

II - 66 - 18. New York Herald Tribune, November 6, 1945.
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NEW



TUESDAY, NOV

U. S. Marines Accused by Chinese Reds

Communists Specify 8 Acts of Intervention in Support of Chiang

Charges Are Denied By the White House

Chungking Also Scoffs at Report of Clashes Near Manchuria Border

By The United Press

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.—Chinese Communist sources today charged American marines with eight specific acts of armed intervention in China's civil war, including helping Nationalist troops capture two villages in the Shanhaikwan sector. The charges were denied immediately by official American and Chinese quarters.

The Communist allegations were printed in "The New China Daily" under a banner reading: "American Armed Intervention in China's Internal Politics." The major charge was that American marines forced Communist troops to evacuate Chinwangtao and helped Nationalist troops capture the nearby towns of Haiyang and Pehtaiho.

A White House announcement in Washington said President Truman had received word from Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, that "there have been no clashes between Chinese Communists and the marines."

Denial by Chungking

K. C. Wu, central government Minister of Information, said the Communist charges were "groundless." He said they were designed to stir up hatred between Americans and Chinese, and to create sentiment for withdrawal of American forces.

The Communists made these specific allegations:

1. That American marines landing at Chinwangtao, on the Gulf of Chihli nine miles southeast of the Manchurian border, forced a Communist 8th Route Army garrison to withdraw after a one-hour battle. (A spokesman for the National Military Council said this charge was "purely fabrication.")

2. That marines and troops of the Chinese Nationalist 94th Army, not previously identified as deployed in the Shanhaikwan section, attacked the Communist-held town of Haiyang on Oct. 30 and disarmed eighteen Communist guerrillas. Haiyang, five miles northwest of Chinwangtao and twelve miles southwest of Shanhaikwan, is on the motor road between Shanhaikwan and Peiping.

Communists Cite Losses

3. That similar Chinese-American forces captured Pehtaiho, on the coast ten miles southwest of Chinwangtao, on Oct. 13. The Communists were forced to evacuate after suffering "crushing losses" from heavy machine-gun fire, it was charged.

4. That marines "spearheaded" Nationalist troops in a current "developing attack" against the Communist-held fortress of Shanhaikwan, coastal anchor of the Great Wall of China held by Communists to bar Nationalist penetration of Manchuria by land. Nationalist troops were deployed against Shanhaikwan in American trucks, it was charged.

5. That more than thirty marines surrounded the Tientsin of-
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U. S. Marines

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office of the Communist 8th Route Army on Oct. 18 and arrested five of the office personnel.

6. That marines on Oct. 25 arrested six Communist representatives sent to negotiate with American officers at Chinwangtao on the "interventionist activities of American forces."

7. That American planes based in Peiping machine-gunned Communist-held Antseh, nineteen miles southwest of Peiping, causing casualties among troops and civilians, and that other American planes dropped leaflets on Kuan, twelve miles southeast of Peiping, demanding that Communists withdraw within three days.

8. That American troops "collaborated with Japanese puppets helping Kuomintang (Central Government) troops attack" the Communists, and that the Americans failed to carry out their avowed intention of disarming Japanese troops at Peiping or Tientsin.

There were unconfirmed reports that fighting had taken place in the area of Yingkow when Communist forces there "promptly resisted" the landing of central government troops from American transports.

The Chungking Minister of Communications, Yu Fei-peng, said all railroads in North China had been paralyzed because Communists destroyed 877 miles of track. The government commandeered 30,000 Japanese railway engineering troops to aid in repairs, he said, but the only section now repaired is from Hankow to Hwaiyang (Chenchow). Light express trains have been running on this road since Nov. 1, he said, but lack of coal has ruled out steam engines. Locomotives burning vegetable oil, which can haul only three ten-ton cars, are being used.

North China's largest coal mine, at Kailan northeast of Tientsin,

now is garrisoned by American Marines and Nationalist troops, Yu said, to guarantee and maintain the mine's monthly production of 250,000 tons. Guards from both forces accompany each coal train to Tientsin.

The Chinese Central News Agency said a Communist attack on Kweisui by 30,000 troops had gone into its sixth day, but that the Suiyuan Province capital still was held by government forces.

The Communists, following their slogan of "Encircle large cities, wrest small cities," have sent their main forces west from Kweisui and are making gestures at attacking Paotow, the agency said. Paotow, eighty-five miles west of Kweisui, is the western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway.

Soviet General Absent

YINGKOW, Manchuria, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Soviet garrison commander here failed to appear for a scheduled American, Russian and Chinese Nationalist conference today, and Russian junior officers said he had gone to Mukden, presumably to investigate Chinese Nationalist assertions that the Red Army had guaranteed their troops a safe landing here.

Lieutenant General Tu Li-ming, Chinese Nationalist army commander in North China, refused to discuss Nationalist plans after the conference was called off, but it was indicated he still hoped to reach some agreement with the Red Army in Yingkow. Tu was prepared to land his forces here under terms of an agreement he said he reached with the Soviet South Manchuria commander, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, at Changchun.

Units of the Nationalist 13th Army now are at sea in transports of the American 7th Amphibious Force under command of Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, waiting for the signal to land here. Barbey will not put them ashore as long as there is a chance of American lives being endangered by Communist opposition on the beaches.

White House Denies Clashes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—The White House aid today there have been no clashes between Chinese Communist and American armed forces. Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, made the statement to reporters, at first limiting it to "United States Marines." In response to inquiries, Ayers later said he had checked and that the denial of any clashes with the Communists applied to all American armed forces.