



elektron

Bulletin of the **ENERGY WORKERS' FRONT**, in **MEXICO**

Affiliated organization to the WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
www.fte-energia.org | prensa@fte-energia.org | <http://twitter.com/ftenergia>
<http://ftemexico.blogspot.com> | *Volume 11, Number 3, January 3 2011*

16th World Trade Union Congress, 6-9 April 2011, Athens, Greece
PROPOSALS OF THE FTE OF MEXICO

3. Form and content of the workers' struggle

ABSTRACT: The struggle of workers is national by its form but international in its class content. It is an anti-imperialist and socialist struggle based on class independence in respect of capital and the state, and based on organized social dynamics.

1. Introduction

Two basic positions can distinguish between those who introduce the class struggle whitening the periodic life of capitalism.

The first results in the simplification of such a struggle with the contradiction between capital and labor, while it is exalted in its most primary aspect, the economic struggle or in its immediate channel, the work process.

The central category of this analysis is the "salary ratio", i.e. the "driving force of capitalist accumulation, whose "universal generation" is on the vertex of the great transformations of the nineteenth century, which are reduced or synthesized in transformations of the work process, resulting in so many stages in the development of capitalism.

The second position can be translated in the subordination of the bourgeoisie-proletariat contradiction either secondary contradictions or superficial contradictions.

In the first case, would be the "demarcation lines" between the "imperial metropolis" (inter-imperialist contradictions), and between the "dominated social formations" (contradiction nation-imperialism).

In the second case, subordinating or replacing class struggle due to apparent or surface contradictions, there are writers that misplace and underestimate the phenomenon of transnational corporations, and slide towards the thesis of the "sovereignty of nation states endangered" by the expansion of those transnational corporations. Under this approach, the contradiction distinctive of the contemporary world would be "States vs. transnational corporations".

Sanctifying the internationalization rather than organizational objectification of transnational capital from the Trilateral Commission, Bilderberg Club, to the theorists of the new international division of labor, they conclude that the fundamental contradiction of our time is none other than

2011, *elektron* 11 (3) 2, FTE in México

the "internationalization of capital vs. nationalism", based on national barriers.

A common feature of all approaches is the failure or, at best, the undervaluation of the capitalism-socialism contradiction, both the evolution of that periodic affectation as to characterize the phase that runs today.

2- Immediate and historical objectives

Some have argued that "today (this drive) lies in the tension between the real and possible". This would be significant if the "possible" means the ability to overcome historically the capitalist mode of production. Then, the principal contradiction or "pulse" of our time is none other than the "tension" between capitalism (the "real") and socialism (the "possible").

This situation leads us to the discussion about the "how to" of the worker's fight and the content of this.

By its form, the working class struggle is national and even sector-more, by its content, is international. At both levels, the struggle is economic and political. The struggle for wages is the material basis of class struggle and who disdains this level is disqualified. But unions have important additional tasks to perform.

That is, the workers we have immediate and historical interests, the first expressed in the labor and social demands, the second, the need for emancipation in relation to the capital and the state.

But unions are instances different to political parties. However, unions can not be apolitical and less neutral. Is class struggle, and in this context, the workers we need a revolutionary unionism, of class, that will not only fight for the material improvements of its members but that of all of the working class, which is reference to a unit and solidarity program.

In the struggle against capital, the workers' struggle is necessarily anti-

imperialist, but not only, but also socialist struggle.

The labor policy is of definition and is based on principles of class, according to classic revolutionary thought, and based on today's conditions. It has been written "the working class sometimes wins but that success is ephemeral; the real triumph lies in the extension and consolidation of the movement". This involves imprint social dynamics to transform the trade union movement into a working-class movement.

Among the many tasks it is necessary to include all workers in the organized and conscious struggle, specifically encouraging the development of class consciousness, that is, working-class culture.

3- Conclusions

The theory of imperialism does not start from scratch but is based on scientific findings of Marxism, ie, the accumulation of human knowledge. But also, it's about to print a critical and active dynamic to the movement.

It's about keeping existing principles recreating the historical legacy of the proletariat in line with the demands of actual reality.

PROPOSAL

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

- 1- The WFTU assumes that the struggle of workers, its form is national but by the content class is international. Our fight is against imperialism and, at the same time it's socialist. In this process, the WFTU calls for workers and their organizations to perform a trade union independent of class that articulates the struggle for immediate and historic interests of the working class.