



NEWS & VIEWS

LEHIGH VALLEY LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
"UNIONS JOINING TOGETHER AS ONE"

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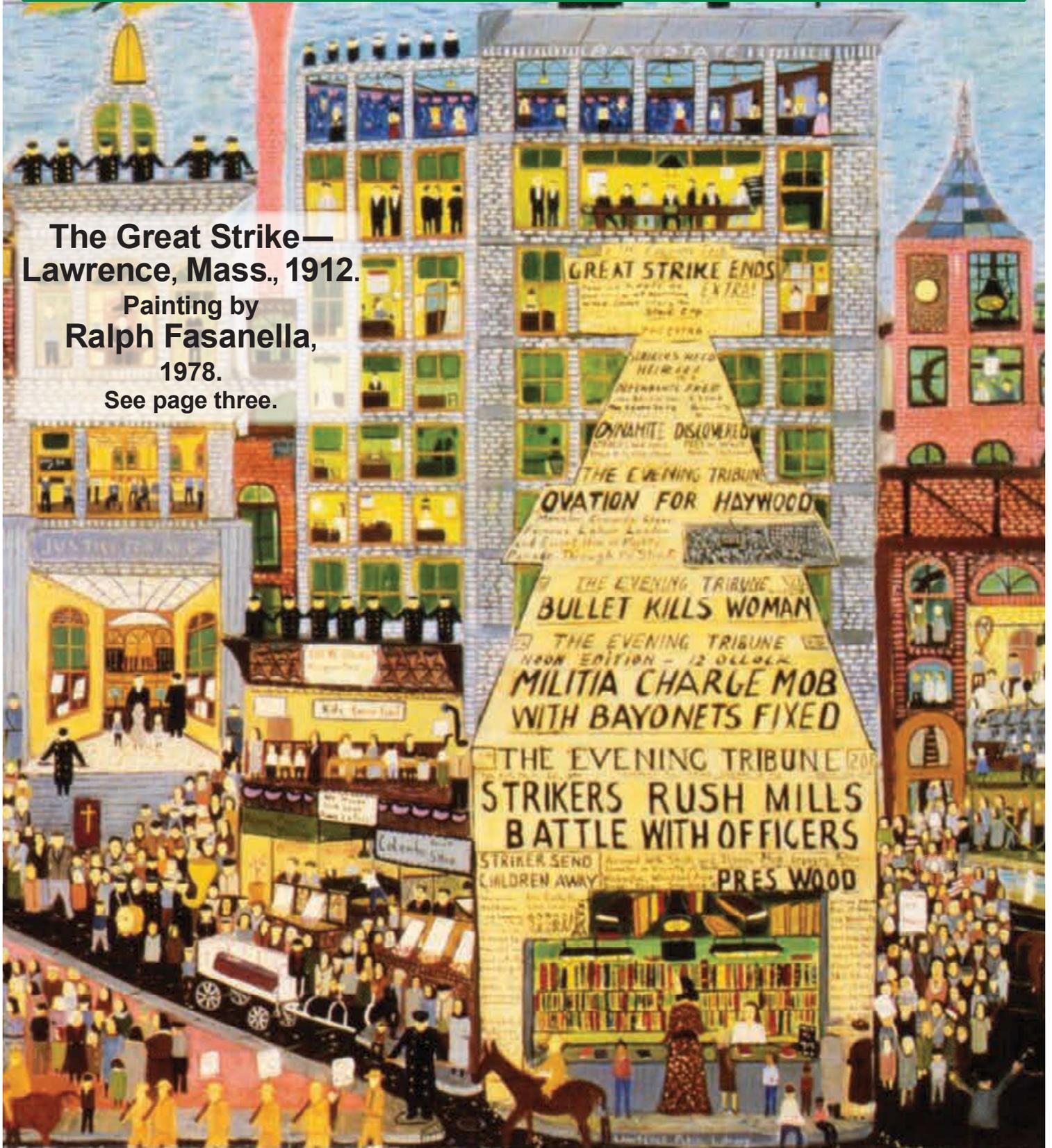


March 2026

The Great Strike— Lawrence, Mass., 1912.

Painting by
Ralph Fasanella,
1978.

See page three.



Fix the affordability crisis

Tell Congress: Do your job and fix the affordability crisis—call 855-937-2035

by the AFL-CIO

President Trump promised to “make America affordable again,” but instead spent the first year of his second term driving up costs, holding down wages and letting jobs disappear—including good-paying jobs that would help keep energy bills from skyrocketing.

One year into this term, working people’s lives are more expensive and less free. Millions of Americans are still struggling just to make ends meet.

Trump broke his promise to make life more affordable for working families. Instead, he and his allies have prioritized: Committing the single biggest act of union-busting in history, launching a brutal assault on immigrants and communities across the country, and attacking our most fundamental rights, including the freedom of speech.

Ripping health care from millions and making it more unaffordable.

Making billionaires richer and corporations more powerful, as they unleash untested artificial intelligence (AI) technology.

Dismantling government agencies that provide essential services working families depend on.

And that’s just a partial list.

It’s clear Trump and his allies won’t act to fix the affordability crisis. So Congress must act to help the millions of Americans struggling to make ends meet as a result of those actions.

We will hold them accountable. Call Congress or fill out the form here and tell them they must fix the affordability crisis. And that if they don’t, we will work to elect leaders this November who will help us build an economy for workers, not billionaire bosses.

Visit www.aflcio.org for more information.



Save the Date!
Pennsylvania AFL-CIO
47th Constitutional Convention
March 31—April 2
Sheraton Philadelphia Downtown
201 North 17th Street
Philadelphia

Lehigh Valley Labor Council
AFL-CIO
www.lehighvalleyclc.org
Phone 610-366-1358

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The Lehigh Valley Labor Council *News & Views* is published monthly by the Lehigh Valley Labor Council, AFL-CIO. We are proud members of the Pennsylvania Labor Communications Association, AFL-CIO.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the writers only and do not necessarily express the policy of the Council or any of its affiliates. All articles submitted for publication must be signed and received by the second last Thursday of the month.

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Labor council award dinner April 18

Annual event features night of solidarity at the Northampton Memorial Community Center

by Gregg Potter, International Union of Operating Engineers #542
Executive Vice-President, Lehigh Valley Labor Council

Union leaders, labor advocates, and rank-and-file members will gather for the Lehigh Valley Labor Council's Annual Award dinner on Saturday, April 18 at the Northampton Memorial Community Center.



The night of solidarity will once again be held at 1601 Laubach Ave., Northampton. Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres begin at 5:30 p.m. with music by Courtney Cassium and Aidan Heil. A family style dinner follows at 7 p.m. Coffee and dessert will be served before our awards program.

The keynote speaker has yet to be confirmed.

Our honorees include:

City of Allentown	<i>Labor/Business Partner</i>
Pa. Sen. Nick Miller	<i>Legislator of the Year</i>
Laborers International Union	<i>Local of the Year</i>
Andy Kubat, Postal Workers	<i>Lifetime Service Award</i>
Quintes Taglioli	<i>President's Award</i>
John Leonard, Allentown Police	<i>Gregg J. Potter Award</i>

We have sponsorship opportunities for our event:

Presenting Sponsor	\$3000
Three tables of eight	
Inside cover Ad Booklet	
Union/Corporate Signage at Event	
Multiple Acknowledgements Verbal/Printed	
Representative to address audience	
Platinum Sponsor	\$2500
Two tables of eight	
Full Page Ad	
Union/Corporate Signage at Event	
Multiple Acknowledgements Verbal/Printed	
Diamond Sponsor	\$2000
One table of eight	
Full Page Ad	
Verbal/Printed Acknowledgements	
Single seat pricing is \$100 and a table of eight is \$800.	

All booklet advertising is in color and sized 4 1/4 by 5 1/2.

Advertising costs are:

Inside/Outside Cover	\$400
Full Page	\$300
Half Page	\$175
Quarter Page	\$125

Deadline for seating and all advertisements is April 11 by the close of business. Please send payment to:

Dennis Andrews, Lehigh Valley Labor Council
1705 Northampton Street
Easton PA 18042



Mark your calendar

Lehigh Valley Labor Council's 2026 events

- March 10: Last day to circulate and file nomination petitions
- March 18: Labor Council monthly meeting
- March 22: Allentown St. Patrick's Day Parade
- March 29: Big Brothers/Big Sisters Bowl for Kid's Sake
- March 31-April 2: Pennsylvania AFL-CIO 47th Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia
- April 15: Labor Council monthly meeting
- April 18: Labor Council Annual Awards Dinner, Northampton Community Center, Northampton
- April 24-25: Pennsylvania Labor History Society Conference, Philadelphia
- April 26: Lehigh Valley Workers Memorial, Bethlehem Rose Gardens, Bethlehem
- May 4: Last day to Register to vote in the Municipal primary election
- May 9: National Association of Letter Carriers Stamp Out Hunger Food Drive. Visit for more information: <https://www.nalc.org/community-service/food-drive>
- May 12: Last day to apply for a mail-in or civilian absentee ballot.
- May 19: Last day for County Boards of Elections to receive voted mail-in and civilian absentee ballots (must be received by 8 p.m.)
- May 19: Municipal Election. Polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.



The frontpage

The Great Strike—Lawrence, Mass. 1912

image by Labor's Heritage
October 1989

During the textile strike of 1912, thousands of men, women and children representing thirty-five nationalities and speaking forty languages, walked out of the mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Their demand was shorter hours with no speedup or reduction in pay. After two months on the picket line and a congressional investigation of police violence, twenty thousand strikers assembled in the Lawrence Commons to celebrate their victory.

In a display of labor solidarity, Allentown workers collected \$5.65 and sent it as a donation to the Lawrence strikers. Another worker offered their home to a striking parent's child, freeing them from worry while they endured a long strike. Led by the Industrial Workers of the World, the strike involved lasted from January 11 to March 14, 1912.

The front cover displays just a section of Ralph Frasanella's five-foot by ten-foot oil on canvas painting. Fifteen labor unions purchased the artwork and loaned it to the US Congress, where it hung in the hearing room of the House Subcommittee on Labor and Education.

Determined to eliminate all references to labor unions from the committee's historic mission, newly-elected House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the Republican majority removed the painting from the committee's hearing room in 1995. They also changed the committee's name to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities. Since then, Democrats have restored the historic name when they control the House, while Republicans erase all references to labor in the committee's name when they control the chamber.



The 1820 Delaware River boatmen's strike

Defining "liberty" amid a rapidly changing economy

by Ron Ennis, Editor
Lehigh Valley Labor Council

Over forty years had passed since their ancestors had declared their independence from England, but the Delaware River boatmen's march through Easton represented neither a holiday celebration nor a war time remembrance. Their march protested their employers continually cutting their wages, a practice they feared had come to symbolize the new century's exploitative economy. "It was truly a novel and affecting sight," the *Easton Sentinel* wrote, as the procession ascended the Northampton Street hill to the junction of the Bethlehem and Nazareth roads.

The *Sentinel* described the July 6, 1820 protestors as the "hardy free born sons of Columbia (who) were the defenders of the liberty, the lives and the fortunes of our citizens." These descendants of Revolutionary fathers and mothers plied their rafts on the Delaware transporting goods from the surrounding region to Philadelphia, but they faced a foe more intractable than swift river currents or frigid water temperatures. The grain millers had demanded more wage cuts. (Fig. #1)

The *Sentinel* disparagingly described the millers as "the sons of Mammon," who had amassed their great wealth by reducing the boatmen's wages "to a mere pittance, and their families to beggary or starvation." The millers employed the workers to ship their goods down the Delaware, but their continual demands for wage cuts suggested a policy of economic self-interest, a policy the boatmen saw as dishonoring the sacrifices made by forebears a generation earlier.

From the *American Centinel*.
(INSERTED BY REQUEST.)
**The United Boatmen of
Easton, Penn.**

A very singular procession of the boatmen was witnessed in the borough of Easton on the 6th of July. It was induced by the conduct of the millers, who, in good times paid the hands ten dollars for a trip to Philadelphia, and their steersman eleven, and allowed \$14 for finding the provisions for the crew. The millers had reduced the wages of the boatmen first, to 9, then to 8, then to 7, and

Fig. 1: The United boatmen of Easton, Pennsylvania marched through the city's streets protesting the wage reductions demanded by the local grain millers on July 6, 1820. (Credit: Easton Sentinel, September 1, 1820.)



Fig. 2: Early spring logging on the Delaware River, late 1800s. "The Delaware River is lined with rafts on their way to Philadelphia," *The New York Times* reported on April 30, 1880. "It is estimated that there are now over 2,000 rafts between Lackawanna and Easton. Each raft contains about 60,000 feet of lumber, so that a total of 120,000 feet is on the way to Philadelphia. By the end of the week, if high water continues, there will be scarcely a raft left in the upper waters of the Delaware." (Credit: Minisink Valley Historical Society, Pennsylvania.)

The 1820 Delaware Boatmen's strike marked more than an early attempt by workers to wring pecuniary concessions from their employer: it represented a struggle over how Americans would define "liberty." The early antebellum period's philosophy championed "liberty," reflecting the belief that the new nation, after much bloodshed, had recently freed itself from oppressive and capricious monarchical rule. However, Americans had not reached a consensus on its meaning. The employers of the boatmen defined liberty primarily as engaging in profit-seeking ventures, without restraint from a king or royal decree. The boatmen, native-born sons of Revolutionary veterans, believed their concept of liberty had grown corrupted by business pursuits. They believed that liberty could only grow and spread upon a broad distribution of property and that their opponent's concept of liberty, reflecting a politics of narrow self-interest, created their economic distress. Only their solidarity, expressed by marching together, could alert the public to their opponents' assault on the rights of free-born citizens.

As we approach the 250th anniversary of our nation's founding, the 1820 Delaware River Boatmen's strike presents a timely subject about liberty amid a rapidly changing economic landscape.

In early antebellum Lehigh Valley, life primarily centered around farming. Sixty percent of the total number of people working in either agriculture or manufacturing in Northampton County, occupied positions related to farming. Not surprisingly, the region had a reputation for excellent farm crops. A German royal visitor, Duke Karl Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, noted the area's rich agricultural life in his diary, *Travels through North America during the years 1825 and 1826*. He observed the homes built of stone and the "considerable expense bestowed on the barns," where most had "the appearance of churches." He described the surrounding

wheat fields as having “a pleasing appearance,” and “the trade in wheat flour” as an important factor in Pennsylvania’s economy. Continuing in his diary, Duke Bernard wrote that the Lehigh Valley’s flour was “much sought for in the West Indies. Nowhere, not even excepting Europe, have I eaten as good bread as in this state.”

Neighboring farmers delivered wheat, corn and other cereal grains to a grist mill for processing. The mill owners, or millers, used large millstones to crush the grain into flour. They loaded the flour into sacks before they were transported to shops and bakeries. At Easton, the millers made agreements with the river boatmen to ship some of their produce to Philadelphia.

In addition to exporting grain, Easton served as a departure port for other products, such as lumber. Philadelphia, the nation’s second-largest city, demanded a substantial annual supply of the commodity for its own use and for export to European markets. As early as 1818, the banks of the Delaware River had grown increasingly barren of trees, forcing boatmen to travel further north along the river to find the prized pine and hemlock forests. Duke Bernard noted the scarcity of mature trees further inland between Philadelphia and Bethlehem, attributing this to the eradication of the “original forests.” While lumber remained in demand, another commodity on the water route at Easton began growing in importance and would prove transformational in changing the Lehigh Valley and America: anthracite coal. (Fig. #2 and Fig. #3)

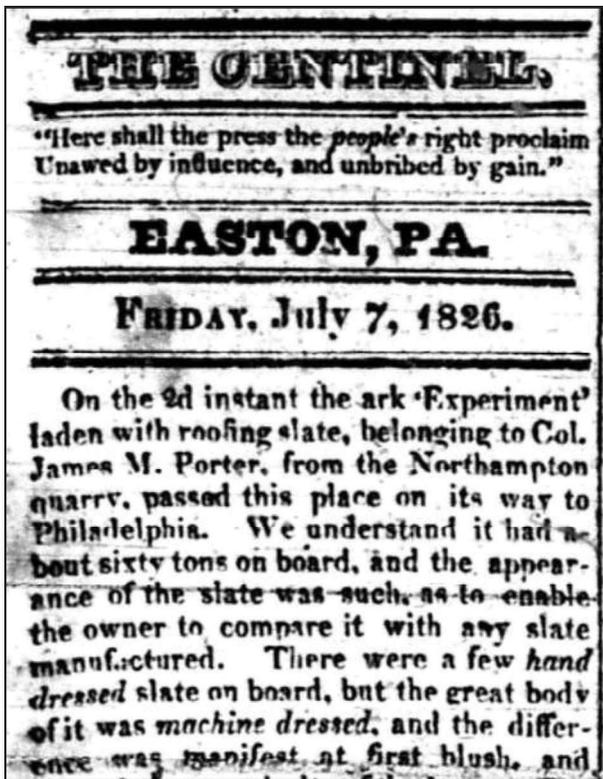


Fig. 3: The Delaware River ark “Experiment” passed by Easton on July 2, 1826 laden with roughly sixty tons of roofing slate quarried in Northampton County and destined for Philadelphia. Capt. Lamb navigated the cargo, estimated at a value nearly \$1,200, and considered superior to competitors. “The ark is the first one of its kind . . . which ever descended the river Delaware from above this place,” the *Easton Sentinel* editor wrote.

The Delaware River served as an industrial highway during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, transporting at first grain and lumber, and later coal, slate, iron and other products. (Credit: Easton Sentinel, July 7, 1826)

In 1820, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (LC&N) began shipping anthracite, a hard coal that burned longer and hotter than any previous fuel, down the Lehigh River from the area surrounding present-day Jim Thorpe. Upon reaching Easton, the boatmen entered the Delaware River and navigated their coal cargoes south toward Philadelphia. The LC&N would ship 365 tons to the city during its inaugural year, becoming the first carrier to regularly transport anthracite in America. By 1840, the company’s boatmen had shipped nearly 300,000 tons of anthracite coal from mines surrounding Jim Thorpe, eventually reaching markets in the Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and across the Atlantic. The year 1840 also represented a transformational step in America’s Industrial Revolution, as it marked the year that furnacemen at the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua, smelted the first iron in an anthracite-fired blast furnace.

The Delaware River boatmen stood on the threshold of a new world that few could have imagined, as the emerging economy fostered ties between businessmen, bankers and government officials. Their march protesting the miller’s wage cut demands occurred in the midst of a crisis that began years earlier. The Napoleonic Wars had crippled Europe’s agrarian output, offering new markets for American staple crops, such as cotton, wheat and tobacco. Prices initially soared for these goods, fueling a speculative land boom that put more fields in cultivation. The increased supply of cotton, wheat and tobacco however, began depressing their prices. Meanwhile, the land boom speculation helped create an inflationary economic bubble, beginning in 1815. The boatmen may not have understood how the emerging economy had grown more connected through interregional and global networks, but they sensed that its effects threatened generations of workplace practices and their understanding of American ideals.

The Panic of 1819 marked the country’s first serious economic depression understood in modern economic thought, historian Steve Frazer wrote in his book *Every Man a Speculator: A History of Wall Street in American Life*. Its significance resulted from “a crisis originating within the economic system itself and not from some exogenous natural or political disaster.” The panic wiped out the paper profits of financial speculators, led to widespread bankruptcies, closed the doors to countless banks, and caused widespread unemployment among the laboring classes in Philadelphia, New York City and Boston. Contemporary sources, such as newspaper editors, politicians and public figures, usually targeted the banks as the villains behind the depression but recent historians, such as Frazer, cast the net of culpability wider.

Frazer noted that the rise of “a paper economy” created an alien and forbidding development. It rested on “banknotes, bonds, mortgages, bills of exchange, and stocks (which) seemed to form a floating spider web of poisonous paper, catching up and devouring the hard-earned fruits of honest labor.” The boatmen saw their cherished beliefs about liberty, the natural sources of wealth and the dignity of honest labor threatened instantly, not just by the millers, but by an economy no more stable and enduring than the paper it chased after. (Fig. #4)

According to the *Sentinel*, the grain millers paid the steersmen eleven dollars per trip to Philadelphia, the boat hands ten dollars, and allowed fourteen dollars for the crew’s provisions. The millers, not content with the arrangement, formed a conspiracy against the boatmen and “drew still tighter the strings with which avarice had bound their purses of gold and their bags of silver.” They subsequently reduced the wages “first to nine, then to eight, then to seven, and afterwards to six dollars a trip.” The millers’ conspiracy to depress wages impoverished the boatmen.

(continued on page seven)

Moonshot pay packages

Right-wing media defends multi-million-dollar CEO salaries

by Ron Ennis, Editor
Lehigh Valley Labor Council



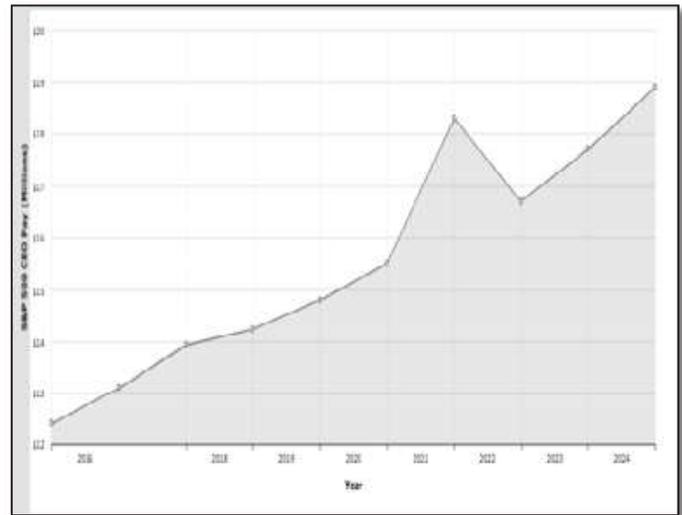
The United Parcel Service (UPS) recently unveiled a drastic plan to cut up to 30,000 jobs in 2026, a move announced by CFO Brian Dykes on January 27, as the package delivery firm plans to “further deploy automation.” *The Wall Street Journal*, noting a loss of 48,000 jobs last year, quickly blamed one individual for the cuts: Sean O’Brien, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the union representing thousands of UPS workers.

The Journal argued in its January 28, 2026 editorial that President O’Brien had hailed the 2023 labor contract agreement between the Teamsters and UPS “as a big win for his members,” but it has now come back to haunt them. The editors wrote that the company has been forced to downsize its network to become less “labor-intensive,” questioning whether O’Brien regrets negotiating such a “rich labor contract.” They asserted that his members, now facing job losses, likely do. The editors concluded that the Teamsters have priced its members out of jobs.

While President O’Brien has drawn a challenger in his reelection bid this year, the following observations concern the *Journal Opinion*’s stance on labor unions. This perspective is important because the newspaper lands on the desk of every CEO, banker and financier in the nation. Every day, the editors strive to shape their readers’ opinions on a host of topics, no more so than in their views about unions and their leaders. Additionally, the opinion columnists express attitudes widely shared by many right-wing luminaries, whose audiences include union members. It’s important to understand the misinformation spread by these outlets and how they might shape working Americans’ opinions about labor unions.

Blaming unions and their elected officials for job losses is an article of faith among the editors of *The Wall Street Journal*. They previously criticized O’Brien in an October 29, 2025 editorial labeling the Teamsters’ 2023 contract as “the bad bargain of the century.” In their August 5, 2024 edition, the editors accused the United Auto Workers for causing job losses at John Deere because the union secured “a blockbuster contract.” While the *Journal* may point fingers at “the union,” it is worth noting in each instance that workers voted overwhelming in favor of their union’s negotiated contract after company managers agreed to the proposal.

The Journal editors seem to ignore the lay-offs at non-union companies reported in their own paper’s news section. Since the beginning of the year, the newspaper announced job cuts at Amazon and Meta. Both companies are mostly non-union, run by the wealthiest billionaires in the world. Amazon is not known as a well-paying employer and has a terrible track record regarding work floor injuries. The newspaper reported in its December 16, 2022 edition that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration had issued numerous citations against the company during the year because it had “recorded higher injury rates than industry peers.” *The Journal* also reported job cuts at Home Depot, Dow Chemical, and Nike since the beginning of 2026. Corporations historically laid-off workers, union or non-union, as a way to cut costs and boost the firm’s stock price. *The Journal*’s editors must know that if they read their own paper’s news stories.



S&P 500 Index Company CEO Pay increased \$6.5 million over the past decade, 2015—2025. CEO pay increased from roughly \$12.5 million in 2015 to \$19 million in 2025 (Credit: AFL-CIO)

Cost-cutting, however, never seems to hit corporate boardrooms. While the *Journal*’s opinion columnists argue that workers need to reign in their wage and benefit proposals, they make no demands on John Deere CEO John May who pocketed \$26.8 million in 2023 or on UPS CEO Carol Tome who bankrolled \$24.1 million in 2024. If these companies are in a pinch, as their editorials imply, would it not be fair and equitable for everyone to sacrifice?

Unlike the editorials, the *Journal*’s news reports point out that belt-tightening does not exist at the top. An October 30, 2025 article reported that “about one-third of the world’s billionaires . . . were in the United States and their fortunes accounted for forty-three percent of the collective wealth.” Conceptualizing their wealth is almost inconceivable. America has 1,135 billionaires collectively holding \$5.7 trillion. A trillion is equal to one million times one million. The article added that the current artificial intelligence boom is widening wealth disparities, highlighting Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos, Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg, and Tesla CEO Elon Musk as examples.

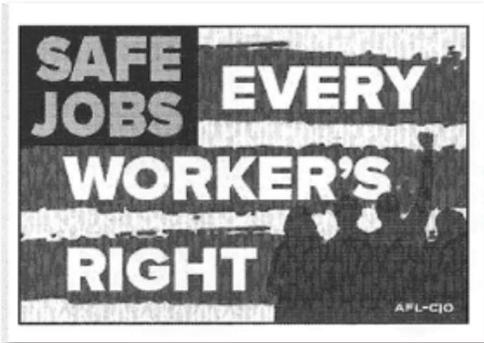
Don’t expect compliant boardrooms to change behavior anytime soon, either. In a January 20, 2026 *Journal* article entitled, “Supersize CEO Wages Don’t Pay Off,” the report concluded that “few of the CEOs have managed to deliver” for their stockholders despite receiving “\$100-million-plus ‘moonshot’” pay packages from their boardrooms. While admitting that these moonshot compensation awards occasionally pan out, “companies often overpay or set too-easy targets” for top executives. The correlation between CEO pay and company performance is lacking; the consequence of a system stacked in favor of those in the executive offices.

While the *Journal*’s news reports state that CEOs rarely justify their moonshot pay packages, the editorials continue to defend the boardroom giveaways. In a November 17, 2025 editorial entitled “why CEOs get paid so much,” the editors lauded the performance of outgoing Walmart CEO Doug McMillon, who made roughly \$27.4 million last year. Any complaints lodged against him should be attributed to “Gen Z socialists (who) are living off the prosperity created” by CEOs like him. The editors failed to mention that his salary was 930 times the company’s median employee’s pay for fiscal year 2024.

There is value in exceptional managerial leadership, but today’s average CEO-to-worker pay ratio is obscene, fueling deep-seated resentments among workers across the political

spectrum. McMillon’s pay package, the poster child for the *Journal’s* defense of high-priced bosses, ranks among the worst CEO-worker ratios, according to research firms such as the Institute for Policy Studies and the Economic Policy Institute. The CEO-to-worker pay ratios at UPS and John Deere are not much better.

Teamster President O’Brien explained this dynamic in an October 31, 2025 letter to *The Journal*. “When a corporation says it doesn’t have money for wages or benefits while funneling millions of dollars to the top, it isn’t the result of a union-negotiated contract.” Corporate greed is the problem, added O’Brien, questioning the *Journal’s* opinion that “workers do best when their employers do well.” In fact, it is the other way around, he stated. “Employers do well when workers do best.” When workers “share in the success they create, productivity rises, turnover falls and the economy thrives.” Higher wages for everyday Americans, not moonshot pay packages, is something we all can celebrate.



We all must be willing to stand up for safe jobs. Workplace safety cannot be passive. It requires every one of us, every day, to look out for hazards and refuse to ignore conditions that place us in harm’s way. If we want safer workplaces, we must take action ourselves.

“ ”



“You sit here and attack the president and I am not going to have it, I am not going to put up with it. The Dow is over 50,000 right now. The S&P at almost 7000, and the Nasdaq smashing records. That’s what we should be talking about.”

Pam Bondi, US Attorney General, before the US House Judiciary Committee on February 11. Her stock market remarks came after US Rep. Pramila Jayapal asked her to turn to a group of Jeffrey Epstein victims seated behind Bondi and “apologize for what the Department of Justice has put them through?”

Bondi refused to apologize directly to the group but, referring to US Rep. Jayapal, replied “I am not going to get in the gutter for this woman.”

The Judiciary Committee had called Bondi to defend her Jeffrey Epstein investigation and other matters important to her department. Instead, Bondi launched into a discussion about the stock market. She seemed to suggest that Americans never had it so good and no one cared about the Epstein scandal. *The Wall Street Journal* wrote two days later that Bondi’s remarks suggest a White House that is out of touch with working Americans. The soaring stock market, the *Journal* wrote, may only apply to “the richest ten percent of the population which owns ninety-three percent of all American households’ stockholdings. . . . But it’s less relevant to the bottom fifty percent, which controls about one percent.”



Delaware River boatmen

(continued from page five)

The boatmen reminded the grain millers that “by the sweat of our brows, we have greatly contributed to enrich you.” They added that “we have guarded and protected your boats and their tackling during the winter,” and when a “desolating fire broke out . . . which threatened your property . . . the boatmen were foremost . . . to save your property from destruction.” The boatmen acted in conformity to their understanding of liberty, defined as protecting property and growing a shared prosperity.

The grain millers, argued the boatmen, corrupted their understanding of liberty. Amid a worsening economy, “when everything is at a stand,” the millers cut our wages while they “roll in wealth and live at ease in luxury.” The boatmen feared that when winter struck and there would be no work, they would have to rely on charity to feed their families. Relying on charity also threatened their understanding of liberty as free, independent workmen able to provide for their families. “We appeal to the principle of justice,” the boatmen declared, “which the God of nature has implanted in the breast of every human being, if it has not been altogether extinguished by avarice, whether we have not a righteous claim upon you for a comfortable subsistence for ourselves and families, in return for the services we are willing at all times to render.” Competing visions of liberty clashed, as the grain millers’ politics of self-interest threatened the river boatmen’s cherished ideals of a broad-based prosperity, and dishonored the sacrifices made by their forebears during the Revolution.

Unfortunately, history has yet to reveal the outcome of the dispute between the Delaware River boatmen and the grain millers. Descriptions of local workplace disputes dating back two centuries ago remain scant. The Panic of 1819 introduced workers to the harsh reality of capitalism’s boom-and-bust cycles. The federal government made some efforts to alleviate the crisis, but the antebellum economy offered no social safety net for those who suffered unemployment. The boatmen’s protest reminds that they refused to remain silent in the face of threats to their liberty.

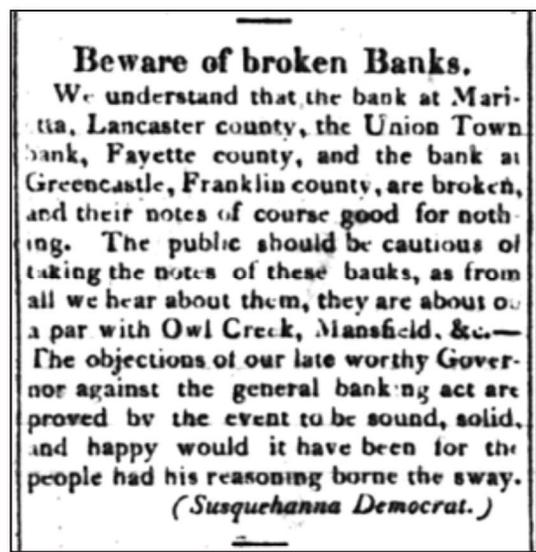
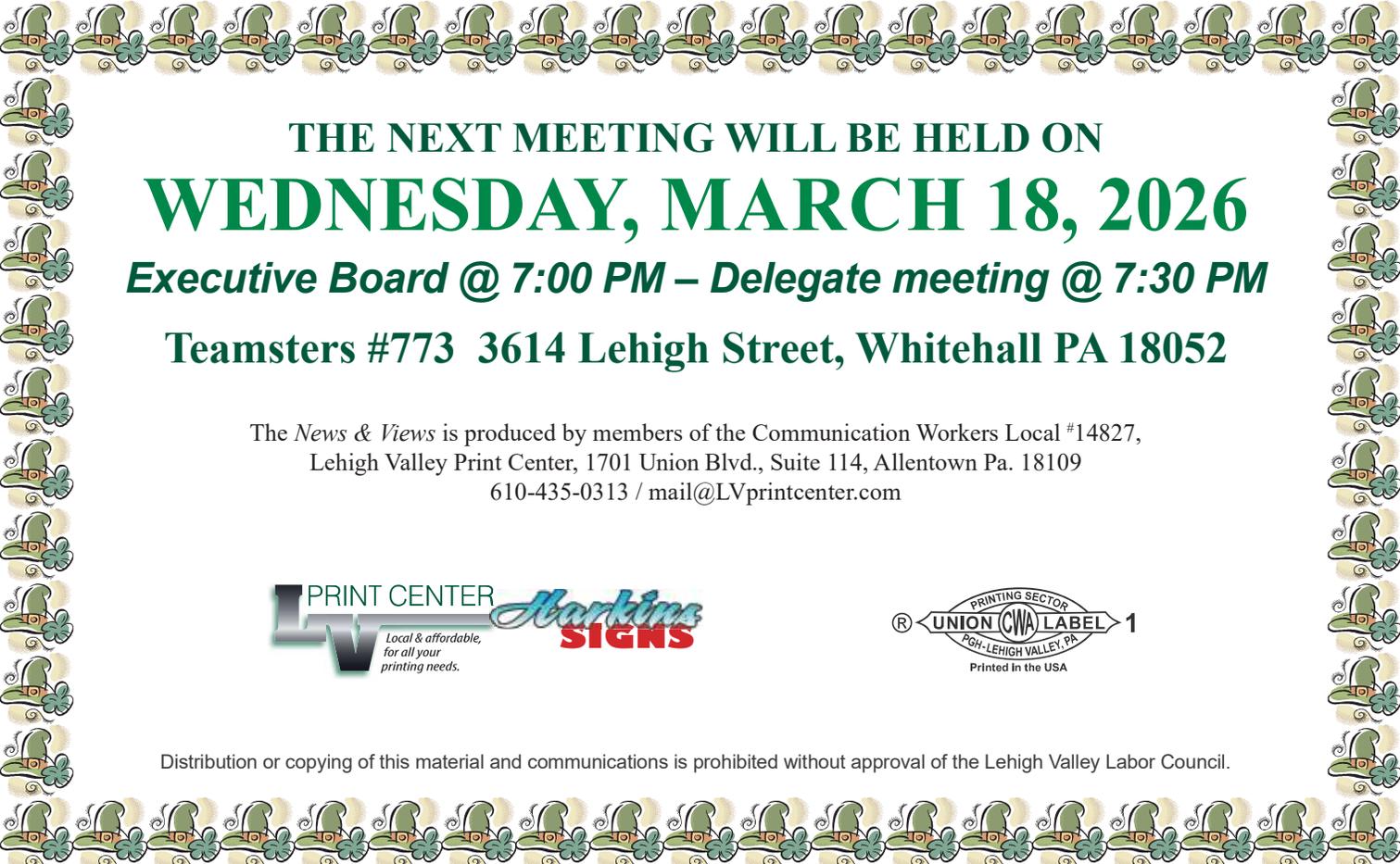


Fig. 4: Many banking regulations were left to the states, causing havoc in America’s emerging economy, which had grown increasingly interdependent. Working Americans lost faith in financial institutions when banks closed, a sentiment that plagued the American economy for years. (Credit: Easton Sentinel, October 30, 1818)



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THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 2026
Executive Board @ 7:00 PM – Delegate meeting @ 7:30 PM
Teamsters #773 3614 Lehigh Street, Whitehall PA 18052

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