April 2023 Volume 45 Issue 2 Journal of Latin American Studies

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Marxism and Latin American Socialist Thoughts

The Three Continents Conference and the Construction of a Global System to Combat the Capitalist System*

Fan Wenhao

Summary: In January 1966, the Three Continents Conference was held in Cuba. As the only Latin American country among the founding members of the "Non-Aligned Movement" and the only socialist country in the region, Cuba, located in the "backyard" of the United States, held such a meaningful conference. The broadly representative conference is of great significance. The conference was held at a time when the global anti-imperialist and anti-colonial movement was at its peak, and the conference for the first time advocated the expansion of the third world internationalist movement from Asia and Africa to Asia, Africa and Latin America, forming a revolutionary movement connecting three continents. coordination and political mobilization. This conference challenged capitalism in a more radical manner, calling on the third world to form a common anti-colonial and anti-hegemony strategy, and to carry out violent resistance against capitalist groups on a global scale. After the conference, the Asia The African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, coupled with the global spread of its official media "Three Continents" magazine, triggered another climax of third world internationalism, injected new impetus into the third world solidarity movement, and promoted the global anti-colonial and anti-hegemony movement. cause. The three-continent movement that was set off can be regarded as one of the origins of the concept of "Global South". Its criticism of the global plunder of capitalist powers and other issues influenced a series of subsequent progressive thoughts, leaving behind The precious legacy of anti-colonialism and anti-hegemony still has important practical significance today.

Keywords: Three Continents Conference, Global South, Third World Unity, Anti-colonial and Antihegemony Author introduction: Fan Wenhao, PhD candidate, School of Liberal Arts/Institute of Global

Issues, Shanghai University, CLC Classification Number:

K14 Document Identification Code: A Article Number: 1002 - 6649 (2023) 02-0093-20

^{**} This article is a phased result of the National Social Science Foundation's major project "Historical Research on the Thought of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind" (No. 18ZDA170).

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For a long time, foreign scholars paid significantly less attention to the Three Continents Conference held in Cuba in 1966 than to the Bandung Conference and the four Asian-African People's Unity Conferences. It was not until recent years that this situation changed. In the early years, D Bruce Jackson Jackson once regarded the Tricontinental Conference as the starting point for Cuba to exercise its independent Latin American policy. Eric Zolov, in his new book, positioned the Tricontinental Conference as the "Global Sixties" (Global Sixties) The climax and turning point of the meeting. Anne Mahler examined the impact of this meeting from the perspective of racial equality and transnational joint struggle. Blanca Mar León used the archives of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs to analyze the official narrative. The Tricontinental Conference was historically constructed from the perspective of It is to interpret the Three Continents Conference within the framework of the "Global Cold War"ÿ. This is also consistent with the research trend of the international history of the Cold War in recent years. Domestic academic circles have rarely discussed the Three Continents Conference. This is because of the rich political thoughts it left behind. The legacy and the "long tail effect" in the following decades are disproportionate. The Bandung Conference and the Three Continents Conference should be regarded as two trends in the same historical process. While they have differences, they also have values. Some scholars believe that the participants are mainly communists from various countries, so its influence is very limited outside the circle of the communist movement. ÿ This view obliterates its positive significance in the context of the special era, and fails to see the to its subsequent vitality, ignoring its theoretical inspiration and contribution to later generations, including the current diverse protest movement.

This meeting formed a loose alliance, the Organization for the Solidarity of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin

America (OSPAAAL). The alliance aims to seek the liberation of people around the world, oppose colonialism and

hegemonism, and focus on racial violence and inequality. It also He criticized the global plunder of capitalism and other

issues, influenced a series of radical ideological trends and contemporary social movements including the World Social

Forum, and provided early political imagination and development of the concept of the "Global South". Practice. Through transnational perspective

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ÿ The Global Cold War (Cambrid) from Odd Arne Wested Published by geUniversity Press 2005
Since then, a large number of studies on the international history of the Cold War have emerged. Including Latin America into the perspective of the Cold War in the Third World is indeed a necessary complement.
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Examining this relatively neglected important international conference and the political trend of thought it generated from this perspective will help us deepen our understanding of the concept of the "Global South" from a historical perspective, and will also help us understand a series of current alternatives. Globalization movement (alter-globalization movements), subaltern politics (subalter) n politics) and transnational resistance movements. At a time when Western hegemony still manifests itself in barbaric ways from time to time, trace the history and ideological legacy of the Three Continents Conference and explore its impact on future generations and even the present. political influence, or may have some practical significance.

The Origin and Practice of the One-Three Continents Concept

At the beginning of the Cold War, the decolonization movement was born around the world. Many countries in Asia, Africa and Oceania achieved national independence, and together with Latin America and the Caribbean (hereinafter referred to as "Latin America") countries that gained independence earlier, they formed the "extremely poor" country. "The Third World". Some Western scholars believe that these emerging countries lack the characteristics of a "positive sovereign state" and should be regarded as "quasi-states". Exists and operates due to the support and accommodation of the international community rather than relying on the capabilities and efforts of the country's government and people. ÿ This dismissive attitude reflects a "caregiver" paternalistic mentality, which treats newly independent countries as immature political infants in a childish state, which is "post-imperialism". "Syndrome" manifestations

During the Cold War, outside the two major camps of the United States and the Soviet Union, the vast number of emerging nationstates and nation-state liberation movements began to seek alliances. In 1955, the convening of the Bandung Conference marked the
emergence of the concept of "non-alignment" and the initial stage of the anti-imperialist alliance in the Third World. Establishment. The
words "non-aligned" and "alliance" here seem to be contradictory, but in fact they reflect the intention of third world countries to form a
highly integrated political, economic and military alliance that is different from "NATO" or "Warsaw Pact" "A loose alliance without
mandatory binding force. The Bandung Conference advocated non-violent action. As Indonesia's first president Sukarno declared: "What
can we do? We can do a lot! We can mobilize all spirits, Use moral and political power to pursue peace and use the power of 'moral
violence' to maintain peace!" ÿ However, some proletarian revolutionary organizations are dissatisfied with this. They hope to establish
a more militant alliance and "use revolutionary violence to fight back against the empire." The violence of doctrine "ÿ. In the ten years
from 1955 to the Three Continents Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement emerged in the Third World.

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(NAM), the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the Casablanca Group (The Casablanca Group) and other groups or cooperation mechanisms composed of national or ethnic organizations. During this period, Asian and African countries also Several important meetings were held, including It was discussed to expand Asian-African solidarity to Asian-African-Latin America solidarity.

However, the location of the Asia-Africa-Latin America Conference has gone through twists and turns. In 1962, after Cuba was expelled from
the Organization of American States, Castro issued the "Second Havana Declaration", accusing the Organization of American States of being "the
colonial department of the United States." The military alliance is a tool to suppress the Latin American people's struggle for liberation. "YThe OAS's
actions against Cuba allowed the majority of Asian and African countries to clearly see the imperialist control of Latin America, and Cuba's fighting
posture allowed all countries to see the feasibility of expanding unity, and necessity. At the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization conferences in
1961 and 1963, the Cuban delegation as an observer proposed to hold the conference in Havana. The Soviet Union hoped that the World Peace Council
(World Peace Council) would host the conference, and by the directors The conference was organized under the leadership of Vice Chairman of the
Conference and former Mexican President Cárdenas. China supported Cuba in hosting the conference. There were large differences of opinion among
the representatives participating in the conference, and the contradiction was difficult to bridge for a while. From April 10 to 15, 1964, Sukarno's active
participation With the initiative and the support of some Asian and African countries, the preparatory meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference
was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. At the meeting, it was unanimously decided that the Second Asian-African Conference would be held on March 10, 1965.
However, the parties at this meeting still had There are major differences on some issues. China made it clear that participating countries should be
limited to Asia and Africa. Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Zeng Tao proposed that the issue of inviting Latin American countries as observers should not
be discussed at the Asian-African Conference Standing Committee meeting. China believes that If Latin American co

It is worth noting that the idea of expanding Asian-African solidarity to Asian-African-Latin American solidarity has not disappeared. In

September 1964, the preparatory committee for the "First Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Conference" was established,
with six representatives from each of the three continents. The Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization elected the Moroccan
revolutionary Mehdi Ben Barka, the exiled Moroccan opposition leader and the most staunch critic of US imperialism, as the chairman of the
committee. Barka once followed the example of Che Guevara and went to Bandung. The meeting met with leaders of many revolutionary or
resistance organizations in the participating countries. After some on-the-spot investigation, based on his grasp of the global revolutionary
situation, he wanted to bring together revolutionary organizations from all over the world to unite the national liberation movements and antiimperialist struggles in Latin America. He also hopes that the new Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity Congress can combine the
two trends of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the current anti-imperialist revolutions in various countries. The Cuban Revolution is exactly this combination.

ÿ and the Six Asian-African International Conferences (1955-1965)»ÿ Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2016, page 200, page 231.

In October, a pamphlet "Towards the First Tricontinental Conference" drafted by Barca was published. al Conference) was leaked. The booklet clarified the background of the Three Continents Conference and formulated the conference's agenda. ÿ However, Barka himself, who can be regarded as the father of the "Tricontinental Conference" to some extent, was arrested in Paris before the conference was convened (in 2018, after investigation and interviews by Israeli journalist Ronon Bergman, It was concluded that Barka died at the hands of Moroccan Interior Ministry agents and French policeÿ). In 1965, on the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference, Indonesia held a series of commemorative and celebration activities. The United States tried its best to prevent Asian and African countries from holding Any celebration, coupled with the miscarriage of the Second Asian-African Conference, the third world solidarity movement suffered a setback. At this time, choosing to host an Asia-Africa-Latin America tricontinental conference in Cuba, a short distance away from the United States, will fully demonstrate the third world's resistance to hegemony. The determination and courage to fight are of great significance and are reflected in the following three aspects.

First, although a relatively young revolutionary government is in power in Cuba, this country has left a mark in its modern anti-imperialist and anti-colonial history. It has experienced 1868-1878 and 1895-1898. After two wars of independence, the anti-imperialist and anti-dictatorship revolution was victorious in 1959. This special and arduous process gave the Cuban revolution unique historical significance. The length and difficulty of Cuba's struggle for independence were unprecedented throughout the entire country. It is rare in the modern history of Latin America. Literary critic Gerald Martin once wrote: "In the 1960s, there were two things in the southern continent that were more influential than all others. The first thing was "The most important thing is the victory of the Cuban revolution."ÿLatin America was the first region to suffer systematic colonial oppression when European and American capitalism expanded on a global scale. The long-term colonial experience made the Latin American people have a strong desire for independence. There is a more fervent desire and more determined pursuit of freedom, fairness and justice. Therefore, the psychological impact caused by the Cuban Revolution is huge, both for the United States and for the vast number of revolutionary organizations and regimes aiming to oppose global heaemony.

Secondly, after the victory of the Cuban revolution, a wave of decolonization swept across. Havana became a pilgrimage hall for intellectuals and literary and artistic people from all over the world. They came here to visit one after another, and even chose to live here for a short period of time, which created a temporary A large number of collisions between politics and literature and art gave birth to more intense anti-imperialist and anti-colonial ideological trends. The vigorous development of this type of ideological trends provided suitable conditions for the cultivation and development of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial movements.

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The political climate and social soil have also created public opinion propaganda for Cuba to move onto the world stage. In 1960, after visiting Cuba, Hobsbawm said in a briefing to the International Committee of the British Communist Party: "The Castro government is now influenced by communism. influence, but communism has not yet achieved dominance." He encouraged people from all walks of life to visit Cuba and establish economic and trade relations with it to support the country. ÿ In 1960, when Castro went to the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly, he worked with During the meeting with Malcolm X, the leader of the African-American civil rights movement in the United States, the two parties discussed U.S.-Cuba relations, racial discrimination faced by black Americans and other issues. Through meetings with leaders of various countries, civil rights activists and some counter-culture figures, as well as at the United Nations General Assembly In a 269-minute speech, Castro gradually became synonymous with anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. Encouraged by the victory of the Cuban revolution, a series of resistance struggles broke out in Latin America from Mexico in the north to Argentina in the south. This is especially true in Central America and the Caribbean near Cuba. The resurgence of local revolutionary waves in the 1970s and 1980s shifted the center of the Cold War in Latin America from South American powers to Central America and the Caribbean v

Third, with the failure of the "Operation Girona Beach" launched by American mercenaries, the United States resorted to diplomatic means in an attempt to subvert the Cuban revolutionary regime. The convening of the Three Continents Conference in Cuba can not only help Cuba break the diplomatic situation, but also help Asia and Africa. In 1961, at the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting in San Jose, the United States forced most Latin American countries to cut off diplomatic relations with Cuba. Only Mexico withstood the pressure and continued to maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba. Since then, Latin American countries have Exchanges with Cuba were mainly through unofficial revolutionary and progressive organizations. In the same year, Castro declared at a rally that the Cuban revolution "is a socialist revolution", officially clarifying his attitude. As a result, the U.S. blockade and embargo became The situation became more stringent, prompting Cuba to urgently need external support. In this new revolutionary stage, the focus of Cuba's foreign policy shifted to adhering to an anti-imperialist stance and developing relations with socialist countries. In April 1962, the Soviet Union affirmed Cuba 's Socialist nature. In this year, Cuba's trade with socialist countries accounted for its total trade. 4 The influence of the Cuban revolution has exceeded Latin America and the Caribbean.

The proportion of total GDP in the Western Hemisphere soared from 11% in 1959 $_{\Breve{y}}$

to 825%, which had a worldwide impact. This impact had multiple dimensions such as politics, ideology and economy. In the years after the victory of the revolution, Cuba also He has hosted many international conferences to discuss with various countries how to carry out anti-colonial and anti-hegemonist struggles. In September 1960, communist parties and workers' parties from 15 Latin American countries gathered in Havana and issued a joint statement condemning the aggressive policy of the United States and affirming their commitment to defend the Cuban revolution. position. In January 1962, Havana hosted a conference of representatives of Latin American countries. At the conference, representatives of various countries reiterated their support for

University Pressÿ 2019ÿ p 9

ÿMao Xianglin and Yang Jianmin: "Research on Cuban Socialism" Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2019, No. 21 - ÿ Page 23, Page 337

The position of the Cuban revolution ÿ In February, Cuba issued the "Second Havana Declaration", firmly believing that the world socialist revolution will surely win. At the same time, it also clearly stated that "the corpse of imperialism will not come to you on its own" ÿ emphasizing the initiative The necessity of struggle. In 1966, the "collective imagination" that originally established the Third World anti-imperialist alliance gradually declined under the new geopolitical competition situation. However, Castro's conclusion was that "the sphere of influence of the United States is shrinking, not Getting stronger day by day"ÿÿ

To a certain extent, the Three Continents Conference can be regarded as the recognition and support of the international community for the actions and results of the Cuban revolution. It is the result of the efforts of revolutionaries such as Castro and Che Guevara. Castro relied on his tough attitude towards imperialism And his charismatic leadership style has become synonymous with anti-imperialism and anti-colonialismy. The personal image of the revolutionary hero Che Guevara also has considerable appeal. His image began to spread around the world after the revolution and even during the revolution. ÿ Inspired countless revolutionaries.

Members of the Venezuelan delegation said frankly: "We are following the revolutionary model and heroic commander Guevara."ÿ

Multiple issues under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial tone

The Three Continents Conference was the fifth Asian-African Conference since the Bandung Conference in 1955. It was also at this conference that Latin American countries belonging to the Third World attended for the first time. In January 1966, representatives from Congo, Guinea, and South Africa Left-wing representatives from 82 countries, including, Angola, Vietnam, Syria, North Korea and Chile, gathered in Havana, the capital of Cuba, to participate in the Three Continents Conference. China also sent a delegation headed by Wu Xueqian to attend the conference. In addition to the 513 participants, In addition to the official representatives, there were 64 observers and 77 specially invited persons, including representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Federation of Students. In addition, there were 129 journalists from various countries, including Salvador Allende, who later became the president of Chile, and the Guinea-Bissau rebels. Celebrities from all walks of life, including colonial revolutionary Amicar Cabral and Peruvian writer and Nobel Prize winner Mario Vargas Llosa. On January 4, the meeting officially began. The first part of the meeting was the plenary session, which was held within three days. The heads of each delegation addressed all participants. The second stage of the conference was group discussions from the 7th to the 12th.

ÿ Written by Mao Xianglin and Yang Jianmin: «Research on Cuban Socialism» Beijing: Social Science Literature

ÿ Press, 2019, page 338. See the text of the declaration. https://sourcebooksfordham.edu/mod/

ÿ 1962castro asp [2022-07-26] Vijay Prashadÿ The Darker Natures: A People's History of the Thirty World New York: The New York
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ÿ Fidel Castro speech database held by the University of Texas at Austin, USA \$9999 999 / \$999999 / \$99999 / \$999999 / \$99999 / \$9999 / \$9999 \$999 \$999 \$999]

ÿ In September 1960, Castro gave a 269-minute speech at the 26th session of the United Nations

ÿ General Assembly. Douglas Kellnerÿ Ernesto C he Guevara (World Leaders Paste and Present Seri es 2)ÿ New York: Chelsea House Publications 1988 p 90

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The discussion ended with Castro's concluding speech. The Cuban side was worried that the intelligence organizations of Western countries led by the United States might take targeted retaliatory actions after the meeting. Therefore, for security reasons, the complete list of participants was not announced. The United States After mastering the information of most of the participants, it defined this meeting as "the most powerful alliance of pro-communist and anti-American forces in the Western Hemisphere in history gathered in the Cuban capital." Cuba responded by saying that "this is an Asia that is far apart from each other in history." "The first gathering of revolutionaries from three continents in Africa and Latin America'ÿ. In order to have the country and overseas follow up on this conference simultaneously, the Cuban government mobilized all its propaganda machines, published a large number of materials related to the conference, and broadcast a large number of interviews on radio and television. In view of the breadth and diversity of participants, as well as the background of the Cold War and decolonization, the meeting held a series of discussions on multiple topics in order to reach a consensus as much as possible and respond to the challenges of the times.

(1) Oppose imperialism and colonialism, promote the international revolutionary

conference to clearly put forward the slogan of opposing imperialism and colonialism, promote international revolutionism, and provide help and support for these three goals by coordinating all parties. This conference focuses on During the Cold War, the hegemony of the United States was expressed in solidarity with countries and regions in revolution, especially Vietnam, the

Dominican Republic and Cuba, which were being invaded by the United States. On January 6, 1966, the official newspaper of the

Cuban Communist Party, Granma, emphasized in the report: "Our strategy is to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, especially to oppose U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of all nations. This requires the people of Asia, Africa and Latin

America, the working class, and the progressive forces within the European and American capitalist countries. Establish closer

military ties and unity with the socialist camp." ÿ Che Guevara, who was conducting guerrilla warfare in the jungles of Bolivia, said in

writing: "At present, the support of the progressive forces around the world for the Vietnamese people and the support of the ancient

Roman audience in the arena Applauding a gladiator is no different. We should not just express the hope that the victim will defeat

the aggressor. We should share the fate of the victim and accompany them until victory or death. We should create a second

Vietnam, and a third Vietnam ÿ"ÿ Because only by establishing more revolutionary governments and socialist regimes can they

support each other and promote the overall development of the revolution. At that time, Guevara was personally practicing his

guerrilla warfare theory, and his revolutionary enthusiasm and concept of struggle became This was a hotly discussed topic among

the delegates at the conference, and this further strengthened Guevara's determination to fight in the Bolivian jungle and strengthened his determination to liberate.

people's revolutionary ideals.

(2) Strengthen horizontal connections in the third world.

As one of the largest anti-imperialist and anti-colonial rallies in modern and contemporary history, the goal of the conference is to include Latin America on the basis of existing Asian-African solidarity, so as to realize the integration of the three continents. Great Unity. Compared with the Bandung Conference, this conference challenged capitalism in a more radical manner, calling on the third world to form a common anti-colonial and anti-hegemony strategy, and to carry out violent resistance against capitalist groups on a global scale. ÿ ÿ The participating representatives jointly condemned imperialism and old and new colonialism through their respective speeches, and called for the promotion of revolutionary internationalism and more international cooperation. Cabral said in his speech: "When your house is on fire ÿ Just beating the drum is useless. In other words, we cannot just shout and curse at imperialism, but we must take up arms and fight. We are doing this and will continue to do so in the future until the rule of imperialism and the shackles will completely disappear."ÿ The Chinese delegation also called on the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to join hands to "remove all obstacles on the way forward and welcome a new Asia, a new Africa and a new Latin America without imperialism and old and new colonialism."ÿÿ Vietnamese representative The speech by Tran Danh Tuyen was particularly eye-catching. At that time, Vietnam was facing a head-on confrontation with a large number of U.S. troops on its own territory. Whether it was Cuba, which was resisting the Batista dictatorship, or Angola, which was resisting the Portuguese colonial government, the degree of difficulty and the scale of the struggle were great. None of them can be compared with the

Anti-American War in Vietnam. The Three Continents Conference also discussed the issue of racial inequality that is closely related to anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. The delegates supported the patriotic struggle of Cuba and other Latin American countries and opposed US imperialism and its tool America. National organizations call for the elimination of Western military bases on three continents and the abolition of various military treaties, because the majority of third world people, as "colored people", are generally discriminated against by Western society. This is also the third world revolution surpassing European communism. The location of the socialist revolution. As the American black civil rights activist William Edward Burghardt Du Bois said, "The most serious problem in the world in the 20th century is the existence of the 'color line.'"ÿ Guevara condemned in his letter issues of racial discrimination, especially the apartheid system in South Africance.

ÿ Manuel Barciaÿ "Locking Horns with the North rn Empire: Anti-American Imperialism at the Tr icon Conference of 1966 in Havana"ÿ in Journal of Transatlantic Studiesÿ Vol 7ÿ No 3 ÿ 2009ÿ pp 208-217 Cabral on "The Weapons of Theory" (The

 $[\]ddot{y} \qquad \text{Weapon of Theory} 's \text{ speech, please see https:} \ // \ \text{www marxists org/s ubjet/africa/cabral/1966/weapon-theory htm} \ [2\ 022\ -\ 06\ -\ 15] \ \text{``Wu Xueqian, the head of our delegation, at the} \$

ÿ Three Continents Solidarity Conference in Asia, Africa and Latin America Speech on "People's Daily", January 7, 1966 Fifth edition ÿ ÿÿÿ: // ÿÿÿÿÿÿcom ÿÿ / ÿÿÿÿ / 1966010ÿ / 5 [2022 - 0ÿ - 15]

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degree and the abnormal status quo of the rule of a small number of white people in Africa, "U.S. imperialism has committed the crime of aggression, and America, Asia and Africa are all victims of its exploitation". In order to maximize the expansion of the anti-U.S. united front, the Three Continents Conference also stated Support the ongoing "civil rights movement" in the United States, believing that the black civil rights movement in the United States targets colonialism within the United States, is the gravedigger within U.S. imperialism, and is an internal force in the anti-imperialist struggle around the world. Therefore, its domestic protests The movement was also a natural part of the global anti-capitalist movement. At that time, the black civil rights movement in the United States was very intense. The black American civil rights leader Robert Williams stayed in China when he was in exile. During this period, he became a member of the "Revolutionary Action Movement" of the black American struggle organization. and the exiled chairman of the "New African Republic". The "New African Republic" once boldly imagined that black people would violently seize power in five southern states and establish their own country. Cabral said in his speech: "Our ancestors were black people back then. Slaves were sold to Cuba. Now their descendants have become free people and patriots of Cuba, fighting together to defend the revolution in this multi-racial society."ÿ

(3) Economic Development Model Issues The

meeting also discussed the issue of economic development model. When the gap in military strength is too large, independently developing the economy and getting rid of dependence first has become a relatively feasible key direction. The participating representatives believed that it can be adopted The planned economy method gives priority to the development of a number of national key projects, fully exploits the country's natural and human resource advantages, and advocates the establishment of mutually beneficial economic relations among the countries on the three continents. ÿ In the view of the representatives of the participating countries, it seems that this can be the fastest way Minimize the economic ties with the hostile Western bloc and complete disembedding from the unequal relationship between the "center and the periphery". At the same time, getting rid of dependence does not mean complete separation from developed countries. In cross-border trade, countries should Strive to establish with developed countries

ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ "Locking Horns with the North Empire': Anti - American Imperialism at the Tricontinental Conference of 1966 in Havana" in Journal of Tra ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ At the end of 1964, Che Guevara attended the United Nations

ÿ "The Weapons of Theory" n of Theory)'s speechÿ ÿÿÿÿ : // www marxists org / subjet / africa / cabral / 196 6 / ÿÿÿÿÿ - theory html [2022 - 07 - 26] Issac Stanley aming

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Equal trade relations. ÿ In his closing speech, Castro said that Cuba is willing to provide support for revolutionary actions on any continent. He pointed out, "This is the first time that representatives from Latin America will participate together with representatives from Africa and Asia in the future. In the days of , we will witness the unity and mutual assistance of all nations on a scale unprecedented in human history, and the struggle for liberation."ÿ The final general declaration of the conference pointed out that one of the greatest contradictions in the contemporary world is the conflict between imperialism and oppressed nations and peace. Contradictions among peoples, U.S. imperialism, which considers itself the "military police of the world", is the common enemy of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The primary task of the people of the three continents is to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism, carry forward revolutionary internationalism, and strive for peace. Consolidate independence and democracy, maintain peace.

The Three Continents Conference from the Perspective of Three Revolutions Internationalism

The three industrial revolutions that human society has experienced have objectively improved the class consciousness and organization of the proletariat, allowing the working class to gradually form a consensus to unite the proletariat of the world to defeat the bourgeoisie and defend their own class interests. Proletarian internationalism is the core of the Marxist ideological system An essential characteristic and an inseparable part. This ideological system advocates the unity of the international working class, against the domestic and international bourgeoisie, the elimination of capitalism, and the establishment of a communist society throughout the world. The objective basis for the emergence and existence of proletarian internationalism is The consistency of the interests of the proletariat around the world. This consistency of interests has given rise to the necessity of united struggle, which is what the "Communist Manifesto" calls for, "Proletarians of the world unite." Because the three industrial revolutions that mankind has experienced have strengthened the The power of the bourgeoisie has not only promoted the emergence of giant industrial enterprises, but also intensified the exploitation of the working class, making the contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat increasingly acute. Just as the Soviet scholar Iskardashov once said about proletarian internationalism He used the old Ukrainian proverb "when landlords fight, farmers are unlucky" to describe the harm caused by capitalist hegemony to the third world, and believed that third world countries cannot survive alone.

ÿ 1966 / 01 / 15 html [2022-07-26]

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"Not only must we live in friendship within the big family of the motherland, but we must also establish world unity of the working people."

"Y This is an organic unity of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Patriotism and internationalism do not conflict with each other here. Rather, they coexist harmoniously. As Lenin said: "War will be impossible only after we have overthrown, finally defeated and deprived the bourgeoisie of the whole world and not just one country."

(1) The impact of the Three Continents Conference on the Latin American

communist movement. Latin America has a relatively profound communist tradition. The Argentine Communist Party, established in 1917, was the earliest communist party in Latin America, only later than the Soviet Union. From then on, until the establishment of the Haitian Communist Party in 1959, Latin America In 40 years, a total of 18 countries established their own communist parties. However, the success of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 caused the Soviet Union to gradually increase its attention to Cuba and even Latin America. 4. During the period from 1958 to 1962, during the second "Berlin Crisis" " and the "Cuban Missile Crisis" were representative historical events. The United States and the Soviet Union drew relatively clear boundaries in terms of their respective spheres of influence and core interests. Both sides tacitly agreed not to challenge each other's authority and interests within the other's sphere of influence. 5 Here Against this background,

Castro and the Cuban delegation proposed the establishment of a formal anti-imperialist alliance between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Soviet Union at the Tricontinental Conference. However, this behavior was close to pulling the Soviet Union into the Third World. It was opposed by Yugoslavia, India, Myanmar and other countries, but the final declaration of the conference still led to criticism of US imperialism.

ÿ At the Bandung Conference in 1955, the Soviet Union was still regarded as the number one threat. However, the situation has changed 11 years later. After a sudden change, the Soviet Union has become the main ally, and the United States is the only imperialist force that must be resisted at all costs.

This meeting can be regarded as another climax of post-war third world internationalism. In the "Non-Aligned Movement"

[[]Soviet Union] Written by Iskardashov, translated by Luo Huiyou: "What is proletarian internationalism", Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House ÿPublishing Press, 1958, Page 3, [Soviet

of Union] Written by Lenin, Translated by the Marxist-Leninist Works Compilation Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "Selected Works

Lenin Volume 2" Reiling: People's

Publishing House, § 1976, Page 873, [US] Written by James Sibage, translated by Xin Huaji: «The Soviet Union Emerged in Latin America», Beijing: Joint Publishing House, 1976,

ÿ Zhou Guiyin: "International Interaction and Its Enlightenment in the Middle Zone during the Cold War*, published in "Research on National Politics", Issue 1, 2021, Page

In addition to proletarian internationalism led by the Soviet Union, it injected new impetus into the Third World Solidarity Movement. Cuba is close to the United States, and the struggle is particularly difficult. It must seek alliances internationally. As Castro later stated in his speech, Cuba is "The struggle against imperialism in the ideological field was carried out under special circumstances "ÿ. The Three Continents

Conference held in Cuba undoubtedly brought a new look to the development of the internationalist movement. It continued the spirit of the Bandung Conference and became more determined and radical. Nasser's demands issued a battle cry against imperialist global hegemony and were of profound significance to Cuba and the global revolution. Nasser hoped to hold the second Asian-African People's Solidarity

Organization in Cairo in 1968, the tenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization. However, due to Israel's defeat of the coalition forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan in the third Middle East War in 1967, the plan was ultimately aborted.

Therefore, this Asia-Africa-Latin America Conference became the only three-continent solidarity conference. Considering the geography of Cuba, location, the international background of the global Cold War and the scale of the Three Continents Conference, as well as slogans such as "all countries should provide each other with economic and military support." The hostility and pressure felt by the United States can be

imagined. (2) The significance of convening the Three Continents

Conference in Cuba As Cuba is the frontline of anti-imperialism, holding this conference in Cuba had a direct and strong impact on the United States.

Shocking and shocking, it has at least three meanings.

First of all, this conference established a three-continent solidarity mechanism - the Asian, African and Latin American People's

Solidarity Organization, whose purpose is to establish a common struggle plan against imperialism and "simultaneously stabilize, strengthen and coordinate the unity that should exist among the peoples of the three continents" Militant unity serves as a 'bridge' in the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and promotes cooperation across races and countries."ÿ Take Cuba's neighbor Dominica as an example. After the three continents meeting, the U.S. intelligence agency discovered that the Dominican Communist Party (PCD) has quickly moved closer to Cuba in terms of revolutionary activities. The United States has judged that the country may have become an important link in the Havana-Moscow alliance. The two countries will strongly support the Dominican guerrilla war struggle. ÿ

Guevara called for the creation of multiple countries around the world The slogan "Vietnam" appeared in the "Three Continents" magazine the following year, 1967. This slogan became a rallying call for unity, setting off an anti-imperialist and anti-war upsurge around the world.

Countries such as Cuba and Vietnam sought to national liberation to challenge Western colonialism.

Secondly, radical ethnic groups in the United States also regard themselves as members of the Third World. They express their views to the internal colonial masters.

ÿ Castro's speech on April 19, 1971, quoted from Xu Shicheng: "Cultural Theory and Practice of Cuban Socialism", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 3,

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In 1968, George M Murray, Secretary of Education of the United States Black Panther Party, went to Cuba to participate in the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization on behalf of the Black Panther Party. He hosted a meeting at which he called on global progressive forces to jointly promote the "Free Huey" movement. He emphasized the need to launch a global anti-imperialist revolution and stated that the Black Panther Party would fully support and participate in the movement. In the revolutionary struggle of the third world, on April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King was assassinated, and the American civil rights movement began to turn violent. Mao Zedong issued a direct statement for the second time in the "People's Daily": "Martin Luther King is He was a non-violent activist, but the U.S. imperialists did not tolerate him. Instead, they used counter-revolutionary violence and brutally suppressed him. Currently, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The struggle of American blacks for liberation is It is an integral part of the overall struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and an integral part of the contemporary world revolution.

The people of the world are united more closely to launch a sustained and fierce attack against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. ! It is certain that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete transformation of all oppressed people and nations in the world, are not far away." 4 Once again, the magazine

"Tricontinental" is powerful It greatly promoted the global propaganda of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle. From its inception in 1967

to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the magazine "Three Continents" played a significant propaganda role. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the Cuban economy, which was highly dependent on its aid, suffered heavy losses, and the magazine's funding also suffered. Due to the impact of the economic blockade in the United States and the shortage of ink, paper and other printing materials, the magazine ceased publication for a time and did not resume publication until 1995. However, the scale and popularity of the magazine can no longer be compared with before. At its peak, the magazine was published in English,

Spanish, It is published in 87 countries around the world in languages such as French and Arabic, with more than 100,000 subscribers.

The leader of the American Black Panther Party, Stokely Carmichael, called the magazine "Three Continents" "the bible of people in revolutionary circles." The U.S.-led Organization of American States calls the "Organization of Solidarity of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America" the most serious threat to the internal stability of the Americas from the international communist movement. ÿ The magazine allows revolutionary movements around the world to connect and respond to each other through an extensive global distribution network. and will have a st

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ÿ Huey Newton (1942-1989), American black civil rights activist, co-founder of the Black Panther Party In 1968, he was accused of interestoral homicide and imprisoned.

ÿ "Statement of Comrade Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in support of the anti-riot struggle of black Americans", published in "People's Daily'
First edition on April 17, 1968

Art forms such as posters and illustrations with impact, artistic tension and militancy serve as a tool for political dialogue. Through content with both intellectual and aesthetic meaning, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial ideas can be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. \hat{y} This kind of expression in daily life The shaping of popular political views and views of struggle also echoed Gramsci's concept of "positional warfare". After all, "if we don't occupy the ideological position of propaganda, the enemy will occupy it." From the late 1960s to the 1980s, \hat{y} Cultural products represented by "Three Continents" are distributed for free around the world, not only in the hands of guerrillas in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but also in campuses and street newsstands in some European and American countries, and among progressive people around the world Circulation, coupled with the "Tricontinental Bulletin", various books, pamphlets and radio programs, etc., this comprehensive cultural production system played an important role in creating an imagination of a "liberated Third World" (3) The contribution of the Three Continents Conference to breaking the "marginality" of third world countries. For a long time, third world

countries have been on the edge of the world trading system. Their economies rely heavily on the export of

primary products to central countries. What developed countries impose on third world countries is A kind of "dominance without direct rule",

which made the latter legally free from political colonization, but continued to suffer from de facto economic colonization. In the 1950s, along with

the national awakening and liberation movements, the vast majority of Asia. Africa and Latin America

The country is becoming more and more keen on economic independence. In 1963, at the 18th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the participating countries discussed the issue of convening a trade and development conference. The establishment of the Group of 77 the following year can be regarded as an important step in the three continental conferences. The basis for thought and action. In 1938, on the eve of World War II, the ratio of national income between developed and developing countries was 15:1. By 1966, when the conference was held, the ratio had reached 35:1. ÿ This is the result of structural oppression under an unequal economic order. ÿ Therefore, the majority of developing countries are eager to control their own economic destiny within the world economic system and completely take back economic sovereignty, such as independent control of resources and land, independent development of various economic sectors, etc. This is tantamount to a revolution in the concept of economic development. The ultimate goal of ideological emancipation is to get rid of the influence of Western countries and establish a new international economic order (NIEO) by strengthening its own nation-building and country-building. From the proposal of economic equality demands at the Three Continents Conference, through continuous theoretical revision, to 1973 The Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers in September

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A political declaration was finally adopted at the meeting, and the issue of establishing a new international economic order was formally raised for the first time. ÿ On April 30 of the following year, 94 member states, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Group of Countries, submitted a document to the United Nations entitled "Establishing a New International Economic Order". On the same day, these Member States also submitted a joint draft resolution on a program of action to establish a new international economic order (A/AC 166/L 48).). On May 1, 1974, the Chairman of the Committee proposed two revised draft resolutions (A/AC 166/L 50 and 51). These two draft resolutions were adopted without a vote and became General Assembly Resolution 3201 (S-VI) and Resolution 3202 (S-VI). These two resolutions have thus become one of the important foundations for handling economic relations between countries.

The principle of internationalism has continuity and coherence in the guiding ideology of Cuba's diplomacy. In the closing speech of the Three Continents Conference, Castro expressed the aspirations of the participants and claimed to support the revolutions of various countries militarily and economically. After the Continental Conference and before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Cuba provided various assistance to developing countries in Latin America and outside the region through various forms for more than 20 years, practicing the spirit of revolutionary internationalism with practical actions. In 1976 In the preamble to the first socialist constitution of 2001, the Cuban government stated that its diplomatic actions were based on "proletarian internationalism, fraternal friendship, assistance and cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and the world." Even after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the confrontation between the East and the West, Cuba continued to state that its diplomatic actions were based on "proletarian internationalism and the friendship and assistance of the people of the world, especially the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean" after the constitutional amendment in 1992., unity and cooperation, Cuba "pursues the principles of antiimperialism and the principles of internationalism". ÿ The 1970s and 1980s can be called the "golden age" of Cuba's internationalist policy. ÿ Due to the closer diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the large number of aid recipients, Cuba has plenty of room for foreign aid. Cuba's internationalist actions are specifically reflected in its support and solidarity with the national democratic movements and political independence of African countries. It has provided large amounts of aid to African countries, signed economic, technological, cultural, educational and health agreements, and dispatched a large number of medical personnel. In terms of actions such as technical medical personnel and teachers, this series of internationalist assistance demonstrates Cuba's internationalist spirit, through which Cuba "expands its influence in the world and improve

ÿ «Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order», United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, http://www.legal.org/avl/pdf/ha/ga_3201/ ga_3201_ph_c pdf [2022-08-10]

Prestige among the Non-Aligned Movement and developing countries".

ÿ Cuba claimed that the anti-imperialist solidarity movement on three continents could provide "the only practical social alternative" to all countries. Subsequent diplomatic actions and international assistance actions were also efforts to guide a new international order. ÿ Continuous attempts to create "another socialist modernity" in the post-colonial world. ÿ The Three Continental Conference took place in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It was in the historical process of the birth of nation-states and the dissolution of empires. It was by no means a reflection of the European nation-states of the 17th century. A simple repetition of the system. From the Bandung Conference (1955) to the Asian-African Conference held in Cairo (1961), then to the "Non-Aligned Movement" founded in 1961, until the Three Continents Conference in 1966, Third World countries Gradually moving towards unity, they are increasingly speaking out in a more coordinated manner internationally, expressing their opposition to the global hegemony of capitalist countries represented by the United States. ÿ The initiatives and practices of this conference are multi-level and all-round, and strive to integrate the "Global South" " United to fight against the capitalist world, we have achieved fruitful results in a certain period of time. Its historical significance is reflected in a future-oriented political creation of a new equal order in the world. ÿ

During the Three Continents Conference in 1966 and the Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, also held in Havana in 1979, many major historical events occurred in the third world. In 1974, the Marxist revolution occurred in Ethiopia. In 1975, the motherland of Vietnam The front defeated the United States, and the "Patriotic Front" in Laos seized power and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic. After the end of Portugal's Salazar dictatorship, many colonies in Africa became independent. From 1978 to 1979, the Sandinista Revolution swept through Nicaragua. At the same time, Bey Many African countries, including Ningbo, Liberia, Libya, and Madagascar, declared Marxism-Leninism as their official ideology. The internationalist unity in the third world once surged.

However, the three-continent movement is relatively sluggish in Latin America. Since the concept of Asian, African and Latin

American solidarity runs counter to the historically powerful Latin American nation-state narrative, mainstream political groups in Latin

America only use Third World solidarity as a rhetorical tool to gain support on the international political stage. ÿ The extent to which they

agree with the ideas of the Third World is debatable. One of the main reasons is the social structure of Latin America. At that time, Latin American countries

ÿ Vijay Prashadÿ The Darker Natures: A People's History of the Thirty World P ÿÿÿÿÿ 2008ÿ ÿÿÿvi ÿYin Zhiguang : «Internationalism: a

narrative of universal world order starting from the independent history of the third world» \ddot{y} in «Orientalism Journal» \ddot{y} Issue 1, 2018, Page 48

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Political decision-making is still basically in the hands of white political elites. In addition, a strong presidential system prevails in Latin America, and elite political beliefs have a special impact on social and economic policies. Latin Americans still refer to European culture and are sometimes unwilling to identify with the Socially and ethnically different peoples are concretely reflected in the ambiguous attitude towards participating in the "Non-Aligned Movement". Until the 1970s, Cuba was the only Latin American country to join the Non-Aligned Movement. In the mid-to-late 1980s, the vast development China has fallen into a debt crisis, which is particularly serious in Latin America. Cuba is also deeply involved in it. The 1980s is known as Latin America's "lost decade". Developing countries' actions for a new international economic order have also entered a low ebb. ÿ In addition, the Three Continents Conference Although the fighting spirit and struggle strategies advocated were different from the relatively moderate ideas of the Soviet Union, due to the lack of comprehensive national strength of most of the participating countries, they could not completely get rid of the support of the largest socialist power at the time, and the domestic political and economic difficulties of each country In the 1980s, the cooperation in the third world was characterized by "mobilization but no unity". Therefore, as the economies of some countries in the 1980s Due to the decline of the situation and the "at the end of its power" in the late Cold War period of the Soviet Union, the Three Continents Movement also gradually declined.

The practical significance of the Four Three Continents Movement

After the end of the Cold War, although ideological confrontation has been greatly weakened, hegemonism and neocolonialism still exist. Western powers, which are at the "center" of the world system, are still exploiting the vast development by taking advantage of first-mover advantages and the existing international political and economic structure. China and its own proletariat. As Nontobeko Herela, a researcher at the South African Office of the Tricontinental Institute of Social Research, said: "The countries of the Global South include more than 80% of the world's population, but these countries have been systematically excluded from representation.

Outside the decision-making circles of the "international community", unless the countries of the South truly take their destiny into their own hands, they will always have to sit under the table and eat the leftovers of the dividends of global economic growth, most of which comes from on the exploitation of southern countries."ÿ The spirit and initiatives of the Three Continents Conference showed advanced foresight, and still have enlightenment significance for current major issues such as South-South cooperation, racial equality, and globalization. For example, when studying the American Civil Rights Movement Most historians focus on the "classic" stage of the civil rights movement.

Isolating the opposition and ignoring the civil rights activities of the 1970sÿ, American historians have discovered that there are actually many connections between the "Global South" and the "American South." There are also some connections. They depict the American South as "the epitome of a decaying empire" and express their opposition by writing about the antagonism that Jim Crow laws created between people of color (mainly blacks) and whites. Imperial dissatisfaction. Therefore, although the latter is located in the United States, it can still be regarded as an enclave of the "Global South." However, their perspective is thus limited by pure racial lines, and the scope of their struggle is restricted. In "Color Curtain", we cannot get rid of the narrative framework of "the Black Atlantic". In fact, it is Geopolitically speaking, black internationalism is rooted in the wider region and spans The Americas, Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and the connection of the global left at the three continental conferences has also led to the unity of black internationalism. Another example is the issue of globalization and inequality. With the

uncontrolled expansion of capitalism on a global scale ÿ A series of anti-globalization and alternative
globalization movements have emerged. They mainly oppose the widening gap between rich and poor, bullying of
weak countries by developed countries, and environmental degradation caused by the neoliberal international order
at the economic, political, social, cultural and ecological levels. ÿÿ Participants include both developing countries and
people and non-governmental organizations within developed countries. In the 1970s, the anti-global expansion
movement led by governments and non-governmental organizations in third world countries flourished. In the face of
unfair international politics Economic order, some countries in the "Global South" called for joint action to formulate
new rules, stabilize the price of primary products, and increase exports from the South. ÿ The second wave of the
anti-globalization movement occurred in November 1999, when protesters In Seattle, they blocked the access of
World Trade Organization representatives to the venue. The American Federation of Labor-Confederation of Industrial
Unions (AFL-CIO) and others organized large-scale demonstrations. 6 In the south, Brazil's "Landless Peasants'
Movement" (MST)) and the resulting "Homeless Workers Movement" (ÿÿÿÿ), the "Landless People Movement" (ÿÿÿ)
in South Africa, the "Famili Lavalas" movement in Haiti, the Patta Movement" (EZLN) and others also formed part of the resistance to capitalist gla

ÿ Xie Guorong: «The "Long Movement" narrative model and its transcendence», published in «Historical

ÿ Research», Issue 6, 2014, page 47, Anne Garland Mahler, Fr. ÿÿthe ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ to the ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ; ÿacÿÿ e ÿ ÿradicalismÿ and ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ Durham: Duke University Press 2018 p 4

ÿ Regarding the Seattle protest movement, see Patrick F. Gillham and Gary T. Marx, "Complex ity and Irony in Policing and Protest: The World dTrade Organization in Seattle"ÿ in Social Ju Stuff

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Social movements in recent years have once again revived the ideologies of the three continental movements, but they have largely abandoned the old black internationalism and its contribution to global racial equality as an "appropriation" of this rupture. In response to the ongoing response, the re-acceptance of black internationalist thought is of key significance to the development of transnational resistance movements. Some of the slogans of the current "Black Lives Matter" movement in the United States, such as "Abolish the Police" and "Close U.S. Immigration and Customs" "Law Enforcement Agency," "Stop Pentagon Funding," etc., all demonstrate the militancy of resistance to racial violence. The universality of these demands shows that today's black resistance movement is not afraid of racial violence endorsed by the power of the American state, and even of certain people outside the United States. have a deep understanding of the systemic oppression of these races. The movement is a metonymic continuation and inheritance of the "color politics" of the post-Cold War era. Modern protest movements such as the "Black Lives Matter" movement are reviving some of the core elements of tricontinentalism. Appeals, such as the aesthetics of colorful political posters in sports, and fast-paced montage-style remix videos, are reminiscent of the distinctive covers and news collections of "Tricontinentes" magazine.

Five Conclusions

The Three Continents Conference and the Three Continents Movement it spawned have become an important driving force behind global radical political movements and a major engine of global left-wing cultural production, providing a broader platform for global anti-racial discrimination and anti-imperialist politics and culture., a more inclusive model. In addition to political mobilization, it also has an enlightening function in spiritual and cultural dimensions. It participates in the reconstruction of global order and cultural thinking in the post-colonial era. It has important contemporary significance and its historical status should be given sufficient Due to the changes in the international situation, especially the low ebb of the international socialist movement, the Three Continents Conference was only held once. It seemed to be just a flash in the pan, but its spirit still existed. Since the 1970s, some scholars have been discussing the "First Conference". "The End of the Three Worlds", with the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, this concept seems to have become history for granted. However, history has not ended yet, and neither has the international socialist movement. Because imperialism and hegemonism continue to exist, the former Third Three Worlds internationalism can still continue to inspire the present.

The world today is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. Although the Cold War has ended long ago, global hegemony and Cold War mentality did not end with the end of the Cold War. This thinking ignores the general trend of multi-polar development in the world and rejects the new trends in global politics and economy. The formation of order hinders the pursuit of a fair and reasonable international order by the global South or emerging economies. This is a typical "post-imperial syndrome". The current world is still facing to a certain extent the same problems as the three continents conference. Therefore, ÿ Rethinking the Three Continents Conference is still helpful in understanding the current great changes unseen in a century. Therefore, the spiritual core of the Three Continents Conference, with its advanced foresight, can still continue to inspire the present and provide theoretical resources and support for the anti-hegemony struggle. Thought enlightenmentÿ

(Editor in charge Xu Rui)