

**ON THE U.S.
PROLETARIAN
STRATEGY AFTER
WORLD WAR II AND
THE SIGNIFICANCE
OF THE
INTERMEDIATE ZONE
AND THREE WORLDS**

by David M. Elias



Palestinian women denouncing Zionist aggression in Lebanon. The rise of the third world as a new force in world politics profoundly heightened the prospect for proletarian revolution in the U.S.

Introduction

History proves that no class can lead a revolution without a profound and comprehensive understanding of its friends and enemies. This is all the more true in the era of imperialism where struggle—in all its many forms—flares up in one part of the globe after another. In particular after World War II, the balance of forces between imperialism and the people of the world took on a new complexion as great realignments occurred giving rise to the intermediate zones and the *differentiation* of the three worlds. This has direct and profound effects on the U.S. proletariat in carrying out its strategy for proletarian revolution.

This is an important reason for calling our discussion, “The Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds.

Today, the *differentiation* of the world into three

goes on. Far from reaching its full potential, this differentiation between the U.S. and Soviet superpowers on the one hand—the first world—and the third and second world on the other is becoming sharper and sharper, hitting the superpowers ever harder. It is precisely because of this ongoing dynamic process that the Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds is a great strategic concept which points out the forces in the world which directly and indirectly aid the proletariat in carrying out its strategy for proletarian revolution in the U.S.

An example is the continuing fight within the U.S. bourgeoisie over whether or not to allow petrodollars of OPEC nations to be invested in the U.S. economy. It clearly shows the radically changed political balance of forces between the U.S. and the third world. Unlike the hollow bankrupt arguments of the Trotskyite “Revolutionary Communist” Party which sees the inflow of OPEC dollars helping the U.S. bourgeoisie,

the reality is that these dollars—and thus the profits from them—are under changed ownership. The basic fact is that OPEC and not the U.S. owns them. That means that the dollars invested here by OPEC will not strengthen the U.S. capitalists. On the contrary the profits from them strengthens the third world OPEC countries and further weakens the imperialists. It is for this reason that some bourgeoisie here are trying to stem the flow of OPEC dollars through laws and other means. All this is but an example of the profound effects the differentiation of the three worlds is having on proletarian revolution in the U.S.

AFTER WORLD WAR II, WORLDWIDE BALANCE OF FORCES SHIFTS IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE

After World War II the imperialist powers were exhausted. The system of imperialism had been struck heavy blows. The fascist powers of Germany, Japan, and Italy were defeated. France, Britain, and several other European countries were weakened as a result of the war. The U.S. was the only imperialist power to gain from the war.

A fundamental change had taken place in the international situation after World War II. A new alignment of the fundamental contradictions and political forces had taken place internationally with the class struggle developing under new conditions. What were these concrete changes after the war? The Soviet Union, mainstay of the world's proletariat, was strengthened. The socialist system had grown beyond the confines of one country. With the assistance of the Soviet Red Army, the people of several Eastern European countries drove out the German fascists and local reactionaries who collaborated with them. These countries broke from the path of capitalism and established people's democracies that embarked on the path to socialism. The following countries became socialist republics; Albania in 1946; Romania in December 1947; Bulgaria on December 4, 1947; Czechoslovakia in 1948; Poland in 1947; German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949; Yugoslavia in 1949; and Hungary on August 20, 1949. A number of colonial and semi-colonial countries broke the imperialist chain in the east and took the road of socialism: Vietnam on September 2, 1945; Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1949; and People's Republic of China in October 1949. Moreover the communist parties in the other capitalist countries after the war were in positions to seize state power. The communist parties of France and Italy had won tremendous prestige in the war of resistance against fascism. The membership of the French Communist Party rose half a million from 300,000 in the pre-war year of 1939 to 809,000 in 1947 and membership in the Italian party grew to 2,134,000 by 1950.

The strength of these parties lay not so much in their

numbers as in being rooted among the industrial proletariat and having leadership of the largest trade unions. While all communist parties had a significant increase in membership after the war, the French and Italian parties were in unique positions. In the 1936 election the French Communist Party won 72 seats in parliament; by 1946 they had won 166 seats out of 584, while the Italians won 131 out of 574. The main question confronting these parties were the forms of transition to seize state power. The weakening of the imperialist system also provided conditions for the rise of the third world.

In the years following World War II, there was a marked and unprecedented upsurge of the oppressed nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean peoples' revolutions broke the chain of imperialism in Asia. In 1953, the Korean people defeated the armed intervention of U.S. imperialism. In 1954, the Vietnamese people defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu. In 1955, several independent countries and anti-imperialist organizations met at Bandung. Socialist China participated in this conference. This conference marked the first time that on a world scale the third world attempted to coordinate activities and forces against imperialism and colonialism. In 1954, the Algerian war of national liberation began. Throughout the 1950s, mass movements developed in the British and French colonies in Ghana, Mali, and Guinea demanding independence. The Cuban revolution in 1959 was a severe blow to U.S. imperialism. By 1965, most countries in Africa and the Caribbean had achieved formal independence. But many of these newly independent countries were still economically controlled by the imperialists, particularly U.S. imperialism. Under the guise of "democracy," aid to developing countries, and so on, the U.S. moved into control their economies. Basically, independence was granted but the economy was still controlled by imperialists. This is what is known as neo-colonialism.

But armed struggle continued among the Indochinese people and in the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The U.S. had replaced French armed forces in the Indochinese countries of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The U.S. also gave Portugal \$400 million a year to carry on its war of genocide against the peoples of Guinea Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique. The U.S. did the same in supporting the racist apartheid regimes in Southern Africa against armed struggles. The Indochinese peoples hopelessly entangled and trapped the U.S. imperialists and finally dealt them a crushing defeat in the 1970s. Their victory and that of the peoples of Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique significantly weakened imperialism and served to inspire the continued struggle of third world peoples and countries on all fronts.



In 1943 the Red Army liberated Stalingrad from the Nazis. Out of World War II, the Soviet Union was strengthened and 12 other socialist countries arose. The capitalist countries of Europe and Japan were devastated and the imperialist system weakened overall.

AFTER WW II U.S. TOOK OVER THE MANTLE OF GERMAN, JAPANESE AND ITALIAN FASCISTS, AND EMBARKED UPON AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE EXCLUSIVE WORLD HEGEMONY

U.S. imperialism, which profited from the war, emerged as the number one imperialist power, but in a much weakened imperialist system world-wide. The U.S. had become the stronghold of the world's reactionary forces, backing Syngman Rhee in South Korea, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, the Shah in Iran, the Somoza family in Nicaragua, and becoming the main backers of the apartheid regimes in South Africa. The U.S. imperialists had stepped in and taken the mantle from the German, Japanese and Italian fascists in her attempt to dominate the entire world. Dependence on U.S. imperialism was a common feature of all reactionaries after World War II. But this dependence reflected the gravity of the blows world capitalism received in World War II.

In a desperate attempt to stem the tide against imperialism, the U.S. launched a counter-revolutionary offensive under a banner of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Part of this offensive was the Marshall plan to help the "recovery" of Europe. The plan called for an appropriation of \$17 billion over a three-year period. Announcing the plan in June 1947 before an audience at Harvard University, Secretary of State George C. Marshall stated the purpose of the plan: "Permit the emergence of a political and social condi-

tion in which the free institutions can exist." He further warned against "any government which maneuvers to block the recovery, and governments and political parties, or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit there from politically or otherwise."

Behind its anti-communist smokescreen the Marshall plan served as a means for the U.S. to move in and control the economies of Western Europe. But the main reason the U.S. wanted recovery was to prevent the communist parties from using the excellent situation to seize power. Germany was rearmed as part of the U.S. war threat against the Soviet Union and socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Using the same anti-communism, the U.S. set up military bases in Japan, Turkey, Germany, Korea, Italy, France and the Philippines. In 1949, the U.S. sent troops into Greece to put down a communist-led revolution. Summing up the profound changes in the post-war international situation and exposing the essence of U.S. anti-communist, anti-Soviet propaganda, Chairman Mao pointed out the following: **The U.S. and Soviet Union are separated by a vast zone which includes many capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. Before the U.S. reactionaries have subjugated these countries an attack on the Soviet Union is out of the question. In the Pacific the U.S. now controls areas larger than the former British spheres of influence there put together; it now controls Japan, that part of China under Kuomintang rule, half of Korea, and the South Pacific. It has long controlled Central and South America. It seeks also to control the whole of**

the British Empire and Western Europe.

"Using various military pretexts, the U.S. is making large-scale military arrangements and setting up military bases in many countries. The U.S. reactionaries say that the military bases they have set up and are preparing to set up all over the world are aimed at the Soviet Union. At present, however, it is not the Soviet Union but the countries in which these military bases are located that are the first to suffer U.S. aggression. I believe it won't be long before these countries come to realize who is really oppressing them, the U.S. or the Soviet Union. The day will come when the U.S. reactionaries will find themselves opposed by the whole world.

"Of course, I do not mean to say that U.S. reactionaries have no intention of attacking the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a great defender of world peace and a powerful factor preventing the domination of the world by the U.S. reactionaries. Because of the existence of the Soviet Union, it is impossible for the reactionaries in the U.S. and the world to realize their ambitions. That is why the U.S. reactionaries rabidly hate the Soviet Union and actually dream of destroying this socialist state. But the fact that U.S. reactionaries are now trumpeting so loudly about U.S.-Soviet war and creating a foul atmosphere, so soon after the end of World War II, compels us to take a look at their real aims. It turns out that under the cover of an anti-Soviet slogan they frantically attack all the workers and democratic circles in the U.S. and turn

all the countries which are the target of external expansion into U.S. dependencies. I think the American people and the people of all countries menaced by U.S. aggression should unite and struggle against the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries and their running dogs in these countries. Only by victory in this struggle can a third world war be avoided." ("Talk with Anna Louise Strong," *Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tsetung*, p.348-349)

The intermediate zone, including the capitalist countries of Europe, Japan and Oceania and the colonial and semi-colonial areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America comprise the greater part of the world's raw material producing areas. The seizure of these would provide the U.S. with a spring for future attacks on the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. But the immediate target of U.S. aggression, bully and plunder was still the *vast zone* between it and the socialist camp.

The concept of the intermediate zone points to the new balance of forces after World War II. For the first time in history the balance of forces was on the side of the world's oppressed. Chairman Mao described the situation as one in which the "east wind is prevailing over the west wind," meaning that the forces of socialism were triumphing over capitalism. The U.S. had emerged from the war as the number one imperialist power and stepped into the shoes of the defeated fascists. But immediately the U.S. was locked in sharp contradiction with the newly emerging

Mozambican liberation fighters. After World War II, the third world rose to become the main force against imperialism.



third world countries. Not only that, but the U.S. was also fighting with the other capitalist countries—the second world countries of Japan and Europe—who were struggling against U.S. control of their markets and U.S. attempts to rob them of their colonies.

This situation provided time for the socialist countries to consolidate themselves and to mobilize a broad united front against U.S. imperialism. The extent to which this was done and the U.S. became isolated and weakened, reactionaries in all countries would be weakened and this would aid the proletarian forces in each country. The U.S. attempt to grab the intermediate zone only created more anti-U.S. sentiment in the world. It provided conditions for the full utilization of both the direct reserves—the third world and the indirect reserves—the struggle of the second world countries against the U.S.—which was essentially the struggle against the neo-colonialism of the U.S. and against the old-line colonialism of the European capitalists. These indirect reserves kept the U.S. and the other capitalist countries entangled and prevented unified action by the imperialists against either the socialist camp or the third world.

The 1956 Suez Canal incident was a clear example of this. Chairman Mao's analysis was clearly a precursor to the great strategic concept of the three worlds. He pointed out: "The British bourgeoisie,

past masters of machination and maneuvers, are a class which knows best when to compromise. But this time they bungled and let the Middle East fall into the hands of the Americans. How come that this time they lost their heads and made such a mistake? Because the pressure exerted by the U.S. was too much and they lost control of themselves in their anxiety to regain the Middle East and block the U.S. Did the British direct the spearhead chiefly at Egypt? No. Britain's moves were against the U.S. much as the moves of the U.S. were against Britain. From this incident we can pin-point the focus of struggle in the world today. The contradiction between the imperialist countries and the socialist countries is certainly most acute. But the imperialist countries are now contending with each other for the control of different areas in the name of anti-communism. What areas are they contending for? Areas in Asia and Africa inhabited by one billion people. In the Middle East, two kinds of contradictions and three kinds of forces are in conflict. The two kinds of contradictions are: first, those between different imperialist powers, that is, between the U.S. and Britain and between the U.S. and France; and second, those between imperialist powers and the oppressed nations. The three kinds of forces are: one, the U.S., the biggest imperialist

Revisionist Khrushchev, capitulating to U.S. imperialism. The rise of revisionism was the chief cause of the temporary stabilizatin of capitalism after World War II.



power; two, Britain and France, second-rate imperialist powers; and three, the oppressed nations. Asia and Africa are today the main areas of imperialist contention. National independence movements have emerged in these regions. In short, our assessment of the international situation is still that embroilment of the imperialist countries contending for colonies is the greater contradiction.” (“Talks at Conference of Party Committee Secretaries,” *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. V, p.361)

In 1956, the British and French imperialists with the support of the Israeli Zionists launched an invasion of the Suez Canal in an attempt to overthrow Nasser for nationalizing the Canal. The U.S., fearing that Britain would regain its hegemony in the Middle East, condemned the takeover. The firm stand of members of the socialist camp in the United Nations forced the U.S. to support a resolution calling for the French and British to withdraw. The contradiction between the imperialists prevented them from ganging up on Egypt. The existence of the socialist camp provided Nasser with a means to avoid being pressured by both the U.S. and Britain and being blackmailed. Nasser later turned to the Soviet Union to help build the Aswan Dam with “no strings attached” while turning down the U.S.’ offer. The contradictions between the colonialism of the British, French and the Belgians, and the neo-colonialism of the U.S. grew sharper during the 1960s. This was particularly true in Africa, as the Congo crisis was to show.

REVISIONISM IN THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT EMBOLDENS U.S.

The rise of revisionism in the international communist movement changed the balance of forces. Revisionist line took hold in nine socialist countries and the majority of parties throughout the world. At the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956, this revisionist line was systematized and an open attack was launched on Stalin by the renegade Krushchev. After the de-Stalinization in the 20th Congress of the CPSU, and the 1959 Camp David meeting between Eisenhower and Krushchev, the U.S. imperialists under Secretary of State Dulles scoped out the fear and capitulation of modern revisionism.

The U.S. went on a free-for-all and stepped up aggression world-wide. After military aggression in Korea, from 1953 to 1958 the U.S. did not commit open armed aggression; instead it subverted and instigated counter-revolution and engaged in *coups d'etat* in Iran (1953), Costa Rica (1955), Hungary (1956), and Indonesia (1956-1958). But after the revisionist Congress in 1956, the U.S. boldly pushed out naked armed aggression in Lebanon (1958), Nicaragua (1959), twice in the Dominican Republic (1959 and 1960), Guatemala (1960-1962), started a “special war” in Vietnam (1961), and sent troops to Kuwait

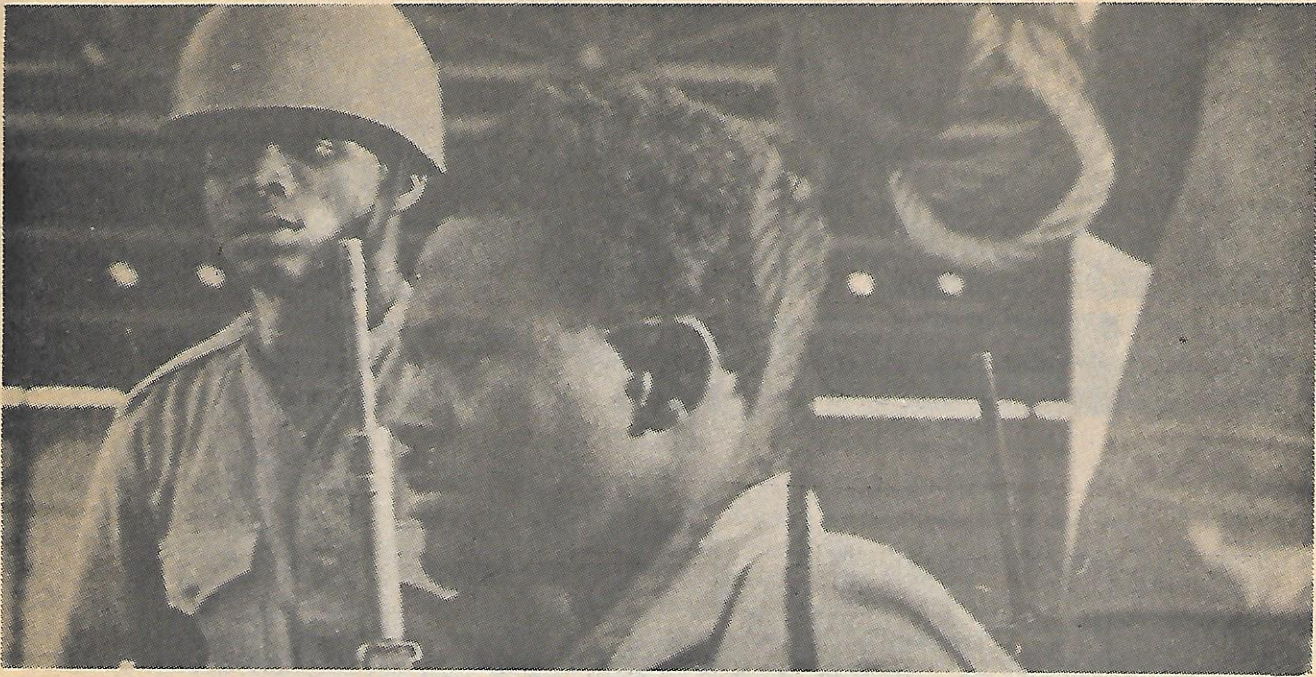
(1961) and the Bay of Pigs (1961).

The “reasonable” imperialist Kennedy proved to be an even more vicious imperialist than his gung-ho predecessor Eisenhower. In the mid- and late 1960s, the U.S. widened the war in Southeast Asia, intervened in Cyprus, three times interfered in the Dominican Republic, attacked the Congo, supported the Israeli war of aggression in 1967, and instigated the slaughter of Palestinians by reactionary Jordan. In the 1970s, they overthrew Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia and installed the fascist Lon Nol, and supported Portuguese colonialist sending of mercenaries to Guinea in 1972. In 1973, the U.S. again directly supported Israel’s war of aggression against the Palestinians and Arab people in the October war. The Southeast Asian war was widened by the U.S. sending their Saigon puppet troops into Cambodia.

TRIUMPH OF REVISIONISM KEY FACTOR FOR ANOTHER ROUND OF STABILIZATION OF WORLD CAPITALISM

The rise of revisionism was the principal reason for stabilization of capitalism in the 1950s. This was a serious blow to the international proletariat, the main force in communist strategy for revolution. The mainstay of the main force of the proletariat, the Soviet Union, was turning into its opposite. The nine polemics were published by the Communist Party of China: “The Origin and Development of the Difference Between the Leadership of the CPSU and Ourselves”; “On the Question of Stalin”; “Is Yugoslavia a Socialist Country?”; “Apologist of Neo-colonialism”; “Two Different Lines on the Question of War and Peace”; “The Leaders of the CPSU—the Greatest Splitters of Our Times”; “On Krushchev’s Phony Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World”; and “The Proletarian Revolution and Krushchev’s Revisionism.” These nine articles were an attempt to consolidate the anti-revisionist line in the international communist movement to defend the Marxist-Leninist general line: “**Workers of all countries, unite; workers of the world, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations; oppose imperialism and reaction in all countries; consolidate and expand the socialist camp; bring the proletarian world revolution step-by-step to complete victory; and establish a new world without imperialism, without capitalism, and without exploitation of man by man.**” Such a general line of course could not be achieved with the destruction of imperialism a task from which the modern revisionists retreated, like Kautsky and Bernstein before them.

THIRD WORLD POWERFUL DIRECT RESERVE TO PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION IN U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES



The U.S. went on the offensive after the rise of revisionism. Patrice Lumumba, Congolese patriot and revolutionary, was murdered by the U.S. imperialists under the guise of the United Nations.

In this situation the main strategic question became strategic leadership, as Stalin called it in *Foundations of Leninism*. He said, **“The task of strategic leadership is to make proper use of all the reserves for the achievement of the main objective of the revolution at a given stage of its development.”**

Why? Let’s look at how Chairman Mao saw the concrete balance of forces on the international scale after the bastion of the proletariat, the Soviet Union, had degenerated. The Eastern European parties and genuine communist parties in the capitalist countries—particularly the Communist Party, U.S.A.—followed on the heels of the Khrushchev clique. Not only did the proletariat lose state power in most of the socialist countries, but the workers—the most organized and powerful class—was left without revolutionary leadership in the capitalist countries. This gave the imperialists another breathing space—the temporary stabilization of capitalism after World War II.

The question then became what new factor would rise to combat imperialism. What new forces would arise to tie down imperialism and thus aid the preparation for revolution in other countries? What forces would aid the rejuvenation of the anti-revisionist communist movement? What forces would rise vigorously to fight imperialism, help China to break the imperialist encirclement and give it time to carry out the work of socialist reconstruction?

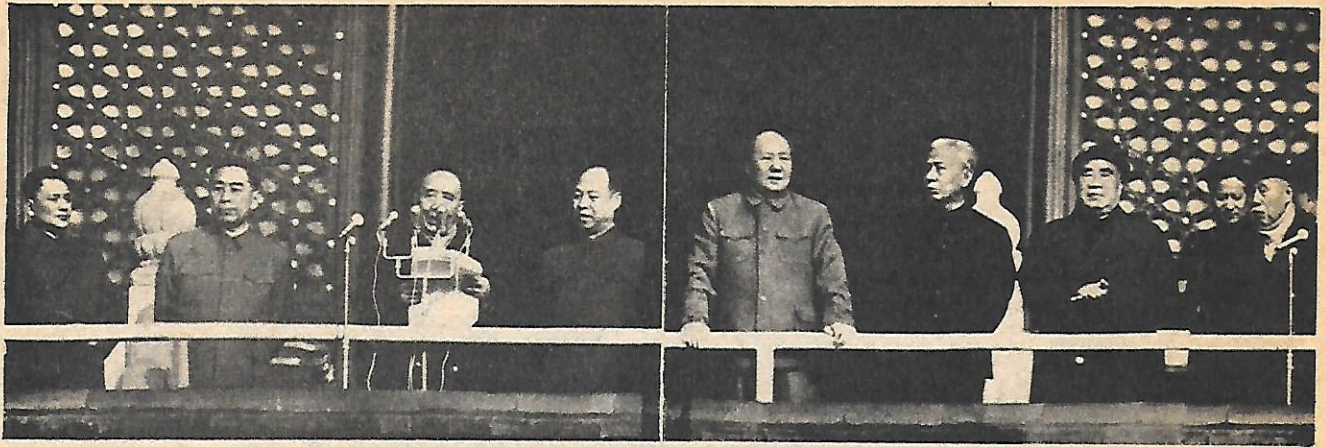
The answer: the third world, rising to become the main force fighting imperialism.

In 1953, the U.S. imperialists had to accept defeat at the hands of the Korean people, the first war the U.S. had ever lost. In 1954, the U.S.-backed French troops

were kicked out of Southeast Asia after their defeat at Dien Bien Phu. In 1955, delegates from the third world met in Bandung at the threat to their lives from the U.S. imperialists. China’s participation there helped to break the diplomatic blockade imposed by the U.S. In the late 1950s and early 1960s the winds of change swept throughout Africa, beginning with the Egyptian Revolution led by Nasser in 1952, and the armed struggle in Algeria in 1954. It continued with the mass movements bringing independence to Ghana in 1957, Guinea in 1958, the Congo in 1960, and Nigeria and Kenya (through the Mau Mau rebellion) in 1963. Along with this, Cuba threw out the U.S. in 1959 (although it would soon fall into the clutches of the Soviet Union) and the liberation movements were rising in flames in Southeast Asia.

In these conditions, the rise of the third world into the main force combatting imperialism and the colonialism took on special significance. This area became the center of the focus of the world’s contradictions and weak link in the imperialist chain.

The CPC made untold effort and sacrifice to uphold its proletarian duty to support the third world struggles as a strategic reserve. It is no wonder that the *General Line* says: **“The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are pounding and undermining the foundations of the rule of imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and are now a mighty force in the defense of world peace. In a sense, therefore, the whole cause of the international proletarian revolution hinges on the outcome of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of these areas who constitute the overwhelming majority of the world’s**



In 1964 Mao organized a massive demonstration in Peking in support of the Congolese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Belgian colonialism. Revisionists like Chou En-Lai, Teng Hsiao-Ping and Liu Shao-Chi pretended to support Mao's line but actually disagreed and attacked his line on the differentiation of the three worlds.

population. Therefore, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America is definitely not merely a matter of regional significance but one of overall importance for the whole cause of proletarian world revolution."

The CPC concretely paid attention to the third world as evidenced by the mass rally in Peking and throughout China in support of the struggles in the Congo, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, and the training and arms provided to liberation movements in Southern Africa, the Portuguese colonies, Vietnam, and Palestine. It gave economic aid to Tanzania and Zambia to construct the Tan-Zam railroad. Aid of this kind helped keep third world countries from falling into the claws of the imperialists.

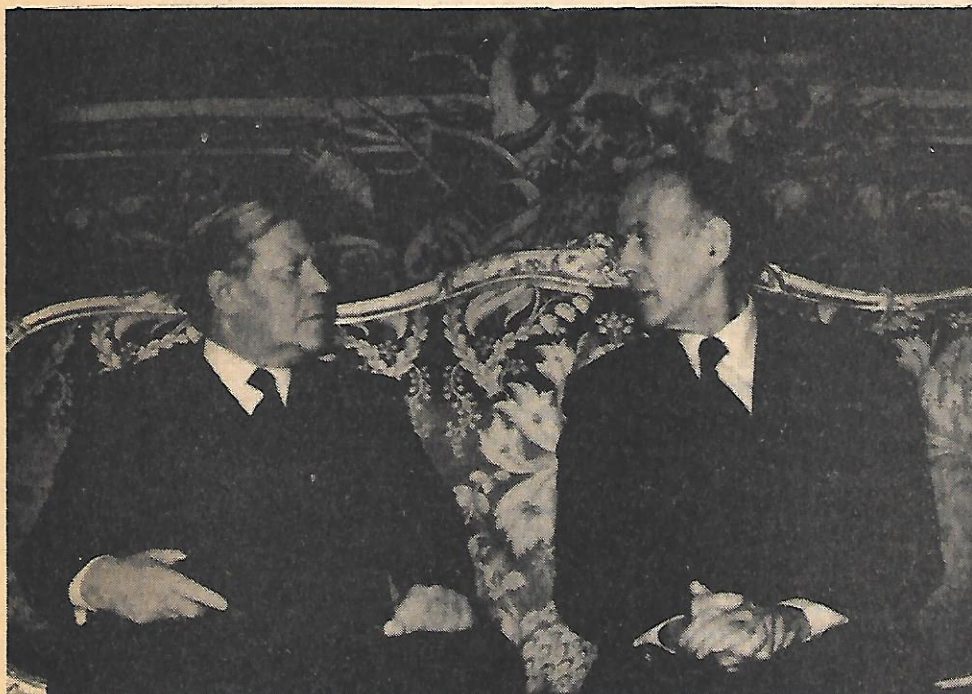
The rise of the third world was indeed a significant development affecting the whole cause of proletarian revolution. In the 1960s, the Soviet Union restored capitalism and turned into a superpower itself, one of

the two main enemies of the world's people and target of the proletarian revolution along with the U.S. As a result of the emergence of Soviet social-imperialism, the socialist camp which existed for a time after World War II ceased to exist. Owing to the law of uneven development of capitalism, the western imperialist bloc headed by the U.S. was disintegrating. Due to all these factors, a fundamental realignment took place in the international balance of forces. Making a concrete analysis of the fundamental contradictions in the world, Chairman Mao advanced the great strategic concept of the Three Worlds. Chairman Mao said in February 1974: "In my view, the U.S. and the Soviet Union form the first world. Japan, Europe and Canada, the middle section, belong to the second world. We are the third world . . . the third world has huge population. With the exception of Japan, Asia belongs to the third world. The whole of Africa belongs to the third world, and Latin America too."

**IN THIS ERA OF IMPERIALISM AND
THE EVE OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION,
THE STRUGGLE OF THIRD
AND SECOND WORLD
AGAINST THE TWO SUPERPOWERS AIDS
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIN FORCES
IN WORLD PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION
TO HELP BRING IT
STEP-BY-STEP TO COMPLETE VICTORY**

How does Chairman Mao's concept of three worlds serve the proletarian strategy of step-by-step revolution throughout the world?

First, it focuses the struggle against the biggest



Melloul—Svzma

international exploiters, oppressors and aggressors, the imperialist bourgeoisie of the two superpowers making up the first world, the two main enemies of the people of the world. Their contention for world hegemony is bound to lead to war some day. They are the mainstays of reaction in all countries, and to the extent that they are weakened, to that extent the bourgeoisie and all reaction in all countries are strategically weakened. This is directly in the interest of the proletarian revolution in all countries.

Second, it mobilizes the direct and indirect reserves in the many forms of struggle of the oppressed peoples, nations and countries against the two superpowers. *Today the third world is the main force against imperialism and colonialism.* This comes in the forms of **“countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution.”** The people are the main force pushing history forward on each of the three fronts. Moreover, it directly serves to build up the main forces strategically in all countries.

force in pushing history forward on each of the three fronts. Moreover, it directly serves to build up the

main forces strategically in all countries.

Any struggle that undermines the hegemonic designs of both superpowers aids the proletariat in power, in socialist countries, which is part of the main force in the world proletarian strategy.

By fighting for its political and economic independence, by cutting itself out of the chain of imperialist plunder, it is cutting down the superprofits of all imperialists step-by-step. This directly aids the struggle of the proletariat in the imperialist countries by undermining the economic foundations of the bribed stratum of workers and revisionists, who act as agents of imperialism inside the workers movements. Thus the

Schmidt of Germany and Giscard of France meeting earlier this year. The struggle of the second world countries against the superpowers is an indirect reserve of both the U.S. proletarian revolution and the third world national liberation struggles.

struggle of the third world and second world aids the main force, and helps heighten the prospects for proletarian revolution in advanced capitalist countries. By tying down and beating back both superpowers, it lessens the danger of World War III and gives the workers in advanced capitalist countries more time to prepare for revolution.

The fact that now China, the mainstay of the main force, is restoring capitalism, does not lessen the importance of the struggles of the third and second worlds against the superpowers. On the contrary, these struggles become more important as reserves for the Party in the U.S. and other imperialist countries. The setback to the dictatorship of the proletariat in China means we need more allies in the third world struggle against imperialism, and more contradictions among the imperialists to buy time for the revolution. These struggles as a whole undermine the foundations of imperialism, and awaken the proletariat, and are of the utmost significance in aiding the Party's preparation for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S. □