

X - 78 - 82. 2 pages typewritten - Chinese Communist Party Program:  
New York Times, July 21, 1944.

Chinese Communist Party program: (N.Y. Times , July 21, 1944)

1. Strengthen unity to smash the new offensive.

"Countrymen of the southwest and northwest! Rise at once to defend the southwest and northwest. Do not let the enemy drive through to the Canton-Hankow-Hunan-Kwangsi railway. Drive out the attacking enemy".

2. Essential and concrete steps to be taken ~~by~~ toward a new unity:

1. Nat. Govt. to improve treatment and education of soldiers.
2. Improve our military fighting capacity.
3. The Nat. Govt. to protect the people's democratic movement in unoccupied China to insure its free development and thereby strength the war effort.
4. 8th Route and New Fourth to get funds, munitions, and medicine.
5. Release of General Yeh Ting, and his captured officers and men.
6. Reform national politics and carry out democracy.
7. Give the people freedom of speech, assembly, and publication.
8. The Nat. Govt. to legalize all anti-Japanese parties and groups and readjust relations between the KMT and the Communists, and strengthen their unity.
9. The Nat. Govt. to abolish noxious economic controls, develop agricultural production, encourage private industrial commercial enterprises, overcome the economic crisis and build up an economic foundation by a war of resistance.
10. Do away with speculation, monopoly, profiteering and hoarding;
11. Develop guerrilla units, strike the enemy everywhere by coordinating the main armies with guerrilla forces. Prepare for a nation-wide counter-offensive on this basis.

3. Persist in efforts for unity in war of resisting, carrying out the ~~fraternal~~ Three People's Principles and the four promises of our party made in 1937.

The Timesd dispatch concluded: "The program are sufficiently realistic. They coincide with the general liberal feeling . Here in the northwest it is possible to increase over-all production and welfare both in the army and the population in war time, even in one of the poorest parts of China and under blockade conditions."

✓ Jap. 6

COMMUNISTS ASSAIL CHIANG WAR POLICY

DOMEI, in English, states: "Shanghai, July 16: Indicating that friction between Chungking and the Chinese Communists has by no means been removed as a result of the recent negotiations between the two parties, the CHIH FANG JIH PAO, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, in an editorial appearing in one of its recent issues, bitterly assailed Chiang Kai-shek's war policy in the face of the current Japanese military campaigns, according to reports from Yen-an. In an editorial entitled 'Crisis After the Fall of Changsha', the Communist journal pointed out that the present Honan and Hunan operations of the Japanese Army bear altogether different significance from the previous Japanese military campaigns.

Change in Jap Tactics--"The previous Japanese drives, the paper said, were carried out in line with a 'piston' strategy of hitting deep into enemy terrain and returning to their original base once the objective of the operation is attained. The CHIH FANG JIH PAO continued: 'The present drives, however, are aimed at the annihilation of the Chungking field armies and the consolidation of vital communication lines.' To cope with that situation, Chungking must discard her present defensive strategy and political dictatorship, as well as anti-Communist measures. Chungking still blames its lack of material and arms for its military defeats, appealing to her allies for the latest type of weapons and airplanes to meet the Japanese attacks wherever they are directed.

Situation has Changed--"The Chungking Military Affairs Commission is advocating at present a war of attrition, but this only serves to increase their loss of fighting spirit, the paper asserted. Whether in Honan or Hunan, flight without a fight, confusion at the first blow characterized the Chungking tactics. The journal further declared: 'Chungking asserts they are trying to trade space for time. This might have had some significance earlier in the war, but now the situation is altogether different. The vastness of the territory is one advantageous condition of warfare, but there is a limit to this. Even supposing Chungking does trade the entire territory of China for time, much time would not be gained.'

Need for Reorganization--"In conclusion, the Communist journal said: 'Stripped of all verbiage, the real cause lies in the mistaken policy of the Kuomintang toward the people. This policy, as voiced, so often by us, is a 'defensive policy of onlookers'. Should the Kuomintang not undergo an organization, the crisis of China is real indeed.'" (Tokyo, DOMEI, in English to America, July 16, 7:00 a.m. EWT)

Source

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