

RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA

FAR EASTERN WARFARE

COMBAT METHODS

美國駐中印緬遠征軍

遠東作戰

之

戰法

機密

# 美國駐中印緬遠征軍總司令部

一九四三年九月

此書爲根據盟軍在各戰場與日軍作戰經驗而調製之簡明圖解。戰鬥之細部問題，須依照狀況由指揮官在作戰地區決定。本卷未予說明。

吾人應針對日軍戰法採取原則上合理之戰術並捕捉其戰術思想上心理上及兵器裝備上之諸般弱點。

此書以中英兩國文字寫成以供遠東中美軍隊使用。

此書中詳密研究之戰法應於狀況適宜時採用並付諸實施。

美國陸軍中將  
史迪威

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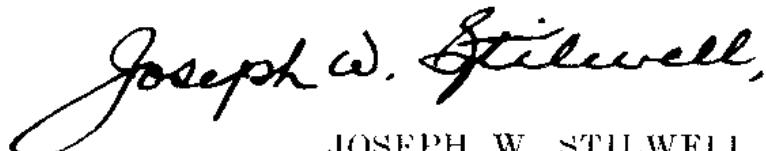
**SEPTEMBER, 1943.**

This book presents in brief graphic form certain ideas for engaging the Japanese in combat which have been developed as a result of Allied Nations experience in all theaters. Details of operation are not given since they are invariably modified by circumstances and must be determined by the commander on the ground.

Our normal tactics while fundamentally sound must be adapted to meet the Japanese methods of warfare and to fully exploit their weaknesses in doctrine, psychology, weapons and equipment.

The text has been printed in two languages to permit its use by both American and Chinese forces in the Far East.

The close study of the tactics presented in this document is recommended for their application when the situation favors their adoption.



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## 前 言

下列各圖及說明係切實闡釋盟軍於此次戰爭中在遠東之實戰經驗，其中多由吾人付出重大之代價獲得者。

曩日奇襲兵員彈械缺乏之我軍，以第五縱隊到處蠢動，並以狡詐慣計欺騙吾人之時機業已過去，敵所用之諸般戰法現在吾人已能充分預防之，並獲得主動地位。自今以後，敵無法擊破我傳統之戰鬥精神及光明磊落之戰爭指導，吾人已熟知無不可超越之壁壘，今後當以勇邁無前殺敵致果之意志以赴之。

森林戰鬥中，小部隊及單兵之戰鬥最為重要。士兵對森林環境及敵軍戰法熟習之程度極為決定勝敗之要件，班長排長均須具有卓越之指揮能力方能達成任務。

在森林中作戰必須晝夜居於斯，訓練於斯，對森林地之認識，可形成最大之有利條件。

自各戰場之經驗，已顯示森林地之良好戰術，僅為改進舊有之射擊，偵察，搜索，等動作，並加以適合密林沼澤地及山地戰鬥之諸般要領。具有森林知識，輕捷動作，隱藏技術，耳目敏感，及誘敵方策，殆為森林戰之首要條件；其戰術動作實為將原始型戰法及最近代科學化之戰法熔於一爐。

但吾人不可認為諳熟森林戰術即係擊敗敵人之唯一要訣。吾人應能針對敵人在開闊地使用之狡猾隊形及攻防方法謀取對策而擊潰之。就事實而言，敵之機動性甚不敏活，喜死守一地，故吾人之攻擊目的應在殲滅其每一部隊或單兵。

在各種動作中，我軍應具有一種基本認識，即美國戰術參照森林戰要領及敵軍戰法修改之，再加以爭取主動，發揮攻擊精神，實施精確判斷等因素即為制勝之要訣。以我軍近代化之地面及空中火力支援，步兵掩護，其攻擊力之強大，實為日軍落伍武器及裝備所無法抵抗者。

在任何情形之下，敵軍日後之就殲殆已註定矣。

## INTRODUCTION

The following notes and sketches have been prepared to give, in concrete form, some of the practical lessons learned by Allied Forces in the Far East during the present war. Many have been learned at a great price.

The time is past when the Japanese will be able to exploit our lack of men and weapons, undermine us by his fifth column and deceive us by his treachery. His plays have now been fully scouted and we are now carrying the ball ourselves. No longer can he play on our tradition of sportsmanship and regard for honorable conduct in war. Knowing no holds are barred we have now become grim and ruthless in our intent to kill.

Jungle fighting is essentially combat between individuals and small units. The degree of familiarity of the soldier with jungle conditions and the tactics of the enemy will, in a large measure, determine success. Control by the squad and platoon commanders requires the highest personal leadership.

To fight in the jungle one must live there and train there, both day and night. First-hand knowledge of the jungle is to one's decided advantage.

Experience everywhere shows good jungle tactics to be but a modification of the old fundamentals of good marksmanship, scouting and patrolling and minor tactics adapted to the thickly wooded, swampy or mountainous terrain as it exists. Woodcraft, silent and easy movement, concealment, keen perception by eye and ear, and deception are at a premium. The tactical action becomes a combination of the most primitive methods of fighting with the most scientific and modern ones.

It must not be thought, however, that proficiency in jungle tactics is the only essential to the defeat of the Japanese. His unorthodox formations and his methods of attack and defense in more open country must also be met and fully exploited. The fact that he is not always sensitive to maneuver, preferring to go to the ground and hold, dictates that attack must invariably be aimed at the destruction of the unit or individual.

In all action, therefore, our troops must possess a fundamental knowledge of American tactics modified and amplified by a knowledge of jungle warfare and Japanese tactics, and used with initiative, aggressiveness and good judgment. The combination of the protective support fires of our modern ground and air arms with the forward movement of our infantry gives us a striking force which the Japanese cannot meet with his inferior weapons and equipment.

In each case the destruction of the enemy force must be contemplated.