



## Constitution of the Communist Party (MLM)

### **I. Definition of the CP (MLM).**

The CP (MLM) is the Communist Party reconstituted. It is the proletarian vanguard party in the United States. Its leadership and members are working class. The CP (MLM) is both a red fraction within the International Communist Movement (ICM) and a fraction of the international proletariat. The CP (MLM) seeks to play its own role as a fraction of the world proletarian revolution.

- a. The unity of the international proletariat is indispensable for the triumph of the Communist Revolution.
- b. The CP (MLM) must more than ever struggle tirelessly to attain the unity of our international movement on the basis of our universally valid ideology.

### **II. Political Genealogy of the CP (MLM).**

The political genealogy of the CP (MLM) is Marxist-Leninist-Maoist, primarily Maoist. It traces its political heritage from Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin to Chairman Mao Tse-tung in direct succession to Comrade Chiang Ching and finally to Chairman Gonzalo—the greatest living Marxist on the face of the Earth.

- a. The CP (MLM) holds that communism develops.
- b. That proletarian ideology has undergone an unending upward development from Marx to Mao and continues to develop.
- c. The Party must be guided by a Great Leadership that bases itself on the application of our universal ideology to each revolution. It must have a unity between theory and practice.
- d. People's War is the highest military theory of the proletariat and the highest form of struggle.
- e. The Party cannot annihilate itself.
- f. The government of the CP (MLM) is based on the principle of democratic centralism and on an alliance of urban and rural workers. Criticism comes from below and ascends from the lower to the higher.

### **III. The CP (MLM)'s Role in Revolution.**

- a. Putting politics in command, the CP (MLM) affirms that revolutions are organized, planned and initiated by the Party. They do not just “happen” spontaneously or “break out” randomly.
- b. Putting politics in command, the CP (MLM) takes class struggle as the key link, affirms that revolution is an act of violence, aims at seizing state power and establishing the People's Republic, and along with it, Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

- c. The CP (MLM) seeks to conquer power in the whole country and affirms that once the Red Flag is raised in revolution, it cannot be taken down.
- d. The CP (MLM)'s ability to initiate communist revolution within the United States will be determined primarily by psychological conditions and political line.
- e. The era of the bourgeois revolution has reached its end and it has become decrepit.
- f. We are in the era of world proletarian revolution.
- g. If the revolution is stopped or postponed, if you abandon arms or the new political power, this amounts to having made the masses work for nothing.
- h. The people's war does not stop with the change of contradiction, but advances, uniting the immense majority and concentrating its attack on the aggressor and his lackeys, in order to, after having triumphed, destroying the bourgeois state, bourgeois social relations, the class system, establish the People's Republic and with it socialism, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
- i. Armed struggles are being waged by the oppressed peoples all over the world. But unless the armed struggles are waged under the leadership of the proletariat and with its highest military theory, the people's war, they do not guarantee the fulfillment of the tasks of the revolution.
- j. Unless People's War that destroys the old state and simultaneously builds the new state, these armed struggles will, in the end, be used by one imperialist power or another in their contention, for the division and re-division of the world and its resources. Therefore, we reject all kinds of "armed reformism" and "frontism".
- k. A people's war can not be carried out merely against some faction of the old ruling classes or merely against some form of government, be it "autocratic monarchy" or "fascism"—it must be carried out against the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, against the old state, be it landlord-bureaucrat or imperialist, to establish a people's republic, not plainly a "democratic republic". It is a question of the class character of the revolution, of guaranteeing the proletarian leadership of the revolution.

#### **IV. The Prospects for World Revolution.**

- a. Revolution is the main trend in the world today.
- b. There are three moments in the process of world revolution:
  - i. The birth of the ICM and the triumph of the October Revolution.
  - ii. The strategic equilibrium centered about the time of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR).
  - iii. The strategic offensive beginning in 1980 with the initiation of the People's War in Peru.
- c. The Communist Manifesto was the birth certificate of the International Communist Movement (ICM).
- d. With the triumph of the October Revolution, ICM entered into the era of the world proletarian revolution.
- e. The strategic defensive of world revolution, opposed to the offensive of counterrevolution, starts in 1871 with the Paris Commune and ends in the Second World War.

- f. The first counterrevolutionary offensive began after the Paris Commune and was combated by the Second Communist International until revisionism destroyed the Second Communist International from within.
- g. The grand offensive of counterrevolutionary revisionism began at the 20<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPSU when the satellites went up and the Red Flag fell down.
- h. The strategic equilibrium, takes place around the triumph of the Chinese revolution, the Great Leap Forward and Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR).
- i. The strategic offensive of world proletarian revolution began with the initiation of the People Wars in Peru.

## V. Revisionism.

The poison weed of revisionism grew along side the revolutionism of Karl Marx and Frederick Engles. It has existed since the very beginnings of international socialism and it exists today. Revisionism is structured within the ICM. Its first main assault was against the International Workingman's Association (the First Communist International). Revisionism destroyed the First and Second Internationals. Revisionism was structured within the Second International.

- a. Karl Marx was the First Great Leader to do battle with revisionism.
- b. Frederick Engles battled revisionism alongside Karl Marx.
- c. V. I. Lenin was the Second Great Leader to do battle with the poison weed of revisionism. Lenin defined "Marxism". Lenin was the driving force behind the anti-revisionist Third Communist International (Comintern).
- d. J. V. Stalin, as President of the USSR, and before alongside V. I. Lenin, battled with revisionism. J. V. Stalin defined "Leninism". Stalin dissolved Comintern in 1943. Trotsky's so-called "Fourth International" was a counterrevolutionary plot against communism.
- e. Mao Tse-tung was the Third Great Leader to do battle with revisionism. Mao Tse-tung supported the dissolution of Comintern.
- f. Comrade Chiang Ching battled revisionism both during Mao Tse-tung's life and after he died. Comrade Chiang Ching's red fraction within the CCP was destroyed by a counterrevolutionary military bureaucrat coup headed by Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng, inter alios.
- g. Chairman Gonzalo formulated the red fraction within the ICM to do battle against the revisionism structured within it. Chairman Gonzalo defined "Maoism" as a third and higher stage of Marxism.
- h. Revisionism is the chief obstacle to revolution in the United States. The revisionism in the United States is structured with all extant communist parties, until now, under the rubric of four main poison weeds:
  1. The General Crisis Theory
  2. The Theory of the Productive Forces
  3. The Three Worlds Theory
  4. The Hierarchy of the Oppressed

- i. The main counterrevolutionary revisionists in the history of communism until this time were:
  - 1. Leon Trotsky
  - 2. Karl Kautsky
  - 3. Nikita Khrushchev
  - 4. Teng Hsiao-ping
- j. The CP (MLM) battles tirelessly and resolutely against all forms of revisionism.

## **VI. Decorum**

- a. The flag of the CP (MLM) is the Red Flag. It has a 2:1 ratio. It bears the symbol of a yellow hammer and sickle signifying the unity between the industrial workers and the agricultural workers and the unity between the country and the city. It has the hammer and sickle on the front and no symbol on the back. The Party initials, in yellow, “CP (MLM)” may be placed on the trailing edge of the banner, descending from the top to the bottom.
- b. The customary greeting of the CP (MLM) cadre is “Comrade”.
- c. Party cadre will stand for Party anthems and for the presentation of the portraits Great Leaders of communism and observe Party holidays.

## **VII. Holidays**

- a. Birth and Death of Karl Marx
- b. Birth and Death of Frederick Engels
- c. Birth and Death of V. I. Lenin
- d. Birth and Death of J. V. Stalin
- e. Birth and Death of Mao Tse-tung
- f. The founding of the Paris Commune
- g. The Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution
- h. The founding of the PRC
- i. International Working Man’s Day, May 1<sup>st</sup>

## **VII. Membership**

Membership in the CP (MLM) is open to anyone who does not exploit anyone’s labor, are bold in criticism and self-criticism, accepting the Party Constitution and Statutes, takes and active part in affecting them, works in a Party organization, pays Party membership dues and carries out the decisions of the Party.

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