

PCTP / MRPP.

Statutes of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat

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I. General program

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP), founded on September 18, 1970, is a proletarian political organization and a vanguard detachment of the Portuguese proletariat.

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) has Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as its historical basis, which guides its thought.

The fundamental objective of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP) is the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Portugal.

The Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party, which the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat aims to constitute and of which it represents the embryonic nucleus, is a proletarian political party of a new type, authentically revolutionary: a party founded on the theory revolutionary Marxist-Leninist-Maoist.

The founding congress of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party – which will be convened in due course by the Lenin Committee, Central Committee of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) – is also that of dissolution, to transform itself into this party, of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party (MRPP).

The fundamental program of the Movement for the reorganization of the party of the proletariat consists in the defeat of the bourgeoisie and the other exploiting classes, by the substitution of the bourgeois dictatorship by the dictatorship of the proletariat and by the establishment and victory of socialism over capitalism. .

The supreme objective of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) is the realization of communism.

In the struggle for the realization of this fundamental program, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP), starting from the concrete analysis of the characteristics of the society that exists today in our country, considers that, during In its history, the Portuguese revolution must necessarily pass through two stages, of which the first, the present, is the People's Democratic Revolution, and the second the Socialist Revolution.

The fundamental objectives of the revolution are bread, land, freedom, democracy and national independence.

More concretely, the revolution has the following fundamental objectives:

1. The destruction of the fascist state and the restoration of a people's democratic republic under a people's democratic dictatorship, that is to say under the joint dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes and led by the proletariat.
2. Nationalization without compensation, by the people's democratic power, of companies under the control of foreign capital. Nationalization of banks, insurance companies, mining, steel, metallurgy and metallurgy, transport and communications, electrical energy, hydraulic and chemical resources and also companies of national interest. People's power safeguards the interests of small and medium shareholders who do not engage in counter-revolutionary activities.
3. The confiscation of the lands of latifundia and large landowners and other counter-revolutionaries and their handing over to agricultural workers and poor peasants, according to the principle of "the land to those who work it". Delivery of fallow land to popular peasant associations and unions.
4. Separation and total independence for the brother-peoples of the colonies. Return of the soldiers. Not one more boarding. Unconditional and immediate surrender of Macao to the full sovereignty of the People's Republic of China.
5. Safeguarding sovereignty and defending national independence. Publication and denunciation of all secret treaties. Cancellation of the unequal treaties imposed by the imperialists and social-imperialists. Dismantling and withdrawal of foreign military bases and forces. Establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.
6. Creation of the democratic and popular school and of a new, patriotic, scientific and mass culture.
7. The 40-hour week and well-being for the people.

Although constituting, by their nature and their content, two distinct revolutionary processes, the democratic and popular Revolution is, in the concrete situation of our country, the necessary and indispensable condition of the Socialist Revolution, and the Socialist Revolution the stage towards which the working class can and must advance, without interruption, the democratic and popular revolution.

As the embryonic nucleus of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Portugal, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat fights, from now on, for the constitution of a united front of all the exploited and oppressed classes and social strata, of all those who oppose fascism and social-fascism, landlords, big landowners and monopolists, colonialism and neo-colonialism, imperialism, social-imperialism and the hegemonism of the two superpowers ; of all political groups, and political, democratic and patriotic personalities.

The fundamental basis of this popular democratic revolutionary front is the worker-peasant alliance.

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) defends the constitution of a popular government, representative of all revolutionary, democratic, anti-fascist and patriotic forces, which is the organ of popular democratic power, emerging from the popular democratic revolution to consolidate and develop it.

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP), aware that no exploiting class voluntarily withdraws from the stage of history, and also aware that the revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class defeats another, considers that the proletariat and the people will achieve their just objective only by equipping themselves, beyond the necessary political instruments, with a military instrument adequate to obtain victory in a prolonged popular struggle.

The central political task of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP), which derives from its fundamental political objective, is the struggle for the mobilization of all forces for the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Portugal.

Firmly opposing all the cliques of opportunists, revisionists, neo-revisionists, Trotskyists and other lackeys of the bourgeoisie infiltrated within the labour movement, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) launched and has always led a hard and implacable fight against the theories which, pretending to recognize the historical necessity of an authentic party in Portugal, in fact rise up against it, claiming that such a party can be founded by decree, born of a confabulation of political "luminaries" in place of the people, forming themselves in a closed cabinet of strangers isolated from the great storms of the mass struggle, basing themselves in the laboratory of the "theory of cadres", the result of sinister fabrications.

Contrary to this anti-worker and anti-Marxist line, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat

(MRPP), has assigned itself the primary and fundamental mission of promoting the political development and organization of the working class, has placed itself openly at the head of all its combats, has forged in the heat of the struggle hundreds and hundreds of new revolutionary cadres, overwhelmingly workers, became closely linked to the proletariat and the people, fortified itself with the heroism of its martyrs and the Bolshevik behavior of its militants, and was able to launch, with security, the political, ideological and organizational foundations of the party, basing itself firmly on the principle of the mass line and making the creative application of this principle one of the decisive keys to the victory of the struggle for the founding of the party of the proletarians of our country.

After having carried out, in the light of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, the overall assessment of the history of the labour movement in Portugal, in particular during the last hundred years, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP) , considers that what characterizes the Portuguese labour movement – full of heroism, struggle, sacrifices and rich revolutionary traditions – is the absence of an authentic communist party, of a truly proletarian leadership.

The Portuguese working class does not speak with its own voice, but through the voice of the bourgeoisie and its agents infiltrated within the proletariat, the bourgeois “socialists”, the anarchists, the anarcho-syndicalists, the revisionists and the neo-revisionists .

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP), in its tenacious struggle to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and for its application to the concrete reality of the Portuguese revolution, has carried out an analysis of principle of revisionist party activity and deduced from this analysis the following general conclusion:

Despite the name it has given itself from the beginning, the Portuguese so-called "communist" party has always followed, throughout its history and on all fundamental questions concerning the revolution, a revisionist and opportunist line, and not an authentically Marxist-Leninist line.

From time to time, under pressure from its working class base, the spontaneous movement of the masses and the international communist movement, it was forced to pretend to make certain concessions to the proletariat and the people, in an attempt to avoid being completely unmasked and isolated. , but never indicating any practical arrangement for carrying them out, and denying them at the earliest opportunity.

The alleged attempts carried out in the 1960s by the whole caste of frustrated revisionist opportunists, careerists, upstarts, informers of the PIDE and other disguised traitor attempts, taken up again under new acronyms, since the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) denounced and unmasked them relentlessly with the masses – in no way constitute an honest, Marxist-Leninist attempt to contribute to the founding of the party of the proletarians, but, on the contrary, constitute desperate attempts by the bourgeoisie to perpetuate revisionism under new clothes; they represented, and they still represent, the last obstacles, which the ruling class, in desperation,

The Portuguese working class has been subjected to decades and decades of opportunist and revisionist leadership; the struggle for the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist communist party is not an easy task, but, on the contrary, a very hard and relatively prolonged fight, during which the authentic communists and the conscious proletarians, uniting all their forces, not deviating from their central objective, must dare to carry out with ardour and resolution their political, ideological and organizational tasks, prepare to fulfil the five conditions necessary for the founding of the party.

For the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Party of Portugal, the Lenin Committee, Central Committee of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP), in its plenary session of autumn 1972, defined and concretized the five conditions following necessary and sufficient:

1. To draw, in theory and in practice, a clear line of demarcation between Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, on the one hand, and revisionism and other forms of opportunism, on the other, on all fundamental questions concerning the Portuguese revolution.
2. Draw, in theory and in practice, a clear demarcation line between revolution and counter-revolution: who are our friends? who are our enemies? who are our real friends and who are our fake friends?

3. Elaborate the draft program and statutes of the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Portugal.

4. Create strong organizational nuclei in the main industrial centres and in the countryside.

5. Obtain, as a result of our revolutionary activity faithful to the principles, firm and consistent, the recognition, by the working class, of what the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP), and the party that it will take, constitute a real and necessary political force, and the vanguard detachment of the Portuguese proletariat; force the ruling class, from the fascists to the revisionists, to name and attack the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) as its main enemy.

The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) firmly sticks to proletarian internationalism and opposes chauvinism and ultra-patriotism: it resolutely binds itself to all genuinely Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations from different countries; it allies itself with the proletariat and the peoples of the oppressed nations of the world and, with them, struggles and will always struggle, to the extent of its strength, to combat the hegemonism of the two superpowers - the United States and the Soviet Union - , to defeat imperialism, social-imperialism, contemporary revisionism and world reaction, in order to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man on the earth globe and so that all mankind obtains its emancipation.

Rising from the underground, but consolidating the underground; going in all directions, being where the masses are, organizing; think, act, live as a revolutionary and serve the people; strive hard, live simply and think high! The path is winding, but the future is bright! The Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party (MRPP) will win, because the people will win!

II. About organization members

ARTICLE 1. – Can be a member of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) any worker, agricultural employee, poor peasant, soldier, sailor and other Portuguese revolutionary, over eighteen years of age, who accepts the program and the statutes of the Movement, militates actively within its organizations, applies the resolutions of the Movement, observes its discipline and pays the established subscription.

ARTICLE 2. – The principle of admission into the Movement is the principle of individual admission.

ARTICLE 3. – The admission of a new militant must be recommended by a member of the Movement, approved by the general meeting of the cell and ratified by the Movement committee immediately above.

ARTICLE 4. – Before approving the application for admission, the cell will examine the candidate and thoroughly study the opinions of the masses inside and outside the Movement.

ARTICLE 5 – In the event of a request for collective admission, the decision rests with the Lenin Committee, the Central Committee of the Movement, which decision will always be taken without prejudice in principle to individual admission.

ARTICLE 6. – The duties of the militants of the Movement are:

1. Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and criticize revisionism.
2. To fight for the realization of the program of the Movement and for the application of its political line.
3. Work in the interest of the Portuguese people and the peoples of the world.
4. To be able to unite with the vast majority, including those who mistakenly opposed it but who are conscientiously trying to correct their errors.
5. Struggle courageously against all opportunists, careerists, upstarts and other agents of the enemy, in order to prevent the Movement from changing color and to ensure that the leadership of the Movement always remains in the hands of Marxist revolutionaries- Leninists.
6. Consult the masses on all matters.
7. Have the revolutionary courage to go against the tide, to make criticisms and self-criticisms.
8. To defend until his last breath the secrets of the Movement and of the revolution, by not betraying or providing any information to the enemies, to their policemen and henchmen and by always remaining vigilant against provocateurs and liberalism.
9. To practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism, to work for unity and not for splitting; behave frankly and honestly and not hatch intrigues or machinations.
10. Fight for the mobilization of all forces for the founding of the party.

ARTICLE 7. – To any militant who violates the discipline of the Movement, the organization of the Movement at the respective level will impose, according to its attributions and according to the concrete case, one of the following sanctions:

1. warning;
2. stern warning;
3. removal from office in the Movement;
4. submission to a period of observation in the Movement;
5. expulsion from the Movement.

ARTICLE 8. – Sanctions of dismissal from office and submission to a period of observation must be ratified by the committee of the Movement immediately superior to that which applies them. The sanction of expulsion from the Movement must be ratified by the Central Committee.

III. Organizational principles of the Movement

ARTICLE 9 – The Movement must get rid of confirmed traitors, agents of the enemy, revisionists, degenerates, and elements foreign to the class.

ARTICLE 10. – The principle of the organization of the Movement is democratic centralism.

ARTICLE 11. – The governing bodies of the Movement, from top to bottom, are elected after democratic consultation.

ARTICLE 12. – Whenever it deems it useful, the Central Committee may appoint the governing bodies of the various levels or substitute the principle of election for that of co-optation (choice of new members by the own body).

ARTICLE 13. – The entire Movement must observe a single discipline:

- subordination of the individual to the organization;
- subordination of the minority to the majority;
- subordination of the lower level to the higher level;
- subordination of the whole Movement to the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 14. – Periodically, all the cells, committees and organizations of the Movement must carry out balance sheets of their activities, report on their work to the higher organs, pay constant attention to the opinions of the masses inside and outside the Movement, accepting being judged by the masses and correcting detected errors.

ARTICLE 15. – All militants of the Movement have the right to criticize and make suggestions to the organizations and leaders of the Movement at all levels.

ARTICLE 16. – A militant of the Movement who disagrees with any directive resolution or instruction of the organization may reserve his opinion and has the right to go through his immediate management to express his opinion at higher levels, up to the Central Committee, and its secretary general.

ARTICLE 17. – The Movement structures its organization on the basis of geographical location and workplaces.

ARTICLE 18. The supreme organ of direction of the Movement is its national congress, and so long as this has not met, it is the Lenin Committee, the central committee of the Movement.

ARTICLE 19. – The National Congress of the Movement will hold an ordinary session to found the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Portugal – which will be the founding congress. Prior to this ordinary session, an extraordinary session may be convened, if circumstances so require.

ARTICLE 20. – The convening of the national congress of the Movement falls within the competence of the Lenin Committee, which also determines the rules of representation in the congress.

ARTICLE 21. – The Lenin Committee, Central Committee of the Movement, elects in plenary session the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, whose secretary is the General Secretary of the Movement.

ARTICLE 22. – Between plenary sessions of the Central Committee, the Executive Committee exercises all the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 23. – The Executive Committee will convene the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and will establish the indispensable, adequate and effective organs to obtain in a unified manner all the revolutionary activities of the Movement. The General Secretary may also convene the plenary sessions of the Central Committee.

V. About the local organization of the Movement

ARTICLE 24. – The governing bodies of the Movement at the local level, in the major sectors of activity and in the mass organizations are the respective committees of the Movement.

ARTICLE 25. The committees of the Movement at all levels can link the working bodies necessary for the development of their revolutionary activity and in such a way as to obtain the closest connection with the masses.

VI. About Movement Organizations

ARTICLE 26. – The cell is the basic organization of the Movement.

ARTICLE 27. – The cells are created, according to the needs of the revolutionary struggle and the number of militants of the Movement, in each factory, workshop, enterprise, mine, construction site, district, ship, town, village, countryside, educational centre, barracks, official body or any other basic activity.

ARTICLE 28. – The supreme authority of the cell resides in the plenary meeting of the cell.

ARTICLE 29. – According to the number of militants who compose it or the necessities of the fight, the plenary meeting of the cell can elect a permanent secretary, who directs all its activity in the interval of the plenary meetings.

ARTICLE 30. – The priority tasks of the cells of the Movement are:

1. to direct Movement members, sympathizers, activists and other elements of the masses in the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and the critique of revisionism;
2. Disseminate and put into practice the policy of the Movement, apply its directives and resolutions and perform all other tasks indicated by the Movement;
3. Putting oneself at the head of all mass struggles and directing them, constantly raising the political consciousness of the proletariat and the people and making the connection between the struggle for the immediate interests and the struggle for the final objectives of the whole revolutionary movement;
4. carry out, among the militants of the Movement, its sympathizers, activists and other elements of the masses, a constant education in matters of political and ideological line and lead them in the unremitting struggle against all class enemies;
5. unite closely with the masses and pay great attention to their opinions;

6. Disseminate the Luta popular newspaper and all the propaganda of the Movement;
7. Organize support and systematic fundraising for the Movement;
8. collect and immediately transmit to the central organs of the Movement useful information;
9. recruit new activists;
10. apply the discipline of the Movement and constantly consolidate its organizations and its leadership on the mass movement.