



General Program and Constitution



Afghanistan Liberation Organization

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Afghanistan Liberation Organization

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Annotation

Subsequent to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the program and constitution of the Afghanistan Liberation Organization (ALO), in force since the organization's foundation, was amended in October 1983. After the blows incurred in 1986 and the martyrdom of our great comrades Dr. Faiz Ahmad, Raheb, and others, the Provisional Central Committee of the ALO, in its first session of 3rd June 1987, approved a number of changes and promulgated the existing program in the light of consultations with a large number of cadres and leading members. Unfortunately, due to the ALO's shortcomings and increasing challenges that led to the postponement of the convocation of a Congress, and despite the fact that parts of the program were no longer compatible with the new circumstances, the same program and constitution have continued to rule the ALO's organizational life for the past 38 years.

The present program and constitution, adopted by the First ALO Congress, has been compiled on the basis of our understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and our experience of history and our current situation. Nonetheless, if and when we realize that they can no longer, wholly or partially, address the issues of our work and struggle, we shall review them in the light of changes in Afghanistan and the world, and the need for the conformity of the tenets of the science of revolution with the distinct circumstances of our country.

The present program of the ALO embodies general principles with an eye to the requirements of the current phase of our struggle. A full exposition of the captioned themes will only be necessary when the ALO and our people discern the faintest shadow of a New Democratic revolution on the horizon.

**General Program
of the
Afghanistan Liberation
Organization**



General Program

1. The Afghanistan Liberation Organization (ALO, alternatively referred to in this document as the Organization) is a political organization, the vanguard of the proletariat, and the true representative of the interests of the peoples of our motherland. The ALO has adopted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide of all its activities. The Organization's ultimate objective is the establishment of a classless society (communism).

2. Afghanistan under US and NATO occupation is a colonized, semi-feudal society. Our revolution is at its anti-imperialist and anti-feudal stage; namely, it is a New Democratic revolution.

The occupation of our motherland is part of the US strategy to dominate the world in order to control central Asia, rein in Russia and China, and sever their ties with the Middle East. Consequently, Asian powers with interests at stake in Afghanistan cannot remain indifferent, and each seeks to expand its influence in our country. These actors all play a

role in exacerbating the crisis in Afghanistan by competing for privileges and ensuring their interests through promoting their agents and terrorists.

3. In US- and NATO-occupied Afghanistan, the principal social contradiction is between the Afghan nation on the one hand and US imperialism, its allies, and their stooge regime on the other. All other social contradictions are provisionally secondary to this main contradiction.

4. In the event of the total withdrawal of the occupiers from Afghanistan, the US will continue to support and finance its lackeys and stooge regime, and our country will remain semi-colonial and semi-feudal. In such an eventuality, the struggle against the domination of the imperialists and their representatives, including comprador capitalists and big landowners, will become predominant and class struggle will be prioritized over national struggle. Ultimate victory over imperialism will be only be achieved with the total routing of religious and secular reaction, and the uprooting of the last vestiges of feudalism.

The Taliban, the jihadis, and other fundamentalist groups are imperialist creations, and without direct and indirect

assistance and support, mainly by the US and the UK, will be short-lived. Aside from the financing and direction of a major segment of the Taliban by Pakistan, the overt and covert connections that China, Russia, and Iran have with the reactionary Taliban will not only result in their encouragement and “popularization”, but also in the formal recognition and strengthening of the group, with disastrous consequences for our people.

5. Any counter-revolutionary force coming to power in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of US and NATO occupiers will be armed and strong. For this reason, the New Democratic revolution which targets imperialism, feudalism, and comprador imperialists in whatever garb they may be, cannot but be armed, drawn-out, and bitter.

6. Struggle against the regimes in power in Iran and Pakistan must be waged continuously, systematically and decisively. Without exposing and discarding imperialism’s reactionary client regimes – in particular Iran, with its “anti-US” posturing– and their Afghan devotees, the fight against imperialism will be defective and deficient, because the imperialists and their client regimes will not desist from

betraying our people through nurturing and exporting the most odious forms of religious fundamentalism in order to maintain their interests. The fact that the governments of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, India, and Israel, too, continue to overtly and covertly intervene and cultivate their agents in Afghanistan, must not be disregarded.

7. In most colonized, semi-colonized and semi-feudal societies, the national democratic revolution has two main tasks fused inseparably and inviolably into one: its national task (the overthrow of the domination of imperialism and its agents), and its democratic task (the overthrow of the landowner class and their collaborators; democratization of the relations between national political forces; and focus on the wellbeing of the masses). Whereas, under the present circumstances, revolutionary forces are not in a position to constitute a hope-inspiring anti-imperialist, anti-Taliban, and anti-jihadi center of gravity and to shape events in favor of the people, our pivotal task is to promote ideological, political, and structural consolidation, and to engage the masses.

8. The ALO believes that only with a State led by the

proletariat and its vanguard party, based on the participation, volition and choice of the people, free of any form of dependency on foreign countries, and with a victorious New Democratic revolution can a free and developed Afghanistan come into existence and our toilers achieve prosperity.

A New Democratic revolution with a socialist outlook can be carried out with the three instruments of revolution: a Party, a People's Army (composed of toilers), and a United Front (composed of all anti-imperialist and anti-reactionary-fundamentalist forces). However, other tasks, such as bringing awareness to the toiling masses and organizing them, should not be made contingent on the formation of a Party.

9. The future of the ALO will hinge on our success in creatively integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in practice with the particular conditions of Afghanistan, and on the basis of the principle of concrete analysis of concrete conditions; holding fast to the principle of criticism and self-criticism; continuous ideological refinement; relentless struggle against subjectivism, particularly at the leadership level; and bonding with, and

reliance on, the unassailable bulwark of the masses.

10. Any opening for public democratic work must be exploited. Such exploitation must be governed by precise policies and tactics for exposing truths to the masses, bringing them awareness, and bonding with them. With the masses, we will be victorious; without them, we will wither away. Therefore, the main thrust of our democratic work should be on attracting the most progressive segments of the people and political forces, and on dispersing the enemy. Any overt struggle carried out by the organization must be firmly grounded in its underground activity, which is paramount.

11. The comprador or broker bourgeoisie, which constitutes the main base of imperialism in our country, comprises former jihadi and militia commanders; high-ranking government officials; heads of NGOs and civil society leaders; prominent businessmen; heads of smuggling rings; weapons, narcotics and mineral mafia dons; major money lenders; influential clergymen; owners of telecommunications, airline and construction companies; and a vast spectrum of elements of various origins. In particular after 2001, these entities have,

with their corruption, predation, servility, and trafficking of narcotics and natural resources, amassed fabulous wealth. Their common denominator is safeguarding imperialist economic and political interests and rabid hostility to any independence-seeking voice raised by leftists and secular democrats.

Broker or agent capitalists, bureaucrat capitalists, bureaucrat landowners, as well as reactionary intellectuals who sell themselves out to the fundamentalists or to the stooge regime, are prime enemies of the masses and of the revolutionary movement.

12. The Afghan proletariat, which in essence constitutes the most conscious and most revolutionary class with a glorious history of struggle, has, during the past four decades, suffered debilitating blows. In particular, after the US and NATO occupation and the imposition of colonial economic policies, it finds itself in an adverse position which makes communist work inside its ranks most difficult. The number of workers in the country is not insignificant, but in terms of awareness and organization they are in a lamentable position. The recruitment and training of worker members, as much as possible, is vital for the Organization. Without

such a base, our Organization will not be able to attain a proletarian and Bolshevik character and will not have the capability to rectify its petty-bourgeois shortcomings and aberrations.

13. The peasantry, which can be sub-stratified into destitute peasants, landless peasants or rural proletariat, urban semi-proletariat, etc., constitutes the majority of our population, particularly in the countryside. It bore the brunt of the anti-Soviet war of resistance and suffered mortal wounds inflicted by the fundamentalists. With the neo-liberalist and mafia-nurturing policies of the US and its stooges after 2001, the Afghan peasantry was ever more devastated and exposed to multifarious calamities. To a certain extent, these experiences have elevated its political awareness which, in turn, will cause it to gravitate towards revolutionary ideas.

As a class, the peasantry remains the main engine of the New Democratic revolution and the natural and most reliable ally of the working class. The ALO believes that the peasantry's true emancipation can only be by its own hands, by means of an agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat.

14. The petty bourgeoisie is the group of the population that mainly lives on the fruits of its own toil and labor, and the small means of production it has at its disposal. The petty bourgeoisie either does not exploit the labor of others, or exploits it on a very limited scale. This class suffers from the domination of the political and economic mafia, for which reason it is, in general, opposed to colonizers and their agents. The overall globalization of capitalism, the “free market” policies imposed by the US and its lackeys, and the deluge of commodities from imperialist and neighboring countries, have brought the urban petty bourgeoisie to its knees and driven it to unemployment or daily wage labor. The petty bourgeoisie has a major role in a New Democratic revolution. In the past its main inclination was towards the struggle for liberation, and its penchant for compromise, lethargy, show of piety, and apoliticism was quite shallow. However, during the past few decades, the scourge of the domination of the US, the fundamentalist, the Taliban, and their ilk have brought a range of petty bourgeois elements, foremost among them intellectuals, under the sway of the predominant ideology. Consequent to their ensuing corruptibility, they have become venal hirelings of imperialism and Iranian and Pakistani reactionary forces, as well as of the feudal lords and capitalists; and whether

whole-heartedly or out of conservatism and sycophancy, they avoid all friction with the rulers and become loyal subjects and servants of the incumbent regime.

With revolutionary forces becoming more and more prominent and active, the petty bourgeoisie, like any other pro-people social group, will overcome its shortcomings and seek to break the shackles of imperialism. Our duty is to intermingle with the derelict petty bourgeoisie and mobilize it for participation in the New Democratic revolution.

15. The national bourgeoisie is a class that aims to supervise the national economy and market development and suck the sap of the working class without any intervention or competition from foreign capital. Despite elements of the national bourgeoisie moving towards becoming compradors, the greater part of our national bourgeoisie wallows in bankruptcy consequent to the growing globalization of capitalism and domination of “market economy” (read: mafia economy) in our country. Therefore, irrespective of its wavering and weaknesses, and the possibility of its joining forces with the bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie and jihadi and Taliban feudal lords, the national bourgeoisie’s role in a New Democratic

revolution cannot be ignored.

16. Large segments of the lowest strata of the masses have become unoccupied and desperate under the domination of the jihadis, the US, the Taliban and other US stooges, and have joined the ranks of the lumpenproletariat. They have to resort to theft, murder, prostitution, swindling, smuggling, kidnapping, extortion, drugs, etc. , in order to make a living. The lumpenproletariat constitutes a good base and recruitment ground for fundamentalist bands, terrorist groups, and the stooge government's militia institutions. Despite the enormous challenge of working with the lumpenproletariat, and without for an instant forgetting our priority and preference for working to bring awareness to the toilers, we must be aware that disregarding work with certain segments of the lumpenproletariat will give criminals a free hand in hiring them and using their potential and capabilities.

17. In the male-dominated, calamity-ridden patriarchal society of Afghanistan, scourged as it is by fundamentalism, gender discrimination, and class oppression, women have a huge potential for revolution. Nonetheless, the Left's

approach to the issue of women has been shamefully irresponsible and imbued by a feudal mindset. We reject reformism, but welcome any endeavor to improve the situation of women in our country. We believe that the complete emancipation of women from all forms of oppression and deprivation can only be achieved through their class emancipation, their participation in a New Democratic revolution and through socialism, not through the cosmetic “legal” attainment of their rights in the context of a reactionary and stooge regime. Only the resolution of economic and social contradictions can guarantee the uprooting of the multifarious oppressions women suffer. We consider struggling against the prevailing backward feudal mindset in regard to women inside the ranks of our organization, promoting women to leadership positions, and mobilizing and organizing them for revolution as the key to our success. We therefore support the creation and strengthening of independent women’s formations struggling for freedom and emancipation.

18. The ALO believes in the separation of religion and the state (secularism). Whereas we have a scientific understanding of religion and its roots, we shall always be on

guard against a “left” or right deviationist approach towards it. At the same time, we shall not remain indifferent to the misuse of the people’s religious beliefs by fundamentalist groups and their foreign sponsors, and will continue to enlighten our people and struggle against the actions and propaganda of the fundamentalists and their sponsors, and their underlying mindset of religious tyranny.

19. Our country is multi-ethnic (multi-national), and ethnic minorities have been subjected to different aspects of national oppression throughout our history. The ALO is dedicated to decisive struggle against national oppression and the superiority and dominance of one ethnicity over others. We are partisans of full economic, political and cultural equality between different ethnicities in Afghanistan, and support the right of ethnicities to determine their own destiny, up to and including separation, should such determination be the expression of the volition and interests of their proletariat. The Organization is opposed both to the chauvinism of the dominant ethnicity and the narrow-minded nationalism of oppressed ethnicities, and works to replace the treasonous policy of sowing discord among ethnicities of Afghanistan with a policy of sincere

unity of the peoples of our homeland.

20. The ALO supports all demands for independence and all opposition to imperialist stooges and Islamic fundamentalists, whether inside the country or abroad. We shall continue to struggle against reactionary elements, foreign agents and trained lackeys who seek to break up and dissipate progressive mass movements.

21. From an anti-revisionist and anti-deviationist starting point, the Organization emphasizes proletarian internationalism and the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect in its relations with other Marxist parties and organizations. We will not tolerate any interference from any side in our internal affairs, and commit ourselves to refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of others.

22. The ALO supports the proletarian and liberation movements and the progressive anti-imperialist, anti-reactionary, and anti-racist struggles of all countries, nations, parties, and organizations. We consider the principle of

peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations between a people's democratic government and countries with different political systems.

23. Only with the realization of this minimal program (the outline of which has been depicted above) will the ALO be able to realize its maximal program, which is the establishment of socialism on the basis of proletarian dictatorship.

Constitution
of the
Afghanistan Liberation
Organization



Chapter One

The Coat of Arms and Banner of the Afghanistan Liberation Organization

The coat of arms of the ALO shall be a sickle, a hammer, and a rifle, side by side in raised hands, on a yellow five-pointed star, with the name of the Organization underneath.

The banner of the Organization shall be red, with the coat of arms to the left. The width of the banner shall be one-and-a-half times its breadth.



Chapter Two

Membership conditions; members' rights and duties

Article 1:

Any compatriot who, 1) has reached eighteen years of age, 2) accepts the Organization's program and Constitution, 3) is not a member of any other political organization, 4) is active in one of the Organization's cells⁽¹⁾, and, 5) regularly pays membership dues⁽²⁾, is eligible to become an ALO member. Subsequent to a review of the probationary member's one-year performance and final approval by the Central Committee, the probationary member either becomes a full member or has his/her probationary status extended once for a period of no more than six months, at the end of which he/she either becomes a full member or his/her membership is rejected.

1) A cell, as the structural basis of the ALO, is the smallest organizational unit created with at least three members in a specific location. It carries out organizational duties with the aim of strengthening the Organization's struggle capabilities in accordance with the ALO's program and Constitution.

2) The minimum membership due shall be 2% of a member's monthly income.

Article 2:

Acceptance of an applicant's membership in the ALO shall be on a case-by-case basis. The applicant must be sponsored by two full members with at least two years' seniority of membership. After acceptance of an applicant's application by the ALO's Provincial Committee, the applicant shall be considered a probationary member.

Article 3:

A membership applicant's two sponsors must clearly explain the program, Constitution, and policies of the ALO to the applicant, and honestly, diligently, and with a deep sense of responsibility apprise the Organization of the particulars of the applicant's personality, characteristics, and background.

Article 4:

On being accepted as a full member of the ALO, the member shall take the following oath in the presence of the relevant cell members:

I solemnly swear before the people that, with my becoming a member of the Afghanistan Liberation Organization, I will comply with the program, Constitution, and policies of the ALO in order to realize the goals of Marxism-Leninism-Mao

Zedong Thought, attain the grand ideals of the ALO, and exact vengeance for the blood of ALO's martyrs.

I solemnly swear, as an ALO member, that I shall responsibly carry out my duties and the directives that I am given; that I shall knowingly and earnestly abide by the rules of the Organization; that I shall keep and protect organizational secrets like the pupil of my eye; that I shall not cave in or kowtow to the enemy; and that I will never look to further my private and personal interests.

I solemnly swear that I shall dedicate all my life and capabilities to the cause of my country and the emancipation of the toiling masses, to keep my Organization in mind under all circumstances, and to be faithful to it and not betray it in any shape or form.

I solemnly swear that I shall be fearless in the face of difficulties and death, and shall struggle to the end of my life for the establishment of a classless society.

Article 5:**Members' responsibilities and duties:**

- 1) To learn Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; to constantly advance this knowledge and to purposefully put it into practice; to deeply and responsibly study our country's and people's history and historical characteristics, as well as the ALO's publications; to have a deep understanding and analysis of the ALO's policies.
- 2) To be a staunch and persistent defender and fortifier of the ideological, political, and structural unity of the ALO; to be relentless in the struggle against all factionalist, conspiratorial, and discord-mongering thought, movement or activity, and any deviationist behavior which would give rise to disorder, dissatisfaction, and mistrust vis-à-vis the Organization.
- 3) To consider the interests of the Organization over and above personal interests; to be honest vis-à-vis the Organization; to be consistent in word and deed; to not distort the truth and to not hide one's political views;

3) Organizational bodies, from the cells to different level committees, are all considered organizational units.

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- to have the courage to explicitly expose shortcomings; to not be a follower of anyone; to engage in principled struggle inside and outside the Organization against anything that runs counter to the ideals, interests and good of the ALO.
- 4) To pay overriding attention to secrecy and confidentiality; to avoid commonplace behaviors in regard to secret and confidential matters; to safeguard the Organization's classified information.
 - 5) To consider criticism and self-criticism as the true and tested means of avoiding ideological adulteration and corruption, and to freely and honestly resort to criticism and self-criticism in a timely manner.
 - 6) To prioritize the policies and interests of the Organization over and above anything else, and to consider them to be the decisive factor in all matters, whether in interrelationships inside the Organization, or in interaction and work among the masses, and when interacting with non-members of the Organization.
 - 7) To apprise the cell or the relevant organizational authority of all one's activities, resources and relationships; to regularly report on the situation in one's place of work and residential area; to engage in struggle and

enlightenment work to dispel superstitions, misogynistic mindsets, and other forms of backwardness in all aspects.

- 8) To serve wholeheartedly and to closely bond with the masses, in particular with workers and peasants; to be an example in bringing awareness to them and organizing them; to support and defend the demands and rights of the oppressed; to introduce and propagate the positions and policies of the Organization amongst the masses, and calculatedly attract and recruit the most progressive elements among them; to promote their awareness without sinking to their level.
- 9) To continuously endeavor to promote and improve the Organization qualitatively and quantitatively; to safeguard the assets of the Organization and to bolster it financially.
- 10) To be imbued with proletarian ethics and morality, and to not shirk from challenges and sacrifices.
- 11) To unwaveringly support the struggles of the proletariat, toilers, and freedom fighters all over the world.

Article 6:**Members' rights:**

- 1) To vote and to stand for office in the Organization.
- 2) To submit, through proper organizational channels, proposals, criticisms, requests, and complaints to the highest rungs in the Organization in connection with organizational affairs, personal issues, and issues pertaining to other members and organizational bodies.
- 3) To actively participate in meetings and to vote in the decision making of the relevant organizational units.
- 4) To present counter-opinions if not in agreement with an organizational decision or policy, and to defend one's counter-opinions at all organizational levels; however, to carry out unquestioningly and in a timely manner, while maintaining one's own counter-opinion, if an organizational directive has been issued or a given decision or policy has been approved by majority vote.
- 5) Probationary members enjoy all the above rights, with the exception of the right to vote and stand for office in the Organization.

Article 7:

Resigning and standing down from the Organization, like accession to it, is voluntary and open. A member inclined towards standing down from the Organization can engage in political struggle against it, but must strictly avoid divulging the Organization's classified information, larceny of the Organization's assets, or conspiring against it.

Chapter Three

Organizational structure of the ALO

Article 8:

The fundamental principle of the Organization's structure is democratic centralism, namely, centralism based on democracy and democracy under a centralized leadership. This means that,

- ▷ All leadership bodies from top to bottom are elected;
- ▷ Members defer to the organizational structure;
- ▷ The minority defers to the majority;
- ▷ The lower organs of the Organization defer to the higher organs;
- ▷ All members and organizational bodies defer to the Central Committee.

Article 9:

The highest authority of the Organization is its Congress which convenes once every four years. The ALO Congress can, however, convene in extraordinary session before the appointed time or be postponed, if circumstances warrant it.

If two-thirds of the full members of the Organization demand the convocation of a Congress, the Central Committee is duty bound to convene it.

Duties of the Congress:

- ▷ To review and approve Central Committee reports and the Organization's political path;
- ▷ To determine the number of full and alternate members of the Central Committee;
- ▷ To elect the full and alternate members of the Central Committee from amongst the Organization's most tested and experienced members through secret and direct ballot.

Article 10:

The number of Congress members and their selection process is determined by the Central Committee, but the following points must be observed:

- ▷ All full and alternate member of the Central Committee must be present in the selection process;
- ▷ Elected members of organizational committees must constitute the majority of Congress members;

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- ▷ Guests and honorary members must be invited, but will not be accorded the right to vote.

Article 11:

The Central Committee is the highest leadership organ of the ALO between two convocations of its Congress. The Central Committee guides and controls all aspects of organizational activities (political, military, structural, democratic work, educational, financial, propaganda, disciplinary, and foreign relations).

The Central Committee shall elect the Head and members of the Political Bureau from among its members.

The Central Committee has the authority to form other committees under its tutelage.

The Political Bureau and the Head of the Central Committee shall present a written annual report of their performance to a plenary session of the Central Committee. If the report is approved by the majority of Central Committee members, the members of the Political Bureau and the Head of the Central Committee retain their positions; if not, other members replace them through a process of re-election.

The Central Committee can, in case of need, appoint

experienced members of the Organization as advisors to the Central Committee; such advisors will not have the right to vote in Central Committee meetings.

In order to have situational awareness and conduct timely and effective struggle against weaknesses and shortcomings, the Central Committee shall be in close contact with the rank and file of the Organization; for this purpose, it shall conduct open discussion forums on different topics whenever possible so that shortcomings are identified, and unity, sincerity, and revolutionary discipline are strengthened amongst the comrades.

Article 12:

The Political Bureau is the highest organizational body between two sessions of the Central Committee, and leads the Organization with the authority invested in the Central Committee. The Political Bureau is responsible for convoking Central Committee meetings.

After the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, leadership bodies of the Organization are, in descending order, the following: Provincial Committees, Sectorial (Thematic) Committees, and District Committees.

Article 13:

Members of the Central Committee should not dissipate their time and energy in acquiring movable and immovable assets for themselves and their families. Members of the Central Committee forfeit their possessions to the Organization and do not leave any estate to their heirs. This is fundamental for inculcating a spirit of, and training the rank and file in, sacrificing personal interests for collective interests, ascertaining honesty, consistency of word and deed, preventing corruption, misusing organizational office, and perpetuating and generalizing such a tradition throughout the Organization.

Article 14:

With emphasis on the principle of self-reliance of the majority of members, the Central Committee can, whenever needed for organizational work purposes, assign comrades to work professionally. Professional comrades must devote all their time to organizational work and the Organization's Finance Committee will provide them with the minimum means of livelihood.

Article 15:

The Audit Committee, guided by the Central Committee

and composed of Central Committee members or their representatives, audits different units of the Organization regularly or as called for by special circumstances, and presents its findings to the Central Committee in order to enable it to make appropriate decisions to address issues, resolve shortcomings, and improve relevant processes.

Article 16:

The Organization's committees at all levels function on the basis of the principles of democracy and collective leadership with individual responsibility stemming from apportioned individual tasks. Collective leadership does not detract from individual responsibility in the performance of assigned duties.

Committees will make their decisions subsequent to open and democratic discussion on tabled issues without bureaucratic or individualistic obstructionism.

Article 17:

Before making crucial decisions or adopting essential but unexpected policies, leadership bodies shall, as much as possible, refer to collective will and solicit the opinion of subordinate committees. Subordinate committees can, in case of disagreement with the decisions or actions of

leadership bodies, demand open debates or register their protestation in writing and present the same in sealed envelopes to higher bodies.

Chapter Four

Organizational discipline

Article 18:

ALO members must, with full cognizance and awareness and not mechanically and out of mindless obedience, accept and conform to all provisions of this Constitution, including its disciplinary provisions.

Commensurate with the nature and seriousness of an infraction by a member, and in the spirit of learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and to “cure the malady in order to save the patient”, any member of the Organization who transgresses the provisions of this Constitution will be subjected to criticism, argumentation with the aim of convincing, re-education or other disciplinary measures which, in progressive order, shall be: serving notice, giving warning, removal from an organizational post, suspension of membership, and expulsion.

During the suspension of membership period, a suspended member will forfeit the right to vote and stand for office. The maximum duration of a suspension period will be one year. If evidence and reviews of the suspended member’s

actions and performance of assigned duties during the suspension period point towards his/her reform, the suspended member's membership is restored, otherwise he/she is expelled from the Organization. Expulsion is the most severe form of intra-organizational reprimand.

The decision to expel a member must be taken after exhaustive, comprehensive, and impartial deliberation, and with due regard to facts. The expelled member can appeal his/her expulsion to the immediate superior committees up to and including the Central Committee.

Article 19:

A member devoid of drive, honesty, and revolutionary spirit who, despite repeatedly being given notice and being criticized is judged to be incorrigible, has no place in the ALO. The revoking of such a member's membership shall, after due deliberation at the Provincial Committee, be referred to the Central Committee. If such a member asks the relevant organizational unit for a moratorium to address his/her adverse situation, such a moratorium must be approved by the relevant Provincial Committee.

Article 20:

A member's membership will be subjected to review if he/

she, without satisfactory cause, misses four consecutive meetings of his/her relevant cell, does not perform his/her assigned organizational duties, and/or does not pay membership dues. The relevant cell must notify its superior cell of the matter.

Article 21:

A disciplinary notice or warning to a transgressor must be served in a general meeting of the relevant cell, but removal from an organizational office or responsibility, suspension of membership, or expulsion from the Organization must be approved by the Central Committee.

The decision to remove a full or alternate member of the Central Committee from organizational duties or responsibilities must be endorsed by two thirds of the members of the Central Committee.

Article 22:

An ALO member who knowingly and willfully colludes with the sworn enemy and conspires, divulges organizational secrets or despoils the Organization of its property and assets will be considered a traitor and will be dealt with as a counter-revolutionary and a sworn enemy of the people. The ALO will deal with such instances on a cases-by-case basis.



Ratified by the First ALO Congress, May 8, 2021