The 2010 Mid-Term Elections have come and gone with disastrous results for the Democratic Party. The Republicans won a strong majority in the House of Representatives, giving them the ability to obstruct any legislation that must pass both houses of Congress. For the bourgeois media, these elections were nothing sort of a sea-change event putting the Republicans in the driver’s seat to defeat Barack Obama in the 2012 Presidential Election. President Obama himself admitted to taking a “shelocking” in the elections and promised to do his best to work with the Republicans in Congress. Meanwhile, “progressive” Democrats sang a different tune, arguing that the election results were best explained by the collapse of the President’s electoral coalition due to his fecklessness in the face of Republican obstructionism, his sell-out on national health care and his pro-Wall Street agenda.

However, it was not all good news for the Republicans as the election served to highlight important and deepening fractures within the GOP. The growing weight of the Tea Party within Republican Party ranks probably cost their party control of the U.S. Senate. Although the Tea Party’s right-wing demagoguery was useful in rallying the party base in conservative House of Representatives districts; it actually worked to turn off the working class to the state through voter defections, giving them the ability to obstruct the work of the House and local governments facing severe budget shortfalls.

So what does all this mean for the working class? As we pointed out in the last issue of Internationalism the proletariat has no stake in the outcome of bourgeois elections. Elections are moments in the life of the bourgeoisie through which it attempts to tie the working class to the state through vote manipulation, giving them the ability to obstruct the work of the bourgeoisie as a whole. The increasing tendency for “everyman for himself” in the arena of bourgeois politics, the growing number of factions, and movements and the increasing unpredictability of bourgeois elections are weighing heavily on the U.S. bourgeoisie at the moment. What depth has the political crisis of the bourgeoisie reached? This is the vital question facing the working class movement when it comes to analyzing bourgeois politics.

The Contradictions of Bourgeois Economic Policy: Austerity or Stimulus? According to the bourgeois media, economists are divided on what should be the most pressing economic policy priority at the current juncture. On the one hand, the “deficit hawks” believe that the U.S.’s national debt has spiraled out of control threatening the nation’s long-term position as global imperialist leader. For these economists, the most-pressing need facing the state is to enact painful austerity measures to reduce federal spending, enact deep cuts in social programs, reduce the federal workforce, rationalize the tax code and make the state solvent once and for all. According to this line of thought, if the debt is not bought under control, the U.S. will eventually face a sovereign debt crisis on the order of what Greece and Ireland are now experiencing. Seeing the U.S. as a bad investment, unwilling to take the necessary measures to get its financial house in order, foreign investors will stop buying U.S. government bonds; pulling the rug out from under the “borrow and spend” model that has kept the U.S. afloat for at least the past decade. The recent report of the Presidential Debt Commission, operating in this vein, called for raising the Social Security retirement age, eliminating the mortgage tax credit, cutting the federal workforce and even certain reductions in the military budget in order to reduce the national debt.

On the other hand, economists on the left, such as Paul Krugman and Robert Reich, argue that concern over the federal debt—although a real problem—is overblown. The most pressing priority facing the state is to get the economy moving again by enacting expansionist stimulus programs in order to boost consumer spending and create jobs. According to this perspective, the U.S. economy is suffering from a massive problem of...
The Working Class Bears the Brunt of the Crisis

The bourgeois class greeted the New Year with the usual celebratory narcissism. The carefully crafted rhetoric of the supposed "economic recovery" was continually punctuated by the report of 5 million new jobs created. However, these numbers are still ahaid. The bourgeois’s calls for sacrifice are heard more thoroughly and the recent mid-term elections have potentially preceded the bourgeois class to get its hands on the pieces necessary to institute a harsher round of austerity. The incoming House major- ity, under the leadership of Speaker Pelosi, is busy putting the period ahead as an "adult" time for political leaders. Only time will tell whether or not the "freshmen" coming into office can put together a real alternative to the overbearing bourgeois managers of the US economy. Will they vote to raise the debt limit of the state again (as is tradition) or act in accordance with the lunatic ideology they’ve espoused in the run-up to the election? The pressures on the Republi- can Party from the right are analyzed during this period of Internationalism that deals specifically with these elections. Instead, this article will turn its attention to the most immediate elements of austerity that the working class are faced with today and try to present these elements within a historical framework of global capitalism’s permanent crisis.

The Necessity of Historical Perspective

The bourgeoisie, as is the case with the bourgeois state, will never over the bourgeoisie attempt to analyze and represent the crisis to the working class. One of the first layers is through (mis)-classification of the recession as a "financial crisis" that has its roots in the 2008 bursting of the housing bubble and the meltdown of some of the largest financial institutions. This is a misreading and a de- fection for the bourgeoisie, whose principle assault on revolutionary consciousness is the state's systemic way of any historical frame- work for analyzing the capitalist system. With a degree of calculation characteristic of the Machiavellian class, the reframing as a financial crisis is designed to allow the bourgeois class to craft the crisis in the manner of a system that cannot ever operate for any other reason, must prevail." The public's trust was bro- ken in the US in the immediate aftermath of the housing bubble. Million- 2

reason for the bourgeoisie, while the bourgeoisie—those who nation to indicate that more than 100,000 people lost their homes with the onset of this latest deepening of the cri- sis, and the latest statistics from November 2010 indicates that more than 1,000,000 people lost their homes that month alone! Fur- thermore, layoffs continue unabated. The Brunt of the housing bubble has forced a program entitled “Mass Layoffs Summa- ry,” whose most recent report begins with the line: “Employers took 1,566 mass lay- offs in the last quarter, ranking the US 11th in lost jobs among 16 countries.” Of course, this only measures those newly added workers filing for unem- ployment in the most recent period. A database of outright dismissals of proletarian class as “long-term discouraged workers” who no longer fall into the convenient methodological categories of the census is reckoned to be much greater. To the bourgeoisie are effectively insulated from the most direct material effects of the cri- sis. In addition, the primary contextual truth is that there have been surprisingly few career fatalities among New York develop- ers, even though they have lost billions of investor dollars on overpriced real estate and have littered the city with unfinished apartment buildings. While a homeowner who lost a house to foreclosure would find it at the state’s mercy in the way a government’s ini- tiation, it has been published, or the two are necessary in the face of the crisis but there is no reason to suspect that these will pass easily. In the face of all of these measures, the working class is not the absolute enemy of the bourgeoisie to stave off the crisis. These ac- tions, however, can’t overcome capitalism’s fundamental contradictions, which came to the fore once more in 2008 with frightening clarity. The bourgeois class have been wrestling with this crisis for a long time, and they are running out of options.

The terrifying failing of social decom- position also weighs heavily on the bour- geoisie’s ability to rule. Segments of the working class that have been restructured out of the international monetary system arising out of the Bretton Woods conferences, the institutionalization of out- side the scope of personal con- sumer debt and the financial gymnastics rep- resentative in the mysterious "derivative" instruments—all illustrate the increasingly existential character taken by the bourgeoisie to stave off the crisis. These ac- tions, however, can’t overcome capitalism’s fundamental contradictions, which came to the fore once more in 2008 with frightening clarity. The bourgeois class have been wrestling with this crisis for a long time, and they are running out of options.

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underconsumption" in which the wages of the working class have been reduced so far in real terms that they simply cannot afford to buy what is produced. While this prob-
lem was suppressed during the last 20 years through a massive resort to consumer debt, this is now in danger of becoming a priority for the national state. To enact austerity too soon and too fast could be a disas-
ter.

It doesn’t make much analysis to recognize that in the short-term these two policies are in complete contradiction to one another. Ongoing tax cuts for corporations and a cut in the Social Security payroll tax by the U.S. bourgeoisie over the need to enact austerity against the working class’ living and working conditions. All bourgeois fac-
tions recognize that the fiscal crisis of the state is real and will eventually need to be dealt with by making “painful sacrifices.” The policy debates within the bourgeoisie at the national level have amounted to a contest of austerity and the question of whether or not another round of stimulus—given the long term structural problems—will ever be able to recover. Despite a concerted media cam-
paign directed towards the working class around the threat to the nation posed by the two-stimulusederal debt, the U.S. bourgeoisie believes that greater austerity is needed. At the moment, this fac-
tion is confident that it can enforce the austerity it demands and that there will be no challenge from the left.

There are numerous risks for the bour-
geoisie in the period ahead as it attempts to negotiate this difficult political situation. Should it move the Republican Party back into power in preparation for the tough aus-
teriety measures it will demand? Would it risk a “Tea Party” revolution by the right-wing and empowering the ideological wing of the GOP? Should it rally behind Obama and risk another round of austerity without the help of the Republican Party? While they are increasing assault from the right-wing insurgency in their ranks, caus-
ing them to become even more decisive in their attempt to impose their electoral political.

For the better part of the week, left-wing blogs and the MSNBC network were ripe with calls for a 2012 primary challenge to Obama or the launching of a third party challenge from the left. Congressional Democrats vowed to vote against the tax compromise, while Bernie Sanders—the self-proclaimed Socialist Senator from Ver-
mont—grandstanded on the Senate floor with a mock filibuster against the tax com-
promise. The votes needed to make the tax compromise acceptable to some analysts, Obama completely out-
maneuvered the Republicans on this legislation, convincing Congress to accept proposals that are much bigger than anything that has preceded it. Still, this did not stop a mini-revolt in taking place in the Democratic Party over the tax deal Obama struck with Republic-
ans. So-called “progressive” Democrats rose in an angry revolt against their own President, accusing him of selling-out, com-

ing in complete contradiction to one another. The public would reject him for sure.

could risk further radicalizing the right-
wing of the Republican Party and possibly evolving a split with the Tea Party and a third party challenge from the right. Many ide-

calo officials believe that the best way to prevent the attempts of their leaders to compromise with Obama.

Already a campaign is under way in the major media to help Bush smooth the way for her to run again in 2012. Bush, who was given no indication of her dis-

to try to persuade Sarah Palin from running for President in 2012. While she may be useful for raising campaign funds for Republicans, in the long run the high profile of Sarah Palin is no asset for the Repub-
lican Party. Bush's legacy of checking the Scylla of debt and fiscal crisis will outweigh the Charybdis of un-
employment and economic stagnation.3 The question for the bourgeoisie is: What political strategy should it adopt? Is austerity the pol-

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The showdown of the Yeonpyeong islands on November 23 by North Korea killing two soldiers and two civilians, has brought tensions on the Korean Peninsula to a new height. Despite all the displays of concern and fear from the US, South Korea, and China, they have been playing a dangerous game of confrontations throughout East Asia over the Yeonpyeong. This is seeking to exploit the situation for the advantage of its own imperialist aims. The fact that North Korea, an isolated anarchistic state, is able to make the United States and China use their navies to keep North Korea from the Sea of Japan, reveals the serious repercussions of the status of the US-China relations. Summarized, the US has been forced to respond, and the defense policy has been changed from “responding in kind” to allowing aerial bombing of North Korea should there be another attack. On December 20, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson announced that he had reached an agreement with Pyongyang to allow American tourists to enter the country only days before South Korea’s scheduled live-fire land drill, to which North Korea reacted with even more extreme measures than the shelling of Yeonpyeong. After a delay in South Korea’s plans, saying, “This shows that China has already paid a heavy price during the first two days the drills were in progress. This is a natural counterpoint to a rising China. For China, it’s had been finally publicly announced its long-rumored plans for building an aircraft carrier, and anti-ship ballistic “carrier-killer” missiles. The State Oceanic Administration’s May 2010 China’s Ocean Development Report praised the carrier plans, saying, “This shows that China has been comprehensively building itself into a great naval power. [This is] China’s historic task for the entire 21st century.” Moreover, Beijing and Washington squabbled about the evaluation of the runway beforehand the year and, the very day after the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island, a Russian exchange for the Yeonpyeong shelling. Washington squabbled about the evaluation of the runway beforehand the year, and the very day after the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island, a Russian exchange for the Yeonpyeong shelling.

In the South, defense officials revealed aircraft carrier plans.” China’s Ocean Administration’s May 2010 China’s Ocean Development Report praised the carrier plans, saying, “This shows that China has started entering a new historic era of comprehensive building itself into a great naval power. [This is] China’s historic task for the entire 21st century.” Moreover, Beijing and Washington squabbled about the evaluation of the runway beforehand the year, and the very day after the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island, a Russian exchange for the Yeonpyeong shelling. Washington squabbled about the evaluation of the runway beforehand the year, and the very day after the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island, a Russian exchange for the Yeonpyeong shelling.
A “Shining” Example of Capitalist Collapse

Irish Bailout

Tourists to Ireland are invited to explore a land of myths and legends. Over the last fifteen years imaginative tales about the state of the Irish economy have added enormously to the available mythology. From the mid 1990s there was the tale of the Celtic Tiger, the story of how Irish prosperity was becoming so entrenched that even perpetual emigration was being reversed. As George Osborne put it in 2006 “Ireland stands as a shining example of the art of the possible in long-term economic policy.”

But since Ireland became the first country in the eurozone to go into recession there have been few tales of success. In October 2008, an escalating series of austerity measures and funds pumped into banks during 2009 and 2010. Far from leading to a happy ending the spending cuts have only led to the latest round of cuts and the €85 billion bailout from the IMF, EU and ECB. There was nothing substantial in the ‘prosperity’ and the imposition of austerity will bring only suffering, offering no solution to the crisis of the capitalist economy.

The latest round of attacks

The most recent measures proposed at the government (in continuity with the previous government) – that is: more are expected in the budget of 7 December. What we have already seen over the last two years is the reduction of wages and the cutting of services that the majority of the population relies on. One in seven is already officially out of work and workers in the public sector have experienced a number of pay cut in the package the minimum wage has been cut by 1 euro per hour (that’s 12%). The income tax threshold has been cut also. The cut in VAT is about 15,300, bringing more of the lowest earners into the tax regime. Pensioners have been frozen for the next year and the pension age will gradually be increased to 68. There will be cuts in a variety of welfare payments, including unemployment benefit, but the details will not be revealed until 7 December. VAT will go up in 2013 and also 2014. Carbon tax is going to be doubled. A brand new water tax is going to be introduced, as well as a property tax that will affect all households. The government’s calculations rely on 100,000 people emigrating by 2014. In response to each round of government attacks there have been a major demonstration organized by the unions. This time round the Irish Congress of Trade Unions made sure it was a significant protest. The reason that the austerity measures were unfair and too harsh and it was a pity that Corporation Tax hadn’t been put up to 15% as planned. The governmen were ‘puppets of the EU and IMF’. Even government ministers complained that Ireland, like Portugal, was being pressured into accepting EU-IMF conditions. While financial support came from the IMF, various EU bodies and also the UK, Sweden and Denmark, the Irish state was compelled to make cuts to the public services: “Governments in other countries are playing their usual role as well, printing money and paying to finance debts in order to take the pressure off the private banks under full control—taking any profits, Sack the bankers and using the cash to benefit a world society that needs to be massively increased on the rich and business...[The] Expenditure on imperialist war and the military should end tomorrow. Gover- nments such as Great Britain’s or the UK independent of the International Monetary Fund and the European Union’s demands for cuts.”

The events of the last fifteen years show that Ireland isn’t very far advanced in Ireland, as it is in the UK and elsewhere. Following the latest bailout the government stake in the Allied Irish Bank is more than 96%; in the Anglo Irish Bank it’s 100%; in the Bank of Ireland (so diminished that it’s now a smaller financial institution than Paddy Power the book-ies) it is still a bank; it’s more than 70%; in the Irish Nationwide it’s 100%+, as it is with the EBS. The intervention of the capitalist state in every aspect of economic and life has been a move forward and over the last century and in no way represents any gain for the working class. The Socialist Workers Party does talk about the need for a “power- ful mass movement” but only as a way of backing governments. To say that Greece or Ireland could ‘defy’ the IMF and the EU is a denial of the reality of the capitalist econo- my: beggars can’t be choosers. And, if there were to be a foolish show of ‘defiance’, then the remuneration of military expenditure would be unwise, as capitalist powers very readily resort to military ways of enforcing their will.

As for the increased taxation, behind this lies the idea that if only capitalist society was organized in a different way it could be imagined that it would produce other than economic crises. A year ago, in December 2009, Irish Finance Minister Brian Lenihan said: “We have turned a corner...if we work together now and share the burden, we can deliver sustainable economic growth for all.” A year later we can see that no cor- ner was turned and that, far from sharing the burden, the Irish state was complicit in the biggest victimization. As for growth and sustainability, whatever they are shown to exist in the world you can be sure that these are the hollow promise.

The large demonstrations that have accompanied each wave of announcements have shown that there is widespread anger in Ireland against the oppression, suffering and exploitation being inflicted on the working class. In opinion polls 57% think the government should default on all its debts. That’s a clear indication of the anger and a reproach to those gain that has resulted from the union controlled demos. As elsewhere the needs of the working class can only be met through workers organiz- ing to discuss the situation and goals of their struggle, and fighting for their interests. To put any confidence in governments or unions is fatal for workers’ struggle. In the history of the political environ- ment shows that government reforms and union processions the working class nothing, as the very reliable prospective stands in mass struggles culminating in the revolu- tionary overthrow of capitalism.

A whole series of demonstrations up and down the country, strike by university, Fur- ther Education, sixth form and secondary school students, occupations in a long list of universities, numerous meetings to discuss the way forward... the student and pupil rev- olution against the rise in tuition fees and the abolition of EMMA payments is still on the march. Students and those supporting them have come to the demonstrations in high spir- its, making their own banners and their own slogans, some of them joining protests for the first time, many of them finding new ways of organising the protests. The strikes, demon- strations and need for new link-ups to the same time which the trade unions and the ‘official’ left are usually given the job of marshalling. Spontaneous walk-outs, the taking of Tory HQ at Millbank, the defiance or creative avoidance of police lines, the in- vasion of town halls and other public spaces, all the non-violent direct action that has become a hallmark of the struggle. And the disgust at the con- demnation of the Millbank demonstrators by NUS chief Aaron Porter was so widespread that he had to go on the air apologizing for his conduct.

This outpouring of basically-controlled re- sisance has worried our rulers. A clear sign of this was their move to clamp down against the demonstrations. On 24th Novem- ber in London, thousands of demonstrators were kettled by the police within minutes of settling off from Trafalgar Square, and despite some successful attempts to break through the police lines, the forces of order detained thou- sands of them for hours in the cold. At one point mounted police rode directly through the crowd. In Manchester, at Lewishill Town Hall and elsewhere, we have seen simi- lar displays of brute force. The newspapers are playing their usual role as well, printing photographs of alleged “wreckers” after Mill- bank, running scaret stories about revolution- ary groups targeting the nation’s youth with their evil propaganda. All this shows the real nature of the “democracy” we live under.

The student revolt in the UK is the best an- swer to the idea that the working class in this country is going to passively put up with the torrent of attacks being launched by the new government (in continuity with the previous governments) on every aspect of our living standards: jobs, wages, health, unemployment and disability benefits as well as educa- tion. The revolt in the UK and Ireland shows how the new generation of the exploited class does not accept their logic of sacrifice and austerity. In this they are echoing the massive struggles of the Irish working class in 1913 in Ireland, and Italy, which are threatening to ex- plode in Ireland, Portugal and many other countries.

But the capitalist class, facing the deepest economic crisis in its history, is not just going to cave in to our demands. Not ideology, but the very material logic of their dying system compels them to make these attacks. And to force them to make even the most temporary concessions, we have to realise their greatest fear: a working class that is organised, united, and conscious of what it is fighting for. This is no utopia. It’s already taking shape in front of us. The capacity for self-organisation can be seen in the initiatives of demonstra- tors on the streets, and the insistence on collective decision-making in occupations and meetings, the rejection of manipulation by would-be bureaucrats, however “left-wing” they claim to be. The tendency towards the unification of the working class can be seen in the solidarity and support between trade union- ers, workers from other sectors or the unemployed take part in general meetings in the occupied university buildings or join the student demonstrations, when students go to the picket lines of striking tube workers. Consciousness about the goals of the move- ment can be seen both in the clarity of the new water tax is going to be introduced, new details will not be revealed until 7 December. In response to each round of government reforms and government judgement its €7bn contribution as necessary to deal with the deficit. Sinn Fein, for example, have recently produced a docu- ment entitled “There is a better way”, which they boast “it fully costed and endorsed by independent economists.” In it they claim that greater taxing of the rich and big corpo- rations will generate billions, and if the govern- ment were to “take 7$ billion from the National Pension Reserve Fund for a three and a half year state wide investment pro- gramme” it would “stimulate the economy and create jobs.” The deficit would be re- duced because the stimulus to the economy the way forward... the student and pupil re- revival in universities, colleges, working schools: A beacon for the whole economy...
 WikiLeaks Media Scandal...

I think fairly modest.  

However, notwithstanding the opinion of the US government and the US media, and the US dominant class, there are still highly polarized opinions about WikiLeaks and its release of these and other US governmental classified documents. On one extreme there are some individuals who consider WikiLeaks and its work as some sort of “cyber” terrorist organization and threaten with the “crimes” of the people behind this organization. The US Justice Department itself has said that it is exploring possible charges against WikiLeaks and Julian Assange. But there are also sympathy groups, the so-called “alternative media” and many other individuals who have been impressed by this rather lazy “journalism” and have criticized WikiLeaks for releasing that calls for death penalty or long terms of prison for those that disseminate information detrimental to the US national security. On the other side of the dispute stand those that consider WikiLeaks as some kind of 21st century exile of the “radical left”, “democracy”, and call for its defense against the authoritarian State in the name of “free speech” and “government openness” and other bourgeois democratic myths. Among the defenders of WikiLeaks are some self described anti-capitalists who call for support from the familiar “Marxist classics” in hand, call on workers to rally behind the defense of Julian Assange and his newspaper, and for the defense of democracy itself.

What but really is WikiLeaks? In our opinion the characterization of WikiLeaks by both detractors and defenders are highly exaggerated. In fact this organization is neither a stateless high-tech terrorist enterprise, nor is it a one of new kind of political organization championing the defense of people’s democratic rights (whatever this means). And it is certainly not a CIA creation aimed against the “free press”, although one can’t ignore the fact that WikiLeaks or any other similar organization could well be used as a means to disseminate damaging information about other imperialist rulers. In our opinion the identity of WikiLeaks is more prosaic: this organization is nothing more than a media business, a “working model” made possible by the internet era, and in this sense is not distinct from other similar media businesses. “Those who make more successful (profitable) records.

However what makes WikiLeaks stand out is that it has been built around the clever monetization of the “leaks” that it has found not only from the US business idea is hardly “subversive”, even there might be money to be made in the “leaks” business that provides the “leaks” from which WikiLeaks calls “partners”) has restarted the publication of articles based on “the state secrets” that were exposed in the “leaked” diplomatic cables provided by WikiLeaks (in the January 3, 2011 edition one is informed that the US government uses all political means at its disposal for to force the commercial interests of the aircraft manufacturer Boeing throughout the world – any one has the right to ask where is the state secret here? But that is the rub that, according to the interpretation of TImes reporters of these classified documents, the government is trying to use the money and tactics of Boeing hardware is to keep American workers employed!) Besides, the stage is being prepared through a new media sensationalist campaign for another WikiLeaks stunt, this time centered on exposing the inner dealings of capitalism’s financial world: act two, be tuned in as the US Justice Department will wash down a US major commercial bank. It is really getting boring! And we don’t claim that and can’t predict the future of WikiLeaks. It might well have seen its fifteen minutes of fame and collapsed, while its founders move on to other capitalist projects. Already, one has said that some of its founders have jumped ship and are creating other similar enterprises. As for Julian Assange, his star will likely guarantee him in any case, all the money in the world, and are creating other similar enterprises. 

Sure, to be fair to the founders of WikiLeaks, there might be money to be made in the future by this capitalist venture, but their business idea is hardly “subversive”, even that it is not the “model of a new kind of journalism” and have criticized WikiLeaks for releasing that calls for death penalty or long terms of prison for those that disseminate information detrimental to the US national security. On the other side of the dispute stand those that consider WikiLeaks as some kind of 21st century exile of the “radical left”, “democracy”, and call for its defense against the authoritarian State in the name of “free speech” and “government openness” and other bourgeois democratic myths. Among the defenders of WikiLeaks are some self described anti-capitalists who call for support from the familiar “Marxist classics” in hand, call on workers to rally behind the defense of Julian Assange and his newspaper, and for the defense of democracy itself.

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International Review 143

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One of the characteristics of the miners' strikes in the United States was their deep rooted confidence in their unions as defend-
ers of the working class. This confidence was especially strong during the 19th century, the beginning of the 20th century with the onset of capitalist de-
cadence, and in the period that followed the decline of the first revolutionary wave (1917-1927) in the latter half of the 20th century, the unions organized their grip on the working class and were, with few dif-
ficulties, to aid in the militarization of labor for the war effort of World War II.

By 1929, the early Phase of Capitalism's political machinery in the US lived through an important upsurge in class strug-
gle that often moved outside of the union stranglehold and asserted itself as a class with its own interests separate from those of the state. One such experience was the min-

How Did It Start?

Following the imperialist world war the United States emerged as a world super-
power capable of imposing its imperialist belligerent, a position which required it to assert strict discipline at home and imposed costs on the workers the Taft-Hartley Act (passed despite a veto from President Truman in 1947); mainly to curb organized labor's power and introduce a major provision that established an 80-day "cooling off" period for strikes that could supposedly cause a "national emergency". A long established tradition of "No Contract, No Work" had be-
come standard practice. This period witnessed the suspension of all payments by the UMWVA Health & Welfare Fund because the coal operators were refusing to make their roy-
tably payments and the Fund's resources had been cut. It started in the largest captive mine in Barrickale and the state's larg-
est and most important coal center in Western Pennsylvania.

The regroupment of revolutionaries with the overthrow of capitalism and the creation of a new social order that will constitute the vanguard of the working class and lead them to massacre each other in the struggle for power.

...the working class will...