

X - 78 - 50. "Chiang Outlines Communist Stand" - unidentified news clip 1943.

CHIANG OUTLINES COMMUNIST STAND

New President Says Problem
Is Purely Political, Urges
Forbearance Policy

ASKS PLEDGE REDEMPTION

Generalissimo Tells Party to
Disband Own Army and Unite
Against Common Foe

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 13
(Delayed)—Although the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, which elected Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek President of the National Government, ended its eleventh session today, there has been practically no information on the subject of the National Government's relations with the Communist party.

The only news realized so far has been the Generalissimo's "instructions for settlement of the problem" at this morning's session.

"We should clearly recognize," he said, "that the Chinese Communist problem is purely a political problem and should be solved by political means. * * * We should maintain the policy of forbearance which we have consistently pursued in dealing with our domestic affairs with the expectation that the Chinese Communist party will be moved by our sincerity and magnanimity no matter in what way they may slander us or in what manner they may try to create trouble."

The Generalissimo then quoted the manifesto of the last plenary

session of the Central Executive Committee as follows:

"In the case of those who sincerely believe in free people's principles to obey the laws and orders, not to hinder the prosecution of the war, not to attempt to upset the social order and not to seize our national territory in defiance of Government decrees, the Central Government would overlook the past record, either in thought or deed, and should respect their opportunity, be they individual or political groups, to serve their country."

The Generalissimo further stated:

Voices Hope for Unity

"We should make it clear that the Central Government has not any particular demand to make on the Chinese Communist party but hopes that it will abandon its policy of forcefully occupying our national territory and give up their past tactic of assaulting National Government troops in various sectors, thus obstructing the prosecution of the war.

"We also hope the Chinese Communist party will redeem their pledges made in their declaration of 1937: 'One, to struggle for the realization of free people's principles; two, to abandon the policy of overthrowing the Kuomintang regime by force, give up the Communist movement and discard the policy of confiscating land by force; three, to dissolve the present Soviet organization and by carrying into practice the principles of democracy thus help to bring about the political unity of the whole nation; four, to disband the Red Army by incorporating it into the National Army under the direct command of the Military Council of the National Government. The troops thus reorganized will await orders to move to the front and undertake the tasks of fighting the enemy.'

"If the Chinese Communist party can prove its good faith by making good its promises, the central government, taking note of their

sincerity and loyalty in carrying on our war of resistance, will once more treat them with sympathy and consideration so that we may accomplish hand in hand the great task of resistance and reconstruction."

The translation of the Generalissimo's speech was at variance on some points with the Sept. 22, 1937, declaration of the Chinese Communist party as printed by the Chinese Ministry of Information's History of the Kuomintang party. According to that version, one of the most important sections was translated as follows:

"The policy of insurrection which aims at the overthrow of the Kuomintang's political power, the policy of land confiscation, the policy of Communist propaganda, shall be disowned and discontinued."

Deterioration Is Noted

During the past six years relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist party have considerably deteriorated. Although the Generalissimo's speech today was considered an official declaration in favor of political rather than armed means of settling the Communist problem, there were no current indications from Communist sources that they were ready to respond to the Generalissimo's invitation.

As wartime leader of China the Generalissimo has many executive posts. He was the first to become practical leader of the Kuomintang party in 1926, when he was appointed commander in chief of the revolutionary forces and led a northern expedition to unify the country on Kuomintang standards. In 1938 he was elected Tsungtsai or Director General of the party. His most conspicuous posts now include: President of the Central Executive Committee, President of the National Government, chairman of the People's Political Council, and chairman of the Supreme Council of National Defense.