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揭秘：抗日战场上八路军 为何不留日军活口？



1937年10月，日军在侵占大同后继续向南进犯太原。例如：太原北部忻口战役时，雁门关南北的游击战争，破坏同蒲铁路，平型关汽车路，杨方口汽车路，所起的战役配合作用，是很大的。

1937年10月，日军在侵占大同后继续向南进犯太原。

为配合国民党军在忻口的防御作战，八路军第120师师长贺龙命令第358旅第716团深入日军侧后，在代县的广武，雁门关、太和峪间，破击大同经代县、忻口到太原的公路，打击日军运输队，截断日军补给线。

深秋的一天，第120师召开师团以上干部军事会议。

“怎么样啊？部队刚到这里来，人生地不熟，有什么问题？”贺龙操着一口湖北话，用轻松的语调问。

“我们一路上看到日本鬼子的暴行，同志们十分气愤，恨不得立刻上战场，真刀真枪地同他们拼个你死我活。”

“蒋介石的军队真是熊蛋，连鬼子的影子还没见到，就吓得拼命往后跑……”

“人家115师首战平型关，打了个大胜仗，咱也不能落后。”

听着与会者的议论，贺龙不禁放声大笑起来。

“大家的求战情绪很高，这很好嘛！我们到这里来，就是来打仗的，要避风景就不到这里来了嘛！”

听到贺老总诙谐的话语，大家都轻松地笑起来。

贺龙在鞋帮上磕了磕烟灰，站起身来，走到挂在墙上的一张地图前，指着地图上被等号线标得密密层层的地带，说：

“现在同日本鬼子较量的机会来了，我们师准备马上开到这一线去，在这个古战场上，同敌人打一仗！”

大家俯身一看，贺龙所指的地方正是历史上著名的隘口——雁门关。

熟悉中国历史的人都知道，公元前136年，李广率军出雁门关，因寡不敌众而受伤被俘。押解途中，他飞身夺敌战马匹，射杀追骑无数，回到汉营，从此赢得了“飞将军”称号。除此之外，这里还有民间广为流传的杨家将的故事，可以说，雁门关早已不是一个普通的险隘。正如著名史学家翦伯赞先生所指出的：如果把漠北草原比作是中国历史演变的大后台，那么雁门关就是演义一幕幕波澜壮阔、金戈铁马历史剧的出场门！贺老总环视在座的诸将，语气坚定地地说：

“眼下日军正向山西的几个重镇进击，忻口战役正在进行。敌人每天都要从大同经雁门关，不断向前线输送弹药和给养，可以说，这是敌人的一根大动脉。目前，日军的气焰十分嚣张，自以为这一带已是他们的后方，所以戒备相当疏忽。我们正好利用敌人的这一弱点，出其不意，给他一个致命的打击！”

10月16日，驻守大同的日军汇集了300多辆汽车，满载武器弹药，一路向雁门驶来。

接到情报后，八路军第120师将伏击车队的任务交给了第716团。

第二天拂晓，第716团独臂营长贺炳炎和廖汉生政委就带着连以上干部勘察地形。他们

辆辆威风凛凛的汽车炸得东倒西歪……

“冲啊！”

王营长驳壳枪一举，3营的官兵们手端步枪和机枪，如汹涌的波涛冲下山冈。

日军在突然的打击下刚刚清醒过来，正要组织反击，汽车上的弹药开始爆炸，一声声如雷爆般巨响，汽车被炸得轮滚板飞。

冲上公路的八路军战士们大声呼喊着，与残余的敌人展开了白刃战。十多里长的公路上，刺刀撞击铿锵声，血肉进飞的惨嚎声，拼死挣扎的呼喊声搅成一片。

在这次伏击战中，129师的官兵们接受了115师的沉痛教训。在不久前的平型关大战中，115师虽歼敌上千人，但也付出了好几百人的巨大损失。

“据说，当时很多鬼子都躺在地上，等八路军靠近时突然起来开枪。”因此，129师的官兵们不再呼喊“缴枪不杀”的口号，只要鬼子没放下枪，不举起双手，就毫不手软地将他消灭掉。

第11连指导员胡觉三，挥舞长征时带过来的鬼头刀，连续砍死两个日本兵，解救

了被困战士，自己却被挂在汽车底下的鬼子射中前胸，光荣牺牲。

“为指导员报仇！”的口号声响彻山谷，激励着广大指战员奋勇拼杀。

一个多小时后，枪声渐渐落下来，公路上的火药味浓烈扑鼻，日军官兵的尸体横七竖八地躺在公路上、山坡上，有的淹没在一尺多深的烂泥里。

战斗胜利结束了。方圆数十里的老乡们听说八路军在雁门关打了大胜仗，都好奇地

赶来了，黑石头沟里洋溢着一片开心的欢笑声。他们和战士们一起搬运战利品，清扫战场。

廖汉生政委正在战场上巡视，忽然看到一名年轻战士正在用铁锹狠命地砸汽车，一边砸一边气喘吁吁地说：

“我叫你跑，我叫你驮小鬼子……”

廖汉生看了直想笑，有罪的不是汽车，而是日本鬼子，汽车是我们的战利品，可是由于我们现在正在游击战，也没有人会开汽车，因此这些战利品只能处理掉。想到这里，廖政委止住道：

“不要砸了，用炸药炸掉，绝不能把它们再留给鬼子……”

响声四起，黑烟弥漫。敌人的一辆辆汽车冒出了滚滚的浓烟。紧接着，贺炳炎团长命令部队迅速撤离了战场。当阳明堡的日军闻讯赶来增援时，这里只剩下一片日军尸体和汽车残骸了。

此战，共毙伤日军300余人，击毁汽车20余辆。

20日夜，第716团再次前往黑石头沟地区设伏。这次分兵三路：一路占雁门关，一路向广武镇，一路向太和峪，并连夜破坏8座桥梁。

21日上午9时，日军由南向北的汽车200余辆和由北向南的汽车数十辆相向而来。当其先头车辆驶入伏击区时，第716团居高临下，以突然而猛烈的火力展开攻击。

日军汽车因公路被破坏无法前进，约一个营的步兵下车迎战。日军吸取上次教训，防守严密，还派出5架飞机支援。但是经过两小时激战，日军仍然以3倍于我的伤亡收场。

两次伏击战斗，共毙伤日军500余人，击毁汽车30余辆。与此同时，八路军第120师切断了日军由大同到忻口的交通补给线。第115师打击了蔚县至代县的日军交通补给线，使进攻忻口日军的弹药、油料供应濒于断绝，攻势顿挫。

雁门关伏击战是继平型关大捷后，八路军打的又一个较大的胜仗。忻口会战前敌总指挥、国民党第二战区副司令长官卫立煌在战报中说：“这次平型关战役，是抗日游击战争有配合作用。例如：太原北部忻口战役时，雁门关南北的游击战争，破坏同蒲铁路、平型关汽车路、杨方口汽车路，所起的战役配合作用，是很大的。

粟裕黄桥战役歼韩德勤部1.1万人 事后为何不满

在1940年的黄桥战役这场以少胜多的著名战役中，作为前线总指挥，粟裕是怎样带领新四军赢得胜利的呢？“打仗就是数学”——向善于险中求胜的他用这句话诠释了黄桥战役的胜利秘诀。在这场战役中，粟裕一连做好了三道“数学题”。

战前：7000余人>30000余人

1940年7月，陈毅、粟裕率部进军苏北，开辟敌后抗日根据地，并于8月进驻黄桥（今江苏泰兴东）。国民党顽固派担忧新四军壮大，妄图趁陈粟部立足未稳之际予以消灭，命在苏北的“反共专家”韩德勤（时任江苏省政府主席兼鲁苏战区副司令）不断制造与新四军的摩擦，并于9月进逼黄桥。韩德勤将所属精锐集结出动，并在动员令中叫嚣“把新四军赶到长江里去喝水！”

9月30日，韩顽军向黄桥出击，行动甚为隐秘。新四军未及时发现，第二天才获知韩顽进攻的消息。黄桥的防御工事十分简陋，加紧迫置势必造成部队极度疲劳。更严重的是，新四军兵力不到对方的1/4，处于绝对劣势。但黄桥之战关系到新四军能否在苏北立足，被逼到墙角，只能打不能退。陈毅坐镇黄桥西北5公里的前庄统筹全局，粟裕在黄桥前线负责战场指挥。

此战成败难料，连陈毅也没有取胜的把握。据粟裕回忆：陈毅同志有一批珍贵的书籍文稿，从皖南挑到茅山，又从江南挑到苏北，从来不肯去开，可这时也从铁皮箱里拿出来埋入地下，显然是做了“破釜沉舟”的打算。

表面上看，韩顽30000余人，新四军7000余人，兵力悬殊。不过，粟裕看到了常人看不到的东西，做起了第一道数学题，得出了7000余人>30000余人的结论：韩顽尽管有30000余人之多，但兵分三路进攻，兵力分散，直接投入进攻黄桥的实际只有中路韩顽第89军和独立六旅15000余人。

这样一来，新四军的压力在无形中减轻了一半。粟裕还看到，韩顽师出无名，冒破环抗日统一战线之大不韪，其官兵情绪低落；新四军则是正当防卫，事关生存，群情激昂，战斗精神倍增，再加上群众支持，对韩顽可用分化瓦解，各个击破的战法。如此，韩顽兵力优势又被抵消一半，我军胜算就大了。下定决心后，粟裕立即进行了精心部署。

10月4日凌晨4时，韩顽第89军33师（共4个团）在黄桥东门发起猛烈进攻。该顽军初战即投入3个团，且来势凶猛，不但突破了新四军前哨部队的防御，其一部还攻入了东门，几乎就要拿下黄桥。千钧一发之际，第三纵队司令员陶勇和参谋长张震东把上衣一脱，挥动马刀，带领部队硬是将韩顽赶出东门，然后架起机关枪，死死顶住，使其难越雷池一步。

战中：3000余人x1.5米约四五公里

黄桥激战时，韩顽后续梯队也向黄桥推进，企图增援第33师。4日16时，粟裕登上黄桥镇北门的土城观望，发现韩顽第6



旅成一路纵队正向黄桥开来。他迅速做起了第二道数学题：“如果两人之间的距离为1.5米，全部3000余人的队形将是长达四五公里的一路长蛇阵。从黄桥到高桥约7.5公里，其先头部队抵达黄桥以北2.5公里时，后尾必然已过高桥，也就是说敌

人已经全部进入了新四军的设伏地区。”

粟裕见“肉馅”已全部包进“饺子皮”，遂令叶飞立即发动进攻，速歼韩顽第6旅。叶飞遵照粟裕指示，采取“黄鼠狼吃蛇”的法子，将该顽军截成数段，歼其大部，迫使韩旅长翁达绝望自杀，打开了局面，扭转了黄桥战役的不利态势。

同日24时，王必成率第二纵队进占分界，断绝了韩顽第33师退路，并与陶勇的第二纵队前后夹攻，迅速全歼该师，还活捉了其师长孙启人。接着，王必成部与陶勇部兵锋北指，与叶飞部合力围攻韩顽第89军军部。韩顽见势不妙，渡河逃窜，连军长李守维也在混乱中落水淹死。

至6日晨，进攻黄桥的主力韩顽第89军军部被彻底歼灭，为痛打落水狗，粟裕下令乘胜追击，进占海安和东台等地。

战后：5天100公里<1天90公里

黄桥一役，新四军以不到1000人的代价，歼韩顽1.1万余人，其第89军中将军长李守维、独立第6旅中将旅长翁达和团长数人毙命，第33师师长孙启人、第99旅旅长苗瑞林、第117师参谋长等师、旅、团级军官10余人及下级军官600名被俘。国民党军遭到军事和政治上的双重失败，蒋介石哀叹：“诚吾人之奇耻大辱”。

黄桥决战胜利后，陈毅满心喜悦地回顾说：“十年征战敌人一回，又见同侪升马归。江淮河汉今谁属？红旗十月满天飞。”粟裕没有陶醉在胜利的喜悦中，而是清醒地看到了部队在这次战役中暴露的不足。

10月10日，他在战役总结大会上做起了第三道数学题：“过去一天一夜走90公里还打仗，而我们从黄桥到东台近100公里路追了5天……”也就是说，新四军克服疲劳、连续作战的能力没能充分发挥出来。

战前，沉着冷静，在不利条件下看到有利因素；战中，精确计算，正确指挥部队运动歼敌；战后，保持清醒，在光辉胜利中洞察缺点不足。这就是常胜将军粟裕的非凡之处。

“Today's News – Tomorrow's History” NEWS & REVIEW



News & Review is a Division of Southern News Group – Founded June 16, 1979 | August 8, 2016 | John T. Robbins, Editor

Now In The International Special Drawing Rights Basket – Along With The US Dollar, Euro, Yen And British Pound – Yuan Could Weaken Under Pressure

The International Monetary Fund Approves Reserve Currency Status For China's Yuan

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, News&Review Editor

The International Monetary Fund has approved the inclusion of the yuan among its Special Drawing Rights currencies at a board meeting in Washington, a move analysts say will put the currency under pressure to weaken.

The yuan, also known as the renminbi, will join the US dollar, euro, Japanese yen and British pound in the basket of currencies the IMF uses as an international reserve asset.

The IMF said on Monday that the yuan “met all existing criteria” to be included as one of the currencies used for the global organisation's SDR, which is used as the standard for dealing with its 188 member governments.

The Chinese currency will have a weight of 10.92 percent in the basket. It is lower than the dollar's 41.73 percent and 30.93 percent for the euro but above the Japanese yen's 8.33 percent and British pound's 8.09 percent. The addition will take effect on October 1, 2016.

Currently the weights of the dollar, euro, pound and yen are 41.9 percent, 37.4 percent, 11.3 percent and 9.4 percent respectively.

The move is seen as recognition of China's financial and economic progress after years of reform, though the authorities may take time to deliberate on how to further improve.

IMF Chief Christine Lagarde, who along with international monetary fund chief Christine Lagarde, who along with international

house experts had previously given her support for the inclusion, made it clear she did not expect Beijing to stop there.

“The renminbi's inclusion in the SDR is a clear indication of the reforms that have been implemented and will continue to be implemented,” she told reporters.

The People's Bank of China said the move, which was backed by countries including the United States, Britain and Japan, showed the international community expected China to play a bigger role in the world economy.

“Going forward, China will continue to deepen and accelerate economic reforms and financial opening up, and contribute to promoting world economic growth, safeguarding financial stability and improving global economic governance,” it said in a statement.

The PBOC's vice governor Yi Gang said he expected the inclusion would make the yuan more stable and there was no basis for it to devalue further, as some traders had expected.

“SDR inclusion will be a recognition of how far China has come,” said Jonathan Fenby, China managing director at research firm Trusted Sources. “But it remains a question whether China will continue to open up the capital account.”



WHY IS THE YUAN'S INCLUSION IN THE SDR SIGNIFICANT?

1. The renminbi is the first currency from an emerging market to be added to the SDR.

The yuan will have the third largest weighting in the currency basket, larger than the yen and pound.

2. The renminbi is the first SDR currency from a not fully open capital market.

3. Its inclusion is one of the biggest changes in the system since the introduction of the euro in 1999.

As its economy slowed, China would be reluctant to bring down capital flow barriers when “households are moving money out,” said Fenby, a former editor of the South China Morning Post.

China has been making more changes to its financial system this year - it lifted controls on deposit and lending rates, opened up the interbank bond market to foreign central banks, tweaked the yuan exchange rate formation mechanism to give market forces greater play, and increased its frequency of releasing some of the country's financial data.

All these were done despite its weakening economy and rising financial risks with a clear target of getting the IMF to recognise the yuan as a stable currency.

While joining the SDR would boost foreign holdings of the yuan in the long run, the currency is now under pressure to weaken from a stronger US dollar and gloomy growth prospects.

“The central bank also may not be able to intervene as easily in the foreign exchange market in future. Banks such as Standard Chartered and Bank of America Merrill Lynch expect the yuan to weaken between 2 to 9 per cent next year.

Researcher Zhang Ming, with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said the yuan was overvalued and set to weaken. But he predicted “no big yuan fall immediately after the SDR inclusion”.

China Merchants Bank analyst Liu Dongliang said the IMF decision would have “no direct relation” to the yuan's value. The currency's global profile would be decided by whether it was easy and cheap to use in payments, he said. “It means China has to open up domestic financial markets and accept international rules.”

China would do so cautiously, Zhang said. “China has already [done so much] to get the SDR deal done. It would be unwise to open up while the risks are high.”

(Courtesy www.scmp.com/news/china/economy/article)



The Chinese Yuan Joins Other International Currencies Including The US Dollar, Euro, Yen And British Pound In The Special Drawing Rights Basket Of International Currencies

China's Internet Users Now Total 710 Million

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, News&Review Editor

Internet users in China use instant messaging apps by the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) on Wednesday.

China gained about 21.3 million new web users in the first half of 2016, an increase of 1.3 percent compared with figures from the end of 2015, the report said.

The report noted that 191 million people, almost 27 percent total Internet users were from rural areas, marking a huge gap of 35.6 percent in the Internet penetration rate between urban and rural areas.

The number of people surfing the Internet via smartphones reached 656 million, about 92.5 percent of Internet users, the report said.

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Rural Online Shoppers in China

online music and videos, as well as online payments were also among the most popular mobile applications.

Users of food take-out apps rose over 40 percent in the first six months of 2016, with 146 million Chinese using their phone to order food. (Courtesy news.xinhuanet.com/english)

Related: China's Supreme Court To Broadcast Open Trials Live On Internet

BEIJING, July 6 (Xinhua) – Jing Hanchao, vice president of China's Supreme People's Court (SPC) said Wednesday that all of its open trials would be broadcast live on the Internet from July 1, 2016.

Jing said the live webcasts will be significant progress

for judicial openness. With full transparency of trials online, the public can better play their supervisory role.

Live broadcasts will also drive judges to strengthen their capabilities, thus improving the judicial system, Jing added.

Furthermore, Jing said live webcasts will create a large amount of data that will help jurists study China's legal system. (Courtesy news.xinhuanet.com/english)

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