

AMADA -All Power to the Workers- Statutes

Published: Approved by the National Conference on organizational problems, December 29, 1974

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CHAPTER I

General program

The communist organization Alle Macht aan de Arbeiders - All Power to the Workers is preparing the foundation of the Communist Workers Party, the avant-garde detachment of the Belgian working class.

The foundation of the Party is dialectical and historical materialism. The Party develops its line by applying in a creative way to the concrete reality of the revolution in Belgium, the doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse Tung.

The Party brings together the most experienced, active, revolutionary and aware workers and workers of all nationalities. The Party is the supreme organizational form of the working class.

The Party educates the working class and the working classes in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, and directs them in the revolutionary class struggle towards the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party guides the working class in the fight to improve the standard of living, against fascistation and for the defense of democratic rights, for the defense of national independence, against militarization and preparations for war, for support to the revolutionary liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

In all these combats, the Party directs the blows of the working class against the dictatorship of monopolistic capital and against state power, it prepares the masses for the armed socialist

revolution which will liberate the people from the capitalist dictatorship and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The task of the Party in all battles of the working class is to combat the pernicious conceptions of reformism and to eliminate the political influence of the union leaders and the leaders of the social democratic and revisionist parties.

The Party defends the revolutionary unity of all workers of the different parties and trade union organizations in the resolute class struggle.

The Party acts everywhere where workers are gathered to win step by step the majority of workers for the cause of communism.

The Party must unite the employees, the lower peasant strata, the middle classes and the intellectuals around the working class in the fight against monopolistic capital and state power.

Bourgeois democracy means that democracy exists for the rich, and dictatorship, oppression and exploitation for the workers. Capitalist state power is the main weapon which the bourgeoisie uses to maintain its domination.

The Party must always advance the class struggle until the armed uprising with which the working classes overthrow the small clique of exploiters. The socialist revolution must completely destroy the bourgeois state machine - the army, the gendarmerie, the police, bourgeois justice and its laws, the bourgeois parliament, etc. - and expropriate the monopoly bourgeoisie.

The workers and workers will set up a new state power at their service. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the class alliance between the working class and the working classes under the leadership of the working class.

The aim of this alliance is to completely liquidate capitalism, to suppress the resistance of the exploiters and to build socialism.

The dictatorship of the proletariat means that democracy exists for the workers and the workers and the dictatorship for the former exploiters and the forces that want to reinstate capitalism.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the historical period of transition to the communist era when the classes and the contradictions between the classes will have disappeared.

Alle Macht aan de Arbeiders - All Power to the Workers bases its action on proletarian internationalism. Workers around the world are one class and solidarity with all workers around the world is a primary duty.

Workers and peoples of the world unite in the fight against the two greatest criminals, oppressors and warmongers in the world: the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

The Russian Revisionist Party is the centre of modern revisionism in today's world. Socialist in words and imperialist in fact, the Soviet Union is a centre of the world counter-revolution. The rivalry and the struggle for world hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union constitutes an increasing danger which can lead to a third world war. Either the revolutionary victory of the working class and of the oppressed peoples will ward off world war or else it is world war which will bring about revolution.

In the socialist countries, China, Albania, North Korea and North Vietnam, the working class builds the labour society. The triumph of workers in a country is the result of the struggle of all workers in the world.

All workers in the world regard the victories of socialism as their own victories.

China and Albania are a shining example in the struggle for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of revisionist decadence.

Alle Macht aan de Arbeiders - All Power to the Workers supports all workers and oppressed peoples in their fight against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

The Party unites with all the true Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in the world.

During the preparation of the foundation of the Communist Workers Party, Alle Macht aan de Arbeiders-All Power to the Workers fights for the unification of all true Marxist-Leninists on the basis of a unified revolutionary political, organizational and ideological line .

To fight for the unity of all true Marxist-Leninists means: to fight for the political, ideological and organizational destruction of the revisionist organization Clarté, led by bourgeois pushers, plotters and counter-revolutionaries.

To fight for the unity of all true Marxist-Leninists means: to fight for the elimination of right-wing opportunist theories and the disposition to reconcile with revisionism within Communist Struggle.

To fight for the unity of all true Marxist-Leninists means: to fight for the liquidation of the Trotskyist and intellectualist theories of the UC (ML} B.

CHAPTER II

The members

1 May be a member of the Communist Workers' Party under construction, any worker, worker and revolutionary aged eighteen, who accepts the statutes, recognizes the program, actively militates in one of the Party organizations and pays his contributions .

2 Those who apply to join the Party must follow the individual admission procedure; to become a candidate he must be recommended by two members of the Party and complete a written application for admission. The cell assembled in assembly approves the admission after having carried out an in-depth study, an examination and inquiries. Admission must be ratified by the Superior Party Committee.

3 The candidate fulfils the same duties as a member. He has no voting rights. After six months the cell judges whether or not the candidate becomes a full member; this decision must be ratified by the higher body. The application period may be extended once in case the progress made by the applicant is insufficient.

4 Any member of the Party must:

1. Study seriously, ardour and perseverance, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and apply them creatively.

2. Study the theories and tactics of revisionism and the struggle of Marxism against revisionism in order to combat current revisionism.

3. Lead the struggle between the two lines within the Party, stick firmly to the principles and constantly criticize the opportunist tendencies of the right and the left to more solidly unite the Party around the revolutionary line.

4. Study in depth the policies and resolutions of the Party, execute them with determination, and scrupulously fulfil the tasks entrusted by the Party.

5. To energetically lead the class struggle and to carry out propaganda and agitation for communist politics among the masses; It is a duty, when one is a Communist, to give all your strength to the Party.

6. Trust the masses, mobilize them fully, learn from them and focus their right ideas.

7. Practice self-criticism and be aware of your own weaknesses. Adopt correct moral conduct.

8. Be loyal and frank and pitilessly fight against lies, intrigue and conspiracies.

9. Criticize shortcomings and faults in the Party's work in order to strengthen the Party. Criticize any Party comrade who does not respect Party discipline or who distorts Party policy. The criticism is transmitted to the person concerned and, through the cell, to the Party organization on which the latter depends.

10. Show their loyalty and constancy towards the Party; give priority not to self-interest but to the interests of the Party and the working class.

11. Pay regular dues, lead a sober life and support the Party as much as possible.

12. Ensure the revolutionary unity of the Party and combat cliques, factionism and splitting, give more importance to the interests of the whole Party rather than those of a party.

13. Take care to prevent the infiltration into the Party of spies in the pay of the police, provocateurs, adventurers and suspicious elements; be attentive to conspiracies found by the class enemy, do not leak the secrets of the Party and observe the most secret attitude towards the police, the gendarmerie and other class enemies.

A comrade who does not fulfil one of these duties is criticized and educated. A sanction is taken in the event of a serious offense.

5 In the event of a serious breach of the statutes, one of the following sanctions is adopted: warning, reprimand, dismissal from office within the Party, observation, dismissal from the Party, final exclusion from the Party. The reasons for the sanction and the measures adopted for improvement are communicated in writing to the levels concerned.

During his observation, a member of the Party enjoys the status of candidate. The observation period lasts three months. If, within that time, the Party member has made progress, he becomes a full member again; otherwise the observation period is extended once or the person is expelled from the Party.

6 The sanction is pronounced by the organization in which the member of the Party exercises his activity or by a superior body, it must be ratified by the immediately superior Party Committee. The member of the Party concerned is, under normal conditions, present at the meeting and can defend himself. An organizational sanction against a member of a governing body requires a two-thirds majority and the ratification of the immediately superior committee. Anyone who does not agree with the sanction imposed on them may appeal to the higher echelon.

7 A cancellation or an exclusion must be very seriously weighed; the facts must be scrupulously investigated; the arguments for and against as well as the defense must be studied seriously.

8 When a member requests to leave the Party, he is expelled by the cell after a debate and an ideological struggle and after a report to the leadership has been made. As for the members who persist in inertia despite repeated efforts to educate and help them, they are requested by the cell, after report to the leadership, to withdraw from the Party. Those who leave their combat post in the Party without authorization cause significant prejudice to the Party.

CHAPTER III

Organizational principles

9 The organizing principle of the Party is democratic centralism. This means centralism based on democratic discussions and democratic discussions under the aegis of a central leadership.

A just Marxist-Leninist line constitutes the basis for the application of the organizational principle of democratic centralism. The aim of democratic centralism is to guarantee the application in practice of the just Marxist-Leninist line and the critique of all erroneous currents in order to correct them.

The Party is a party of the revolutionary class struggle. To defeat the enemy, the Party needs unshakeable proletarian centralism, iron discipline, unity of will. Only democracy can give birth to a fair centralization. The role of proletarian democracy is to strengthen centralism, strengthen discipline and increase combat power.

10 Party democracy requires that everyone be able to give their opinion on all issues and that a constant debate regarding the application of the line be initiated.

1. The application of democracy elevates the spirit of responsibility and develops the spirit of initiative of the members of the Party.

2. Mistakes and unilateral conclusions are avoided when everyone can speak.

3. Democracy is necessary so that the right ideas can be expressed. These just ideas must be centralized, and it is on this basis that views and plans are unified.

4. Democracy is necessary so that misconceptions can be expressed. Misconceptions must be criticized. If they are not, they take root and get worse. It is only when they are expressed openly that misconceptions can be analysed and that a Marxist-Leninist education can be given.

5. Right, unilateral and wrong ideas can be expressed in a democratic atmosphere. Through careful study and debate, the right ideas are developed, the one-sided ideas deepened and supplemented, the wrong ideas eliminated. It is on this basis that the comrades acquire a unity of thought.

11 The Party does not only need democracy, it especially needs centralism. Centralism means achieving unity of thought and action. This unity is achieved by means of a positive ideological struggle. We must dare to centralize just ideas, dare to stick to Marxist-Leninist principles; one must dare to criticize to the root the erroneous ideas and dare to eliminate them.

12 The governing bodies are elected by democratic consultation.

The supreme governing body is the national conference and the Central Committee which it elected.

The election takes place by secret ballot and runs for one year. The Central Committee convenes the National Conference at least once a year.

The Central Committee chooses a permanent office which directs the Party on its behalf.

It is the local governing bodies, after approval by the Central Committee, which convene the local conferences once a year. The local conference elects the steering committee with the essential approval of the Central Committee. The governing bodies link the principle of management, collective discussions and decisions to the principle of personal responsibility. The governing bodies must draw up reports to justify their work.

The governing bodies must apply the mass line in all their activities. It is forbidden to stifle criticism; criticism must be analysed in a materialist and dialectical way.

The lower echelons and the members of the Party must ensure that the governing bodies remain ideologically and politically healthy, exercise fraternal control, present criticisms and proposals in order to strengthen the leadership of the Party and enable it to function better.

The lower echelons must submit reports of their activities to the upper echelons and promptly request, when they feel the need, directives.

13 The whole Party must adopt one and the same discipline.

Submission of the individual to the organization. Submission of the minority to the majority. Submission from lower to upper echelons.

Submission of the whole Party to the Central Committee.

Anyone who violates these rules undermines the unity of the Party.

The decisions of the upper echelons must be discussed in depth and carried out unconditionally. In case of disagreement, you can pass on your criticisms, but apply the guidelines. Decisions are adopted by majority after serious debate. The minority is obliged to carry out with enthusiasm, together with the majority, the decision taken. Each member of the Party, of course, has the right to maintain their personal opinion, to put it back for discussion at the next meeting or to transmit it to the next level up to the Central Committee.

The political life of the Party must be organized in the cell and in the meetings of the Party. All criticism must be expressed during cell meetings. Anyone who criticizes the Party's work outside the cell and neglects to do it openly in meetings, undermines the Party. It is forbidden to discuss outside the Party the internal affairs of the Party.

To work for the consolidation of the Party's unity and to fight splitting is a fundamental Marxist principle. The unity of the Communist Party is an essential necessity to obtain the victory of the revolution; it is the key to the revolutionary unity of the working class and the people.

A communist must be able to unite with the greatest number, including those who have a different opinion and those who, after having fought it wrongly, correct their mistakes. Such unity unmask bourgeois pushers, plotters and incorrigible opportunists and also helps to frustrate their split plans.

Every member of the Party must fight against fractionism. Fractionism constitutes structures parallel to those of the Party. All meetings outside the Party structures where internal affairs are discussed from a certain point of view are prohibited because they destroy the unity of the Party.

Each member of the Party has the duty to unconditionally defend in his external relations the Party, the Party line and the interests of the Party. He must analyse and discuss the criticisms formulated by the masses with regard to the Party's work at cell meetings. Every Party member puts himself at the service of the Party and therefore of the working class. A member of the Party must not expect a personal advantage from the Party or use it in his own interest.

It is also forbidden to ask the Party its personal demands and ultimatums.

14 Cells are created in factories, mines and other businesses, in workplaces and offices, in neighbourhoods and streets where at least three Party members are gathered. The constitution of a cell must obtain the approval of the higher echelon. The cell management is elected every six months and approved by the upper echelon. The direction of the cell is always revocable.

15 The main tasks of the cell are as follows:

1. Study and apply Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung thought, criticize revisionism.
2. Study the political line of the Party and actively lead the struggle between the two lines in order to eliminate all the opportunist lines.
3. Actively defend among the masses the policies and resolutions of the Party and energetically carry out all the campaigns and actions of the Party.
4. Lead the class struggle and help the workers organize themselves for the class struggle.
5. Apply the mass line in all work, centralize the just ideas of the masses, fully mobilize the masses and correct the misconceptions among them through education. Constantly take stock of positive and negative experiences.
6. Forge deep and numerous links between the Party and the sympathetic workers, educate the avant-garde elements and incorporate them into the Party.

7. Discuss all matters relating to the Party and adopt a point of view for each.
8. Defend Party discipline and exercise vigilance against provocateurs, undercover traitors and class enemies.
9. Gather the contributions due to the Party, collect the contributions of the sympathizers, mobilize the masses to financially support the Party, develop a spirit of economy, exercise care with regard to the equipment of the Party and mobilize the members of the Party to help the Party as much as possible financially.

16 Party detachments are created in all mass organizations where at least three Party members are active. The task of these detachments is to protect the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses, to strengthen the links between the Party and the masses, to transform Party policy into action by the masses and to win the elements of the Party. *avant-garde*. Party detachments exclusively discuss the application of Party policy on the designated work area.

CHAPTER IV

Ideological principles

I. Transforming the conception of the world

17 The transformation of the conception of the world is a general task for all communists.

This task constitutes the central mission for all communists, workers and intellectuals, young and old, executives and members of the base. It is a mission that must be accomplished as long as we lead the revolution.

Every communist must transform his conception of the world because we are all influenced by bourgeois conceptions and because the objective situation of the class struggle is constantly changing. A communist must always better dominate the laws of dialectical materialism and of historical materialism. Thus his ideas and plans will always respond better to the constantly changing needs of the class struggle.

18 a communist must, to transform his conception of the world, study with seriousness, enthusiasm and perseverance the doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung; he must bind himself unconditionally and wholeheartedly to the working class, he must take part in the practice of class struggle and endure long and hard trials.

19 Economism, flattery with regard to workers, constitutes a theory which supports the spontaneous and bourgeois conceptions of workers, it opposes the transformation of the conception of the world among workers and intellectuals.

To defend the historic interests of the working class, the worker must possess Marxism-Leninism through hard study; alone a good class origin is insufficient. The revolutionary

worker must develop his efforts to acquire a broad political horizon, to embrace at a glance the struggle of the working class, on the national and international levels to fully understand the great struggle between Marxism and revisionism in the history of the workers' movement. The Marxist-Leninist political line and organizational line fully respond to the class feelings of the worker and that is why he can easily make them his.

20 Intellectualism protects bourgeois conceptions of intellectual comrades and other members of the Party and opposes the transformation of the conception of the world.

To truly master Marxism-Leninism, the intellectuals must unite with the workers and learn from them the proletarian qualities: class position and feelings, revolutionary spirit and practical experience; they must make their taste for the practice, the efficiency and the discipline of the workers.

The intellectuals must put themselves to the test in the workers' struggle, learn to overcome the difficulties and the sacrifices of the class struggle. They will fight against sterile ideas and hesitations in action and will learn from workers to link theory to practice and turn words into action.

21 A communist must constantly learn.

You make progress when you are modest and careful. The future is bright, but the road to revolution is winding and difficult.

A communist must learn to rely on his own strength to face difficulties and overcome failures and disappointments. A communist must arm himself with resolution, not shrink from any sacrifice and overcome all the difficulties to achieve victory.

II. Study Marxism-Leninism

22 Every communist must study conscientiously and with perseverance to acquire step by step a relatively complete knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. It is the only way to distinguish materialism from idealism, to apply dialectics and not metaphysics, to follow the Marxist line and not the revisionist line, to defend authentic Marxism and not false Marxism.

23 First comes practice in the class struggle. We must take an active part in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and it is on this basis that the theory must be studied.

Marxist theory constitutes a weapon for the practical struggle for the liberation of the proletariat. A communist studies the Marxist-Leninist theory to increase his practical capacities in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, against the revisionists, against the deviations of the left and the right within the Party and against his own misconceptions.

We must stick to the principle of the unity of theory and practice. The study must have the concrete problems for object. As a starting point for the study, one must formulate the concrete problems of the class struggle, the world revolution and the struggle between the two lines.

During the study, it is necessary to keep in mind the experience acquired in order to distinguish the positive from the negative and to draw general lessons from it.

During the study of Marxism, it is necessary to bear in mind the inquiries and examinations carried out in order to submit them to class analysis.

During the study, it is necessary to indicate the main contradiction, define the target and reach concrete decisions. Practice, theory, practice again, theory again. A communist must strive for the fullest possible mastery of the universal laws of class struggle and Party building and strive to be master of the Marxist method of thought. This should make him able to foresee problems to come and react quickly and correctly in the event of sudden changes.

III. Criticize revisionism

24 The bourgeois agents in the workers' parties defend their bourgeois theories under the guise of Marxist words; the capitalist class supports them with the aim of dismantling the revolutionary camp from the inside. Anarchism, reformism, Trotskyism and modern revisionism are among the theories of the class enemy, those which have done the most damage to the workers' movement.

Any Party member, young or old, has an important mission to fulfill: to criticize revisionism. Establishing an organizational break with the revisionist groups is only the first step; It takes a long and deep struggle to overcome the revisionist conceptions one by one on the ideological and political levels and with regard to the conception of the Party.

One can only acquire a relatively complete view of the starting point, theories, and methods of thought and political tactics of revisionism only by compelling oneself to incessant study and criticism.

The struggle against revisionism is a strategic task which will extend over several decades. It is only in this struggle that the Party can succeed in developing a just Marxist line.

IV. Apply ground line

25 The people, the people alone, are the driving force, the creator of universal history. The working class can perform miracles in the revolutionary class struggle. The masses have an inexhaustible enthusiasm for revolution and socialism.

Communists must strive to discover the forms which allow this enthusiasm for the revolution to express itself. It is for this purpose that they must be willing to learn from the masses, that they must rely on them, allow their creativity to arise fully and mobilize them resolutely.

26 The Party guides the masses in their liberation struggle. Party leadership is necessary to encourage and develop enthusiasm for the revolutionary struggle among the masses.

The Party must constantly. to educate the masses in Marxism-Leninism and the political line in order to raise class consciousness, to deepen the understanding of revolutionary tasks, to consolidate the understanding of the historic mission of the working class.

Party members are required to carry out continuous surveys to gather the different ideas of the masses; these ideas must be subjected to a class analysis, the erroneous ideas must be distinguished from the right ideas and the right ideas must be concentrated, the Party must disseminate among the masses these ideas, these plans, these systematized directives in order to transform them into actions.

The members of the Party must give importance to the concrete and daily interests, the needs and the aspirations of the masses and organize the struggle for this purpose. In this struggle, they must denounce the class enemy, fight the policies of the reformist and revisionist leaders and win the masses over to the cause of the socialist revolution.

The Party must educate the masses, lead them and fight the bourgeois theory of the spontaneous workers' movement. Errors and faults can arise among the masses. It is the influence of bourgeois ideology and the undermining of reformist and revisionist leaders that constitute its true origin.

This is why the Communists must strike their blows at the class enemy and overcome the flaws among the masses with positive education. The Party must awaken the masses and increase their political consciousness so that they become aware of the necessity of the struggle for revolutionary tasks, that they are ready to organize themselves for this purpose and that they are determined to carry out this task, to fight until victory.

The Party's slogans must always precede the revolutionary initiative of the masses in order to indicate to them the right path which goes forward.

V. Practice criticism and self-criticism

27 The aim of criticism and self-criticism is to strengthen unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to unite the comrades around the Marxist line, to eliminate the opportunist lines, to consolidate the organization of the Party and increase the fighting power of the Party in the class struggle.

28 A communist must be able to get a fair idea of his own strengths and weaknesses, he must often reflect on his weaknesses, his shortcomings and his mistakes. His faults and shortcomings should encourage him to improve further; his qualities should not make him presumptuous. A communist must accept that a comrade criticizes him; even when he does not share this criticism, even when he considers this criticism to be false. The problem must be resolved by discussion.

29 It is forbidden to criticize a comrade behind his back; all criticism must be made at the Party meeting.

Unilateral and negative criticism creates pessimism and apathy; it undermines the Party. Criticism must protect the enthusiasm and initiative of Party members; it must be positive and educational.

Criticism constitutes a weapon to edify the Party; this is why we must keep an eye on the main questions and political and organizational errors and avoid directing attention to secondary faults. Criticism must take into account the positive and negative in the work of a comrade and weigh them. You have to rely on the positive to eliminate the negative.

A communist who notices political errors in a comrade has the duty to criticize them in time, constantly and thoroughly. Faults that are not rooted out quickly get worse. Mistakes are subject to criticism to help comrades move forward and consolidate Party unity.

A communist who notices an important opportunist tendency from the left or the right must dare to go against the tide to defend the theses of Marxism-Leninism.

30 Criticism and self-criticism must always be linked to political study.

Politics and tactics constitute the life of the Party. Criticism and self-criticism must be based on a concrete analysis of faults with regard to Party politics, tactics and conception; otherwise criticism becomes sterile, leads to passivity and stifles the life of the Party.

31 must be corrected in practice the mistakes that were criticized. What is false is false and must be removed. If one does not eliminate the faults subjected to criticism, a decadent mentality with regard to criticism is born.

We must stick to self-criticism, based on the study of Marxism, concerning erroneous points of view.

32 The members of the Party must constantly watch over the permanent sanitation of the governing bodies and maintain fraternal supervision over the cadres. They must judge the negative and the positive in the work of managers. Criticism of executives is intended to consolidate management and help it better assume its responsibilities. Managers must apply the ground line, listen to and carefully consider all criticisms of their work.

VI. Distinguish between the two types of contradictions

33 There are two types of contradictions: contradictions among the people and contradictions between the people and the class enemy.

When serious faults are noted, we must wage an acute ideological struggle faithful to the principles, persevere in this struggle and demand results. If they are comrades who make heavy

mistakes, this is how they will be best helped in order to make progress step by step. If they are enemy or degenerate elements, this is how they will be quickly unmasked.

The number of class enemies and incorrigible elements is infinitely small.

34 The renegades, the police spies, the provocateurs, the degenerate elements, the opportunists and the incorrigible bourgeois pushers must be unmasked and ousted from the Party to purify the Party, educate the comrades and strengthen the unity of the members of the Party.

35 It must be admitted that comrades and managers can make mistakes or even serious mistakes; they must be allowed to correct themselves. These comrades and these cadres must be criticized with the aim of arriving at a new unity with them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

All faults must be subjected to scientific criticism; we must wage a positive ideological struggle and distinguish between what was right and what was wrong. It is necessary to demonstrate the causes of the faults and the circumstances in which they were committed and give means to correct them and avoid their repetition.

We must be severe in ideological and political criticism but avoid taking precipitous organizational measures; we must have confidence in the comrades, entrust them with tasks in order to allow them to make new contributions to the Party and to the revolution.

The comrades criticized must accept the criticism and consider it as fraternal help, they must devote themselves to a thorough study in order to fully understand their faults and work actively to correct them.

CHAPTER V

The Party and the LJC Communist Youth League

36 The Communist Youth League is a mass organization intended for the education of youth through action, study and participation in the class struggle. It is primarily intended for young proletarians.

The Communist Youth League works under the leadership of the Communist Workers' Party under construction, *Alle Macht aan de Arbeiders* - All Power to the Workers.

The Central Committee of the LJC is subordinate to the Central Committee of the Party.

Local LJC organizations are under the leadership of the upper echelons of the LJC and corresponding Party organizations.

All Party directives to a governing body of the LJC are transmitted to the Central Committee of the Party and the LJC. In the event of litigation, it is the Central Committee of the Party which decides.

At all levels, a member of the Party is responsible for the supervision of the corresponding organization of the LJC.

Party members who are active in the LJC should pay particular attention to the education of LJC members in understanding the concept of Party and the Party line.

37 The LJC is the most loyal and active supporter of the Party. It must support the Party in all its work and actively participate in the dissemination of Party policy, Party decisions and Party publications, especially where there are no basic Party organizations.

Members and organizations of the LJC must present their criticisms of the Party's work in order to consolidate the Party. They must likewise submit their proposals for discussion.

38 Party organizations at all levels must pay close attention to the political, ideological and organizational work of the LJC. They must help the members of the LJC to acquire a communist spirit and to become acquainted with Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Tsetung thought and, finally, to study the Party line.

Party organizations must ensure that the LJC maintains the closest links with the broad masses of youth and their organizations. Party organizations must respect the specific character of the LJC and protect the initiative of the members of the LJC.

Party organizations must assist the LJC in the recruitment and systematic training of cadres.

39 LJC and Party organizations must constantly perform Party recruiting work among LJC members who are likely to gain Party membership.

Members of the LJC leave the LJC when they are admitted into the Party as a candidate or member.

Those who fulfil a leading task may, with the agreement of the governing body of the Party and the LJC, remain activists in the LJC.