

II - 66 - 2. New York Times, December 7, ----. Chinese Red Chief Asks
New Tactics.

CHINESE RED CHIEF ASKS NEW TACTICS

Chu Teh Says Chungking
Has Failed to Get People's
Aid in War Areas

By BROOKS ATKINSON

Although this dispatch was passed by the United States Army censor in Chungking it was suppressed by the Chinese National Military Council. Some changes have been made since the dispatch was written. China has been bisected by the Japanese, and the Generalissimo's government partly altered.

YENAN, China, Sept. 30—Although China has been virtually bisected as a result of this year's Japanese offensive, the chances of supporting a United Nations landing on the coast are not hopeless, in the opinion of Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the Chinese Communist armies.

In his neat though chilly headquarters, General Chu, who is in his late fifties, and his chief of staff, Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, discussed several military problems this morning.

"I suspect the reason the Chinese armies failed to hold the Japs in Hunan is because the resistance had to be made by the armies alone and not by the armies united with the people," General Chu explained. "That's what we up here call partial resistance.

"If nothing is done the situation in that area is doomed. But if it is possible to reorganize the government from the top down to the local governments and include in the government all anti-Japanese parties and people's leaders then there is hope.

"In areas where we are able to work with the people we can arouse support in three months. In six months we can organize them enough to fight Japanese garrison forces without the help of the regular army."

Chu Has Big Forces

General Chu was speaking out of personal experience. For more than seven years Chinese Communist armies in northeast China have been harassing the Japanese and their puppets by organizing the people and the people's interests. According to figures that are available here, the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army number 474,476 regular troops; the people's militia, which is trained to fight the Japanese as guerrillas, numbers 2,000,000.

Since 1941, when the rift between the Communists and the Central Government became complete, these forces have had no supplies except rifles, machine guns, mortars and some heavier equipment that they captured from the Japanese and also some mortars, grenades and rifle ammunition that they manufacture.

By organizing a popular production program they grow enough food to keep the armies well fed and in good physical condition and keep them adequately clothed, summer and winter, by manufacturing their own uniforms from wool and some cotton that are locally grown.

Working with the peasants and local gentry everywhere, helping with the harvests and providing what protection they can for vital village activities, they have kept large areas behind the Japanese lines morally and physically unvanquished; so the Japanese have to live in hostile areas and never have complete freedom of movement in the northeast and some parts of central China.

Aside from the apparently hopeless political animosities between Yen-an and Chungking, this is a remarkable achievement of preserving and promoting resistance by intimate association with the common people of China.

Limited to fighting guerrilla warfare by the absurd shortage of ordinary military equipment, the Communist army chiefs do not maintain that they can defeat the Japanese by the present hand-to-mouth tactics. But like the Central Government armies they want American equipment with which to enlarge their activities. A party of American military observers has been in Yen-an with the approval of the Generalissimo since July.

Guerrillas Need More Weapons

"If we could get guerrilla arms, like rifles with telescope sights,

ever the United Nations strategical program may turn out to be. That is what we could do without delay.

"If thirty to fifty divisions of the Chinese Red Army could be equipped with modern armament and be given tactical and technical training by American officers we could annihilate the Japanese armies in northern China. We would need the assistance of the American airforce to do this job. Almost at once we could capture and hold such Japanese bases as Taiyuan and Linfeng in Shansi."

After long experience in fighting in northeast China General Chu and General Yeh like to toy with the idea that the United Nations might make a landing on the coast of China somewhere in the areas they dominate. Road and railroad systems in northeast China are well developed so they think a landing there would have many strategical advantages.

"From the viewpoint of the strategy of the Pacific war as a whole, this might not be the best place," General Chu said. "But there are good harbors in the north.

Opposes Landing on Japan

"From the point of view of the consolidation of forces and the coordination of attacks I think this

To Marry Girl for Whom He Named South Sea Lake

RUMSON, N. J., Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. James P. Hackett of 6 Lakeside Avenue, this place, will be married on Saturday to Miss Kathleen M. Reynolds, a Brooklyn girl he literally put on the map by having a lake named after her on Bougainville. Lieutenant Hackett said yesterday the wedding, for which he obtained thirty days' leave after two years in the Pacific, would take place in St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn. The bride-elect's home is at 197 Prospect Place.

The lieutenant, a former Associated Press editor in Newark and New York, met Miss Reynolds when both were students at New York University.

As the result of his efforts a beautiful little lake at the head of the Kormokina River will henceforth be designated on maps by a name accepted by the Australian Government—Lake Kathleen.

and sufficient small arms ammunition, we could develop guerrilla war on a much larger scale," General Chu said. "Since we have had long experience in the use of captured Japanese equipment we could make effective use of the Japanese equipment that Americans have already captured in other war areas.

"If we were sufficiently armed with some light artillery and anti-tank guns we could destroy the whole Japanese communication system and carry on exhausting warfare, coordinating with what

might be the best place in China. We could mobilize all our forces there, cut all Japanese communication lines and prevent Japanese reinforcements."

General Chu does not think that a direct landing on the islands of Japan proper would be practicable. In his opinion it would not have the effect of destroying the resistance of the Japanese armies in China and Manchuria.

"A landing in Japan would be extremely difficult," he said. "The invading force would have to reckon with millions of hostile native people as well as the Japanese armies, air force, guerrillas and navy. The Japanese navy would be most formidable if a landing were made directly among the islands of Japan."

When asked whether the Central Government and Chinese Communist armies could fight a coordinated war against Japan even though the current negotiations for a political settlement did not succeed, General Chu replied:

"We expect political reform in China. But even if political reform does not occur we must still fight the Japanese. We should at least have military reform. [A new Minister of War was recently appointed.] There should be a United Nations command for the whole China theatre.

"A United Nations general could command the Central Government and Communist forces independently and assign different tasks to them. He would have to be a foreigner, in fact, an American. Only an American would be qualified for that sort of dual command."