The commencement of the agrarian revolution has driven reactionary elements to counter-revolutionary action. Feudal and militarist elements have turned their weapons against the peasantry and threatened to destroy the Kuomintang and the National Government. The aggressive attitude of these reactionary elements has caused a certain vacillation among the leading circles. These circles are afraid that the whole National Army would take up a hostile attitude should the agrarian reform be carried out. This is incorrect. The soldiers are peasants without land and cannot be opponents of the peasant movement. The majority of the subordinate officers belong to the middle class which will experience great advantages from the agrarian reform. Only a reactionary minority is opposed to the agrarian reform. Under the revolutionary leadership of the Kuomintang and the National government, the army must support the carrying out of the agrarian reform.

The Kuomintang is now at a crossroads: the way of agricultural reform is the revolutionary way, the way of the reactionary militarists is the way of the counter-revolution. The reactionary militarists have definitely gone the way of the counter-revolution. This is proved by the insurrections in Sianfu and Chiangsha. These militarists are going the same way as the northern and south eastern militarists. They tell the workers and peasants that in time of war the Kuomintang Committees must be dissolved etc. In Chiangsha the reactionary militarist bands made an insurrection against the National Government, against the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and against the Supreme Army Command. The Kuomintang must now either win or capitulate in face of the reactionary bands.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposes the following measures for the suppression of the counter-revolution: The National Government must issue a decree declaring the committee of the insurrectionaries in Chiangsha for counter-revolutionary and calling upon the soldiers to overthrow it. This committee must be dissolved and the rightful government of the province re-established. A punitive expedition must be sent immediately to suppress the insurrection. Tang Cheng-chi must be authorized to send troops to Chiangsha to destroy the band. The local committee of the Kuomintang must be dissolved and in its place a new one nominated. The workers’ and peasants’ organizations and the Communist Party must continue to exist un molested in the province of Hunan. The National Government must order all arms to be returned to the workers’ and peasants’ guards. The peasant militia must be armed in order to create a guarantee against further reactionary outbreaks.

The Kuomintang must now take closer feeling with the masses of the people and lead them unanimously to an offensive against the counter-revolution. Unless the Kuomintang and the National Government do this, the revolution will be endangered.

**POLITICS**

**Egypt Submits Again.**

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

The fifteen-inch guns, whose muzzles are directed from the decks of British dreadnoughts upon the Egyptian ports, have had their day. After the first reports of their appearance and concern over the methods of compulsion employed by the British rulers to enforce their will upon “independent” Egypt, the decision lay with the responsible leaders of Egyptian policy, Sarvat Pasha and Zaghlul Pasha. In spite of the demands of responsible parliamentarians, they chose public discussion of the conflict with England. Negotiations were held on the border between the two nations, and it could be admitted that Egypt had accepted the British demands in their entirety.

The leaders of the Liberal-Consstitutionalists and Zaghlul Pasha are responsible for this new compromise, which is so humiliating for Egypt, and in justification of their action they refer to the British threats simply to dissolve parliament in case of non-compliance and place Egypt once more in direct subjugation to Britain, as was demanded by a portion of the British Press. Decision was made in the favour the compromise that parliament and the parliamentary Government should maintain the appearance of power, in order that the greater evil might be avoided.

But there can be no doubt that the compromise is painful enough even for the present government, though the latter is founded on a “good understanding” with the representatives of Great Britain: the hope of a reform of the army must be abandoned. As for the immediate future, the British must withdraw and British supervision must be acknowledged. The Zaghlul press, which at the beginning of the crisis proclaimed pathetically: “The army — that is the nation; and an army under foreign supervision is tantamount to the enslavement of the whole nation” — must now accept the British proposal with good grace, for on this occasion the British have scarcely permitted the Cabinet: to preserve an appearance of dignity.

But to every Egyptian it is clear that brute force is once more triumphant and that nothing is to be expected for the future from a good understanding with Britain. If Egyptian public opinion was made uncertain in this instance by the united front of the various European powers — France, and Italy openly supported the British action — it found itself surprised at the support of the United States representative, Dr. Morton Howell, who at the height of the crisis expressed his disapproval of the “compulsory measures” of the foreign powers. Among the Minorities, for example, Zaghlul this incident is accepted as an indication of the orientation Egyptian Nationalistic policy should have in the future.

At the same time it has become manifest to the Egyptian national movement in the course of the recent conflict that its inferior forces must be strengthened in order that the country may not be left at the mercy of British violence. The Radical wing of the Wald, as also the National Party, has undoubtedly increased their influence in the course of the crisis. Although to all appearance the extremely tense situation was relieved after two weeks, Lord Lloyd went away on holiday, Parliament continued the debate concerning questions connected with the budget, and the king set out on his posthumous visit to London, the dreadnoughts were shortly to be withdrawn, and the dissatisfaction of the masses with this solution by compromise will undoubtedly find expression in a marked intensification of the revolutionary feeling in the country.

The subjugation of Egypt, which Britain has once more achieved, is still by no means a solution of the conflict, but merely a shelving of the issue. The compromise is again merely a redressing of the basic problem, which the British Government has to solve in Egypt: the protection of all that is most important to the shipping of the British Empire, namely, the Suez Canal. But as security in this regard involves the occupation of the whole country, and freedom among the Egyptians must continue on every slight occasion to develop into a conflict with British Imperialism.

**THE WHITE TERROR**

**The “Daily Worker“ Goes to Prison.**

By J. Louis Engdahl.

Another admission by American imperialism that it feels itself to be in a state of war, during which Communist opposition must be crushed, is writing in the new issue of its organ and one of the editors of The Daily Worker, the central organ of the American Communist Party, issued in New York City. Our comrades are now awaiting sentence which may be anywhere from two to five years in prison.

In addition to the federal government, through its post office department, plans to seize the Daily Worker through the withdrawal of its so-called second class mailing privileges, a peculiar American form of declaring our Communist publications illegal, since without this privilege a publication cannot be circulated through the mails.

The immediate object of this attack against The Daily Worker was the publication of a short poem entitled “America”, which attacked the vicious offspring of American imperialism against the peoples of Mexico and Nicaragua, and especially China. In the court hearings it was brought out that the government officials and agents of private patriotic societies, and fascist organizations had been carefully reading The Daily Worker.
The commencement of the agrarian revolution has driven reactionary elements to counter-revolutionary action. Feudal and militarist elements have turned their weapons against the peasantry and threaten to destroy the Kuomintang and the National Government. The aggressive attitude of these reactionary elements has caused a certain vacillation among the intellectuals. These circles are afraid that the whole National Army would take up a hostile attitude should the agrarian reform be carried out. This is incorrect. The soldiers are peasants without land and cannot be opponents of the peasant movement. The majority of the subordinate officers belong to the middle class who have experienced great advantages from the agrarian reform. Only a reactionary minority is opposed to the agrarian reform. Under the revolutionary leadership of the Kuomintang and the National government, the army must support the carrying out of the agrarian reform.

The Kuomintang is now at the crossroads: the way of agricultural reform is the revolutionary way, the way of the reactionary militarists is the way of the counter-revolution. The reactionary militarists have definitely gone the way of the counter-revolution. This is proved by the insurrections in Sianyang and Changsha. These militarists are going the same way as the Kuomintang in the middle of the revolution. They still support the workers and peasants that in time of war the Kuomintang Committees must be dissolved etc. In Changsha the reactionary militarist bands made an insurrection against the National Government, against the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and against the Supreme Army Command. The Kuomintang must now either win or capitulate in face of the reactionary bands.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposes the following measures for the suppression of the counter-revolution: The National Government must issue a decree declaring the committee of the insurrections in Changsha for counter-revolutionary and calling upon the soldiers to overthrow it. This committee must be dissolved and the rightful government of the province re-established. A punitive expedition must be sent immediately to suppress the insurrection. Tang Cheng-chi must be authorised to send troops to crush the counter-revolution. The usurping local committee of the Kuomintang must be dissolved and in its place a new one nominated. The workers’ and peasants’ organisations and the Communist Party must continue to exist unmolested in the province of Hunan. The National Government must order all arms to be returned to the workers’ and peasants’ guards.

The Kuomintang must now take closer feeling with the masses of the people and lead them unanimously to an offensive against the counter-revolution. Unless the Kuomintang and the National Government do this, the revolution will be endangered.

**POLITICS**

**Egypt Submits Again.**

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

The fifteen-inch guns, whose muzzle flashes are directed from the decks of British dreadnoughts upon the Egyptian ports, have had their effects. After the first ominous gunnery and bitterness concerning the methods of compulsion employed by the British rulers to enforce their will upon “independent” Egypt, the decision lay with the responsible leaders of Egyptian policy, Sarvat Pasha and Zaghlul Pasha. In spite of the demands of radical members of parliament, they eschewed public discussion and the state of war, during which Communist opposition must be crushed, is seen in the tactics of managing and one of the editors of The Daily Worker, the central organ of the American Communist Party, issued in New York City. Our comrades are now awaiting sentence which may be anywhere from two to five years in prison.

In addition the federal government, through its post office department, has suspended the publication of The Daily Worker through the withdrawal of its so-called second class mailing privileges, a peculiar American form of declaring our Communist publications illegal, since without this privilege a publication cannot be circulated through the mails.

The immediate crime charged against The Daily Workers was the publication of a short poem entitled “America”, which attacked the vicious onslaughts of American imperialism against the peoples of Mexico and Nicaragua, and especially China. In the court hearings it was brought out that the government officials and agents of private patriotic societies, and fascist organisations had been carefully reading The Daily Worker.