

X - 78 - 87. The New York Times, November 19, 1944. "Wedemeyer Gives Plan To Chiang For Defeat of Japanese In China"

Wedemeyer Gives Plan to Chiang For Defeat of Japanese in China

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 18—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China theatre, said today he had made recommendations to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for dispositions—"simple and I hope sound"—to meet the enemy's capabilities in China.

He told a press conference possible enemy moves included a push from captured Liuchow in Kwangsi Province southward for a link with Japanese forces in French Indo-China, a strike westward through the Liuchow corridor to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, or the start of a drive on Chengtu, which with China's wartime capital, Chungking, is in adjoining Szechwan.

The Japanese, led by a skilled general, struck nearly thirteen

miles closer today to Kweichow Province in a drive believed designed to snap the Burma Road at Kweiyang and nullify the land supply route the Allies are fighting to reopen to China.

Competent quarters estimated that Gen. Shunroku Hata had assembled 250,000 troops in south China for this campaign, which threatens to bring the war near Chungking and wrest from the American Air Force its Superfortress bases in western China.

The Chinese High Command announced that the Japanese were within a few miles of Hwaiyuanchen, thirteen miles west of Ishan—captured yesterday—on the railway leading northwest from fallen

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In Boston—HOTEL KENMORE
Elegant Rooms and Delicious Food.—Advt.

of airbase, B-29

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1944.

WEDEMAYER GIVES CHINA WAR PLANS

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Liuchow into Kweichow and its capital, Kweiyang.

General Wedemeyer said the General Hata as "a very able commander."

The general said that he had conferred several times with General Chiang and was in close contact with him. He said he hoped the recent reference by Premier

Stalin to Japan as an aggressive nation could be interpreted in a way "favorable to our situation here."

Asked about a Chinese press report that the first Russian supplies since 1942 had arrived in Chungking, the American commander commented that he had not seen it. A Chinese reporter interjected that this account referred to medicines, to which General Wedemeyer replied: "Medicines are war supplies, and very important, too."

General Wedemeyer said the prospective opening of the Ledo Road and the reopening of the Burma Road would enable the Chinese to receive heavy guns and

other equipment that could not be brought in by air.

"The Japanese situation in northern Burma is deteriorating," he said, "and when Bhamo falls it will be definitely precarious. I am very optimistic about operations in Burma, which will make a definite contribution to this theatre and to the whole position in the Far East."

The prospective opening of the Burma-Ledo Road, he said, would enable China to receive heavy guns and other equipment that cannot be freighted in by air.

As the general spoke, his air forces were flying into the battle northwest of Liuchow, strafing and bombing supply lines and troop concentrations and inflicting heavy

casualties, a communiqué reported.

In the advance on Hwaiyuanchen, the High Command said, the Japanese reached the east bank of the Lung River, which cuts through the outskirts of the railway town.

The war bulletin reported that the Japanese suffered heavy losses in a three-hour artillery duel, with the contending forces firing on each other across the river.

Forty miles southwest of Liuchow, the Chinese said, the Japanese had been unable to advance on Sincheng.

Burma Chinese Advance

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 18 (AP)—Some of the Chi-

nese troops who sealed off the Japanese garrison in Bhamo drove on southeastward toward Namkhan and the Burma Road today in the Allied drive to clear a land route to China.

The Chinese both lengthened and widened the wedge driven into Japanese positions along the road to Namkhan, the Allied communiqué said.

In the center of the Allied three-pronged North Burma drive other Chinese troops expanded in three directions their holdings around Shwegu, on the south bank of the Irrawaddy, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced.

points near Limon. Our roadblock to the south has been strengthened and all enemy attempts to run supply trucks through to trapped enemy First Division troops have failed.

In the Twenty-fourth Corps sector west of Dagami elements of the Ninety-sixth Division continue to eliminate enemy parties in the foothills of Mount Lobi. Elsewhere activity was limited to patrolling.

Our heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy rear installations at Ormoc and Linao, causing many explosions and fires.

Fighters at low level strafed enemy small shipping in Ormoc Bay, destroying two small transports.

In dusk and dawn raids on Tacloban and Bayug airfields seven of fifteen enemy fighters and dive-bombers were shot down. We lost one fighter and sustained minor ground damage. Our anti-aircraft and fighters shot down the 500th plane since our landing.

KANDY, Ceylon, Nov. 18 (AP)—A communiqué:

LAND

North Burma: Troops of the Thirty-eighth Division yesterday

made a surprise attack on Japanese-operated carbide mines at Quangyen, strafing and bombing installations.

From all of these missions three of our aircraft failed to return to base.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe communiqué:

United States Eighth Air Force

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1944.

ADMIRAL KING ASKS MORE BOND BUYING

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year to \$161,000,000 for the third quarter of 1945, he said.

"We are not getting enough of the type of high capacity ammunition that is used against shore installations," he added. "Experience has shown that extensive bombardment saves American lives and the Navy has therefore stepped up its schedule to a 1945 peak that will exceed the recent production rate about 50 per cent."

Other deficiencies named were cable maintenance

ENLISTING AS WORKERS IN THE SIXTH WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN

