

Capitalist war is always against the proletariat

Capitalist catastrophes follow one another and accelerate, revealing thus the race of global capital towards the abyss. On all sides, words and pretexts are typical of capitalist wars, to mystify, lie, deceive and surprise the enemy. Hence, while the Russian side have reused the "*anti-fascist*" ideology and the defense of "*its*" populations to justify its military intervention, on the Ukrainian side "*happiness*" of "*democracy and freedom*" to work (and consume) are highlighted. However, **on both sides** it is the nationalisms which develop and the fascist factions which act symmetrically. The nuclear threat is brandished and all the "*Doctors Strangelove*" (movie by Stanley Kubrick) hastens to rearm. The classic positions of proletarian internationalism are not negotiable, nor ponderable according to the bourgeois concepts of "*aggressors and attacked*" always advanced in all capitalist wars. Putin can, as he does, justify himself by presenting Russia as the victim of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the disappearance of the tsarist and Stalinist empire and the advances of NATO. But it is above all a question of a general configuration of the various "*imperialist*" alliances and blocs, inherent in all national capitals. The United States must resume, from their point of view, their position of world leadership in the face of the alliance that is emerging between Russia and China in preparation for new probable wars in Asia (Taiwan).

In the context of the health crisis, there is an economic and energy crisis that adds up, where all the powers and a fortiori those most cornered are forced to build up militarily and to reinforce their warmongering "*offensive or defensive*" speeches, which always remain **nationalist** speeches. The murderers are on both sides; think of Turkey, and its genocides, which is today opportunely in the "*democratic*" camp, as yesterday, in 1941-45, was Stalinist Russia. These "*geostrategic*" issues are inherent in the contradictions and competing appetites of capitalism and each of its States. Proletarian apathy and anomie are generalized, just like disinterest and/or selfish fear in most segments of European social classes. This, unfortunately without making any connection between the realities of wage degradation and the war which, with the pandemic are a possible way out for capital, thereby justifying the abyssal State debts, the austerity policies to come (but already begun thanks to inflation) and the general revival of "*national-populism*". National union is thus strengthened at first thanks to the war, but does not last forever.

The realities of day-to-day survival, and the deaths that are beginning to pile up, will perhaps in Russia, like, more difficultly, in Ukraine, cause to hatch anti-war movements, possible preludes to strikes, desertions, fraternizations, and a struggle against the real enemy in each country: its own bourgeoisie. It is these characteristic positions of **revolutionary defeatism** that international Marxists throughout the world must recall and support without ambiguity or "*guarded reason*"; even if their concretizations can turn out to be very unlikely. The capitalism of America or Europe is no less criminogenic than that of Russia or China; their atomic bombs are not more or less "*democratic*". In all cases, the main direct victims (dead and wounded) or indirect (refugees, displaced persons, etc.) are proletarians. These suffer the consequences of wars, military but also economic and social, it is rarely the rulers or the dominant classes who endure the difficulties due to conflagrations, on the contrary they are the first to enrich themselves from these conflicts.

Capitalism is always at war against the proletariat. Critical Materials: March 1st, 2022