The Communist Party

Portugal – The Socialist Party sinks the law against precarious employment – The tragicomic parliamentary campaign

The STCP - The labor movement paralyzed by opportunism

On November 26, the Portuguese parliament rejected a bill by the Socialist PCP aimed at limiting precarious employment. Meanwhile, the Social-Democratic Socialist Party - in fact the government mediating between the various political forces - opposed it in vague terms, before joining up with right-wingers in sinking it.

The law would have limited the cases allowed for fixed-term contracts, established a maximum number of times they could be renewed and cancelled those of very short duration. It was planned to increase the size of the labor courts, even though in days in the case of first-time job seekers and the long-term unemployed.

The CPI itself reflected an opportunistic move, not wanting to launch the general proletarian offensive against the increase of precarity, precarity and the existence of unemployment unleashed on the working class.

This is despite the fact that it is fully within the power of the CPI, which maintains a strong grip on the direction of trade unions in Portugal, directing them wherever possible toward the democratic and less revolutionary, class-based policies, demoralizing the workers and completely failing to protect their livelihoods, a mission it pays lip service to.

The Communist party at least before the vote that “workers need a job” and only the companies should not lay off and fire workers (but workers “need” all the PCP can offer are parliamentary speeches!

The Communist parliamentary movement are in a unique position because of the role of the government as set up in 2020 that has established a strong influence in the labor courts and the historical pseudo-radical role within the institutions, in the service of the capitalist class, as an alternative to the official Social-Democratic Socialist Party. While the union component of the PCP, the UGT, is openly regime, in the role of whole-sale seller of labor in secret negotiations, the CGTPU, overwhelmed by controlled by the PCP, presents itself as an “independent class organ” for the defense of the working class,

The UKrainian Pretext (con’t)

It had to happen, the clash between capitalist regimes for control of the world, is inevitable. Ukraine is only the beginning: the clash is global, between regimes that have come under “democratization” and “authoritarianism” regimes as they want to present it. From the United States to China to Russia, to Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France and Italy, they are all arming themselves to the teeth to divide up territories and spheres of influence all over the world. Relations of states are based on power and not on abstract international law.

The distinction between aggressors and aggressed is false, it is an ideological tool to wage imperialist warfare on either side of the front. All national capitalism are aggressors and aggressed at the same time.

They are all threatened by the global crisis of the capitalist economy, which is inexorably advancing due to the enormous overproduction of goods and capital, aggravated by the pandemic. They are at each other's throats in order to save their national and imperialist goals.

And because capitalism feels threatened by the emerging opposition of the international proletariat, it has been increasing the contradictions and repressions on all fronts.

China is the real strategic enemy of the United States, engaged as it is in the difficult task of opening up to the rest of the world (even at great cost): this explains why the opening up to China is important. Moscow is not interested in China, but not so in Europe. 

But Russia is certainly not an existential danger to the United States. It is a dangerous rival that its rival, the US has been dispersed the Portuguese movement: in 1978 60.8% of workers were unionized; today it is less than 10%.
The Ukrainian Prefix

Looking for the causes of the new crisis in the eastern borders of Ukraine, it is impossible not to take into account the context in which it occurred. The economic crisis affecting the main countries of the world, and especially the developed economies, have had a significant impact on the various actors, making their moves all the more bold and audacious.

In the last months of last year, Russia has continued to accumulate a large amount of men and military assets on their borders with Ukraine. Western sources speak of more than 100,000 heavily armed soldiers. Military maneuvers are taking place in Belorussia, to the north and, to Crimea, to the south of the country.

Facing with threats from the government in Kiev and its Western allies, who, due to the danger of an invasion, are looking to strengthen their own capabilities, are normal exercises within its territory and that there is a plan to descend on the Ukrainian territory.

The probability of war would be confirmed by the closure within the highest levels of the Russian government in Moscow. As a result of the situation in Ukraine, Moscow knows the risks of an open war in a country with a population of 15 million inhabitants and the repercussions it would have, not only on its economic and political stability. They would be aware of the men of the military apparatus as well as those of the political leadership in the region, and they would have to defend against any initiatives made by the Western bloc.

The left and Commune is part of a wider work on the history of the communist movement and the various political currents that have shaped it. The study unpicks the various false interpretations of the revolution in different countries (socialist, liberal, social democratic, anarchist and Trotskyist).

The new political landscape of the Ukrainian Left is obvious. The insurrectionary path of the Ukrainian Left is not new, but it is the pressure and attention it is generating in the international communist movement that is new. The Ukrainian Left is part of a wider movement of opposition to war and imperialism that is growing globally.

The Encirclement of Russia

The Kremlin’s showdown did not come as a bolt from the blue; rather, it was the result of a long-term process. According to Svetlana Talakhova, the attack on Venezuela was a reaction to the international situation and the need to defend Russia’s interests in the region.

However, the United States had no choice. In the critical period of the post-Stalinist reforms, when the country was faced with huge economic challenges and political instability, the United States had to take a strong stance against the rising power of the Soviet Union.

The United States and Germany

But the crisis did not end with the fall of the Soviet Union. The United States, under the leadership of George Bush Sr., in an attempt to prevent the reunification of Germany, intervened in the Balkans.

A bold move?

Why did Moscow decide on such a risky step at such a critical moment in global political and economic crisis? The Russian government wanted to showcase this country’s strength at a time of internal difficulty caused by an economic crisis, which has led to the decrease of wages and pensions, causing widespread discontent among workers, but also in the petty bourgeoisie and middle classes. Shifting focus from the Great Motherland, and perhaps seeing the policy as expedient, they have shifted to another goal, that of maintaining their influence in the world, in the hope that these actions will help to stabilize the country.

This crisis has also exacerbated the contradictions that had already been exposed in the allied field, in France and Germany but also in Italy. The crisis is part of the general recession of the capital that we are already seeing, such as the crisis of the state and its institutions, which is only exacerbated by the current economic crisis.
In the western half of the United States, from the coast connecting the Great Lakes to the west coast, freight rail traffic is dominated by BNSF Railway, a major North American Class 1 railroad. The railroad operates a large fleet of freight trains and is one of the largest railroads in the world. BNSF Railway is the successor to the Burlington Northern Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad, and the company has had a significant impact on the economy and transportation in the region.

BNSF Railway is known for its successful branding strategy, which includes the use of distinctive logos and colors. The railroad has a strong identity and is often associated with the company's success and growth. However, the railroad's branding strategy is also controversial, as some critics argue that it is overly aggressive and that it overshadows the disruptive content of our

CLASS STRUGGLE ON THE BNS

In the U.S. the struggle of freight train drivers is trying to make in ways through state regiment and regime union leaderships. This struggle is characterized by the same category of workers who went on strike on February 11 in Illinois, the freight train drivers. The union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen (BLET), introduced by the bourgeois regime.

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In 1977, John 10, 700 miners in Sivas Divrik went on a three-day wildcat strike. The company made various threats to the workers and all workers were dismissed immediately. The workers founded the Workers’ Union, a rank and file union outside the mainstream union confederations, to protest the dismissals. Polibak’s management announced that workers, who were paid 5,100 LTL, demanded a 55 percent increase in their wages, as well as other demands. The top management of the company, after a meeting with the workers, accepted the demands and announced that the company would end a compromise as the company made some concessions while retaining all the demands. Nevertheless, the workers experienced their first hand that they could improve their conditions and they also learned how much of a threat a rank and file union is considered to be in Turkey.

On January 19th, about 2,300 workers at the Farpa Automotive plant in Gobz, Kocaeli walked off the job at Farpa, a plant that produces car parts for various manufacturers, including regular raises, recognition of holiday rights and better job security. The non-union workers went back to work separately. While non-union workers can struggle for jobs on their own, a union can organize and present a stronger bargaining position.

The strike wave of 2022 does not deem unions as, but rather as a product of the revolution. The revolution will be the product of a well-organized advertising campaign, not of any form of expression. Banner, pamphlets, rallies, and meetings can have an impact, but only as a stepping stone to the next step. The revolution is not the product of an organization, but it is not an organization.

The revolution is not the product of one union, but of all: it is an organization of people as a whole, not of a single union. The revolution is not a matter of numbers, strength of workers only. An organization is not the sum of its members, but of its members united.

How do communists recognize themselves

We call ourselves “International Communist Party”. These words are not just empty words, but they are the sum of the experience of the workers. When there is a strike, when there are strikes, when there are wildcat strikes, when there are six months of wildcat strikes, when there are ten, twenty, thirty months of wildcat strikes, we will not be alone. We will not be alone because our comrades are not afraid, in any situation, to declare ourselves, and to recognize each other, individually and as groups.

But we cannot recognize ourselves among communists? We cannot, because they are not a single group, because there are many groups, because there are many organizations, because there are many movements, because there are many tendencies, because there are many names, because there are many slogans, because there are many programs. But the revolution is not the product of an organization, but it is not an organization.

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