

印緬遠征畫史

THE NEW FIRST ARMY

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BY THE NEW FIRST ARMY

印緬遠征畫史

• 上海時代書局印行 •

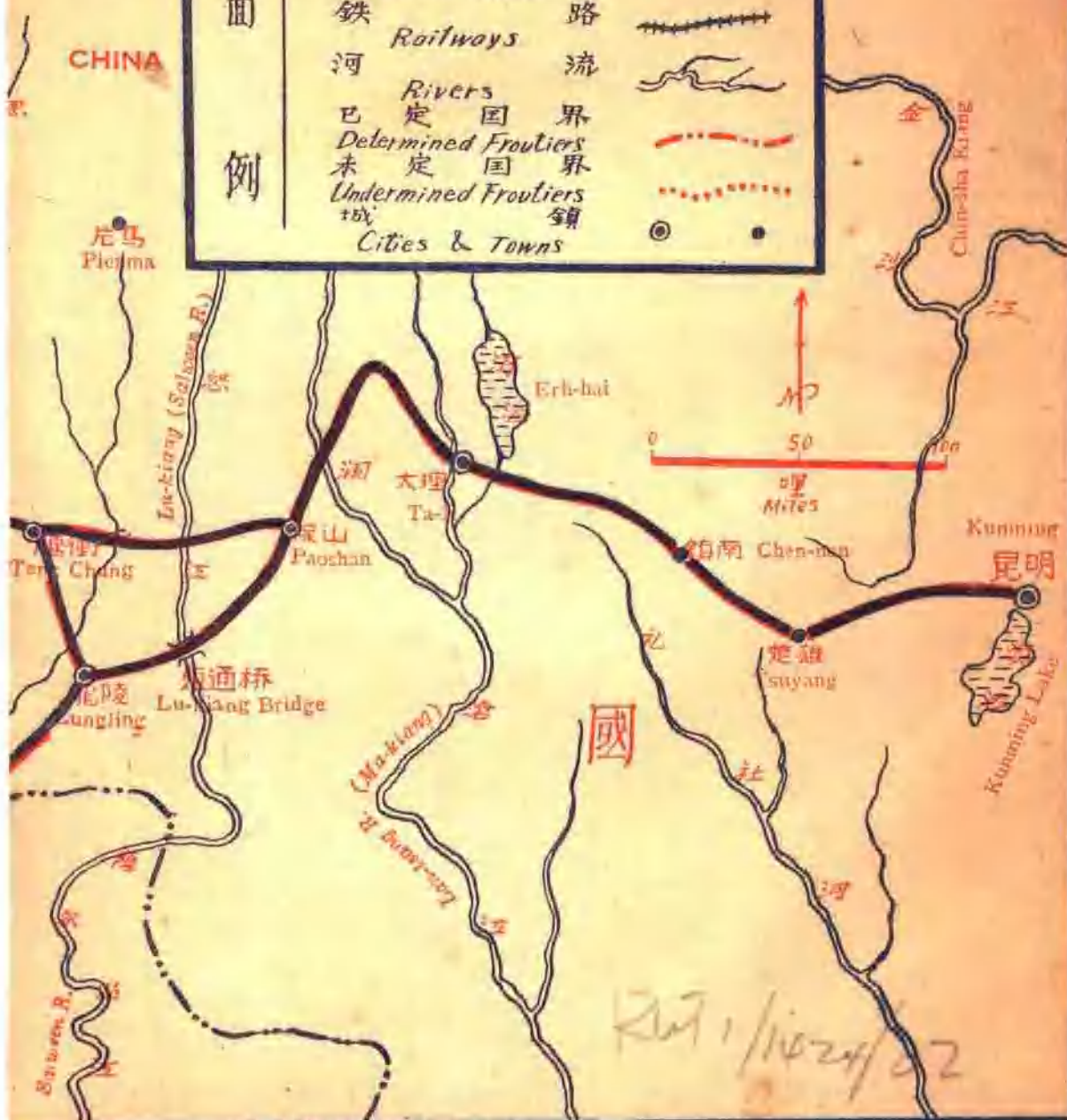
• 以圖片紀敘戰爭過程 •
• 抗戰史光榮之一頁 •

777



史迪威公路全圖

SKETCH • MAP • OF • STILWELL • ROAD



原
书
空
白
页

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珍品，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，而敵騎蹙至，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。故不獨凡有藝術價值，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

★卅五年一月初版三萬冊★

★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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[illegible]

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
的；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而被封鎖的狀態，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，毒蛇，瘴氣的可怕，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。這本叢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，則是何鑑華先生的設計製作。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，益見得這本畫史的珍貴。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，勝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，隨軍採訪，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為骨幹，與這本畫史，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

『我們為什麼要編印這本書？』

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頭和悲壯激昂的場面，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，得以明瞭我軍英勇博鬥的真情實況；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齊的局面壓得沉重了，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斬國家民族生機的理由，我們希望目前不齊的局面，不要長久的拖宕下去！如果因爲本書問世，而引起名士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受之苦，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！

目 錄

靈林進軍〔三色版〕	封面
印緬戰區形勢圖	面襯頁
初入印度〔三色版〕	扉頁
衝鋒陷陣〔三色版〕	七
序	九
自序	〇
駐印軍緬甸作戰經過	三
一 軍容	七
軍容一斑 特種部隊	
二 藍伽整訓	二七
藍伽至中印緬邊區交通要圖 何應欽將軍視察駐印軍 砲兵訓練	
三 軍中生活	四一
四 由列多出發反攻緬甸	四五
鳥瞰野入山 山砲出動	
五 血戰胡康河谷	五五
胡康河谷形勢圖 于邦爭奪戰 光榮的戰果 越過大龍河	
高毅將領在前線 孟開瓦魯班大捷 蒙巴頓勳爵賀捷	
六 孟拱河谷之戰	七三
孟拱河谷形勢圖 突擊庫芒山 襲西通 取加蓬 孟拱攻城戰	
七 救護工作	八三
八 襲擊密支那	八五
密支那戰役戰圖經過圖 功・勛	
九 八莫殲滅戰	九五
八莫戰役戰圖經過圖 在火網下迫近八莫城郊	
十 合圍南坎	一〇三
南坎戰役戰圖經過圖 渡江殲敵	
十一 芒友會師	——
十二 打通史迪威公路	——四
十三 臘戍西保之捷	——九
南坎至臘戍戰圖經過圖 臘戍會戰	
十四 日俘及戰利品	一二七
日俘生活 戰利品一斑	
十五 政工及軍中文化活動	——三一
十六 印緬風光	——三五
大吉嶺 菩提伽雅 緬甸的佛塔 緬北風景線	
十七 凱旋	——四一
〔附錄〕孫立人將軍訪視歐洲戰場	——四六
史迪威公路全圖	底襯頁

印 緬 遠 征 畫 史

• CONTENTS •

Advance Through Jungles	Cover
Situation Map of India-Burma Theatre	Facing Paper
Entry to India	Flying Page
Forward Charge	7
Preface	8
Introduction	10
The Chinese Army in India & Its War Record in Burma	15
I. MARTIAL ASPECTS OF THE ARMY	17
Bugle Call & Military Band Varied Phases of the Army	
Special Units With Modern Equipments & Trainings	
II. TRAINING AT RAMGARH	27
Sketch Map Showing Communication Lines from Ramgarh, India to Burma-China Border	
General Ho Ying-Ching on Inspection to the Training Center Gunnery Training	
III. LIFE IN THE TRAINING CENTER	41
IV. LEAVING LEDO BASE FOR COUNTER OFFENSIVE	45
Birds-eye View of Jungle Mountains Artillery Moving Forward	
V. OFFENSIVE ON THE HUKAWNG VALLEY	55
Situation Map of Hukawng Valley Struggle Over Yupong Ga	
A Glorious Page of the Campaign Tama River Crossing	
High Command at the Front Victory of Maingkwun & Walaubum	
Admiral Lord Mountbatten Calls on General Sun Li-jen	
VI. THE BATTLE OF MOGAUNG VALLEY	73
Situation Map of Mogoung Valley Assault on the Kymon Burn	
Surprise Attack on Seton Capture of Kamsing Storming of Mogaung	
VII. FIRST AID SERVICE	83
VIII. RAID ON MYITKYINA	85
Combat Map of Myitkyina Battle Merits & Medals	
IX. WIPING OUT THE ENEMY AT BHAMO	95
Combat Map of Bhamo Battle Close on Bhamo under Gunfire	
X. COMBAT AT NAMHKAM	103
Combat Map of Namhkam Battle Shweli River Crossing	
XI. REUNION OF FORCES AT MONGYU	111
XII. THE OPENING OF STILWELL ROAD	114
XIII. CAPTURE OF LASHIO & HSIPAW	119
Map of War Encounters of Lashio & Hsipaw Joint Operation at Lashio	
XIV. TROPHIES AND PRISONERS OF WAR	127
Japanese P. O. W. An Array of Trophy	
XV. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AMONG THE RANKS	131
XVI. SNAP PHOTOS OF INDIA AND BURMA	135
Darjeeling Buddha Gaya Burmese Pagodas Scenic Spots in Northern Burma	
XVII. THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN	141
APPENDIX:—General Sun Li-jen's Tour Over European Theatre	146
Sketch Map of Stilwell Road	Enepaper

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，盟軍為配合盟軍作戰，有另出第二路遠征軍去泰國，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第一個第一路的頭銜。但是一般人對於這個頭銜往往加以忽略，以稱之為中國遠征軍，或中國入緬遠征軍。司令長官是羅卓英將軍。

中國駐印軍是緊接著中國第一路遠征軍的結束而產生的。因為當時印是沒有戰爭，中國軍隊住在英國不能稱作遠征軍，故改稱駐印軍（C. A. I.）。本書所記的新一軍，便是這條動脈的主角。駐印軍後來雖度攻入緬，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度攻，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，立下許多光榮戰績，並且光復舊緬公路，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清遠攻勢，一節聯注性的閃擊攻勢，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，在徹底打擊英國殖民地軍隊，並切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。內中第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；雖然有我第五軍拒卻小敵並推卻敵，第三十八師更於仁安羌建立奇勛，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，第三十八師乘仁安羌大捷的餘憤率命殿後，抗護至暹羅撤。它在色格，溫早，米咱，卡薩，旁賓等地，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，才算是脫離險境。

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，第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款宴中國代表隊，席間對中國軍隊的精神更訓練極稱揚。印度各報均以顯要地位著論，一致認為中國軍隊初入印度，以久戰疲師，征戰未解，竟能在險境中壓倒一個國家，獨霸鋒芒，其見中國軍隊素質優良，誠譽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欽慕和愛戴，立下了中國駐印軍光榮的基石。

第三十八師在東印度休養月餘，即開駐比哈爾省的聖伽軍區。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，亦即轉往聖伽集中整訓。

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，統帥部將第三十八師，新二十二師及在印度成立的新二十師合併編成一軍，是為陸軍新編第一軍。以總指揮官為軍長，孫立人將軍為副軍長兼第三十八師師長，胡素將

軍區新三十師師長，新二十二師師長仍為廖耀湘將軍。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，驢馬輜重兵團，獨立步兵團，戰車營，高射砲營，兵工廠，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，陣容益形懍人起來。

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為先鋒隊，負責消滅或逼走侵入東印度邊境和盤踞在野人山山的敵軍，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事，將敵前鋒說的日軍第十八師團趕下野人山，殺入胡康河谷。當時因為我軍兵力單薄，後方沒有交通路線，補給困難。雖然偶有空投，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，還要預防毒蛇猛獸蠅蟻應敵的侵襲，和逃途絕糧的危險。森林中沒有路，大家都仗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，兩軍夾擊孟關。三月九日，瓦魯班大捷，結束了胡康河谷的戰鬥。

孟拱河谷地形險隘，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雨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，開始攻取市區，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，鄭洞國將軍為副總指揮。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為潘朔昆龍天武兩將軍外，第一一四團團長李鴻和新二十二師副師長李德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，參加國內戰事反攻；新一軍繼續挺向八莫，詭戈南下，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，逐層前進，於十二月十五日突入敵陣，將守敵完全殲滅，繼續南下。新三十師在向清坎挺進途中，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，新三十師攻佔清坎，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，新一軍又為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拜，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，不知世面，少見天日，以森林作帳幕，以荆棘泥作戰場，爬高山，渡深水，從險惡的艱苦，因而培養歲月的悠長！

統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。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。繳獲步槍七千九百三十八枝，輕重機關槍六百四十三挺，大砲一百八十餘門，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，倉庫一五零八所，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 in 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 co-ordinate with the efforts of the C. A. I. attacking from India. The two Chinese forces eventually effected a junction at Mong Hsat 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 53rd, 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 58th Armies, then stationed at Yunnan, into Burma—the first Chinese Expeditionary Force.

Out of this Expeditionary Force, the men of the New 28th 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 6th Army inflicted a severe toll on the enemy, while the New 28th 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 28th 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 in 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 Rangoon 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 28th Division, the New 22nd Division, and the newly created 80th Division (formed in India) into a new Army—the New First Army. Lt. General Cheng Tung-kuo was placed in command of the Army with Lt. General Sun Li-jen as the Deputy Commander, who commanded the New 28th Division concurrently. The New 80th Division was commanded by Maj. General Hu Shu, while Maj. General Liao Yao-hsiang retained the command of the New 22nd Division. Artillery regiments, engineering regiments, motor transport regiments, armored car units, anti-aircraft units, signal corps, special services 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 Imkawang Valley.

The counter-offensive in Burma really began in March 1943, when the vanguards of the New 38th Division undertook the duty of annihilating or expelling the enemy on the India-Burma border so that the initial engineering work on the India-Burma Road could be protected. This prelude to the actual campaign was successfully completed by the end of October, 1943, when the enemy's 18th Division, reputed a strong force, was driven away from its stronghold. The operations at this juncture were carried out under greatest difficulties, for in addition to the obstinate enemy, our forces had to combat the reptile infested jungle, where communications were entirely undeveloped.

On the eve of New Year's Day of 1944, the New 38th Division successfully took Yupong Ga, and reinforcements arrived later.

By February, 1944, the New 38th Division, continuing its success, occupied Taliya Ga, while the New 22nd Division also captured Tain, and the two forces launched a combined attack against Maing-wan. The victory at Maing-wan on March 9 concluded the Hukawng Valley campaign.

The enemy defense of the Mogaung Valley was aided by its geographical advantage and the Chinese progress was considerably checked by the difficult terrain. By the latter part of May, 1944, however, when a new strategy was employed we made our advance. In spite of the high water level on the river with the approach of the rainy season we succeeded crossing the Nantawng River. This act surprised the enemy and cut off his retreat, capturing at the same time much of his supplies. The famous Battle of Seton ensued with disastrous result to the enemy. On June 16, we captured Kamaing, and on the 25th of the same month Mogaung also fell.

Simultaneous with the fighting on the Mogaung Valley, the fight for Myitkyina also raged high. A combined Chinese-American detachment, consisting of the New 38th Division, the 60th Division, and a portion of the 14th Division, with one regiment of American troops, attacked this important city. The Japanese staged a desperate defense and street fighting raged for 83 days. The city finally fell on August 4, and the first stage of the Burma counter-offensive was concluded.

During the temporary respite that followed this important victory, there were some changes in the organization and command of the Chinese Army in India. General Stilwell had been recalled to the United States and he was succeeded by Lt. General Sthan, with Lt. General Chung Tung-kuo second-in-command. The Chinese Army in India was now composed of two Armies—the New First and the New Sixth. The New First Army consisted of the New 30th Division, and the New 38th Division. The New Sixth Army had under its command the 14th Division, the 50th Division and the New 22nd Division. General Sun Li-jen commanded the New 1st Army while General Liao Yao-hsiang commanded the New 6th.

The rainy season of Burma ended by October when C. A. I. commenced its second phase of offensive. The New 6th Army except the 30th Division which became part of the New First, had in the meantime been transferred to the home front and the New 1st Army continued its march towards Bhamo to complete the task of opening the overland road from India to China.

The siege of Bhamo reached its fiercest stage on November 17, 1944, when the Japanese resorted again to a desperate defense strategy. By December 15, enemy lines were fully penetrated, and the Chinese forces pushing ahead passed Bhamo towards Nannkham. The Army was now met by the Japanese 48th Division, which had been specially transferred to Burma from Korea, only to be routed after five days of intense fire combat.

Nannkham was entered by the New 30th Division on January 15, 1945. On January 27, the New 38th Division captured Mong-yi, the junction between the new India Road and the former Burma Road. The following day, a ceremony was held to celebrate the junction of C. A. I. and Expeditionary Forces from Yunnan, and Stilwell Road was fully opened.

To render effective assistance to our British Allies fighting in lower Burma and to protect the newly opened Stilwell Road, the New First Army continued to push southward towards Central Burma. On February 20, the New 30th Division captured Hsenwi, while on March 8, the New 38th Division captured Lashio. At the same time, the 50th Division, sweeping down from Katha, also captured in succession Mawhlaung, Namtu and Halpaw. On March 20, Kyaukse was captured, completing the chain of victories of the Chinese Army in the Burma campaign.

The campaign in Burma occupied two full years, practically all of which were fully taken up in fighting against all odds. The difficult terrain and jungle fighting with all its horrors were strenuously overcome. All these factors made up an epic episode of achievement in our military annals.

During the campaign, Chinese Army encountered the Japanese 2nd, 18th, 40th, 58th, and 66th Divisions and the 34th Independent Brigade, as well as other special units. The enemy suffered 33,082 dead, including many ranking officers, while other 75,000 casualties were counted as wounded, and more than 200 prisoners taken. The enemy practically suffered total annihilation. Our casualties were about one-sixth of that of the enemy. Trophies which were taken included 7,036 rifles, 642 machine guns, 188 cannons, 558 motor vehicles, 458 locomotives and wagons, 57 tanks, 5 airplanes, 108 godowns, and more than 20,000 tons of metals. The area liberated by C. A. I. was more than 50,000 square miles, in which were 646 miles of highways and 161 miles of railroads.

MARTIAL ASPECTS 軍容 OF THE ARMY

鐵的陣容，鋼的意志，在印緬戰場
馳名三載，殲數十萬的英勇健兒

in action with a solidified front
and determination to fight out-
rival the hardship & odds of
the enemy in the Burma jungle.

