

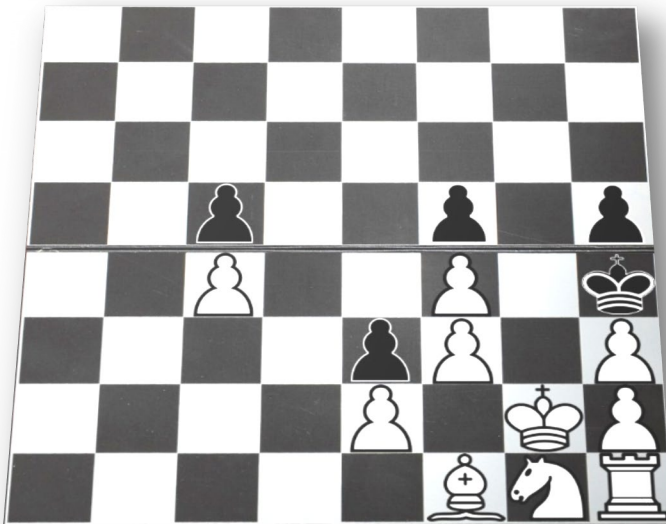


*ON THE VAIN WAR*

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## Introduction

For all the difficulties and contradictions that accompanied the building of socialist society, the USSR was the bulwark of the world communist movement, the bulwark of the defense of the world proletariat and national liberation movements. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many struggling peoples were left without support and protection; Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam held out heroically.

On the ruins of the Soviet Union, the inconceivable under socialism criminal robbery of the population, impoverishment of the population, total degradation of public morals, growth of nationalism and chauvinism; armed ethnic conflicts resulted in thousands of victims among the formerly brotherly peoples, took place. Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldova, Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh, North Ossetia, Abkhazia - this is by no means a complete list of hot spots of the "cooling star" of the Soviet Union.

The integration of economies of the two most economically developed republics of the USSR, and now "independent" RF and Ukraine was so tight, all-encompassing (over 90%), that both these countries were drawn into conflict relations with some delay: gradually, by degrees - through voucherization and privatization, through a system of predatory contracts with foreign "partners", through de-industrialization. Both of these republics which once contributed greatly to the establishment of Soviet power, laid the foundations of Soviet economy and created huge production potential as a guarantor of consolidation of socialism in the USSR which ensured victory over Nazi Germany in the most terrible war of the twentieth century - World War II, turned to bourgeois rails and inevitably followed the path of stiff competition and tug of war on themselves in the sharing of the Soviet heritage. Both self-proclaimed capitalist states were riddled with corruption, which ironically has been a stabilizing factor in relations between the two countries for over a quarter century, allowing their ruling elites to more or less agree to share

the leftovers of the socialist pie: this mainly concerned the extraction of natural resources, use of Soviet infrastructure such as gas pipelines, chemical and metallurgical production, scientific research and other forms of heavy industry. Statistics of the period of the mid-90s - the first decade of our century shows the activation of mutual investment activity, participation of Ukrainian capital in the development of fuel and energy complex of Russia, and Russian capital in the agro-industrial, machine-building, metallurgical and chemical complexes of Ukraine (in 2010 the part of Russian capital in Ukrainian enterprises amounted to 20%). As of 2020, there were about 7,000 companies in Ukraine with Russian beneficiaries, with more than 50% ownership. Their main areas of activity are the fuel industry, the energy sector, agriculture, and logistics. Some 600 Ukrainian commercial companies were registered in Russia: in construction, logistics, real-estate trade, and food industry. With the depletion of the Soviet industrial potential, the capitalist competition in these sectors increased significantly: the national bourgeoisie of each of these countries became more active in suppressing and ousting foreign competitors from their markets, especially since on the Ukrainian side these trends received considerable political and financial backing from international monopolies and the Russian geopolitical rivals - the USA and its satellites on different continents (only during the last 8 pre-war years Ukraine received \$50 billion worth of credits from them).

These processes, in which economic interests and internal and external influences are so complexly interwoven, are often seen on the surface - in the sphere of concrete political action - in their transformed forms, and require analysis with penetration into the essence. This is all the more necessary today, when the world stands on the brink of World War III, and the right theoretical analysis of the tactics and strategy of the world communist movement becomes the most urgent task.

## 1. Imperialism and warfare in the imperialist era

The only definition of imperialism that we will further follow is Lenin's. Briefly it goes as follows: "Imperialism is the monopolistic stage of capitalism... [in which] ... there is a transition from a colonial policy of expanding unhindered into areas unoccupied by any capitalist power to a colonial policy of monopoly possession of a territory of land, divided to the end."

That is, imperialism is a stage in the development of capitalist society; it is not a brand new formation, and, as a term, denotes only a change in the characteristics of present-day capitalism. The nature of this development is not homogeneous, so in clarifying the essence of imperialism it is important not which place each individual country occupies in its hierarchy, but rather what characteristic features the system of imperialism as a whole has. Moreover, Lenin calls one of the characteristics of imperialism "the complete territorial division of the land by the major capitalist powers" - precisely capitalist, not imperialist. The resolution of their further contradictions over territorial as well as economic disputes is war.

Capitalism is that social-historical formation which, being in the imperialist stage of development, for the first time in history, embraces the whole world, all countries at once, and already in the state of imperialism acts as the general tendency of the development of bourgeois society as a whole; which manifests itself simultaneously in the whole world, indissolubly linking all the countries that existed separately before with an invisible thread of relations - economic, political, commercial, military, etc. That is, imperialism is a globalized capitalism in economic terms. And since the economy is the basis of social relations, all superstructural relations must follow it only artificially preserving the appearance of "nation-states" existing independently in economic, political, military and cultural terms. Therefore, when debates among communists arise about which countries should be called imperialists

and which should not, we consider this formulation of the issue to be fundamentally wrong. Such attempts to mechanically label a particular phenomenon with a term from the lexicon of Marxism-Leninism beyond the system of its definitions, that is, without examining the generic concept of "imperialism" - in isolation from the subject of research - are, at best, nominalism.

In the era of imperialism, it is not so important whether a particular capitalist country is an established "full-fledged" imperialist or a maturing imperialist. What is important is that any aggressive, expansionist action of a bourgeois state (not to be confused with the national liberation war of the peoples, whose leading force is the popular masses) both inside the country and in the "foreign policy" field will be imperialist, although not always obvious on the surface, and will be a manifestation of "imperialist policy". And, therefore, to imply, if necessary, the expansion of its territories through both direct and indirect conquest - by gaining new markets, expanding the sphere of influence of its monopolies, etc. This is what is happening today to Russia (and not only) as a bourgeois state, what really drives the policy of its ruling circles in the current situation. The same motives are dragging all the new states of the united West into an alleged "Russo-Ukrainian" war, provoked by the predatory policy of the historically established pole of imperialism, represented by the NATO countries, a policy aimed at seizing and dividing the huge natural reserves of the former Soviet republics and, in particular, Russia. The myriad natural riches of Russian subsoil are still completely at the disposal of the national bourgeoisie: Russian monopolies are the world's largest producers and one of the world's largest exporters of nickel and palladium, aluminum and alumina, titanium and many other natural resources. Let's just remember the attempts of international monopolies to saddle Russian oil production, the struggle for the "Northern streams" - the logistical vein of gas exports, etc.

Of course, the fact that this is the materialized logic of the development of capitalism does not absolve concrete political figures from individual responsibility for their actions, but it can help to remove the rose-colored glasses in the failed attempt to determine which of the bourgeois governments is "theirs" and which of them should be supported?

So in our view there is no point in concentrating on trying to figure out whether the Russian Federation is an imperialist state or whether France or China, for example, is an imperialist state. After all, no matter what, in the era of imperialism, the ultimate beneficiaries of any wars will be the formalized extra-territorial bourgeois class - the financial oligarchy. Its extra-territorial status, however, does not mean a break with national "residence". And this point refers us to the second theme, which is now being discussed more and more.

Let's move on to the concept of the so-called "proxy war". Its urgency is evidenced by the results of a Google trend analysis: in recent months, the number of queries on this topic in Russia and Ukraine has increased by 250 percent. According to the commonly accepted definition, a proxy war is an international conflict between two countries that are trying to achieve their own goals through military actions that take place on the territory and with the use of resources of a third country, under the guise of resolving an internal conflict in this third country. Considering that this definition is used in bourgeois scientific literature, glossing over the imperialist character of this form of warfare with some "contradictions between two countries," we suggest that this definition can only be taken seriously if by "countries" we mean the "national bourgeoisie". In other words, it is still the same war of the metropolises by the hands of the colonies. Nevertheless, which imperialist parties in this war on the territory of Ukraine have "given proxy" for its conduct to the Russian Federation and which to Ukraine?

Today, more than six months after the beginning of this war, we already see those who have received and continue to receive their dividends. These, of course, are not the peoples of Russia and Ukraine, and, for the most part, not even their governments. But the U.S. has significantly strengthened its position on the international market for the sale and supply of raw materials, forcing the EU fuel market under its control. In turn, China is increasing its supply of raw materials from Russia at a reduced price.

In any conflict - be it ethnic, internecine, civil - each side will always defend the interests of one of the major, often external, imperialist poles of power. The only way to find the culprits, quoting Lenin, is to ask the question "Who will benefit?" While it is too early to say with one hundred percent certainty that the bloodshed in Ukraine is a proxy war between the United States and the PRC, at the same time, if one does not talk about it now, it will be too late to sound the alarm.



## 2. Manipulation of the Anti-Fascist Slogan

We in the former USSR very much appreciate the support of the Allies during World War II, but we do not think communists will argue that the only real antagonist to Hitler's Germany was the USSR precisely because it was a socialist, and therefore proletarian, state. World War II was a class war, despite the fact that thousands of workers died on the Nazi coalition side, as well as the fact that the Allied forces were represented by bourgeois states.

As mentioned above, to determine the nature of war in the epoch of imperialism it does not matter whether this particular war is waged by imperialist countries - it is imperialist in any case. But another question arises - can a bourgeois war be anti-fascist?

The imperialist era of the development of capitalism finally made it clear that the slogans of the bourgeois revolution of "liberty, equality and fraternity" cannot be realized within an exploitative society. In fact, they only mean the freedom of the commodity-owner to deepen social inequality by provoking fratricidal wars and disunity within the proletarian movement. The same fate befell the slogan of anti-fascism. Fascism, as an instrument of the dictatorship of financial capital, differs from democracy only in the fact that the dictatorship in fascism has an open, terrorist character. The bourgeois dictatorship in the form of democracy, parliamentarianism, is replaced by a terrorist dictatorship when the vital space of this or that financial monopoly is at stake. In this sense, U.S. anti-fascism in World War II was not anti-fascism in its essence, because the goal was not to defeat fascism as a phenomenon, but to defeat German Nazism as a regime of an imperialist state (read - rival). Therefore, when the materials of various communist organizations, Russian ones first of all, propose to support the Russian bourgeois government in its struggle against fascism, we see a slogan about supporting their own, Russian bourgeois government in the spirit of 1914, but by no means a Soviet slogan against the fascism of 1941.

One should not forget that fascism is also not something alien or new to capitalism. It is flesh and blood of capitalism, an open form of that dictatorship which already dictates its conditions, the dictatorship of capital. To be anti-fascist means to be anti-capitalist, which, by definition, the bourgeois state cannot do. This point is especially relevant in light of how the Russian Federation deftly manipulates the anti-fascist rhetoric on the level of public consciousness of the part of its population that is nostalgic for socialism and the population of other post-Soviet countries.

As long as the country's workers' movement is weak and in a state of retreat, all proletarians and other unprotected segments of the population will suffer the consequences of the war. No matter how it ends, none of the bourgeois elites will suffer any real losses. (It is worth recalling at least the history of the Thyssen and Krupp families, who retained the right to conduct business in postwar Germany despite their support for the Nazis.)

Whatever the outcome of the war, ordinary families all over the world will suffer from it: to die physically, as in Ukraine, or to suffer from sanctions and possible reparation payments, as in Russia, and also to lose their civilians and soldiers, or to feel the decline in living standards due to rising utility prices, etc.

Communists, who proceed from workers' interests, have nothing to gain in this war, and neither do workers, for whom bourgeois states are not the homeland. Capital cannot offer real alternatives to imperialism and fascism, but is only able to resort to extreme measures to succeed economically, politically and managerially.

### **3. Characteristics of the war in Ukraine given by the Communist and Workers' Parties**

In the communist movement, unfortunately, there is still no unity in the assessment of the ongoing war. We will not dwell on the positions that we already openly share (they are declared above all in the Joint Statement "No to Imperialist War in Ukraine", signed by the communist parties and youth communist organizations on Solid.net).

The problem is that many parties tend to support one or the other conflicting side in the imperialist war, although capitalism as such must be fought. Sharp-opposite opinions are expressed: from a total accusation of Russia's policy of invasion and, accordingly, support for Ukraine; to a complete justification of the military invasion under the pretext of denazification and consideration of the war as a "just, preventive special operation." Some comrades believed the anti-Nazi rhetoric so much that they even drew parallels between the Russian Armed Forces and the Red Army.

The position of a fairly extensive group of comrades - the position of justifying a so called "special operation" has two varieties.

The first is summarized as the fact that the Russian Federation, like any other state, has the right to defend its interests, if they are infringed upon, by any available means, including pre-emptive strikes. The conclusion is drawn that the Russian Federation is fighting a just war.

What the comrades here forget is that we are talking about a bourgeois state, of which Russia is a type. Any war between two bourgeois countries in the epoch of imperialism, as Lenin showed in a dozen of his works, cannot be just by definition. Their understanding is based on international bourgeois law (which with the collapse of the USSR and the socialist camp has long ceased to work in international relations, having been replaced by the right of the strong), rather than on a class approach and cannot be accepted as an argument. Lenin also gave an answer to

the question of how the nature of war should be defined. War is the continuation of the policy of given powers and of the different classes within them pursued before the war but by violent means; and the character of war - whether it is just or unjust - depends on which class conducts the war, which policy this war continues. The war of the bourgeoisie against the bourgeoisie in any form is not a just war: in any case, in the age of imperialism, it will turn into a war against the workers. As we can already see by the rapidly deteriorating standard of living of the workers, not only in Ukraine and Russia, but all over the world.

And finally, the position of supporting the Russian Federation under the pretext that the Russian Federation is allegedly waging a war of liberation in Donbass and all of Ukraine, freeing its people from fascism, which is quite widespread today. Let us recall that it has been 8 years of destroying Donbass and any opposition in the rest of the country, 8 years of hypocritical promises of support, and in fact 8 years of failed bargaining with "world partners", after which Russian proxies have emasculated the pro-Soviet essence of the uprising there, establishing in Donetsk and Luhansk, in fact, military dictatorships.

Indeed, in Ukraine, as a result of the Maidan victory, a pro-fascist regime has been established that for eight years has been promoting U.S. and EU interests, terrorizing the people of Donbass, destroying the political opposition, attacking the communist legacy and suppressing the revival of any proletarian movement in its embryo. Indeed, one could see Russian imperialism as someone who could put an end to the dominance of the global Western oligarchy in the former Soviet Union. But, as the saying goes, the spoon is good for dinner: Russia never carried out any denazification when half of Ukraine was ready to welcome the Russian Armed Forces with open arms in 2014.

Apparently, Russia's goals are far from the declared ones (denazification, demilitarization), because they could only be realized during the so-called "Russian Spring," when the masses rose in

enthusiasm for the liberation movement, when Mozgovoy and other truly popular field commanders emerged and were still alive, when power in Ukraine was not strong, and in Odesa 150 people laid down their lives for the values they professed. Over the past eight years, the phrase "Putin, bring the troops in" from a quite serious demand that coincided with the aspirations of the working people of Russia and a good half of Ukrainians has evolved into a symbol of committed hope.

Apparently, "demilitarization" should be understood as "deindustrialization," since the targets of attacks by the Russian Air Force, along with the military, also included civilian and peaceful industrial facilities; "denazification" conceals "reprivatization," since, eventually, the nuclear power plant in Energodar, along with other industrial facilities in eastern Ukraine, is doomed to change its owner to a private owner with a Russian passport.

And then, can Vlasov's heirs offer anything as a substitute for honoring Bandera? Recall that in the heroic city of Leningrad, which suffered especially during the Great Patriotic War from the actions of the fascist Mannerheim, the monument to this very Mannerheim was opened with pomp in 2016. It was unveiled directly by Minister of Education Medinsky, who now heads the Russian delegation in negotiations with Ukraine as a presidential advisor. President Putin repeatedly mentioned philosopher Ilyin as the author of a board book with very "important and interesting" content. And philosopher Ilyin, in his turn, was an admirer of Nazism and Adolf Hitler personally. Equally sincerely doubtful is the possibility of "denazifying Ukraine" based on the ideology of the rehabilitation of Nazi collaborators like Krasnov or the eulogy of the modern national-fascist Dugin. And this serves as further proof that the slogan of anti-fascism from the lips of the enemies of communism can mean anything but anti-fascism.

We predict that in future history textbooks this war will be called "Vain. Clearly, humanity does not need wars, but this war is striking in that it is not really needed by the immediate parties to the conflict.

Vain, because the interventionist will not achieve the declared objectives, but will only exacerbate the degree of nationalism and militarism in Ukraine.

Vain, because Russian capital will not benefit financially from the seizure of territories. The expected costs will not be recouped by the profits. The embargo will force Russian elites to bankrupt already sparse islands of industry.

In vain, because the legitimate and even just, in terms of bourgeois patriotism, nature of the resistance offered by both the Ukrainian military and civilians is ultimately meaningless. Sooner or later, a diplomatic agreement will be signed, the points of which will be drenched with blood spilled in vain, because the format of the balance of forces as of February 24 and the current format cannot undergo radical changes. And everything that is being achieved now by terrible sacrifices could have been achieved by negotiations.

The Communists should refrain from trying to find a "good imperialist" in the person of NATO and a "victim of aggression" in the person of Ukraine. Western imperialism's aid has already moved from the humanitarian sphere to the direct delivery of armaments. These measures of the bourgeois governments must be sabotaged by the workers, as they are nothing more than pouring oil on the fire of the conflict rather than trying to calm it down or stop it.

#### **4. Humanitarian catastrophe and expected consequences of the war in Ukraine**

One cannot ignore the issue of the consequences of war, which have already touched and in the future will touch every resident of Ukraine.

According to a number of researchers (Khorram-Manesh A. 2016, 2021; Burkle F.M., 2019) over the past two centuries the number of civilian victims of wars has multiplied. While civilians accounted for about 15% of all casualties during World War I, this figure rose to 90% in the late 1990s. In Ukraine, the theater of hostilities also unfolded in residential areas, cities and villages.

The latest figures reported by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in July 2022 show a confirmed Ukrainian death toll of 5,100 civilians, 346 of whom are children. These figures may not sound so daunting to the detached reader, but we would like to address other threats of this war.

Let us recall the basic human needs: these are the physiological needs for food, drink, sleep, as well as the need for safety and security. Of course, when it comes to feelings of safety and security, every resident of Ukraine lost these feelings on February 24. At the time of this publication more than 6 million people have left Ukraine, more than 8 million changed their place of residence within the country and more than 5 million remained in the territories where the sounds of gunfire and exploding shells are heard daily. This means that almost 20 million people (including 5 million children) have lost their homes for the indefinite time and some forever. According to unofficial estimates, 40 million people were living in Ukraine at the beginning of 2022. This means that at least one in every two residents of Ukraine has problems with housing, and one can hardly say that they are confident about their future and feel secure.

In many territories there are significant problems with water, food, electricity and other supplies. Although President Zelensky said in one of his speeches that "cold, hunger, darkness and thirst are not as terrible and deadly as your "friendship and brotherhood" with the Russians, these

words can hardly reassure parents and feed a hungry child. Moreover, a crisis is also looming in the Russian Federation, for example in the area of baby food and specialized foods for people with various diseases. Because of the sanctions, these products are completely or partially stopped in Russia, and many of them are critical for people's lives. But while the children of Ukrainian and Russian rulers are relaxing in foreign resorts, the children of Ukrainian and Russian proletarians are dying in war from bullets and shells, or simply in their homes from lack of the access to basic necessities.

Of course, not every Ukrainian has faced a lack of such basic things, but can we say that most Ukrainians are now relatively safe or unaffected by war? Let us also turn to the basic rights enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine. Again, the rights are not political, but understandable to everyone - the right to life, health, education, and work.

According to the Kyiv School of Economics' data, at the end of August almost 130 thousand apartment blocks in Ukraine were destroyed or damaged. Two hundred and twenty-seven educational institutions (including 764 kindergartens), 903 medical institutions, and 89 social facilities were destroyed. Also, more than 380 enterprises, 1991 stores, and 27 shopping centers; 511 administrative institutions, 634 cultural institutions, and 18 civilian airports; 28 oil depots, almost 44 thousand agricultural machines, and 105 thousand cars were seized or destroyed. And these are not the final data.

We are talking about a real humanitarian disaster with far-reaching consequences. Ukrainian children who have had no access to full-time education for two years already due to anti-Covid-19 measures are at risk of losing it again. According to the Minister of Education of Ukraine, as of September 1, 2022 there are 12906 schools in Ukraine, of which at present, only 3,539 schools work full time; 3,760 have a mixed form, and 5,497 schools work exclusively online. But already now there are active preparations for the rest of the schools to go online, at least during the heating season, because it is too expensive to heat schools.



We will not describe at length, what such changes lead to. But what is clear is that a large part of Ukrainian children are deprived of access to education. A significant portion of Ukrainian adults of working age are being denied the opportunity to work because jobs are being eliminated or disappear, or because of the need to stay home with a young child.

Unfortunately, neither the bourgeois leadership of Ukraine has been able to evacuate Ukraine's child population, nor has the state apparatus of the Russian Federation taken steps to warn civilians properly about the impending military adventure.

We would also like to add a few words about health care. According to the official UN data, at the end of April, one in three Ukrainians with chronic illnesses found him or herself without access to medicine and medical care. It is not only the chronically ill people who face difficulties, but also most other citizens. The war continues to finish off the Ukrainian health care system that has already been on the back burner since medical reform and the Covid-19 pandemic.

All in all, the full range of humanitarian issues facing every worker in Ukraine is hard to list. Those include problems with morgues, state registries, nutrition and medicine, specialized programs for children with special needs, curfews and closed grocery stores, and, of course, job losses, cuts in mental health care, births in bomb shelters, thousands of hospital discharges, and people who could not get scheduled operations (especially in the first months of the war); problems with public transportation and civilian evacuation, lack of prepared bomb shelters, and much, and many, many others.

According to forecasts of some sociologists and psychiatrists based on experience of other wars, after the war, the population of Ukraine may decrease by the quarter (up to 30 million remaining); every six months of war take away the possibility for 600 thousand migrants to return home; the birth rate will decrease; the number of mental disorders of various kinds and depth will concern 70-80% of the population; the number of people with drug and alcohol addiction will increase significantly; more than 25% of people will experience PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder);

of course the growth of self-harming behavior, suicides and other disorders is no less important. The Minister of Health stated that 15 million Ukrainians will need psychological help, about 4 million need pharmacological therapy. Usually it takes 5-7 years just to identify all those in need of such help.

What can we say about the prospects for resolving these issues even in the event of reaching peace "here and now"? It is unlikely that the bourgeois state which year after year has been killing off the same systems of medical care and education, would be able to promptly resolve such a barrage of issues.

The last thing we would like to point out is the financial infusion. At the moment, the Kiev School of Economics estimates direct losses from the war at \$108 billion. While the amount is very impressive (it is three times Ukraine's 2022 budget), it seems to be replenishable, given the generous infusions from many supporting Ukraine countries. Or is it not?

As of early July 2022, Ukraine's budget deficit was almost \$5 billion, while all humanitarian issues and a significant portion of military issues see to be handled by NGOs and volunteers.

According to Forbes, as of April 2022 alone, 1.5 billion were received from individuals and donor organizations, including international ones, in support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

At the same time loans were given: \$735 million from the European Investment Bank, \$950 million - a currency swap from Poland, \$1,400 million from the IMF, \$330 million from France, \$950 million from Canada, £500 from England, \$4,900 million from the United States.

As of September 1, Ukraine has received \$17.4 billion in grants and loans from foreign partners since the war began. This funding covered 36% of state budget spending, the remaining 34% came from taxes, the launch of the National Bank of Ukraine's hryvnia printing press - 20%, and the issue of war bonds - 10%. In the near future (before the new year) it is planned to receive another 16 billion dollars.

## **5. Immediate tasks of the communist and workers' parties in connection with the war in Ukraine**

The following words of Lenin were carved on the pedestal of the destroyed monument to him in Kyiv: "With the united action of the Russian and Ukrainian proletarians, a free Ukraine is possible; without such unity, it is out of the question."

These words also contain the essence of our tasks today: to enlighten, propagate and agitate the proletarian masses of our countries, so that the working class realizes its vital interest, turns from a class in itself into a class for itself, i.e., into the creator of history and the socialist revolution.

There are no just wars between imperialists. The working people have no interests of their own in these wars. They found themselves between howling rival predators as between Scylla and Charybdis. There is the only one way out: the proletarian revolution.

The main demands of the international proletariat to their governments and imperialist alliances will be: the cessation of hostilities, cessation of the supply of weapons by both NATO and the allies of the Russian Federation; the withdrawal from economic sanctions to political and judicial processes against specific persons in power and other persons guilty of unleashing the war; a fair and open trial of war crimes; expanding the participation of the proletariat through its representation in the peace negotiation process.

More specifically, they can be formulated as follows:

1. Workers of Russia, Ukraine, USA, EU and all over the world, unite in opposition to the imperialist war and in opposition to your own governments!
2. Workers of Russia, Ukraine, the whole world, prevent the production and supply of weapons!
3. Peoples of the world - go to action against the war with the slogan of the international solidarity of workers!

We demand:

1. An immediate cessation of hostilities and the resumption of open negotiations to resolve the conflict under the control of representatives of the working people: trade union organizations, committees for peace, friendship societies between countries, etc.
2. Establishing of an international commission of delegates from workers' parties and trade unions to investigate war crimes.
3. A fair and impartial trial of all instigators and executors of the war.

In conclusion, let us cite Lenin's words from the Preface to the French and German edition of his work "Imperialism as the highest stage in the development of capitalism":

"Without understanding the economic roots of this phenomenon [imperialism], without appreciating its political and social significance, not a single step can be taken in solving the practical tasks of the communist movement and the upcoming social revolution.

Imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat. This has been confirmed since 1917 on a worldwide scale".

This has been also confirmed by all the subsequent world history, and with particular evidentness, for the present generations in our days.