their industrial functions, he sabotaged the whole project so long as he was in office. The Party committee that had been appointed accomplished practically nothing. In 1922, at its second conference, the Party took the matter up again and laid more elaborate plans for a national trade union committee, together with corresponding committees in all the national and local unions. Their function was to organize and propagate communism in the unions.

This action at once made the matter a burning issue in the C. G. T. U. The opposition, consisting of "pure" syndicalists, anarchists and Frossardists, made a wild protest. They declared that if the Communist Party were allowed to have such committees it would be the end of the trade union movement as such, for it would lose its independence and degenerate into merely an appendage of the hated Communist Party. They emphasized this issue as an argument against affiliating to the Red International of Labor Unions.

The matter came to a head in the Bourges, 1923, Congress of the C. G. T. U. By a strong majority, the Congress decided not only in favor of the R. I. U., but also to permit organized revolutionary propaganda within its ranks provided that the members of these nuclei would submit unquestionably to the discipline of the unions. The whole issue threatened to split the C. G. T. U.

But, after creating all this commotion, the trade union committees have not amounted to much. There is a national committee of 12 members (appointed by the Party) but they are not very active. There are also a few nuclei in the larger centers but they are not very active or well organized. Pierre Monatte, a veteran militant in the French labor movement, was one of the three national secretaries of the trade union committee. He recently resigned and levelled a strong criticism at the whole system. In the pioneer land of organized trade union committees, the trade union committees are not making much headway.

The Triple Movement

All three of these movements—shop councils, shop nuclei, and trade union committees—are necessary to the labor movement. The shop councils are the basic organization industrially of the masses; the shop nuclei are the organized revolutionists within the shops and the shop councils, and the trade union committees are the organized revolutionary nuclei within the trade unions. They do not conflict with each other, but complement and complete the general revolutionary structure.

But France, like other countries, is finding out that it is a real task to learn the functions of these new forms and to adopt a balanced program with regard to them. At present there is a tendency towards a sort of shabby-faddism in the mass. Following a broad policy which includes all three of the movements, each in its proper place, there is a tendency to favor one or another of the movements at the expense of the rest. In such a competition the trade union committees are not faring very well. They represent an old, tired and humdrum movement and do not attract as much attention and service as the newer and more glittering shop councils and shop nuclei movements.

The working out of a real balanced program, with all three movements given their proper function and place, is, therefore, one of the most urgent needs now confronting the French labor movement. What is wanted is a comprehensive plan embracing at once the shop councils, shop nuclei, and trade union committees.

Greetings to the Italian Daily!

The left-wing unionists, indeed all revolutionary workers of America, will hail as a great membership meeting, that the control by the right was artificial, and therefore contested the delegation, whose election had been accomplished by violence and illegal general of names from the ballot.

Report on Local 2, from the credentials committee, was delayed until after the case of Local 61 had been decided. In the latter, it was evidently an artificial protest, brought to offset the contest of Local 2 by the left. The administration gave up the struggle to the properly elected left-wingers—pudibly a maneuver, the whole thing, to help cover the injustice done later in seating the illegally elected Local 2 delegation.

When the committee recommended seating the delegates of the right-wing, the whole matter of their elections as delegates was aired in the convention. The right-wing did not attempt to refute the charges made. A general denial for the record was considered enough, and the real plea made was to "preserve the right of the union. The administration threw its vote to the right-wing, although President Hillman disavowed both sides and made no commitment on the issue. The vote was 171 combined right-wing and administration, and 89 left-wing votes. This left-wing strength stood solid throughout the convention, and at one time swelled into a majority. It was the first realignment of the left in the A. C. W. of A. as a whole.

In this battle the delegates of the New York cutters' union were the center and militant factor of the right-wing. By their tactics they seemed to have the whole country behind them. Rumors were rife of threats on their part to stage disruptive demonstrations, as their means of bringing pressure to bear upon the administration votes. They got the votes and seated the Local 2 delegates, but the whole incident did more to destroy the right-wing prestige than all the left-wing propaganda could have done. It was the only time that the right showed its own face.

The Issue of Week Work

A resolution calling for the establishment of week work in all markets, as against piecework or standards of production, was another crucial point in the convention. The New York market has week-work, established through many battles, while other systems rule.
in other centers. The administration proposed that the issue be left for settlement in each market according to conditions and the desires of the membership in each place.

The left-wing was, of course, the militant champion of week-work. It battled solidly for this measure, which is one of burning interest. It finds its principal strength in New York, felt because of strong rank and file opposition. A and the desires of the membership in each place.

The administration was in a delicate position, for if the right-wing had, against its convictions, but yielding to the pressure of the New York membership, voted to go for week-work, it would undoubtedly have been carried over the administration's protest. But most of the right-wing did not vote at all, 61 delegates absenting themselves. So, the administration was really neutral on this issue. The left-wing was, of course, the militant champion of week-work. It battled solidly for this measure, which is one of burning interest. It finds its principal strength in New York, felt because of strong rank and file opposition. A and the desires of the membership in each place.

The Left-Wing, as usual, was the militant champion of week-work. It battled solidly for this measure, which is one of burning interest. It finds its principal strength in New York, felt because of strong rank and file opposition. A and the desires of the membership in each place.

A grievous wound, striking into the very vitals of the I. L. G. W. U., was the outstanding result of the Boston convention, instead of the constructive progress that might have been achieved. Like mad dervishes of the Orient, the organization, under the control of a set of irresponsible ignoramuses, lacerated its own body, and cut into its most vital organ—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It might have been a great event in the forward march of the union, where the victories and defeats of the past should be reviewed, the structure and policies of the union remodeled and brought up to date to achieve more solidarity, more fighting spirit, and a whole organization renewed in its enthusiasm and hopefulness. Not so with this convention.

It was significant that one of the left-wing militants combined more strongly, its militant and aggressive championship of week-work, which had been placed in their hands by the rank and file—these are the great attainments of the left-wing in the A. C. W. of A. during the past two years, and they were registered at this convention so that all the world could see. This is the most important achievement in the clothing industry, not alone from the point of view of revolutionary progress, but also for the healthy growth and development of the union, and the everyday struggle for better conditions.

In the midst of the American labor movement, where conventions as a rule are more reactionary than chambers of commerce or bourgeois clubs, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America brings a refreshing breeze of proletarian spirit. True enough, it has some of the poison of class collaboration in its veins, its 'progressive' administration is not free from all faults.