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PROPOSALS OF THE FTE OF MEXICO

2. Capitalist crisis and worker's response

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the capitalist crisis and working class response and proposal of workers making decisions globally unified is done, with an overall political vision, whitening the perspective of a non-capitalist output to the crisis.

1. Introduction

The capitalist crisis arises as a result of the trend movement of the laws of profit. The cause of the crisis lies with the inherent consequence to the fall trend, expressed by the phenomena of over-accumulation of capital, overproduction of goods effective fall in the rate (but not mass) of profit..

This compensation by the mass is what it eventually leads to the accumulation of capital, which induces to the productive investment reduction, the decline in employment levels, wage reduction and the drop in demand.

Consequently there is a state of over production of goods that the solvent demand can not absorb. It is about the demonstration of the contradictions between production and consumption, between production and distribution.

In the analysis, generally, it can be highlighted the limited impact of profit-maximizing practices. All the counter-trend to falling rate of profit have a limited life, either physical nature or endogenous nature at the same countertrend.

The main of these counter-tendencies is the struggle of workers against their exploitation, which highlights once again the central nature of class struggle.

2- The capital and labor

2.1 Dimensions of the crisis

The crisis of capitalist economies is the crisis of the way of regulation of these economies. The dimensions of the crisis are economic, social, political and cultural.

For some analysts, the cause of the contra trend is been explained because the forms of competition and the institutions that regulate it, don't allow an adjustment between the structure of production and social need.

Three movements stand up about the development of the crisis. The first is the fight about the profit rate that characterizes the entire development of the crisis. It's about implementation attempts, in the process of labor and production, to obtain a certain rate of profit.

The second relates to the operation disturbing the law of value during the crisis, characterized by international monetary tensions and inflationary and credit movements.

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The third movement is the "job crisis" that puts into play the class's structure of capitalism. New dominant fractions of capital are imposed and modify the capital's functional space. It points to a new process of accumulation and a new social division of labor.

As for the modalities of resolution of the crisis, the outcome will be capitalist if the depreciation of capital and the labor force, sponsored by a capitalist's fraction that has been able the hegemony of the development of crisis in his favor, restore the operation of the laws of capital's flow.

This outcome will be the result of the imposition, by the holders of capital, to establish structural practices that reconstitute the conditions for an efficient accumulation process, in which the rate of profit would be "satisfactory", as well as the organization of the competition functions.

A non-capitalist output depends on a restructuring of the class system in favor of the working class and its allies.

2.2 Dimensions of the working response

The dimensions of a real working response is been expressed with the united and coordinated fight at a global scale, in its theoretical, political, labor, social and cultural point of view. However, face the crisis, the response of workers of the world remains unequal, dispersed and fractional. The relationship of forces in the class struggle remains unfavorable to us.

The union struggle is inherently limited to a resistance struggle against the effects of the crisis without been able to solve the growing unemployment, the systematic reduction of salary (real and relative), the drop in demand for consumption, and the multiple problems related to education, health, housing and social security.

In the crisis, can survive only workers who are better organized and directed, other workers are at risk of collapse.

The workers' response, however, is fragmented into isolated and union struggles. In some cases, the mobilization is massive but within the framework of the defensive claims. We need to articulate the forces of workers based on a common agenda of global struggle.

3- Conclusions

In the theoretical dimension, philosophers of capitalism have made the masses believe that history ended and only a capitalist output is possible that some workers and organizations decorate with the adjective of "democratic."

This is a false assessment because the contradiction between the social forces (represented by capital) and natural force (represented by the work) are valid everywhere in the world. It is the duration of the class's struggle. In this context, the only output to the crisis, favorable to worker, is necessarily non-capitalist.

In recent analysis, however, is always omitted any reference to socialism remaining the findings at the level of interpretation of the crisis without addressing the need for social transformation.

PROPOSAL

The FTE Mexico presents to the 16th World Trade Union Congress the following proposal:

- 1- For workers in the world the only output to the crisis is a non-capitalist path. The WFTU calls its members to frame the struggle in the context of class struggle. To this purpose, it is necessary to organize the struggle together, unified and coordinated on an international level.

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