Naturally, it is not a question of the persons of these 86 leaders. It is a question of principle! And on this account the Reichenberg case deserves the attention not only of the entire working-class of the Communist Republic, but of the proletariat of all countries. We are dealing here with a highly interesting case in which the very good principle of no split when falsely interpreted, can be turned from a means to the furtherance of labor interests to exactly the opposite.

How does the thing stand here? The union has about 80,000 members. Out of the 13,000 textile workers comprising a number of locals were expelled during the last year on account of their Communist leanings. The entire Friedland local union, and also a part of the workers of Mildenau on strike, 2000 workers in all, joined the newly formed addition 5000 of the Friedland. The workers have joined the others recently. This means a membership of at least 20,000 or a quarter of the entire number of textile workers in the Union. The textile workers excluded from the union have not ceased appealing for a rejoining with their fellow workers still left in the union.

The Reichenberg textile workers themselves demand from the leadership the reorganization of all textile workers within and without, the union, that is to say a rectification of the crime committed by the split of the textile workers and the exclusion of those among them with a Communist leaning. But the exclusion of the workers widens and broadens the scope of this split, demand unity with the Czech organization of textile workers.

The question then is: Does the activity of these excluded workers and all those who have joined and are joining them fall under the conception of a "split" that is very justly to be avoided at all cost? It is a disconcerting fact that the union chiefs and with them all right-thinking Social Democrats demanded the exclusion of those 5000 workers and the unquestioned submission of over 20,000 textile workers to the despotism of the bureaucrats. All in the name of this forbidden split. It is clear that the foregoing case can not be passed by in a stereotyped fashion by referring to the case of a split. It is not merely a question of the entire character of this "split movement", which is in reality a fight of 20,000 textile workers for the revival of the fighting ability destroyed by the thoroughly rotten union bureaucracy. The textile workers are not Communists yet fighting would be more foolish than to assert the contrary. Nothing would be more criminal to-day than to lead the Reichenberg textile workers into battle for political Communist aims. The movement against the union leaders which has lasted nine months and which the latter have fought by a systematic exclusion of all rebelling members, was born of the need of improving the workers' condition through struggle. The Communists were excluded from the union because they were demanding the struggle which the bureaucrats themselves could nor would lead. The Reichenberg textile workers who have joined the excluded comrades and who are about to join them are also impelled thereto by a realization that the methods of struggle must be employed. The battle for the abolition of this aversion to struggle, so clearly characteristic of trade-union leadership, is followed by a boundless arrogance and eagerness to exploit on the part of the employer. The textile workers are among the worst paid workers of the republic, which is not surprising when one recalls that all agreements are not the result of struggle, but of haggling conducted by the bureaucrats behind closed doors. Whatever was done to exercise pressure on the employers and to demand improvement in the lot of the laborer was the work of the Communists. The sole agreement made by the Communists alone, that of Gabel, is much more favorable to the workers than all agreements made by the bureaucrats. The workers know that, they have noticed the procedure of the Communists and they understand that the entire basis of the Communists from the outset is equivalent to a removal of all those elements that represent the proletariat in its fight against the employer for a better livelihood. That is why the movement against the leadership of the union is so long and bitter! The battle which the Reichenberg textile workers have joined is therefore a fight of the workers against the employers' allies whose leadership the workers refuse henceforth to accept.

Whether or not is the offer of the union bureaucrats to be accepted? It is from this angle that the question should be viewed. What will the acceptance of this offer mean? Of the 86 leaders, who might be readily sacrificed if it were really possible to create a united front thereby. It would mean that over 20,000 workers who had come to see in the class-struggle, and in the methods of the leadership of the union the elements that would lead them from starvation and slavery, would be delivered over to the union bureaucrats who are avoiding the clash of struggle on principle and who strangle it when they cannot avoid it. The Communists would thereby agree to the principle of being completely excluded from active life in the unions. The Communists would thereby become the minority of the 86 Communist leaders, but also that of all other workers leaders that might not please the union leaders. Not only at present but also in the future would everyone preaching the class-struggle be expected to conform to the will of the union leaders for all counter-revolutionary chiefs. No obstacle would arise to the election of some manufacturer to the presidency of the union. Not only would the Communists be excluded on principle, but that would happen with the full consent of the Communists themselves, who by their acceptance of the union conditions would recognize as just their own exclusion and the necessity of a united front free from Communists! The workers, and not alone the 20,000 textile workers, would consider the acceptance of the conditions made by the yellow union leadership as open treason.

It is evident that the Communists who until the present have been doing all in their power to form one union of all textile workers of the republic, must not slacken their efforts in the future to maintain this union. But the Communists cannot let the 86 and many more communist leaders fall, in order that the employers might count upon the submission of the entire union wherever they wish to reduce wages or lengthen hours. Every sacrifice must be made to restore that united front of the proletariat which guarantees the continued fight for the workers' higher standard of living. Every thought of the destruction of the existing union and in co-operation with its leadership. Should it become evident, however, that this leadership will co-operate only for a united front of the bureaucrats and negotiations with the employers on the back of the workers, this united front must be restored without the aid of the bureaucrats.

POLITICS

Revolutionary India

by Sadananda Karan.

The persecution and repression which the English government is ruthlessly employing in India demand the attention of the world. They are an indication of the extent of the movement which is rocking the very foundation of British rule in India.

That the Indian people have made up their minds to defy the suzerainty of the British Crown and its Parliament is evident from the fact that serious disturbances have occurred all over India at the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who is considered as a symbol of imperial power and absolutism. The warning beforehand that the pet prince of England would be quite unwelcome, the Imperial government decided to demonstrate its strength by sending him amongst a people seething with discontent.

The people are organizing Hartals (closing of stores and cessation of activities of all kind) in every town and city which the prince is to visit. Before Hartal is declared, the public is notified in regard to the ensuing inconveniences. The following proclamation gives an idea as to the nature of the edict:

"The Town Congress Committee of Lucknow wishes to call the attention of the travelling public to the Hartal at Lucknow on the 9th inst (Dec.) on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Travellers arriving at Lucknow on that day will find it impossible to secure a conveyance or porter at the station. They are, therefore, respectfully requested to postpone their arrival until the next day."

When the Prince arrived at Bombay, Hartal was declared by the Congress Committee and consequently, he received a very cold reception. Very few stores were opened. A dark shadow spread over the beautiful city of Bombay and it seemed as if it had put on a mourning mask.

The Indian government could not tolerate such lack of loyalty. So, on the pretext that the National Volunteer Corps are preparing to prevent the Hartals, police were called out. They began to fire upon the unarmed and defenceless people, and several were killed and wounded. The exact number of the casualties is not yet known. The Prince, finding India was a safe place to travel, insulted the citizens of the territories of the puppet princes who have arranged an abundance of wine and women for his entertainment.
For the last few days, dispatches after dispatches signal the determination of the English government to destroy the desire for freedom and independence.

Hundreds of people have been arrested, and many have been thrown into prison. In Lahore, over 800 Sikhs are on trial. They are accused of conspiracy to collect arms and ammunition to supply the national army which is being organized. Scores of the Khilafat leaders are already rotting in jail. In Calcutta alone over 500 have been arrested. Even Mrs. Basanti and Miss Sarala, the wife and sister of Chitta Ranjan Das, president-elect of the Indian National Congress, have not escaped the wrath of the British government. The Congress leaders, the Khilafat workers and members of the Akhbar Dal (a party in the Sikh community) have become the target of the English government. Mahatma Gandhi has not been arrested as yet. It is rumored that the government means to hang him. Lord S. P. Sinha, the only Indian Governor in Behar and Orissa, is doing Britain’s dirty work of arresting the popular leaders. Sinha has therefore, it is said, decided to resign.

Incarnation of prominent men like the Ali Brothers, Sirdar Gurudut Singh, Chitta Ranjan Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Moti Sai Nethru, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Jhitendra Lal 3anejee, the editors of the Allahabad “Independent” and many others is inciting the whole nation to abandon its pacificist principles, though the Indian National Congress urges the people to stay cool and avoid any assassinations. The British government may be anxious to bring about a premature evolution, but the signs seem to be very clear when we know that there are riots in Bombay, strikes in Calcutta and that the Moplahs are still fighting in a perfect military fashion.

The Indian soldiers have also become very restive. Several egiments of the Indian Army have decided to resign from the government’s service and to serve instead under the National Volunteers as soon as it is established.

The magre news which filters through the strict censor-ship gives us only a clue to the sensational and startling events which are happening in India. Every bit of bureaucratic action, every single move of the British government is being watched by the people. From a single move of the British government is being watched by the people. From a single move of the British government is being watched by the people. From a single move of the British government is being watched by the people. The people are not going to give their lives for abstract theories. They want land, they want bread, they want their rights. A plan of action is therefore being mapped so that the real revolutionaries may know how to use their forces for the inevitable social and economic revolution which is bound up with the political revolution.

Now is the auspicious moment for all the peoples of the world to study the significance of India’s fight for complete independence. They may find that India may bring about the collapse of the imperialistic-capitalistic system. India’s movement cannot but be a movement of the masses for the masses. The privileged and propertied classes are enjoying the blessings of life under the British and many of them have been created by the British government. It is the common people who are suffering and it is they who will lead the movement to success. The recognition of these facts may throw a new light on what part India may play in the adjustment of the world’s economic, social and political order.

ECONOMICS

The Crisis in Poland and Unemployment

by L. Domski (Warsaw).

The crisis crashed down upon the Polish working-class like lightning out of a clear sky. Even two months ago, there were no signs of the impending crisis. Poland, with its constant financial mess was taken of the cheapest countries in the world. No matter how high the cost of production was, Poland was still a cheap source of imports for foreign countries which even caused something like an industrial boom. The prospects of gaining access to the Russian market also had a tempting effect. Many manufacturers were jumping up to catch the bright scarcity of goods in the textile trade of Lodz. Even in August and September, a buyer who did not know the ropes in Lodz could buy goods for cash only if he had good connections or if he paid graft.

In the enterprises affiliated to the Polish National Association of the Textile Industry, the number of employed workers was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Cotton Mills</th>
<th>Woolen Mills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1920</td>
<td>24,170</td>
<td>6,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1921</td>
<td>29,71</td>
<td>9,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1, 1921</td>
<td>49,700</td>
<td>14,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures refer only to the organized large factories. All Polish patriots gave the assurance that as soon as the Polish mark would rise, real prosperity would set in. And in October the Polish mark rose by leaps and bounds, chiefly because of the Upper Silesian decision. But the effect of this delightful occurrence was most distressing.