

Study Guide for *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism* by Vladimir Lenin

First Edition

Written by Comrade H. Donovan

This document is in the public domain; however, I would like to emphasize that I disapprove of its usage in any generative, “AI,” for any reason. This current study guide assumes that the reader has previously read *What Is to Be Done? Burning Questions of Our Movement* and its associated study guide, as well as prior books and relevant study guides.

Introduction

Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism is one of the most widely recommended works of Lenin, and provides context for the development of modern capitalism, including predicting the rise of neoliberalism and fascism, despite needing to self-censor under the rule of tsarist Russia. For a modern comparison, this will provide context for the foreign policy of the USA, as well as other Imperial Core countries.

As new terms come up in the document that may be unfamiliar or have experienced lingual drift, they’ll be clarified for their individual sections. Additionally, to encourage reading the document rather than seeking summaries, key takeaways for different sections will be presented as questions for the reader to answer, allowing them to seek the answers themselves and come to a greater understanding of the document.

This is unfortunately due to the fact that—while being somewhat viable as onboarding to reading Socialist theory, assuming someone is actively encouraged to learn and possibly assisted in doing so (as opposed to berated)—summarized Socialist theory significantly waters down the original documents and will only provide a rudimentary understanding.

The headings beyond this point in this document will simply denote the relevant sections of *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*.

Preface

Important Context:

- The *social chauvinism* Lenin refers to here is social democracy as we understand it today, given their revisionism of Marxism, especially to a nationalist character—this is distinct from

Socialist nationalism, which is supposed to build nationalism for the purpose of democratic centralism, *not a culture of superiority over other nations*, and is designed to be internationalist; the social democrats, warping this to a nationalism first, socialism second perspective created the origin point of, “national socialism,” and, “national bolshevism,” and their modern counterpart, “MAGA communism.”

These are Socialism-appropriating reactionaries, not actual Socialists. (Note: Critique of the wrongdoings of actually Socialist nations, such as the republics within the USSR, should still be performed from a historical materialist perspective—we shouldn’t be dogmatists. Socialism-appropriating reactionaries, however, are not Socialists by any stretch of the term.)

Social democrats, much alike their modern fork, the democratic socialists, are notable for advocating for class collaboration, as opposed to class warfare of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

This concept of class collaboration was seized by Benito Mussolini and became the explicit policy of Italian fascism, thrusting open the doors for Adolf Hitler’s nazis to pretend to be Socialists and be taken at their word—of which they’re *still* trusted at their word more than Communists by the average neoliberal today: something which speaks volumes about the actual political policies of neoliberalism.

It is for this reason that I don’t consider social democrats or democratic socialists to actually be Socialists.

- In response to questions about it, I’ll elaborate the clarifications of *revisionism* and *dogmatism* a bit better here, complete with an example. As has been established in the works of Lenin, Mao, Ho Chi Minh, the ComIntern, and many others, the development of Marxism-Leninism comes in two parts: a universally applicable part, and a conditionally applicable part.

This means that there are certain aspects of Marxism-Leninism that can be applied anywhere in the world due to being tied to the general economic conditions (for example, Socialism requires capitalism to have developed to at least some degree, as classism was created as an unfortunate consequence of a lack of commodities, whereas capitalism solves this issue of lack of commodities, creating artificial scarcity instead, *especially* in the 21st century), while others will be specific to various regions.

In regards to this, revisionism concerns when the general applications are rewritten to something else, or when a known functional aspect of developing Socialism (for example, vanguardism has been successful in many revolutions) is denied as an option.

The most common revision is the concept of the revolution itself being unnecessary, wherein everyone from the classical anarchists (the modern anarchists have since largely acknowledged the necessity of revolution) to social democrats advocate for a peaceful transition through

electoral politics and/or trade unionism—notably, this has never worked.

However, not all revisionism is inherently bad *if* the theory can be justified. For example, classical Marxism asserted that a Socialist revolution could only occur if capitalism had fully developed in a region—but the revolutions in Russia and China demonstrated otherwise, showing that even if the proletariat is a minority, they can utilize the vanguard to lead the revolution directly to Socialism from underdeveloped capitalism (Socialism with Chinese characteristics asserts that China had, “skipped the stage of capitalism;” however, in reality they simply had a two-phase revolution with a brief capitalist period like Russia).

Also notably, this book, *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, contains a brief proof that the imperialist nature of capitalism by nature *exports* capitalism to the places it conquers, providing the possibility for Socialist revolution *anywhere*, even if through heavily underdeveloped capitalism in over-exploited nations.

Inverse to this is dogmatism: wherein someone asserts that a system used in specific conditions is universally applicable; for example, if someone were to assert that the Albanian, Chinese, or Peruvian condition-specific methods were universally applicable. Unfortunately, many organizations that consider themselves anti-revisionists tend to instead be dogmatists, and in some cases consider virtually all other Marxist ideologies to be revisionist.

To elucidate confusion, I’ll provide a brief metaphorical example. In keys, a general feature is that they’re made of a hard, generally metallic material, due to the condition of pressure needing to be applied to push it into the lock. A specific feature is the shapes of the cuts and the length of the key, which change depending on which lock the key is fitted to.

A revisionist would perhaps suggest that keys instead be made of a soft, malleable material, stating that this will allow them to morph to the interior of the lock—but as a consequence, they wouldn’t apply the pressure in correct proportions. A dogmatist might assert that your house key is a master key that can open all other locks.

It’s most integral that Marxist-Leninists avoid being revisionists *or* dogmatists, and that we research the world around us as dialectical materialists. Importantly, however, this doesn’t mean that we shouldn’t take from other examples—on the contrary, many Marxist-Leninists draw from the works of Mao; if conditions are similar, odds are you can look at the examples of what a Socialist country in similar conditions has done in response, analyze what’s applicable and what would or did cause problems, and apply similar methods as necessary.

For this reason, despite needing to develop Socialism with North American characteristics, we very much do need to view how other Socialist countries have developed, while also keeping in mind that, in the words of Che Guevara, we, “live in the belly of the beast”—the heart of the Imperial Core.

Preface to the French and German Editions

Section 1

Important Context:

- The Marxist Corner (Уголок марксизма) archive audiobook (the reader's name and/or username unfortunately doesn't appear to be archived) doesn't clarify the different sections in the *Preface to the French and German Editions* on account of their brevity; please consult the Marxists Internet Archive copy for greater clarity.

Fascinatingly, this archive is largely from Russian speakers for the Russian-speaking population, however there are other works which have been archived in English—the playlists are arranged by year, and the ones titled in English have English narrators.

dessalines_, one of the previous narrators recommended in this study guide series, is even present in this archive. Unfortunately, some of the archives are read by text-to-speech, but they at least aren't generative AI.

This archive in turn came from another archive called *Leftist Audiobooks*, a domain which unfortunately no longer exists.

Key Takeaways:

- What is the purpose of this book?
- How can this book be used as political leverage against social opportunists (for example, social democrats, or more relevant to the USAmerican conditions, democratic socialists) who advocate for a peaceful transition through bourgeois democracy (something which cannot happen), liberals, and neoliberals?

Section 2

Important Context:

- The analysis of all available data, which we call a *meta-analysis*, is unfortunately a rare skill in the West. The USAmerican population is largely currently incapable of performing these (put a pin in this), wherein the society is largely partitioned into two groups: those who can only analyze a single source, and those who can only compare between a handful of sources.

There are of course those who are unable to analyze sources at all, which is becoming an increasing problem as people increasingly rely on summaries from objectively biased sources (whether they realize or not) which inherently push a specific narrative which may stray from objective fact to a smaller or larger degree.

Generative AI has greatly accelerated this reliance, weaponizing the desire for productivity (that

is, utilizing better equipment to work faster and more efficiently (albeit generative AI is notoriously bad at this), as opposed to increasing intensity, the raw amount of force put into labour), the significantly reduced time workers have at their disposal, and the deliberate dopamine drip addiction from instant gratification that was discovered to be manipulatable.

I've met many a person who's directly told me that they haven't got much free time at all to even look into the most basic news, running on vibes-based politics wherein they intrinsically understand that x politician is probably bad, but not fully understanding why. Fortunately, this can be solved—if it gives any hope, past Marxists have had to do the same study working 12–18 hours a day, and for a long while it was 6 days a week.

Here's where we take the pin out: we've understood from comparisons between USAmerican and Japanese school systems that the only reason the Japanese were ahead of the USA technologically for quite some time (which led to the fear of Japan becoming the dominant nation of the Imperial Core (in reality, this ended up being the USA), which can be seen in the original *Cyberpunk 2020* and *Cyberpunk Red* creative projects, which are the origin of *Cyberpunk 2077*) was due to longer study time, including an increased time spent doing homework.

Relevant to this, meta-analysis isn't *innate*, it's a *skill*—and therefore something that can be learned. With practice and help, we as Communists can and must learn how to utilize meta-analyses to fully utilize dialectical materialism.

- As it hasn't been clarified previously, *private property*, as opposed to *personal property*, is property that exists for the production of capital (whether this be commodity capital, monetary capital, or other means of production, such as factories that build parts for other factories), which we refer to as *the means of production*. This can include examples such as railways, land, factories, computers, etc., as long as they're being used to produce more capital. Private property, in itself, is a form of capital, separate from commodity capital and monetary capital, albeit it inevitably will exist in one or both of these forms at some point.

Key Takeaways:

- What has the modern capitalist world evolved into? (Note: The three countries Lenin mentions are the origins of the Imperial Core, a key part of Unequal Exchange Theory, which may alternatively be called the Global North and Global South Theory—these three concepts essentially discuss the same phenomena.

The modern core-periphery sections are disputed, with the reigning theories partitioning the world into two (only core and periphery; Global North and Global South Theory), three (core, semi-periphery, periphery; Three Worlds Theory), or four (includes, “Fourth World”) sections, and even the blocs of the Imperial Core (which may additionally be broken up between two (core and semi-periphery), three (USA-led anglosphere (English-speaking countries), European core, European semi-periphery and Japan), or four (includes former European Eastern Bloc)

sections) are disputed, but the general consensus is that the Imperial Core includes and is led by the following countries:

The United States of America (as the dominant nation within the Imperial Core, functioning as a de facto emperor of Earth), the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Israel (which in itself expresses USAmerican power over West Asia).)

Section 3

Important Context:

- Wilsonism, usually called Wilsonianism, refers to the policies of Woodrow Wilson, a leading member of the League of Nations (precursor to the United Nations) from the USA. Wilson's policies largely encapsulated the forced spread of liberal democracy (a form of bourgeois democracy; the modern world uses neoliberal democracy in line with Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher), capitalism, USAmerican exceptionalism, and a counter-revolutionary tendency.

This, in itself, reflects the general policy of imperialism, and can still be seen today in media which predicts the unification of humanity through the USA merging into the, "United States of the Americas," and inevitably, "United States of Earth." There was even an incident in the past where a USAmerican legislator suggested renaming the USA to the United States of Earth.

Notably, were the USA to spread like this, it would collapse under the contradictions of capitalism, which inherently require imperialism to function at this stage of development; to see world unity under Socialism, the USA as it stands cannot exist; for this reason, among others, I argue that we should build a new national identity opposed to the USA which explicitly prioritizes Socialist internationalism, and cast aside the old USAmerican identity entirely.

Section 4

Important Context:

- Kautskyism refers to the ideology of Karl Kautsky.

Key Takeaways:

- What does the ideology of social democracy do to the workers' understanding of imperialism? (Note: To reiterate Lenin more clearly, it's the job of Communists to educate workers about imperialism, and the solution to it, Marxism-Leninism, and help them join our cause for our collective liberation.)

Section 5

Important Context:

- The concept of the labour aristocracy is the same as the bourgeois proletariat, and in fact comes from the same letter from Engels to Marx. It essentially boils down to the best-compensated workers betraying their class consciousness in favour of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie. This is notably a major criticism from the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW; sometimes called Wobblies) directed at the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and its later merger into the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

Key Takeaways:

- What is required for the Communist movement to advance?

Chapter 1: Concentration of Production and Monopolies

Important Context:

- The concentration of capital is a natural byproduct of capitalism that Marx describes in more detail in *Capital*, which started as early as the process of gathering many workers from an industry into a single factory. Monopolies, in turn, are the inevitable end result of this necessary concentration.
- As someone else asked me directly, a *cartel* when used in this economic context describes the alliance of companies to restrict competition and keep their commodity prices high. Inevitably, a winner will come out of their internal combination, one company either swallowing or overshadowing the others.
- As the boom-bust cycle is discussed here, I feel it's prudent to provide the economic explanation for why they occur, especially why they occur regularly. You may recall from the previous study guide that the cycle of capital concerns $L + MP \rightarrow C \rightarrow M \rightarrow L' + MP' \rightarrow C' \rightarrow M'$ ad nauseam.

In several points within this cycle, the capital may become, “stuck,” (which Marx indicates in Capital with ellipses); when capital becomes, “stuck in place,” it prevents the cycle from continuing, creating a hoard at its location in the cycle.

The Tendency of the Rate of Profit to Fall creates the constant need to expand the amount of available capital lest the cycle collapse, infinitely incentivizing the expansion and improvement of the means of production and surplus labour (which in turn is the reason imperialism is the inevitable result of prolonged capitalism, attempting to overwrite existing sections of the world and redistribute them, similar to how when files on a computer are deleted, their data is preserved (hence its recoverability), but the computer is allowed to overwrite it to expand its data storage, destroying the old data—the old transferred labour power, commodities, and means of production—in the process), meaning capitalists must always produce commodities faster and in larger quantities.

Inevitably, a limit will be reached the commodities being overproduced to the point that more commodities exist than are actually needed. This creates a massive hoard of unsold commodities, constantly dropping in value as more are produced, and the market is flooded with unnecessary commodities from competing capitalists.

As so many commodities exist which cannot be sold, an artificial crisis is created despite overabundance of production, and capitalists who can't sell their products go bankrupt, their workers suddenly unemployed, and the workers suddenly also unable to buy those commodities —a bust has occurred.

Immediately following this, as the clutter in the market clears, and business is able to rapidly expand to fill the new gaps (especially if a new industry has opened), many people are re-employed, and those capitalists who survived the bust have generally profited off of it anyways —a boom has occurred.

But now, these industries begin to fill up again, many workers sucked into these industries, commodity production is faster, what happens? A bust. Then new workers have to find employment again. A boom. A bust. A boom. A bust. Over and over, predictably, approximately every 5–7 years, as has been documented since the 19th century (1800s).

Key Takeaways:

- What do the contradictions in the free market resolve towards?
- What does imperialism force into existence? (Note: Consider the following quote from *The Communist Manifesto*: “The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself. But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.”)
- What are the 8 aspects of power projection used by monopolist capitalists?

Chapter 2: Banks and their New Role

Important Context:

- Like other Marxist audiobooks, the Marxism Corner archive unfortunately doesn't transcribe charts into audio. Please consult the Marxists Internet Archive copy.
- Take into account the gaps between years in the charts—look at how quickly capital centralizes.
- Terrifyingly, Die Bank (literally, “The Bank”) described how the nazis would adapt Italian fascism in the line, “One fine morning we shall wake up in surprise to see nothing but trusts before our eyes, and to find ourselves faced with the necessity of *substituting state monopolies for private monopolies*”—the nazis utilized the single largest privatization in history, leading to the coining of the term, “mass privatization.” This, in its striking inversion to the mass

nationalization seen under Socialism, is one of the primary reasons fascism, even in its nazi form, is inherently anti-Socialist and anti-Communist.

Key Takeaways:

- What are the three levels of subordination monopolist capitalists use?
- How does the inevitable monopolization of capitalism destroy the power of trade unions (syndicates) alongside those of smaller capitalists?

Chapter 3: Finance Capital and the Financial Oligarchy

Important Context:

- The rest of the chapters, inclusive of chapter 3, are much shorter; you've already read about 1/3 of the book.
- The Palestine mentioned here is in fact referring to historic Palestine. Israel didn't exist until the colony was forced onto Palestinian land in 1948, creating an event called the Nakba. Notably, the concept of the state of Israel has *always* been neocolonial, even according to its original founders (who explicitly advocated for the mass displacement of Palestinians), and Palestine was one of *two* places they were considering colonizing—the other was Argentina. Palestine was chosen as a strategic location as it would press British power into West Asia; this later became USA power, and Israel functions as an arm of the USA to this day.

Key Takeaways:

- What is the incomplete definition of finance capital? What is Lenin's critique of its incompleteness?
- How do banks utilize daughter and granddaughter companies?
- What do monopolies inevitably do once they control billions ("thousands of millions") of their currency? (Note: This was originally in discussion of German marks or French francs (albeit oftentimes compared to Russian rubles); in the modern day, the US dollar is the dominant currency (a process which Malcolm X referred to as, "dollarism," in *Zionist Logic*), with the Chinese yuan on the rise (a key reason the USA has opted to seize as much of the Western hemisphere and Western Europe as possible, with plans to conquer Canada, Greenland, and Venezuela at time of writing), and the European euro and British pound close behind.)
- How does Lenin succinctly describe imperialism? What sort of relationship does it create among capitalist states?
- What countries stand out as the Imperial Core in chart 3D (Financial Securities Current in 1910; 100m franc units)?

Chapter 4: Export of Capital

Key Takeaways:

- How is surplus capital used under capitalism? (Note: Surplus capital is withdrawn from surplus labour.)
- What does finance capital do to the world?

Chapter 5: Division of the World Among Capitalist Associations

Important Context:

- Chart 5A (Groups in the Electrical Industry) is mildly confusing in the Marxists Internet Archive copy, including in their .pdf copy (found at the top of the Index page). Here is the contents of the graph explained:

Prior to 1900, there were 5 major companies in the electrical industry, which were:

1. Felten & Lahmeyer; Guillaume
2. Union A.E.G.
3. Siemens Schuckert & Halske and Co.
4. Bergmann
5. Kummer

In 1900, Kummer collapsed, leaving only the first four. Felten & Lahmeyer; Guillaume simply became Felten & Lahmeyer, Union A.E.G. became A.E.G. (G.E.C.) [General Electric Company; in itself, this was an alliance between the American and German branches of the same company], and Siemens Schuckert & Halske and Co. simply became Siemens & Halske Schuckert.

Felten & Lahmeyer later merged into A.E.G. (G.E.C.), and Bergmann merged into Siemens & Halske Schuckert. By 1908, these two companies were in, “close cooperation,” and by 1912, these two companies worked together, and this has remained the case for a very long time, including during Siemens’ (the company Siemens & Halske Schuckert condensed into) manufacture of electrical equipment for nazi concentration camps and work with high-ranking nazi SS officials.

Key Takeaways:

- Given that oil companies are inherently tied to bank companies, is it possible to halt and reverse climate change under capitalism?
- Why is prolonged peace impossible under capitalism?

Chapter 6: Division of the World Among the Great Powers

Important Context:

- As the concept of, “the middle class,” is explicitly brought up by British imperialist Cecil Rhodes (who oppressed workers in Southern (geographical) Africa), it must be noted that this concept is more of a distraction than anything—one designed to reinforce the bourgeois proletarian mindset. If you don’t own capital, and you have to sell your labour, you are a proletarian, and consequently, you are working class, no matter what other demographics you overlap with. Ergo, “middle class,” is just a, “subclass,” of the working class who have better living conditions.

Key Takeaways:

- How does late-stage capitalism change colonialism? (Note: How does this compare with US foreign policy? With this in mind, can we stop US interventions in countries like Palestine, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Venezuela, the United Mexican States, Greenland, etc., under capitalism?)
- How does Hilferding succinctly describe the goal of finance capital? (Note: Given that the existing world can only be redivided, how does this recontextualize space colonies (for example, the current space race between multiple nations to place a colony on the Moon’s pole for potential helium-3 for nuclear fusion) under capitalism? Is it for workers to improve their collective quality of life, or to capture unoccupied means of production for monopolies?)

Chapter 7: Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism

Important Context:

- What Lenin calls *social-liberal* is synonymous with whom we call social democrats today; using Lenin’s terminology, we could alternatively call democratic socialists *social-neoliberals*.
- The Narodniks’ ludicrous caricature of Russian Marxists is unfortunately a view unironically held by many Socialism-appropriating dogmatists today, who failed to learn from the Russian and Chinese Socialist revolutions skipping past the full development of capitalism in favour of partial proletarianization followed by a Socialist revolution spearheaded by a vanguard, and will make ludicrous claims such as African countries not being, “proletarianized enough,” for Socialism, completely ignoring that imperialism *exports* capitalism (something which will be mentioned directly in this book).

Key Takeaways:

- What are the five basic economic features of imperialism that Lenin outlines?
- Why is the concept of, “ultra-imperialism,” counter-revolutionary? (Note: This can also be applied to the concept of, “technofeudalism.”)

Chapter 8: Parasitism and Decay of Capitalism

Important Context:

- The decay of capitalism is the reason fascism comes into power—it's the last attempt to preserve capitalism through palingenetic ultranationalism; a rebirth of state capitalist power through domination of other powers.
- What Engels distinguishes as Conservatives and Liberal-Radicals is also synonymous with other bourgeois party splits such as (in the USA) Republicans and Democrats, or (in England) Tories and Labour. Simply put, the bourgeois parties are blatant reactionaries and opportunists; *both* are imperialist.

Key Takeaways:

- What is a rentier state? (Note: How does this recontextualize the USAmerican obsession with national debt?)
- How do social democrat policies reinforce racism? (Note: What were Hildebrand's ideas for Western Europe, Africa, and East Asia? How does this align with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s analysis that Black USAmericans were given emancipation at the cost of continued financial and legal chains?)

(Also note: Slavery of Black USAmericans didn't end with Abraham Lincoln; the 13th Amendment was deliberately designed with a loophole that permitted slavery as a punishment for a crime, and this has led to neoslavery. The USA has the largest amount of prisons per capita, the largest amount of prisoners per capita, the vast majority of prisoners are Black people, and prisoners are used for slave labour.

This is the key reason that, while there is some merit to testing whether criminals can perform paid labour at standard workers' wages for restorative justice, the USA is too fucking racist at the moment, and consequently penal labour should be abolished post-USA entirely, at the minimum until racism is abolished.)

Additionally, how does this align with the ludicrous concept of full capitalism needing to develop before Socialist liberation is possible?)

- How did the British imperialists try to make capitalism more appealing to workers? (Note: How is this synonymous with CNN writing an article on 18 January 2026 titled, "The path to a Democratic Senate majority runs through these voters," which attempts to rebrand working class through the racist, white supremacist concept of, "White (their capitalization) voters without a four-year college degree?")
- What is imperialism's relationship with immigration? How is this taken advantage of in regards to proletarian unity? (Note: How does this align with the increasingly anti-immigration policies in the Imperial Core? (This isn't a USA-exclusive thing.))

Chapter 9: Critique of Imperialism

Important Context:

- The, “small masters,” here is a term used by Marx in *Capital*; it refers to the petit bourgeois—those who own private property and purchase the labour power of others, but also have to work alongside the rest of the workers. Fascinatingly, this is what capitalists started out as; these jobs are generally relegated to individual store owners and managers (albeit these generally don’t own private property, and are simply a higher, “rank,” in their workplace) nowadays.

Key Takeaways:

- Is reform of imperialism possible?
- Why do ultra-imperialist (alternatively called inter-imperialist) alliances not create peace? (Note: How is this applicable to NATO?)
- What is Hilferding’s analysis of importing capitalism to colonies under imperialism and its effects on the colonial proletariat? (Note: What context does this provide for Socialist nationalism, i.e. nationalism designed for democratic centralism in a Socialist society with a distinctly international focus instead of national superiority; for example, in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam?)

Chapter 10: The Place of Imperialism in History

Key Takeaways:

- What are the four principle manifestations of monopoly capitalism? (Note: On principle two, how does this align with USAmerican policy on oil? How does this align with USAmerican policy on breaking treaties with Indigenous American nations to funnel oil pipelines and the transfer of uranium through their land?)
- How does the fight against imperialism align with the fight against opportunism?
- How does imperialism create the inevitable death of capitalism? How do conditions change the longer imperialism is allowed to ferment? How does it create the transition to Socialism?

Final Notes:

- Given this context of imperialism, how does the prolonging of the USA endanger the workers of the world?
- Does the USA have a, “right to exist,” or should we build a new national identity based on Socialist nationalism (that is, democratic centralism with an internationalist focus) instead?