

PROGRAM UPHOLDS AND DEFENDS 'THREE WORLDS' CONCEPT

The recently published Draft Program of the Communist Party (M-L) resolutely upholds and defends the great strategic concept of the three worlds advanced by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Based on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the basic contradictions and present alignment of political forces in the world, this theory has been used by Marxist-Leninists and oppressed people internationally as a starting point in working out a revolutionary strategy for the defeat of imperialism and the two superpowers. The theory will guide our new party in answering the question, "Who are the friends and who are the enemies of the world's people?" It will enable us to make use of all the contradictions among our enemies and narrow the target of our attack by uniting the many

to defeat the few.

The Draft Program points out that the first world is composed of the U.S. and the USSR. They are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters and together constitute the main enemy of the peoples, nations, and countries of the world. The Draft Program calls for the U.S. working class to firmly unite with the international working class and oppressed nations and peoples of the world to form a broad united front against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers.

It is pointed out in the program that the third world, made up of the developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and elsewhere, are "the main force in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism." The tremendous victories of the people of Indochina, as well as the current liberation struggles of the African and Palestinian peoples, are striking sharp blows at imperialism.

The consistent steps taken by the third world countries to safeguard their independence have weakened the main enemy and are creating the conditions for the further victories of national liberation and socialism. The recent Afro-Arab summit meeting, the consolidation and expansion of associations of raw material producing countries, and the stand of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries all demonstrate that the main trend in the third world is unity, mutual help and cooperation. As the program states, the CP (M-L) firmly supports the third world struggles for "independ-

ence, national liberation, new democracy and socialism."

A clear stand on the role of the lesser imperialist countries of the second world is taken in the program. While exploiting and oppressing their own working class and the countries of the third world, the second world is "also subjected to superpower exploitation, oppression, control and bullying." Our Party wholeheartedly supports the working-class struggle for socialism within these countries, while at the same time encouraging every struggle against superpower hegemonism by the second world.

The Draft Program strikes a blow at the revisionists and opportunists who have attacked the concept of the three worlds both before and after Chairman Mao's death. The Soviet social-imperialists, supported by their agents in this country, the revisionist Communist Party (CPUSA), carry out a reactionary policy of divide-and-conquer. They do this by splitting the third world into "progressive" and "reactionary" camps. They claim that the oppressed countries and peoples have no choice but to rely on one or the other of the superpowers.

Some opportunists attack the theory of the three worlds as "unscientific" and "classless." Others put forward the Trotskyist view that the only struggle in the world today is between the "two worlds of labor and capital."

As early as 1916, in *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Lenin clearly distinguished three forces in the world which had resulted from the division of the world among the great powers. One of these forces was the wealthiest monopoly capitalist countries, which included young capitalist states such as America and older capitalist countries such as France. The other two forces were the less developed capitalist countries, such as Russia, and the colonies and semi-colonies. Adapted to today's concrete conditions, which are different from those during Lenin's time, the theory of the three worlds is solidly based on a dialectical materialist analysis.

The firm proletarian internationalist stand of the CP(M-L) in defense of Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds draws sharp lines of demarcation with these revisionists and opportunists.



LIBERATION STRUGGLES in the third world look to China as an example in the fight against imperialism.