War is an inevitable economic necessity of capitalism. Uncontainable forces constrain all States to a policy of aggression in order to survive their general crisis, caused by the immense overproduction of goods, which nobody wants and nobody needs.

Therefore, war is not the product of the wickedness or madness of some leaders. Not even the one in Ukraine is a clash between liberal-democratic systems and totalitarianism, but between imperialist powers.

The war is between imperial fronts, between alliances of States, not between nations. It is not to guarantee freedom to peoples but for more tyranny and oppression. Freedom is only a pretext to throw the working class into the furnace of war.

Ukrainian nationalism is a mask for Western imperialism, just as the defense of Russian minorities in Ukraine serves to justify the Russian one.

It is a war by proxy: the capitalists of Russia intend to recover markets for their products and the capitalists of the West are arming the Ukrainian army and the "resistance" to fight for their expansion to the East.

The Russian army, the Ukrainian army and the "partisans" are laying siege to the workers of the Ukraine. In it is this way, the workers are being held hostage by the two rival bourgeoisie, which are allied in this. The "Partisan" fight for the opposite, the negation of class struggle.

Meanwhile, the bourgeois police in Russia arrest and repress those who oppose the war.

This is part of a reactionary war, one pitted against the working class. Today that war is in the Ukraine and Russia, but it is always of the entire world, both in the immediate and in the general historical sense.

The war is for the preservation of capitalism globally. It’s against communism, which is always an invisible but ever-present spectre. A current which is maturing and presses from inside of capitalism in its monstrous phase. Because communism, denied by all, is already ready to be born, once the dictatorship of capital is overthrown.

The working class has no homeland to defend. It has to defend and affirm only itself, against all the States of their masters, whose first function is to keep it subdued.

For the workers of Ukraine, as well as for those of Russia, nothing will change in being exploited by Ukrainian or Russian capitalists or taxed by Ukrainian or Russian rulers.

Equally for Russian, American, European proletarians nothing would change in their miserable condition whether their masters prevail or are overpowered by the rival imperialist bloc.

Bourgeois pacifism, faced with the reality of war, obediently hides the flag of peace to take up the blue and yellow of the bourgeois Ukrainian State. The word Peace to morphing into praise for a War "for Freedom".

Communists call for opposition to all bourgeois wars, by encouraging fraternization among the soldiers, young proletarians, who, by revolts and mutinies can put an end to the war from within. Communists also oppose the war through generalized social class struggles, encouraging a rebirth of international worker’s solidarity at the level of trade unions, strikes and building the communist party, which is the sole organization which can guide the class to its final liberation from capitalism.

The following are slogans of Proletarian anti-militarism to be shared

WAR ON WAR
CLASS STRUGGLE
AGAINST MASTERS AND STATES
IN PEACE AND WAR: FORWARD TO COMMUNISM
The international working class is today facing what is the highest form of its oppression in capitalism: the imperialist war. It is clear that the war in Ukraine is not just a war waged solely between the Russian and Ukrainian bourgeois states but also involves all of the major imperialist powers: the USA, China, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, etc. The permanent confrontation between imperialisms which brought war to the Ukraine, just as it devastated the Balkans, Central Asia and the Middle East in recent years, is still sweeping over many other “hidden” regions, or rather countries overlooked by the capitalist regime's media.

The fact that the war is approaching the heart of one of the centers of world imperialism – Europe – indicates that the Ukraine conflict is a decisive step towards the third world war. An outcome which the capitalist world needs in order to overcome its internal contradictions.

War is an economic necessity of capitalism. It's the military continuation of the competition between capitals, between the large economic interests protected by competing bourgeois states. It is a bitter competition which becomes more and more ruthless with the advance of the world economic crisis of overproduction.

The defense of democracy from autocracy, of anti-fascism, or the defense of Ukrainian nationality or Russian minorities, are all propaganda and hypocritical justifications to hide the real interests of the capitalist blocs. They also serve as encouragement for workers to become cannon fodder (on both sides).

All bourgeois parties are responsible for the conflict because it is provoked by capitalism as a whole. Even if a cease-fire in Ukraine and a perilous peace are achieved, war will continue. There are no bourgeois policies or reforms which can prevent the system from rotting and combusting.

The capitalist states are driven to ever greater aggression by the inexorable advance of the world economic crisis: they are all confronted by the historical decline of capitalism, whose defense at any cost – whether in destroying goods and lives or devastating nature – is the raison d'être of the national state, and its formidable military apparatuses.

Imperialist war is not a legacy of the past entrenched in only some of the particularly regressive regimes. It is the product of the most modern and immense economic interests. Capitalism itself is an anti-historical society, which survives on itself, and which opposes by all means the movement of communism – international and not mercantile – which is pressing to be born from within, and is already materially mature. And it opposes it by oppressing the social class which, unconsciously, by the mere fact of having to fight for its survival against this dying world, is its carrier: the proletariat.

The imperialist war between states is a mechanism for the partition of the world market, and is at the same time a bloodletting that capitalism requires in an attempt to heal itself of the cancer of overproduction, which, like all cancers left to fester, condemns it to death: it destroys cities, factories, infrastructure and an enormous surplus of goods – including labor – which flood the market, preventing the further accumulation of capital.

All capitalist states are united – beyond their differences – in wanting war, and for workers to fight and die in it. The real enemy of every bourgeois nation-state is not their rival power, but the proletariat that resists to fight at the orders of its class enemy! That is why in all countries the regime media exalt nationalisation, militarism, patriotism, national solidarity and partisanship.

The imperialist war is therefore an instrument to stop the approaching revolution. Conversely, stopping the war means paving the way for revolution.

The economic crisis immiserates the workers and increases our exploitation. It pushes for a return to class struggle. The crisis has found expression in the social uprisings of recent years, from the so-called Arab Springs, to those in Chile, Ecuador and Colombia, and most recently at the beginning of the year in Kazakhstan, which was bloodily suppressed with the consent of all the bourgeois states of the West and East, democratic and autocratic. The persistent increase in strikes the last few years in the United States reminds us that the social crisis, which began by hitting the capitalistically weaker countries first, will come to set in motion the struggle of workers in all imperialist countries.

Only the mobilization of the working class – not a vague pacifist-minded movement – can stop the war, in a de facto defeatist attitude, which denies any national unity between the exploited class and the bourgeois class, and instead seeks workers’ class unity beyond the borders of war.

A strong movement of strikes in every factory and workplace, in defense of improvements in the conditions of the workers’ lives and work, will generate social and political conditions more favorable so that among the proletarians forced to wear a military uniform and fight, discipline is broken and fraternization is spread across lines of the war front, that is, among proletarians otherwise forced to kill one another. The first step towards proletarian unity and revolutionary defeatism in the bourgeoisie war lies in the elementary refusal of the workers to bear the sacrifices demanded of them by nationalism.

In recent days the states of Europe, with the total consent of their parliaments, have approved a staggering increase in military spending, which will fall on the working class, while the increase in utilities and food will eat up a substantial part of wages.

It is the inescapable duty of class unionism to organize the struggle of the workers to defend themselves from the effects of war, the consequences of which are already felt.

Instead, in the face of a historical fact of this gravity and the tasks that it imposes, the conduct of the leadership of the fighting unions has so far been in default. A month after the beginning of the war, there has still not been organized, nor is there any trace of willingness to promote a united mobilization by the fighting base unions. On the contrary, the leaders of the major grassroots unions are persevering in their usual opportunistic conduct while continuing to ignore each other.

We need to create unions with combative readiness, doing so will multiply their strength and value by their will, constantly expressed and put into practice, to put it to use in the workplace struggle but also in the service of the working class as a whole.

In Italy workers sought unity with the struggles of other workers, regardless of which union the others were organized in, thereby taking a practical step in the direction of the unified class union front which is necessary to both put the workers' movement back on its feet, as well as to defeat the regime unionism of the CGIL, CISL and UIL; these are unions that, with their defeatism within the workers' struggle, have hamstrung workers in the face of the bourgeoisie.

In the face of the imperialist war, the most militant of workers must continue to expand the struggle for unity of action, in order to achieve as soon as possible a united general strike of all the fighting unions against the imperialist war and its effects on the working class, for a general increase in wages, unemployment benefits, redundancy pay and pensions. We need to have the ability to promote an international general strike against the war.

It will be up to the workers and militant union fighters to stand and fight so that the combative trade union organizations act concertedly, without wasting any more time, to defend the working class from the imperialist war, to firmly demand the end of the war before it spreads to other countries!

War against War! Against imperialist war, for the war between the classes! For the united class union front! For the united general strike of all combative unions against the war!
March 8, 2022
Women and the International Communist Revolution

International Women's Day during war-time

This text was prepared to be published on International Women’s Day 2022. Today, when a bourgeois war rages in Europe, we are reminded of an army of Ukrainian women who, for decades, have left their families to work as housekeepers in the richest countries of the West. They have been forced by a capitalist regime to poverty and oppression no better for proletarians in their host countries than those of the Ukraine. No bourgeois has ever denounced the sacrifice of these women and their children. It is that same bourgeoisie that today pretends to weep over the trials and tribulations of war refugees, but is actually only playing a propaganda, setting workers of different countries to fight against each other.

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It was not the bourgeois feminist movement but the Socialist International, then Communist that proclaimed the International Women's Day (IWD).

So what remains of the original IWD today?

The oppression of women originates with the class society. The goals of the bourgeois feminist movement, compatible with capitalist relations of production, diverge radically from those of the socialist feminists. Socialist feminists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, who fought for the abolition of class struggle, and without proletarian revolution, the struggle for all oppressed peoples, including women is illusory.

The oppression of women of all nations has its origins within the development of class society, where this abuse has taken the form of the family, and the patriarchy. This oppression of women rhode manifest by class society can only end with the destruction of the social system based on private property, wage labor and exploitation of man by man.

Marxist classics point communists in the correct direction.

Class society is not natural and eternal. There was a before capitalism, there will be an after capitalism as well.

In primitive communism, reproduction was essential for the survival of human groupings. Hence, families were structured by mothers and there was no worship of mother-goddesses. But there was no oppression of women over men. There was no “matriarchy”, and societies were without the private accumulation of goods.

According to Engels in “Anti-Dühring”, capitalism as the form of production based on class division and private ownership of goods. It was structured around the family and patrilinical descent. The condition of women was absurd. Formerly the protector, the woman was now reduced to the custodian of the temple of patriarchal property.

Capitalism, with its disruptive development of productive forces, also lays the material foundations for a future classless society, although now dragging on like a rotten wound and the system of exploitation, leading humanity to find itself anew.

Clara Zetkin, socialist and later communist (in 1918 she collaborated in the foundation of the German Communist Party), paid tribute to the book “Woman and Socialism” published in 1879 by the social-democrat August Bebel. “It was more than a book. It was an event – a great deed, the first to point out at the first time the connection between the women’s question and historical development. For the first time, there sounded from this book the appeal: We will only conquer the future if we persuade the women to take the causes of women!”

At the end of the book Bebel summarizes the position that would later be taken by the proletarian women’s movement: “Woman, too, and especially the proletarian woman, has been called upon, not to lag behind in this struggle that is being fought for her liberation and redemption. It is up to her to prove that she has recognized her true position in the movement, in the struggle of the present for a better future, and that she is determined to participate. It is the duty of the men to help to cast aside all fear of consequences and to take part in the great struggle. Let no one underestimate his strength, but let him help his fellow man as a consequence”. By 1913, the book had been reprinted 50 times.

Similarly, Engels’ 1884 book “The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State” gives an illuminating explanation of the causes of women’s oppression and that the employment of women’s labor on a large scale, made possible by capitalist economic development was an essential step on the road to their emancipation.

Engels in “Anti-Dühring”, congratulating Charles Fourier for being the first to realize this, argues that “The degree of emancipation of women is the natural measure of general emancipation”, and therefore also of the male. Marx in the “Daily Fraction” quotes Fourier: “The humiliation of the female sex is an essential feature of civilization as well as of barbarism. The only difference is that the civilized system raises every vice that barbarism practises in a simple form to a compound, equivocal, ambiguous, hypocritical mode of existence... No one is punished more severely for keeping a woman in slavery than man himself”.

The Socialist and Communist origin of International Women’s Day

As capital developed and needed more and more female labor, demands for more female social recognition between men and women took hold. However, the so-called “feminist” movement soon took two paths: the bourgeois one, which did not question the exploitative relationship of wage labor, and the social democratic and marxist one.

Within the German Social Democratic predominated Second International, it was Clara Zetkin who dealt with the problem of women’s oppression. Zetkin denounced the feminist movement as “bourgeois”, as it was not distinguished from the capitalist society and especially did not bring women to the class struggle.

At the beginning of the Second International in 1899, Zetkin recalled that “the question of women’s emancipation is ultimate to the question of female labor”, and called for legislation that would respect the principle of “equal pay for equal work”. Even today, this call remains a pipa hope, even in the most “advanced” countries.

It was a matter, then, for socialists at the beginning of the 20th century to involve working women in the political struggles of the class struggle. At the 1896 Congress of the German Social Democratic Party, held in Gotha, Germany, Zetkin ardently argued for a separation between the proletarian women’s movement, and bourgeois “women’s rights” movement. These two movements have no more in common with each other than socialist democracy has with bourgeois society, Zetkin argued. Zetkin saw proletarian women’s fighters in the class struggle and their emancipation could not come from cross class women’s struggles. Only the entire proletariat, without distinction of gender, could bring about the emancipation of file proletarian woman.

And, we add the emancipation of all women will only be achieved through a victorious communist revolution!

A tireless propagandist for a socialist women’s movement, Zetkin was began a proletarian women’s movement in opposition to the bourgeois women’s movement. German women were not allowed to join the Social Democratic Party until 1913 at the Second International, forming the Socialist International Women, SID. The women from the various cross class alliances. It demanded universal suffrage for working women only. In fact, the bourgeois movement of the “suffragettes” demanded the right to vote under the same conditions as men; that is, on the basis of census and property ownership, which excluded workers in many countries. But, unlike the bourgeois feminists, this democratic claim was not an end in itself; for the socialists it had a clear class content.

The First National Women’s Day was held on February 28, 1910 in the Social Democratic Party of America, and was held until 1913. The “Feminist” movement there had been highly developed since the mid-nineteenth century and aimed, among other things, at women’s electoral suffrage, which it achieved in 1920.

The second international conference, which brought together some 13 countries took place in August 1910 in Copenhagen. It established International Women’s Day. The date of March 19 was proposed as a tribute to the success of the 1884 conference. The anniversary was successful for the first time on March 19, 1911: more than a million women, not just those organized by the Social Democratic parties, demonstrated for women’s suffrage in Germany, France, Switzerland, and countless meetings were organized on that occasion.
In 1913, on the last Sunday of February, Russian women celebrated the first international Women’s Rights Day, as part of a broader anti-war movement. The propaganda work was extraordinary, the SPD the number of women activists increased from 4,000 in 1905 to 17,474 (out of 7 million members) in 1914, most of them were sympathizers of the left wing of the Social Democrats. The women's organization of the German Social Democratic Party already included men and women, the only one to do so. Since 1891, the first women's socialist newspaper, "Die Arbeiterin" ("The Worker"), was published. Universal suffrage for men had existed since the founding of the Rote Fahne in 1871, but in Prussia the census system remained at three levels, with votes having different weights and Social Democrats losing revenue, which obviously excluded workers.

In April 1917, the emperor announced, as a reward for the war effort, the abolition of class suffering in Prussia, but he did not grant voting rights to the women. They had been heavily involved in the war sacrifices in the national cause, with deaths in service. On November 12, 1918, with Germany in the grip of revolutionary fever, parliament approved equal voting rights, but only for men.

At the beginning of November 1918 large rallies of women's organizations took place in Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. The `International Call of November 9`, brought to power the government of people's commissars, an alliance of right-wing and left-wing social democrats. The delegates of socialist organizations had a shared fear that they would reap the benefits of a war movement that they would later blame for the Russian Revolution. They needed democratic freedoms, the 8-hour day, collective agreements, nationalization of big enterprises, by which the bosses would have to ratify on November 15-16. On November 12, the government of the republic proclaimed universal suffrage for men and women. In reality this measure was a passing one. It was already knowing to take power from the workers' and soldiers' councils by national assembly whose date was decided in December for January 19, 1919. The assembly took place in February and March, in the proletarian insurrection of the Berlin insurrectionaries! This is a dramatically significant insurrection of November 9, through elections by the ruling classes.

Germany was then one of the first European countries, after Finland in 1906, Norway in 1913 and Russia with the revolution of February 1917, to introduce women's suffrage. The French were still waiting. In 1890, Clara Zetkin, entitled "Women and the National Assembly" with a paragraph entitled "Thanks to the Women". Working women were called on to participate in the elections. The idea of the "immoral" women's movement thus ended with the end of the national women's organization in the Communist International, and the beginning of the proletarian revolutionary. The ICF was officially disbanded in 1930!

Alexandra Kollontai's "new woman"

In fact, Communist Alexandra Kollontai, who represented the textile workers of St. Petersburg at the 1910 congress of the ICF, joined Zetkin's struggles. It was already in 1990 in the Russian Social Democratic Party she had called for a special commission for women in the party. She had fled to flee Bolsheviks in 1919. She had joined the Bolsheviks in 1919, served as people's commissar for social affairs and women's organization in the Bolshevik government of 1917, then as ambassador to Norway in 1919. She was a member of the minister of the Ministry of Women's Rights in April 1917, the emperor announced, as a reward for the war effort, the abolition of class suffering in Prussia, but she did not grant voting rights to the women. They had been heavily involved in the war sacrifices in the national cause, with deaths in service. On November 12, 1918, with Germany in the grip of revolutionary fever, parliament approved equal voting rights, but only for men.

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action against capitalist exploitation, an advance which allows the situation of women (...) The propaganda of the communist idea with facts, in Soviet Russia, in bringing the worker, the peasant, the housewife into all Soviet organizations, beginning with the army and the militia and ending with all works aimed at the emancipation of women».

It is worth noting that in the various German insurrections of the 1920s, in the formation of the revolutionary armed troops, historians never mention the existence of women’s battalions, while in the Russian revolution, after the revolution of February 1917, fifteen women’s combat formations were formed, two of which were employed at the front, and many others in cities throughout Russia. These women’s battalions were gradually disbanded due to the hostility of Bolshevik soldiers and officials as early as 1918.

In 1926 the executive committee of the Russian party opposed the establishment of separate or mixed women’s organizations. And with the degeneration of the CI, the Stalinist counterrevolution imposed a return to the traditional family model.

The sad dissolution of International Women’s Day in demonstrate women’s power. After 1945, the communist origin of March 8th was forgotten, drowned in the democratic illusions. After 1945, the communist origin of March 8th was forgotten, drowned in the democratic illusions. After 1945, the communist origin of March 8th was forgotten, drowned in the democratic illusions. After 1945, the communist origin of March 8th was forgotten, drowned in the democratic illusions.

Women’s daily struggle,...

War maneuvers in Europe (cont’)

For many years the 8th of March was celebrated only by the so-called “communist” parties and countries. But since the 1960s and the 1968 movement, with its “feminist” wave March 8th demonstrations have multiplied and have thus been adopted by demo-cractic feminist campaigns all kinds! In 1975, the United Nations declared the International Year of Women and in 1977 made March 8 its own: “It’s International Women’s Day,” becoming “International Women’s Day” in 2016. In short, this day has become an opportunity for many bourgeois and petit-bourgeois movements to denounce the wrongdoings suffered by women, whatever their class, often exploiting their status as victims to deny their ability to fight.

The day of March 8 is now a “popular” holiday, led by bourgeois parties, nullifying any revolutionary message. A democratic ritual that extinguishes the slightest spark of class struggle. It perpetuates the illusion of a struggle of women, with their list of demands, subordinated within democracy. In the meantime, aggression’s against women are perpetuated, inside and outside families, unjustly, false figures of the patriarchal system, which the current economic crisis is accentuating.

This is the lesson of the great activists of the women’s communist movement: without class struggle and without the leadership of the communist party and class union organizations there is no real struggle of women. Without communist revolution there is no way out to end women’s oppression!

The path of women’s struggle against their oppression can only be against all oppression. As Zetkin stated, “The proletarian woman does not obtain her emancipation like the bourgeois woman, by fighting against the man of her own social class; on the contrary, she conquers it alongside the man of her social class, for the struggle against bourgeois society and even against the bulk of the ladies of the bourgeoisie.”

Women, in order to free themselves definitively from the oppression they suffer, have no choice but to join their fellow workers in the struggle to destroy the present society and build a new society, a society without classes and without oppression.

There will have to be a revolution in which proletarians of both sexes take to the struggle together and without a distinct gender role.

But this year China alone is already a bigger market. Beijing predicts that it will increase its imports of gas by 20%, in order to reduce the country’s polluting coal and gas consumption in the wake of the recent floods, which caused it to take up to 186 billion cubic meters. And even if, as evidenced in the article, the agreement only stood for ten years, the fact that it was signed in the heart of the Ukrainian war by Moscow is certain. The agreement on gas puts in direct contact, for the first time, the major holder, exporter and importer of energy resources with the main consumer of same. To this we could add additional facts. China, the world’s populous country in the north, is aligning up with Russia, the biggest country in the world and one endowed with 10% of the fertile land on the planet. Russia, China, the state with the largest mineral resources... Thus, in billionaire alliance with China, that is with the economy that drives the world consumption of raw materials.

Apath from the economic aspect and the drawing together of the two superpowers with few commercial links with Russia, and in fact intend to use it as a warning, to its European customers, who depend on Russian gas, not to push things too far because Moscow will soon have an alternative to their current supplies. So it is really with the prospect of an agreement with Ukraine in view, but mainly with Europe, that we should interpret Moscow’s move in June last year, when it switched off the supply of gas to the Ukraine. "Putin gave the order to cut off the supply of gas, that is, to not to release more than the 40 billion cubic meters per annum which constitutes the Ukraine’s quota of the gas sent to the West. A strange solution", says one of this, that stands at the door of the Kiev Kremlin’s decision seems to imply an invitation to negotiate, to profit from the hot months in order to return to the table to discuss the matter”. The case of Ukraine is a threat of sanctions, the case of Europe is the threat of sanctions against the United States are only explicable in view of an imminently clash between the powers. Beyond gas, there are important trading links with Russia; in order of the amount of trade they conduct with Russia, the first two countries in Europe are Germany and Italy. Evidently, the economically Italian bourgeoisie, that has neither the strength nor character to go up against states that are more powerful than itself, what would Berlin, with its powerful economic and diplomatic influence, stand to gain from sanctions? What is the quid pro quo, what could Washington offer it to make it break with Moscow? Or what threats could it make?

The German economy, and it seems, is able to compete with it as a supplier of gas from what they manage to extract from shale.

The agreements between states, these business deals which involve the sale of gigantic quantities of merchandise, these struggles to acquire new markets, and important strategic and military positions, will they be for the benefit of the proletariat? In the media orgy of bourgeois information, composed of sensationalistic headlines and little else, we read that the battle in the south-east of the Ukraine has resulted in around 3,000 dead, plus an unspecified but certainly very high number of wounded and almost 200,000 refugees, who have lost their homes and jobs to escape the war. For the most part these victims are members of the proletarian class which, unaware of its strength and historic mission, will be forced, in all parts of the world, to pick up a gun in defense of interests that are in direct opposition to its own.

The Ukrainian bourgeoisie, the “oligarchs”, have been able to enrich themselves out of all proportion over the last few years by selling themselves to the best bidder, by lining their pockets, and by looting the entire country in order of the amount of trade they conduct with Russia, the first two countries in Europe are Germany and Italy. Leaving aside the cowardly Italian bourgeoisie, that has neither the strength nor character to go up against states that are more powerful than itself, what would Berlin, with its powerful economic and diplomatic influence, stand to gain from sanctions? What is the quid pro quo, what could Washington offer it to make it break with Moscow? Or what threats could it make?

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This is the one way forward which the true communist party indicates to the international proletarian class, and therefore also to Ukrainian proletarians.
The Ukraine, due to its strategic position as a borderland between Europe and Russia, has for centuries been a much sought-after prize for the stronger states. The imperialists, determined to enforce their control over it. Although enjoying fertile land, and today important mineral resources and an impressive industrial base – despite the latter being antiquated in origin, as such it is severely hindered by a large public debt and the fact that its energy needs are provided by the big capital, and membership of career politics, all bankrolled by power, weakened by rampant classist embrace of the people as a whole. The workers are enjoying fertile land, and today lacking a class perspective, that unemployment and low pay. But, resulting in a general drop in the economy such as in Greece, Spain and Portugal in the south, Europe and Rumania and Hungary in the east.

In the Ukraine the working class suffers from a high rate of unemployment. But, lacking a class perspective, that is, lacking the indispensable orientation to the working class, the proletariat there has been unable to respond effectively and is still suffocated in the interclassist embrace of the people as a whole. The capitalists are not adverse to the union of the various churches that have identity provided by the nationalists, the national-communists and the nationalists of Russia, is of no concern either to the empire, or to the imperialists. The imperialists, that is, whether or not the Orthodox Church, are clamoring to unite against both sides. The fact of the matter is that the transfer of Crimea to Russia has been determined to enforce their imperialist will of course have to applaud vigorously.

The major capitalist states in Europe have very strong links with Russia, where they export commodities in exchange for gas and petrol, but they are tied to the United States in a military alliance, NATO, which for many years has protected them from interference by providing themselves with a string of military bases and military favoritism placed as far to the east as possible, relying on countries in Eastern Europe which are traditionally anti-Russian. They are trying to maneuver to get The Ukraine to join NATO.

In the Ukraine the crisis has been presented as a clash within the country between those who have no interest in the European Union and those who want to strengthen collaboration with the Russian Federation. But what is found, along with the struggle of the proletariat, is just an “irresistible” pretense, clumsily justified with the “right of self-determination” of this or that national minority. It is just bourgeois war propaganda, and a reactionary attempt to destroy in advance any possibility of proletarian union and a proletarian counterattack. For the imperialists and the governments that are being ruled in in the East, the imperialist counter-revolution is just as it is in the West, the international ruling classes are fighting for unity with Russia are not those of the Russian Federation or the political parties that are supported by the Crimeans who, along with the social liberals, and the followers of the imperialist forces, are clamoring to unite with Europe and are calling for Washington to protect them.

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In the Ukraine: Stale nationalisms are used to cover up inter-imperialist conflict

This article originally appeared in May-June 2014, in issue no 395 of our Italian language newspaper "Il Partito Comunista".

The economic crisis that struck world capitalism in 2008 is a general drop in the standards of living in the lowest classes in the Ukraine, among the working class and petty bourgeois strata, as in other countries with a weaker economy such as in Greece, Spain and Portugal in the south, Europe and Rumania and Hungary in the east.

In the Ukraine the working class suffers from a high rate of unemployment. But, lacking a class perspective, that is, lacking the indispensable orientation to the working class, the proletariat there has been unable to respond effectively and is still suffocated in the interclassist embrace of the people as a whole. The workers are allowing themselves to be organized as individuals, in the electoral herd, mistakenly believing that they can use their votes as a lever to get the policies that dominate the demagogues of career politics, all bankrolled by big capital, and membership of one or other of the capitalist parties. The workers are not able to organize in the international revolutionary movement to head off the outcome of the resolution of the state crisis, which, if not preventing the outcome of the crisis, is seemingly assenting to it. The workers are enjoying fertile land, and today lacking a class perspective, that unemployment and low pay. But, resulting in a general drop in the economy such as in Greece, Spain and Portugal in the south, Europe and Rumania and Hungary in the east.

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This study on the Paris Commune is part of a wider work on the workers' movement in France undertaken by our International Communist Party, following what had been done in the sixties. Reclaiming our own history, that of our class, is a vital necessity for the objectives we set ourselves, the communist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the logical outcome of the long tormented journey of humanity. The restoration of the doctrine goes through the study of the proletarian movement, of its defeats as well as its victories, in order to draw all possible lessons from it that will be profitable for the resumption of the class movement on these healthy bases. This work is done in conjunction with the vast research on the History of the Communist Left in the 1920s, work and continuity that we are, here again, alone in pursuing.

The following text and the title given to it do not call for further comment. One could not propose only an essay on the millennium of oppression of women in class societies because the oppression of women can be solved only in classless and stateless society, by communism. This is how we propose to the reader a text written by several authors of different ages who, in the historical arc of more than a century, represents the organic and univocal interpretation of the "woman question" according to the tradition of and the method of revolutionary Marxism, invariant in time and space, until the day when there will no longer be a single woman crushed by the double oppression to which the regime of private property subjects her. It is the demonstration that we have nothing to invent, to discover, to propose on the question, that the general theory of the proletarian class does not already know.

The Italian Left and the Communist International

The Italian Communist Left (aka the Prometeo group) has been slandered and misrepresented by the other dissident communist currents making up the so-called "Left Opposition." Consisting of a 12-part collection, written over the course of two decades, this work provides a clear history of the creation of the Third Communist International (Comintern), the formation of the Communist Party of Italy, and the genesis of counterrevolution in Russia. Included in this volume is a collection of the many foundational theses by the Communist Left. As the last vestiges of Stalinism fade into history, readers will find the admonitions of the Italian Communist Left about the burgeoning calamity of counterrevolution ring true today.

Factors of Race & Nation in Marxist Theory

This text is the written report of a meeting on the topic that took place on August 29-30, 1953, in Trieste, and which appeared in issues 16-20 of Il programma comunista ("the communist programme"). At that time the destiny of the "Free Territory" was still uncertain, one of the many political and economic monstruosities of the post-war "settlement" in Europe and the world. The Trieste drama was a small event in the world picture, but nevertheless enormous for those who had to endure it. During the war, Italian Italians had suffered ethnic cleansing at the hands of Tito's partisans, but this was kept out of mainstream information channels by the Italian Stalinists, who did not want "communism" to be associated with the persecution of ethnic Italians. These and other contemporary events gave the International Communist Party the opportunity to present fundamental and classical Marxist theses, in a trenchant way, directly antithetical to the deformation operated on them by opportunism; deformations coming either from the Stalinist counter-revolution or from false left groups; all of them unable to appreciate factors such as those of race and nation which, although not belonging to the totality of direct objectives of the communist revolution, are historically present on the path that dialectically leads to it. In this quality, these factors direct the revolution closer

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War maneuvers in Europe
(From Il Partito Comunista, no. 367, September-October 2014)

Over the last weeks, the events in the regions of the South, in the South-East, which have seen clashes between the Ukrainian army, supported by volunteer battalions, and Moscow rebels supported by divisions of the Russian army, confirm what we have been saying since February, that this conflict is not an internal matter of the Ukrainian state but is an expression of the conflicts of imperialist states.

Let us recall recent events. At the end of July, following the annexation of the Crimea by Moscow and the outbreak of the revolt in the Eastern regions of the country, the Ukraine signs the economic part of the agreement of association with the European Union. Moscow and Washington seemingly try to put an end to the military actions in the Donbass. However in early July last military offensive which on 5 July results in the city of Slovyansk being taken by LPR. On July 17 a Malaysian Airlines plane with 295 passengers is shot down. Each side accuses the other for the shooting down. At the end of July, the Ukrainian prime minister, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, denounced the reduction of the government’s parliamentary majority due to divisions in the Ukrainian parliament, having failed to approve a series of measures such as those of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to release a new loan.

Speaking of the economic aspects, it is clear that the fall of the Viktor Yanukovych government in February and the fall of the pro-Russian parties in Crimea, which the Ukrainian people were called on to choose a new president but not a new assembly. As stated by the leader of the Left Bloc party: “We believe that in the present situation a parliament such as this is the half of the country’s criminals, agents of Moscow, and which refuses to withdraw immortality from those working for Moscow, should no longer exist”. President Poroshenko, a month after the fall of the government, is obliged on 25 August to dissolve the Rada and call new elections for the 26 October, while Moscow in order to give a demonstration of the hesitation and wavering that also afflict the Russian army, supported by an offensive which only this Thursday in the city of Slovyansk was brought down by the Ukrainian army.

And this preparation is taking place not only on the military level but also in the media, by getting so-called “specialists” used to the possibility that it may happen. Bourgeois propaganda can no longer conceal the possibility, a certainty as far as we are concerned, of a future war on a global scale. And this does not stop at the military level, nor at the level of the government, which can see only the “threats” from the European Union to which it is joining, and NATO, and which, in order to consider the Ukrainian government, (“candidate to join NATO along with Georgia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia, even though the Atlantic Alliance further to the east” (Manlio Dimucci, “Il Manifesto”, 6 September). The intentions of the United States had already been declared by the President Obama in the speech he gave in Tallin, in Estonia, the day before: “The vision [of a free and peaceful Europe is threatened by Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. It is a brazen assault on the territorial integrity of Ukraine -- a sovereign and independent European nation. It challenges the most basic principles of our international system. Behaviors cannot be redrawn at the point of a gun”. Obama supported the principle that “NATO’s doors will remain open to all”, the open antithesis with Moscow’s position, which has stated, over and over again, that it would not tolerate NATO pushing missiles up to the Russian border. In short, it anticipated the final decisions made at the summit in Newport by declaring that a military immediate intervention would be forced from the deployment in the Baltic countries. Later in the summit it was also specified that the “coalition of a few thousand men would have five bases/depositaries in the Baltic countries, in Poland and in Rumania, that it would be very “reactive”, and that it would maintain a continuous presence in the country of East Europe.

The NATO summit threatens, furthermore, to establish military bases in Norway (a member of NATO) and even in Finland (which makes the hypothesis that can only reinforce the Kremlin in its nationalistic onslaughts; and it cannot be the last time that Putin makes the declaration that if he wanted to he could occupy Kiev in two weeks. Russia is trying, however, that it cannot allow itself to sever its economic ties with Europe nor get into a confrontation with NATO: It can bare its teeth, but only in order to arrive at a compromise, counting on the support of Germany in the first place, and also on the indirect protection of a military force of this size abroad in favor of NATO’s expansion into Eastern Europe.

Commercial and military collaboration between Russia and China has intensified over recent years. Already at the beginning of July last year both countries had planned “Six days of maneuvers in the Gulf of Peter the Great” (a joint naval exercise). The operation is not finished. Joint Sea 2013, as it is known, was the biggest naval exercise ever planned by the two countries. The operation emerged, 12 Russian and 7 Chinese ships took part, plus an unspecified number of jet and combat planes. Despite this certainly not being the first time the two countries have carried out joint maneuvers, the Beijing media underlined the importance of the operations, which concluded on Saturday 10 July: it was the first time, in fact, that China had chosen to send a military force of this size abroad “to take part in exercises in an unfamiliar maritime area” wrote the China Daily (Guangzhou: People’s Daily, “Lettera 43”).

To strengthen the collaboration between China and Russia, the military year’s negotiations, there came the announcement of a deal between the two countries on the future supply of gas. In the May 24 issue of “Il Sole 24 Ore” was announced by the New China agency – was clinched during the visit of the Russian president Vladimir Putin to China, following a long phase of deadlock over the price of natural gas. The stipulation is that Russia will supply methane to China for thirty years, at a rate equivalent to 39 billion cubic meters per year. Given that Italy consumes, guaranteed by a yet to be built 2,200 kilometre pipeline, and in the case of a need to go to eastern China, the deal is worth 400 billion dollars over the thirty-year period beginning 2018 (…) The signing of the contract, which took place in the presence of Putin and Xi Jinping, represents a new stage in the development for Moscow which from the beginning of the 1990’s has been looking for alternative customers for its gas. Up to 2013 Europe was Moscow’s main client with 160 billion cubic meters purchased,