

98

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revolution, which, in the present international situation, is possible in the colonies only against the "national" bourgeoisie (allied with the imperialists), and can triumph only on the condition that the proletariat conquers the hegemony, i.e., LEADERSHIP with regard to the peasantry, the exploited nationalities and some of the most exploited elements of the petty bourgeoisie in the towns. But this is possible ONLY on the condition that the vanguard of the proletariat -- its CP, has a clearcut proletarian class line independent of any hostile CLASS influence whatsoever. ~~Тогда~~ How is it possible to forget about Lenin's struggle with the SRs, Mensheviks and other petty bourgeois parties of old tsarist Russia when the struggle for the bourgeois democratic revolution was still going on, as one of the prerequisites for victory? [Finally, your stand is ^{the} result of a mechanical differentiation between the bourgeois democratic revolution and the proletarian revolution, completely ignoring both the Leninist presentation of the question of the transformation of the Russian bourgeois democratic revolution, and of the stand of the CI with regard to the transformation of the bourgeois democratic revolution into the ~~proletarian~~ socialist revolution in backward countries (especially colonial and semi-colonial countries). But in the bourgeois democratic revolutions in colonial countries in the epoch of general crisis of capitalism and world proletarian revolution, especially in the revolutions of the South and Central American countries, the germs of this transformation already exist in the bourgeois democratic revolution itself, even before its victory; the most important of these are the existence of a relatively important proletariat, led by the CP, and the hegemony of the proletariat. The matter must not be presented in such a way as to imply that there ~~is a~~ struggle for the transformation of the bourgeois