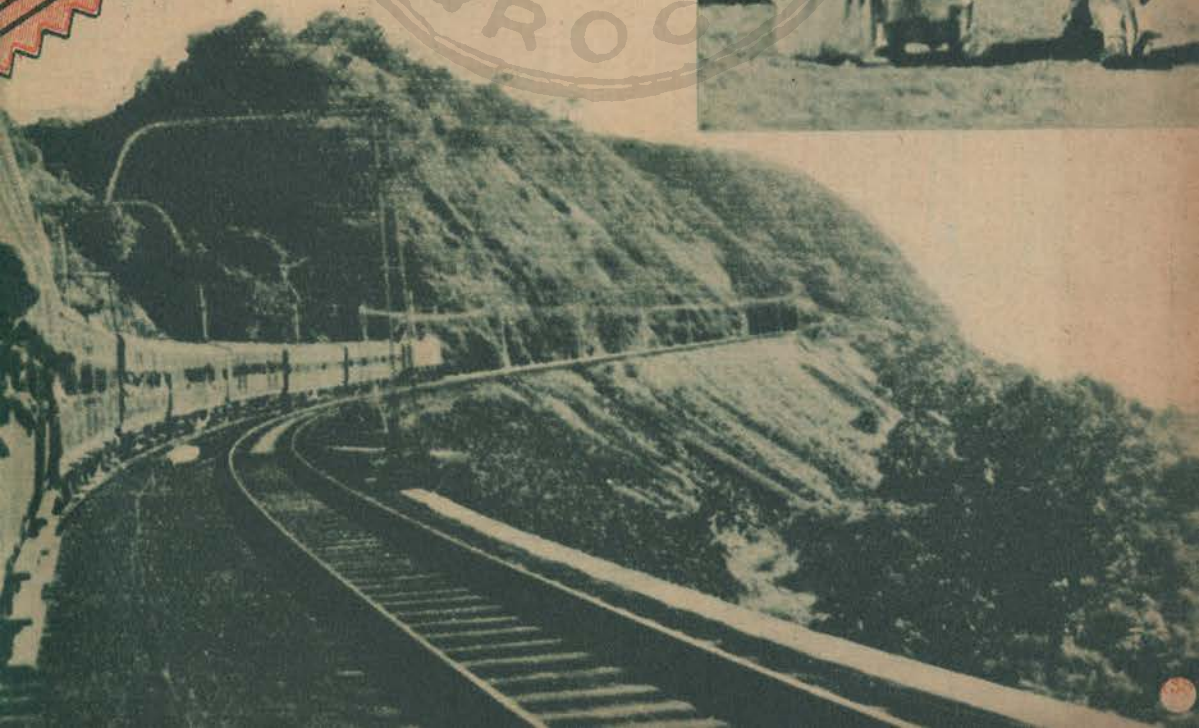
Darjeeling

The Darjeeling Range borders on Tibet and is the gateway from India to China. Intensely cold, it is a unique resort in summer compared to the rest of tropical India. The first picture shows the snow-capped mountain range. The lower picture shows the hillside railway.

UP

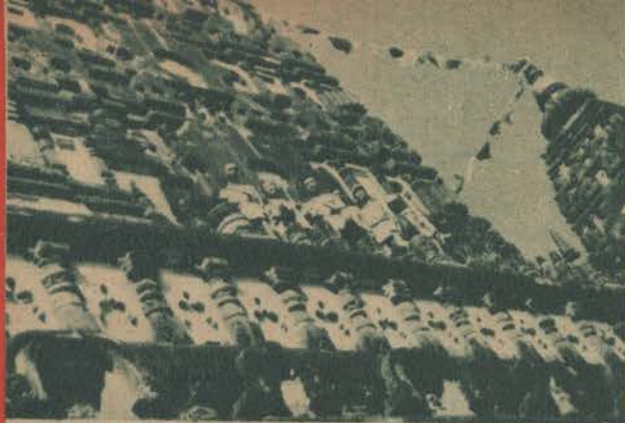
SNAP PHOTOS OF INDIA & BURMA

印度女郎  
Indian Girls





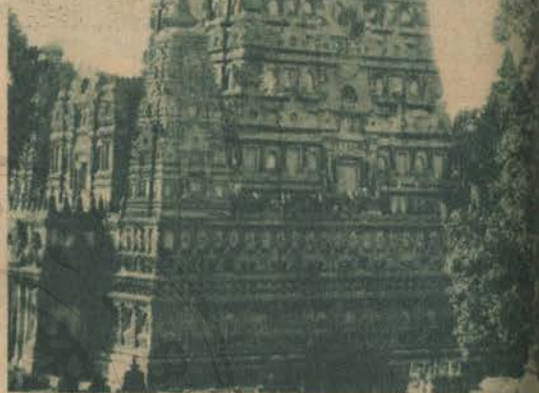
金剛寶塔全景，  
Panoramic view  
of Buddha Gaya.



伽雅金剛寶塔。Pagoda of Buddha Gaya.

### 菩提伽雅

菩提伽雅在藍伽軍區西北一百二十英里，是佛教發祥聖地，釋迦牟尼修道之所。這裏有一所中世紀建築色彩的寺院，中間矗立着一座二十餘丈高的金剛寶塔，巍峨奇偉。塔前有菩提樹一株，相傳釋迦牟尼即在這株樹下苦修悟道，樹後有座石一塊，名金剛座，為釋佛趺坐處，座下石上印有足跡一雙，環繞寶塔四周有許多石柱，上端刻以蓮花，據說那雙足跡是釋佛升天所留下的腳印，石柱上的蓮花便是描刻當時地湧蓮花托佛升天的奇蹟。唐玄奘法師在此讀經四年。金剛塔附近有雷音寺，再西去三十英里，有靈山。

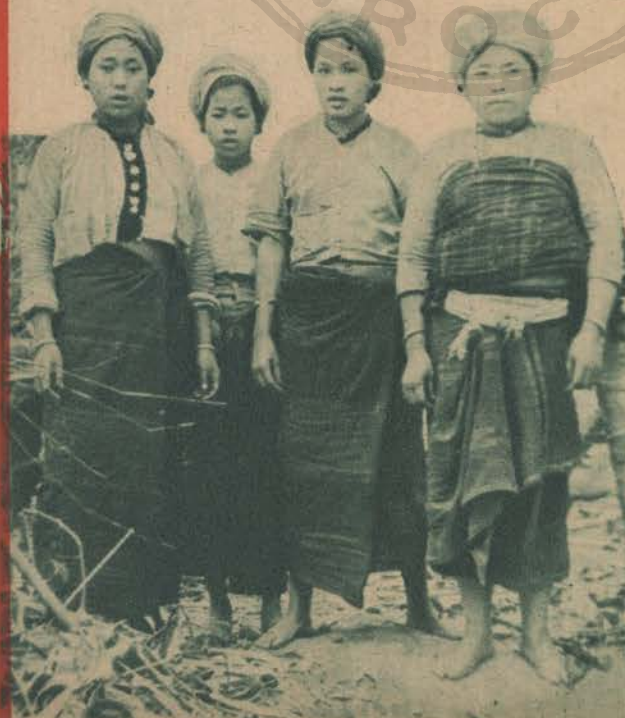
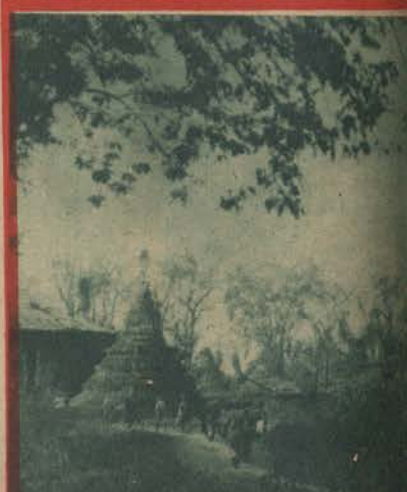


Buddha Gaya

This is a sacred spot of Buddhism where Buddha himself spent his meditating years. A medieval monastery with a 200 feet pagoda reveals the famous landmark from the distance. In front of the pagoda is the "Pu Ti" tree where legend has it that Buddha sat for his meditations.

The great Chinese pilgrim, Hsuan Chuang, spent four years here to study the Buddhist scriptures.

八莫市區的小型佛塔。Pagodas in Bahmo.







密支那附近的佛塔。  
Pagodas dotting on  
Myitkyina plain.

佛教發源於印度，但印度佛教今已衰落不堪，菩提伽雅聖地亦常斷香火，佛教的勢力却轉移緬甸去了。

佛塔，是緬甸建築的精華，每至一個村鎮，只注意一下佛塔的大小多少，便可以推測出該處繁華的程度。一九四二年，曼德勒被敵機狂炸，日軍大火不熄，市民都已走避一空，而這些保護塔寺的紅衣僧人還是冒着生命危險戀戀不去。

佛塔成了緬甸風物的特徵。

白夷女郎  
Cream of  
Aborigine  
Tribe.

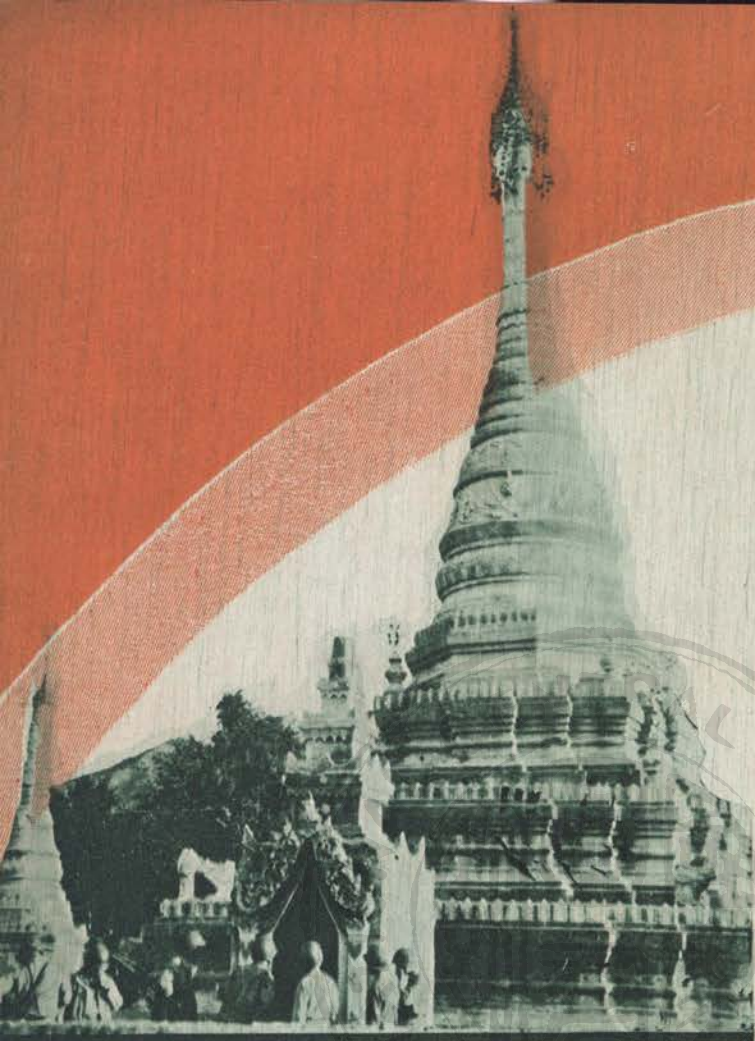


#### Burmese Pagodas

Though India was the birth-place of Buddhism, the centre of the religion is now shifted to Burma. Buddhist pagodas are everywhere prominent in Burma. Indeed, the number of pagodas often denotes the prosperity of the place.







緬甸的佛塔 Burmese Pagoda

密支那以北都是叢林地城，那裏只能算是還在過着原始生活，少數土人們的樂園，享受慣了現代物質文明的人是不願去欣賞的。土人的房子，是用竹子和木頭架成的，上面鋪蓋茅草，底下用竹片製成地板，通常離地有三尺至六尺的高度，以防水患。他們生活簡單，沒有醫藥，但身體却相當結實，女子喜用銀器作裝飾品，和我國西南夷胞習慣相似。

密支那以南，臘戍以北，風物氣候，都和滇西一樣；只有植物中的榕樹，動物中的大象，和建築物中的佛塔，略帶緬甸的色彩。

馱載的象羣 Pack elephants









孫立人將軍在孟拱城內大殿佛下小憩，  
General Sun Lih-jen resting by the side  
of the Great Buddha at Mogaung.



重慶婦女慰勞團遊覽八莫佛塔，  
Chinese Women Aid-to-Soldiers Party visiting Bhamo temple.  
八莫大佛寺模型。Model showing Bhamo great Buddha Temple.





# 凱旋

印軍大功告成之後，即集中  
支那，分批乘機凱旋歸國。  
After the general surrender  
of the Japanese the victor-  
ious Chinese Army assem-  
bled at Myitkyina to be  
transported back to China.



## THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN

凱歌歸。

Singing a triumphant song.



在廣西南寧飛機場降落後準備入城。

Arriving at the aerodrome of Nanning, Kwangsi.





新一軍開進廣州，市民夾道歡迎。  
The New first Army was despatched to Canton to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in South China.

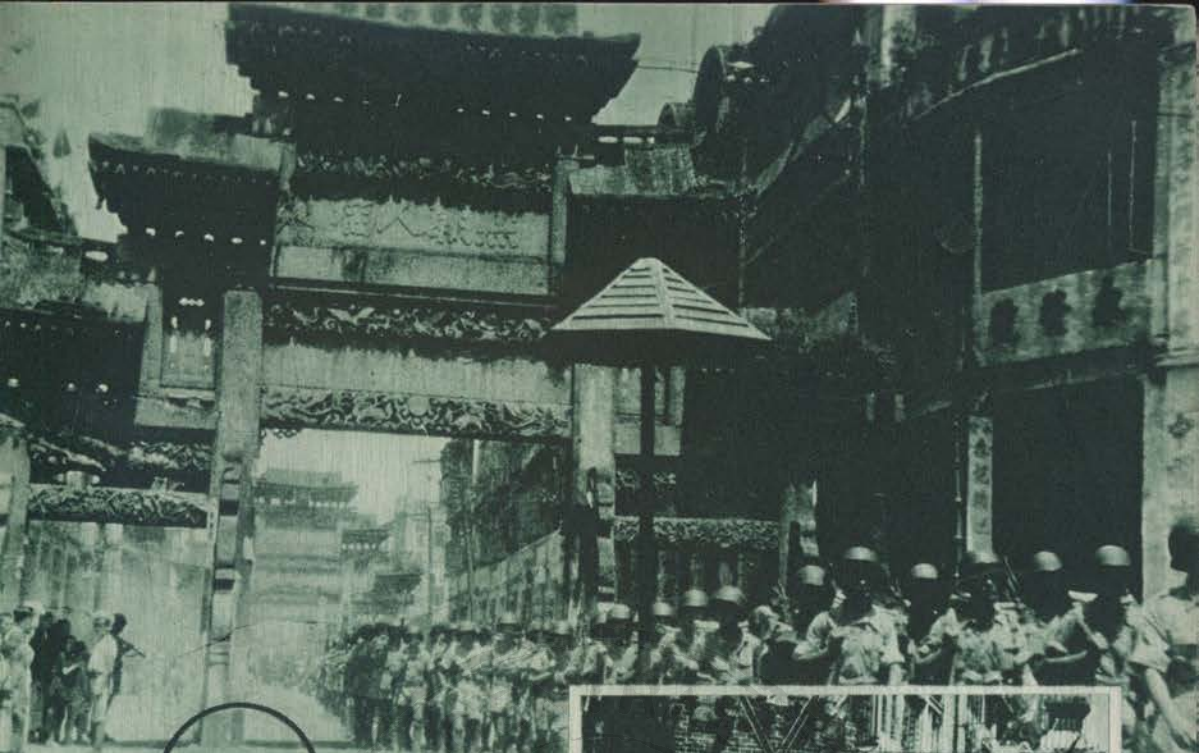


華南日降將田中久一簽定降書。  
The local commander of the Japanese forces signed up the instrument of surrender.



加受降典禮後，步出中山紀念堂之新一軍長官。  
General Sun coming out from Sun Yat-sen Memorial where the surrender was just signed.





廣州各界慶祝國慶及歡迎國軍凱旋大會。  
A mass rally was held in Canton for the triumphant return of the New First Army.



緬甸華僑代表及廣州各華僑團體向孫立人將軍獻旗致敬。  
Burma returned Chinese and representatives from overseas Chinese presenting banners to General Sun in commemoration of the Burma Campaign.





緬甸戰事勝利結束後，駐印軍全部集中密那支持，命凱旋。

一九四五年六月底，盟軍空運部隊每日以 C 四六及 C 四七型運輸機三十餘架載運新一軍返國。當時正值國內戰場全面反攻，新一軍的新任務是進攻雷州半島，配合太平洋盟軍的攻勢。

八月，新一軍在由南寧向雷州半島進軍途中，日本突告無條件屈服，該軍攻擊的任務，便改為接受廣州區的日軍投降。

### 勝利的因素

駐印軍在緬甸所取得的光榮勝利，不是偶然，不是倖致，更不是如有些人所想的：以為中國致勝利之由，完全是出於盟邦的力量；當然，盟邦對中國的協助，也是中國取勝的條件之一，比如在印緬戰上的空軍活躍，補給圓滑，救護工作完美，這都是盟軍給與我軍的良好合作，為我軍增強不少的戰鬥力；但這也不過是我們許多取勝的條件中一個條件，偉大而輝煌的戰果，還是我們自己創造出來的，它是萬千兒血和汗的結晶，是智力與精神的集積！

下面舉出駐印軍幾點重要的致勝因素：

一、士氣旺盛，能勞耐苦：能勞耐苦，原是中國軍人的看家本領，但是“歲寒然後知松柏之後凋”，環境愈艱苦，才愈能顯出刻苦耐勞的精神和程度！緬北好幾次迂迴戰中，都是因為山高路險，驢馬馱着砲不能行走，結果砲

兵自己抬砲爬山，重量和崎嶇的險路，壓得他們屢仆屢起！敵我步兵距離只有三十碼，彼此伏在戰壕裏誰都不敢移動位置，戰壕裏往往是水深過腹，士兵在水裏泡個三天五天那是常事，他們從沒有因為受不了苦而洩過氣！這種百折不磨的旺盛士氣，一直保持到底。受了傷不肯後退，官長強迫用担架把他抬下去，在醫院裏還沒有好，他又鬧着要回到前線；使美方的醫務人員大受感動，即日本人自詡的武士道精神亦甘拜下風！

二、戰略指導和戰術的運用成功：在反攻緬甸戰中，我軍在戰略上處處採取主動攻勢，在戰術上則用迂迴奇襲戰法。緬北一帶地形複雜，包括叢林，河川，山岳，湖泊，利於守不利於攻，惟一於我有利的條件，只有行動容易掩蔽，我軍即利用這唯一優點，運用大胆的迂迴奇襲戰術，出敵意表，斷其後路，迫使敵軍必須處處設防，分散其兵力，從而收取包圍殲滅的戰果。

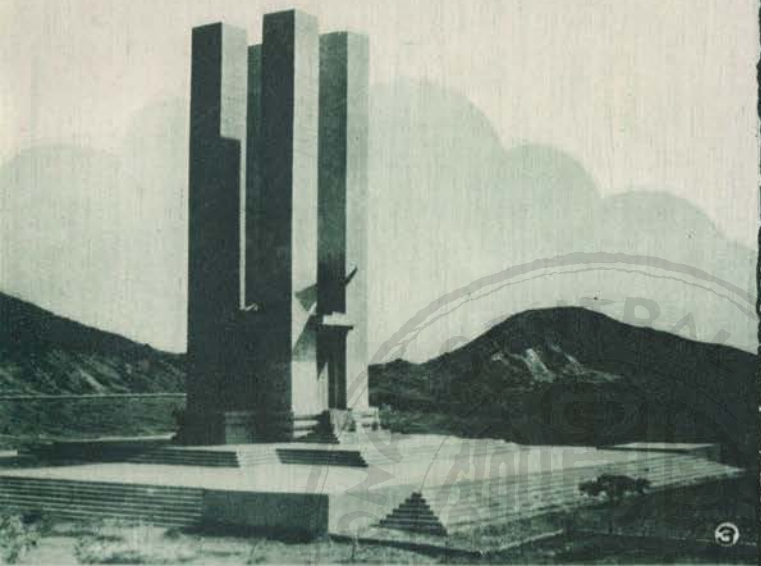
三、訓練重於作戰：平時的訓練，必須要適應戰場上的戰鬥動作，訓練有素，習慣成自然，戰時，便



不慌不忙，應付裕如。看過新一軍訓練的人，就可以了解它之所以能够戰勝攻取的原故。“平時多流汗，戰時少流血！”新一軍的一個步槍兵，除了要訓練他成爲一個百步穿楊的射擊手而外，還要訓練他能够像通信兵一樣的能够爬高上樹，像工兵一樣的能够架橋換舟，爲着應付森林戰鬥，他們結結實實下了一番苦練的工夫！孫立人將軍說：“要訓練部隊，就得用全副精神，犧牲一切，我在訓練部隊期間，連普通應酬都是一切謝絕的！”可稱三昧之言。



1. 我軍押送日俘往河南地區集中營。  
Surrendered Japanese prisoners of war being sent to concentration camps under the surveillance of the New First Army.
2. 新一軍擇定廣州白雲山之馬頭崗為陣亡將士建築公墓，面積凡一百九十九英畝。圖為利用日俘鳩工情形。  
The New First Army selected a 119-acre area on the White Cloud Hill Near Canton as the locale to erect its Tomb for the Fallen. This picture shows Japanese prisoners at work on the Tomb.
3. 矗立公墓中央之紀念碑。  
The Memorial Tablet Standing erect at center of Tomb.
4. 紀念碑全文。  
The inscription on the memorial Tablet.



大中華民國二十五年七月十四日

此碑之建立，係為紀念在抗戰中犧牲之將士，其地之選定，乃在廣州白雲山之馬頭崗，面積凡一百九十九英畝。此碑之設計，係由著名建築師所設計，其形制簡潔大方，具有現代感。此碑之建立，不僅是為將士們提供一個安息之所，更是為後人樹立一個紀念碑，以昭示民族之精神，激勵後人繼續奮鬥。

（以下為碑文全文，因字跡模糊，部分文字難以辨認，但大致內容如下）

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**A**FTER the victorious conclusion of the Burma campaign, the New First Army was assembled at Myitkyina to await orders for its triumphant return.

Towards the end of June, 1945, our Allied Air Force placed more than 80 air transports of the C46 and C47 models for the transportation of the New First Army back to China. The general counter-offensive in the China Theatre was to be launched, and the New First Army was to take up the task of the offensive against the enemy on the Luichow Peninsula, to coordinate with the operations of our Allies on the Pacific.

While the New First Army was marching towards its new destination from Nanning in August 1945, the Japanese announced her unconditional surrender. The Army was then commissioned with the new task of accepting the enemy's surrender in the Canton Area.

The Causes of Victory

The brilliant victories scored in Burma by the Chinese Army in India were neither accidental nor sheer luck. The general conception that the success was chiefly due to the efforts of our Allies was also exaggerated. Of course, air support, efficient supply lines, and excellent first-aid service by our Allies contributed much to the outcome, but the main source of success lay in the hardy fight put up by our own men.

High morale and capacity for endurance marked the principal characteristics of the C. A. I. The operations carried out over difficult terrain in northern Burma were further complicated by the round-about movements which were employed on more than one occasion to surprise the enemy. The stamina and ability for physical endurance displayed by the Chinese troops made a great impression on the United States medical corps, and even on the enemy who prided on his *bushido*.

Superior strategy and efficient command also marked the Burma campaign where the Chinese Army usually took the initiative in the engagements.

The intensive training received by the C. A. I., which was continued even during the campaign when no actual fighting took place, was another factor which ensured victory.



# GENERAL SUN LI JEN'S TOUR OVER EUROPEAN THEATRE



孫立人將軍由緬北飛渝轉赴歐洲。圖為  
孫將軍赴歐時在重慶九龍坡機場留影。  
General Sun returning from northern  
Burma to report on his contemplated  
tour in Europe, seen at Kaihsingpo  
Air Fields, Chungking.



# 孫立人將軍訪視歐洲戰場

附錄

APPENDIX

緬甸戰事勝利結束之後，歐洲盟軍最高統帥艾森豪爾元帥曾電邀孫立人將軍去參觀歐洲戰場，這件事得到最高當局的准可，孫將軍便在部隊班師回國的時候起程赴歐。在三個星期之中，他旅行五萬英里，成為艾森豪威爾元帥和戴高樂主席的上賓，得到了許多寶貴軍事參考的資料。中央社記者訪問過他，他扼要提出了兩點感想：第一，他覺得英美盟邦人民充滿了緊張熱烈的工作情緒，老弱婦孺都全體動員參加戰時生產工作，真正做到了全面作戰和全民作戰的境界。他參觀過一個英國營房，只是十幾個女工，辦理幾千人的伙食，清潔整齊，有條不紊，一個英國中將告訴他說：他的全家連六十五歲的老母在內，一齊都參加了戰時的工作；由此可以看出盟國勝利不是僥倖得來的。第二，德國失敗後，雖然是滿目瘡痍，但由於其民族性的強毅和民族意識的堅定，故能忍受一切，團結不亂，社會秩序十分良好；惟盟國對德管制嚴峻，政治區域各自分離，形成無政府狀態，限制人民自由行動，教育幾陷於停頓，工業毀滅，交通破壞，五十年內恐無東山再起希望。

孫將軍是安徽舒城人，今年四十七歲。高高的個子，兩目炯炯有光，氣宇軒昂英挺，面貌看去很年青，但是頭髮已經有些斑白。“將軍白髮征夫淚”！多少年來，為着討伐仇敵，孫將軍的頭髮被染白了一些，這些白髮，正是將軍功勳的紀錄啊！

他在清華大學讀書時代，曾是籃球足球和棒球的國手，有飛將軍的綽號。民國十年（一九二一）他是我國的籃球選手，在第五屆遠東運動會中，擊敗日非球隊，奪取冠軍，贏得中國運動史上光榮的一頁。真的，誰也不會想到這位在戰場上叱咤風雲的人物，曾是當年在運動場上捷足奪標的虎將呢！他在美國普渡大學得過工科學士學位，後來又在維聖利亞軍校畢業。回國後，當過中央黨務學校軍事訓練隊隊長和陸海空軍總司令部侍衛總隊副總隊長。他很崇拜岳武穆的為人，常將岳母刺背的故事講給官兵們聽，勉勵他們精忠報國。他自從民國十九年當團長以後，參加過多少次的南征北伐，二十六年蘇州河畔遭受到一次幾乎致命的重傷，遍身上下密佈着十一處彈孔，一度十分危險，後來經過極小心的療治，才慢慢的復原。大概是因為他喜愛運動的原故，現在他依然壯健如三十許人。

三十一年，中國遠征軍入緬，仁安羌之役，孫將軍親提新三十八師一團的健兒，大破日軍第三十三師團，救英軍七千人出險，榮獲英帝國司令勳章，從那時起，他就名揚中外了。盟軍退出緬甸後，國軍一部轉入印度，成立了新一軍。三十二年春天，反攻緬甸戰鬥開始，他又統率數萬健兒，在蠻荒的野人山，在洪水泛濫的胡康盆地，在泥深沒膝的孟拱河谷，在利子守不利於攻的八莫，南坎，新維和臘戍等地區，斬將搴旗，追奔逐北，斬獲三萬餘乘，擊滅敵軍精銳的第二，十六，十八，四十九，五十三，五十六等六個師團，打通全國上下所企望的中印公路。

節錄中央社特稿，原稿載三十四年十一月廣州各報。

ON the conclusion of the Burma campaign, General Sun Lih-jen, with the permission of the Supreme Command, China, accepted the invitation of General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, for a tour of the European battle-field.

During a three-week period, General Sun covered 50,000 miles of former scenes of combat, as guest of General Eisenhower and General de Gaulle, and obtained much valuable material which would prove useful for the Chinese Army.

Asked of his impressions of the tour, General Sun pointed out particularly the remarkable characteristics of both the conquerors and the vanquished. On one hand, the intensified desire for war efforts among the peoples of Britain and the United States contributed largely to the speedy end of the war, and on the other hand the ability of the defeated Germans to adapt themselves to the circumstances forced on them was equally noticeable in the aftermath of their national disasters.

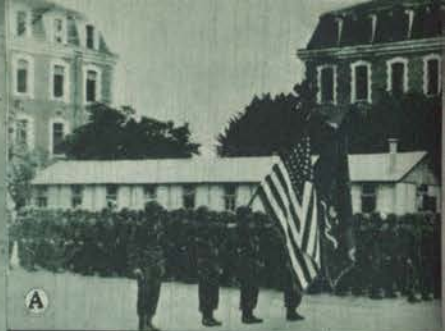
General Sun is 47, a native of Shu Chong, Anhwei. Tall, athletic looking, and seemingly young inspite of his beguiling gray hairs which nevertheless are tokens of his intensified devotion to years of active service for a national and common, noble cause.

A keen sportsman in his university days at Tsinghua, General Sun was member of the Chinese Basket-Ball Team at the Far Eastern Olympics in 1931, which won the championship in that game.

Subsequently he obtained a degree in engineering at Purdue University, USA and was also graduated from Virginia Military Institute. Returning to China, he had a distinguished military career, seen much active service, and in 1937 was seriously wounded in Shanghai.

When in 1942 General Sun led the New 38th Division into Burma and routed the 88rd Japanese Division, rescuing a British force of 7,000 from their trap, he was decorated by the British Government, and won international renown. In 1943, when the later Burma campaign was launched, he led the Chinese forces which eventually defeated the staunch enemy—Japanese Army in Burma and succeeded in opening the Stilwell Road.





A. 美軍十三空運師整隊歡迎孫立人將軍。  
Welcomed by the U. S.  
13th Airborne Division.

B. 孫立人將軍在德國南部巴德托爾茲地方與美國第三集團軍總司令巴頓上將合影。  
With Gen. George S. Patton at the latter's Advance Headquarters at Bad Tolz in southern Germany.

C. 孫立人將軍與盟軍統帥艾森豪威爾將軍歡談。  
With Gen. Eisenhower in Frankfurt, Germany.



美軍第十三空運師所用之七十五磅無後坐力山砲。

A shockproof mountain piece of 75 mm. calibre employed by the U. S. 13th Airborne Division.

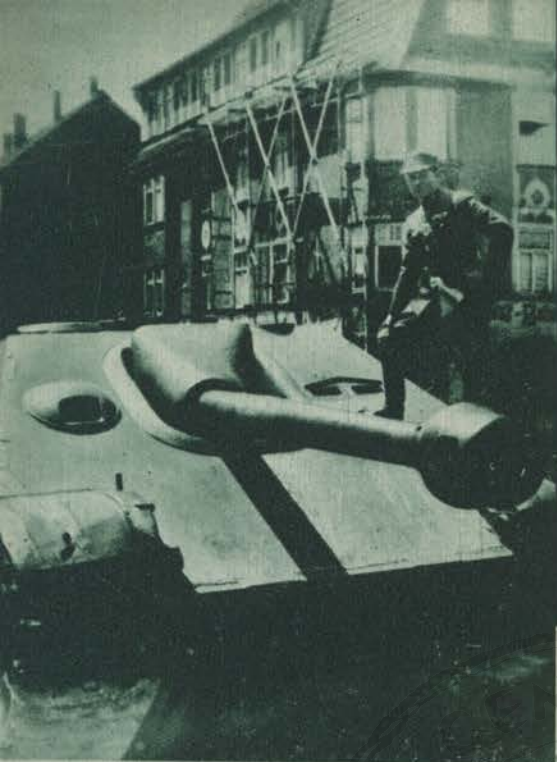


(上) 美軍在歐洲戰場使用之二十四公分重砲。  
(above) Inspecting a U. S. 240mm. Heavy Artillery.

(下) 美軍第十三空運師一軍士表演使  
用輕便無震動力之五十七輕平射砲。  
(below) Show the operation of a light  
and shock proof 57 mm. gun.







德軍七十噸重  
之老虎戰車。  
On top of a disabled  
German Tiger Tank.



德造噴氣推進式飛機。  
German-built jet-propel-  
led plane at the Augsburg.



參觀美軍第三十六師野外演







Viewing a field exercise by troops of U. S. 30th Division in Germany.



德境美軍戰車儲放庫。

Inspecting American armor at the U. S. Army depot at Nuremberg, Germany.



孫立人將軍的筆記簿裏納入了珍貴的材料。

Taking note of informations about the new weapons being shown to him.

美第二戰車師師長華德少將向孫立人將軍談該師所用新式戰車之性能。With Major Gen. I. J. White Commander of the 2nd U. S. Armored Division, who described to him the working of a medium tank employed by the Division under his Command.

參觀函獲之德軍重砲。Reviewing captured German heavy artillery at Nuremberg.







德國海德爾堡古城名勝。  
Visiting the scenic spots  
in Heidelberg, Germany

德國佛蘭克福城破壞之一斑。  
Destruction in Frankfurtam  
-Main, Germany.





孫立人將軍在荷蘭試驗加拿大第一集團軍所獲德軍以光傳音之電話機。  
 Trying out the German light-wave telephone captured by the First Canadian Army.



孫立人將軍在德奧邊境 檢閱法國之摩洛哥部隊。  
 The Military band and mascot of French Moroccan Troop's on the Germany-Austrian border. General Sun inspecting the unit.



孫立人將軍在德瑞邊境之康士坦斯湖畔檢閱法國戰車部隊。  
 Inspecting a French armored unit near Lindan on Lake Constance.







孫立人將軍飛赴倫敦前與我國駐法使錢泰先生在巴黎阿里機場話別  
 After a chat with Dr. Tsien Tai, Chinese Ambassador to France, at Paris Aerodrome General Sun left for London



孫立人將軍在倫敦應英國軍部要員家庭宴會。  
 As guest at home with Military leaders in London.



孫立人將軍與駐埃及許念智公使在金字塔前合影。  
 With Mr. Hsu Nien-Chih, Chinese Minister to Egypt, taken in front of the Pyramids.



書爲十六開本，二百餘頁，彩色圖以花紋厚紙襯裱，附中英文說明，名流題詩，裝幀美化，布面燙金字，富麗堂皇，洋洋大觀，爲國內所罕見珍品。

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● 抗戰藝術傑構 ●

# 中國抗戰彩色影集

● 何鐵華攝作 ●

本書是作者參與抗戰工作，在槍林彈雨中冒險攝得之藝術精品，皆爲未曾問世之珍作。曾於三十年在香港商務印書館彩印萬冊，書成未發，而敵騎踵至，悉燬于火，深爲藝術界所惋惜！此次不惜重資，又增加抗戰後期所攝之近作，使其自“七七”戰起，到勝利止，成一完整抗戰彩色影集。於數千幀傑構中，提英擷華，精選百圖。用三色版銅版紙精印，逼真逼肖，與原作無異，手持此書，如臨戰場。故不獨具有藝術價值，且含有歷史意義，可作珍貴禮物饋贈之用，爲每個參加抗戰者必備的紀念冊！

中國第一部彩色影集

勝利後第一本暢銷書

五年一月初版三萬冊★

★卅五年九月再版三萬冊★

# 緬甸蕩寇志

本書爲重要的抗戰歷史資料，作者隨軍工作，親歷印緬戰場，對國軍揚威海外英勇事蹟，目睹多於耳聞，故報導翔實而有系統。記述自其隨軍入緬起，至反攻勝利止，凡三十章，以戰事進行爲主，而夾以印緬之風物，人情，歷史，地理，穿插於緊張戰鬪之中。在軍事方面，對敵我之優劣及叢林戰術之運用，有精湛之分析與批評。另附插圖百幀，地圖九幅，可作戰史及軍事參考書讀，亦可作小說看。關心抗戰史料者不可不讀！看過“印緬遠征畫史”者，更有一看此書的必要！

著者：孫克剛

插圖：何鐵華

- 遠征實錄 ● 史料鉅著 ●
- 卅二開本 ● 十萬餘言 ●
- 插圖百幀 ● 地圖九幅 ●
- 三百餘頁 ● 裝一厚冊 ●
- 封面彩畫 ● 印刷精美 ●

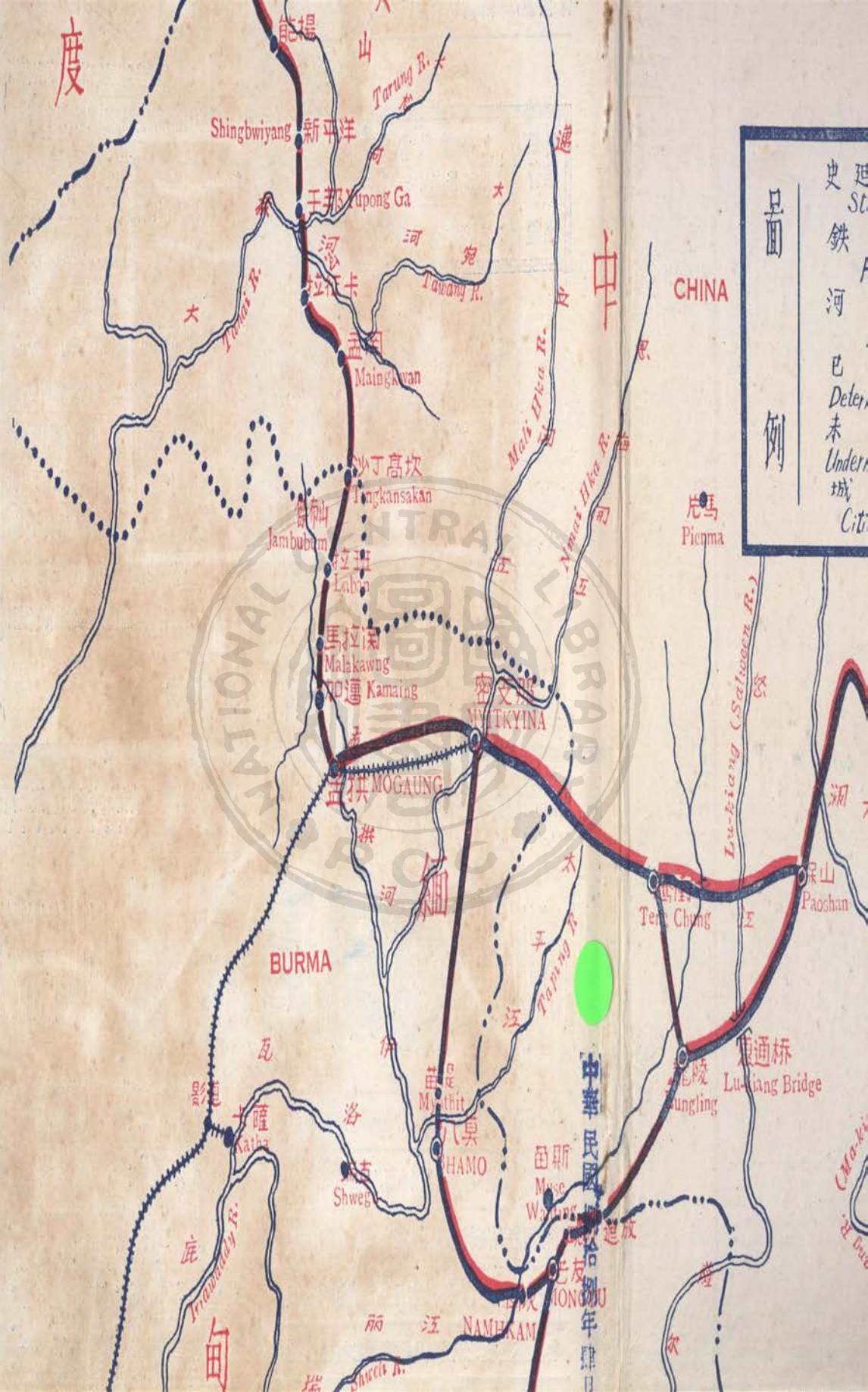
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上海·天津·重慶



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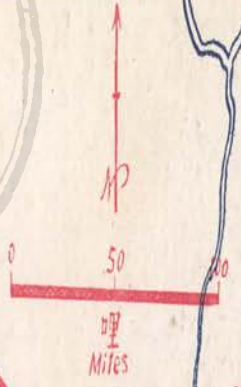


SKETCH MAP OF STILWELL ROAD



圖例

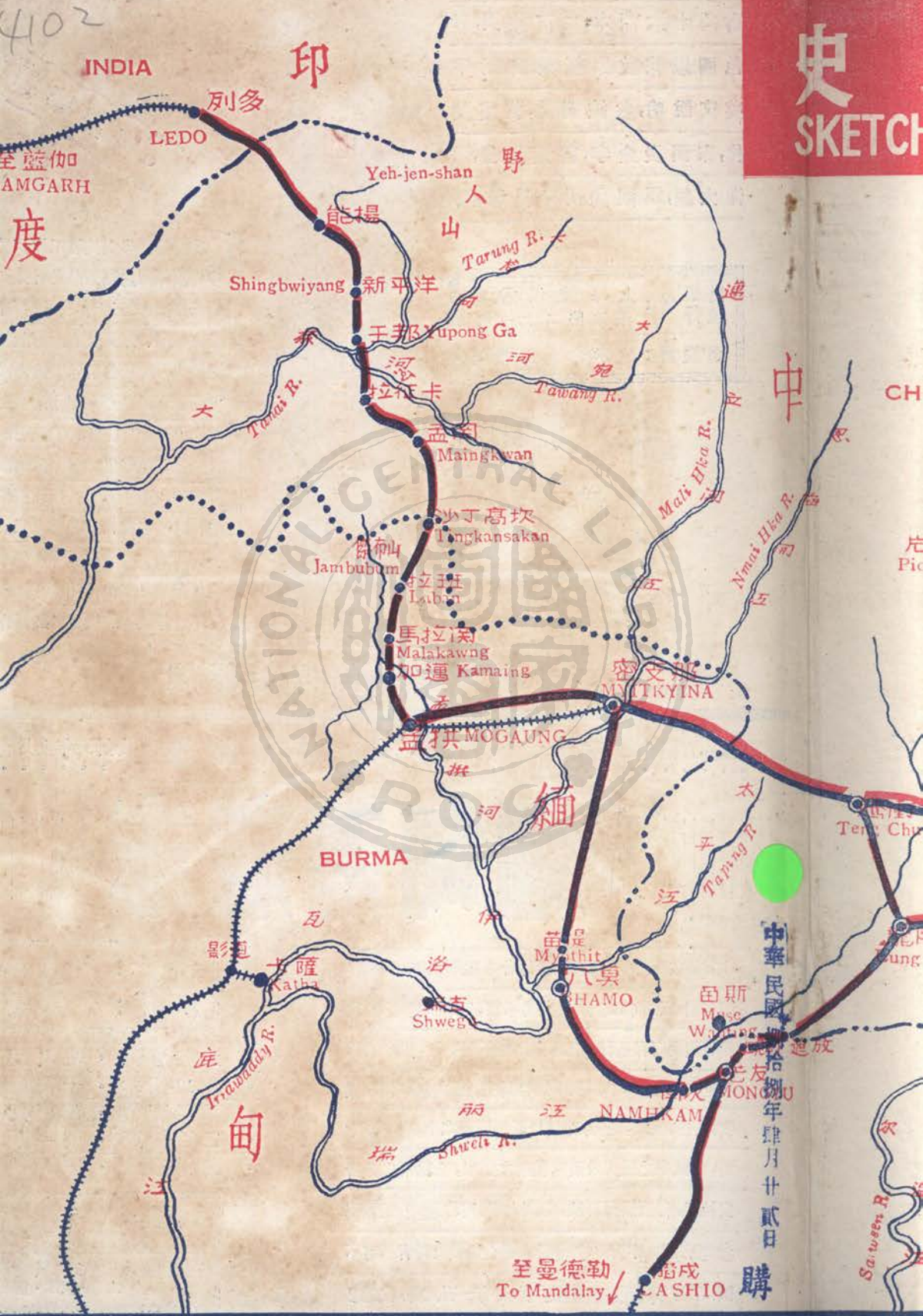
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| 史迪威公路                |  |
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| 鐵路                   |  |
| Railways             |  |
| 河流                   |  |
| Rivers               |  |
| 已定國界                 |  |
| Determined Frontiers |  |
| 未定國界                 |  |
| Undermined Frontiers |  |
| 城鎮                   |  |
| Cities & Towns       |  |





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# 史 SKETCH



中華民國二十六年四月廿二日

至曼德勒 To Mandalay CASHIO

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