

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 effect: After the first storm of indignation 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 Zaghul Pasha. In spite of the demands of radical members of parliament, they eschewed public discussion of the conflict with England. Negotiations were carried on behind the scene until public excitement had subsided and it could be admitted that Egypt had accepted the British demands in their entirety.

The leaders of the Liberal-Constitutionals and Zaghul 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

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 in 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 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 **Siatuing** and **Changsha**. 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 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 insurrectionaries 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 overthrow 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 peasantry 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.