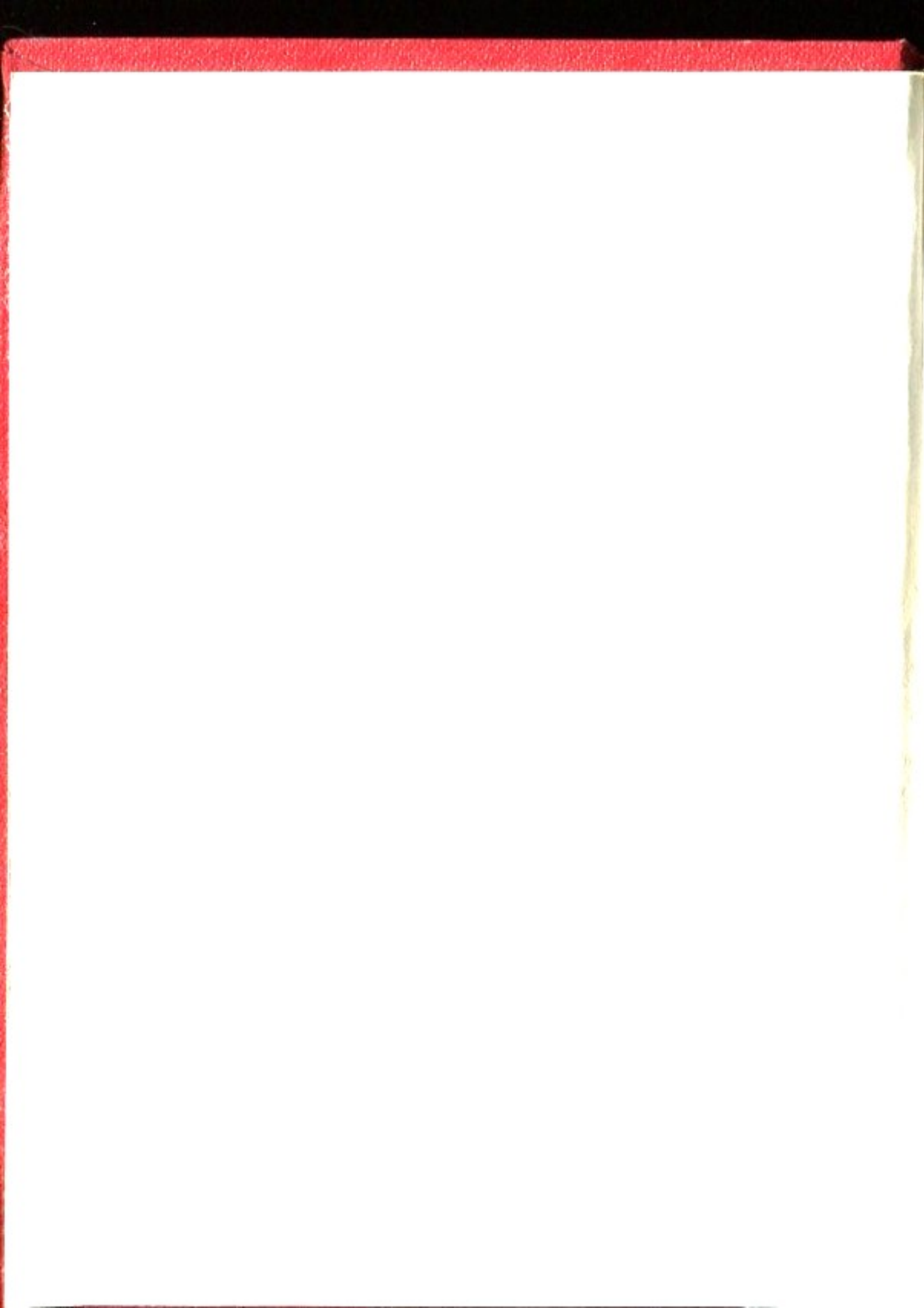
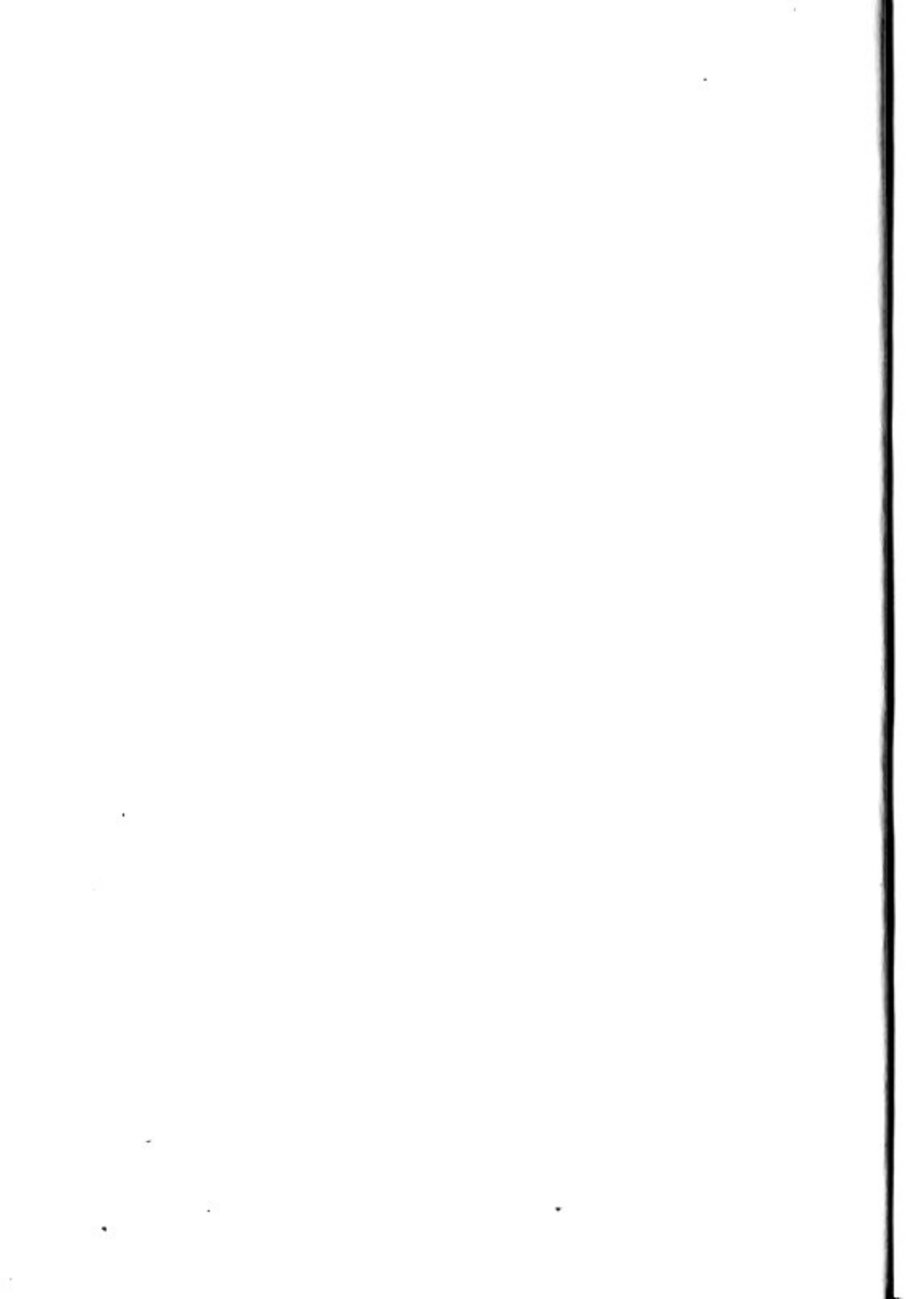


STATUTES

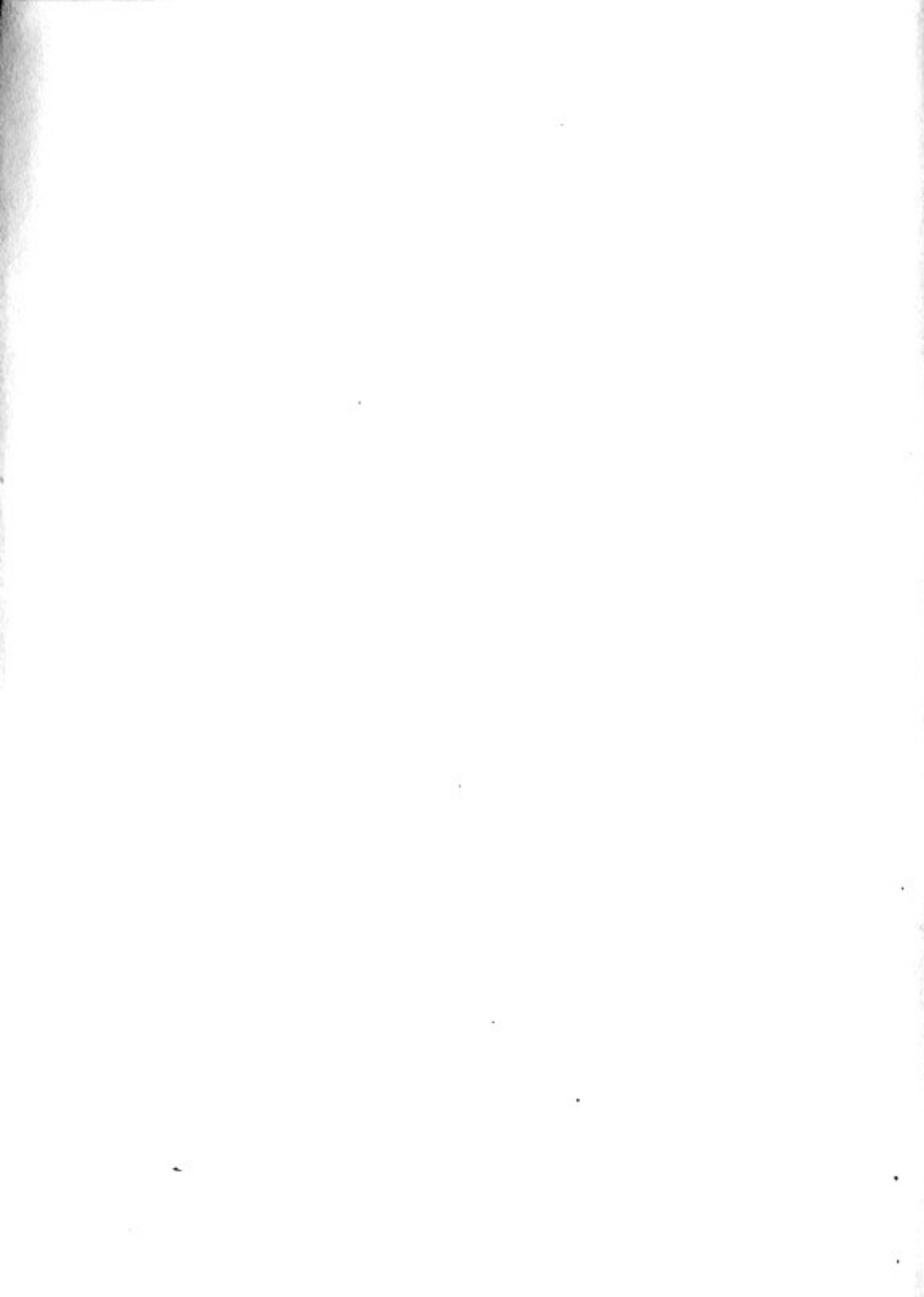
COMMUNIST PARTY
OF CUBA







**STATUTES OF THE
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Edited by the
Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba
Havana, 1976
"Year of the 20th Anniversary of the Landing of the
Granma"

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, ITS CONTENT, ITS OBJECTIVES AND ITS PRINCIPLES

The Communist Party of Cuba came into being as the result of the closest union of all revolutionary forces projected toward socialism, which, rallied under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, undertook the historic task of constructing communist society in our country.

The Communist Party of Cuba safeguards and defends the sovereignty and dignity of our Homeland and is the heir, guardian and continuer of the lofty revolutionary traditions of

our people: of the *mambises*, combatants of our wars of independence, and of the legacy of Céspedes, Agramonte, Martí, Maceo and Gómez; of those who founded the first working-class organizations and the first Marxist-Leninist party and of those who continued the struggle and remained loyal, active and militant throughout all stages; of those who raised high and held aloft the banner of consistent anti-imperialism in the neocolonized Republic; of the struggles of the workers, the peasants, the students, the masses of black people, the intelligentsia, the women; of those who on July 26 started the revolutionary armed struggle which would lead to our Homeland's final liberation, of the *Granma* expedition, of the Rebel Army, of the fighters of the *Movimiento 26 de Julio*, the *Partido Socialista Popular*, and the *Directorio Revolucionario* and all combatants of the mountains and the plains, whose heroic efforts vanquished the tyranny and, under the clear-sighted leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, led to the establishment of Revolutionary Power; of all those who, later, in Girón, in the Escambray, and at all the fronts of revolutionary struggle and of creative work, have defended, consolidated and carried forward the Revolution.

The Communist Party of Cuba, as expressed by Comrade Fidel Castro:

"is the fruit of the Revolution itself. The Revolution brought the Party into being, and now the Party leads the Revolution onwards. The Party is its vehicle *par excellence* and the guarantee of its historical continuity.

"This Party was born from two invaluable, fundamental and essential factors: the union of all revolutionaries, the highest unity ever attained in the history of our Homeland, that unity for which our combatants yearned for almost a century, since the struggle in Yara up to the heroic battles against the Machado tyranny, the unity attained for the first time by our generation, organized in a vanguard Party—a Party which is the continuer of that with which Martí led his struggles for independence and the continuer of that which the first Communists, together with Baliño and Mella, founded in our Homeland—and a scientific doctrine, a politico-revolutionary philosophy: Marxism-Leninism.

"This Party has been formed in the crucible of the revolutionary process by the fusion of the union and the idea, of unity and the doc-

trine. And we will have to care for those two factors forever: for the unity and for the doctrine, because they are our fundamental pillars; for the reign of merit, revolutionary virtue, modesty within the Party; for the link with the masses, a link which our Party will never break because it gives the Party its reason of being, its prestige, authority and force. Never above the masses; forever with the masses and forever in the heart of the people! Our authority should not spring from the fact that we are the Party of the Revolution or from the authority the Party itself gives us; our authority shall always spring from the idea, from the concept the people have of the members and the cadres of the Party.

“All men who have fought in this country, all those who know a part of the history of our Homeland must regard our Party with pride and satisfaction and must feel immense security in the continuity of the work of the Revolution, in the mounting and victorious march of our people and in the true achievement of the goals of socialism and communism, because we have a Party, a true Party and a Party with an idea, with a truly revolutionary idea, a Party which organizes itself ever better!”

The Communist Party of Cuba is the organized vanguard of our country's working class, and on the basis of free and voluntary association, groups the finest sons of the people, selected among the most outstanding workers, who, guided by Marxism-Leninism, actively work for the construction of socialism and for the objectives of communism; maintain an exemplary attitude toward work, the defense of the Homeland, the anti-imperialist confrontation, the efforts to carry out the postulates of the Revolution; constantly strive to raise their ideological, cultural and technical level, and modestly and consistently fulfill all revolutionary duties.

The Communist Party of Cuba is the major leading organism of our society, which unites, organizes, guides and orients the workers and the whole of the working people, as well as all the other social organizations and the State in their activity to make a reality of what constitutes its supreme programmatic aim: the construction of communist society, a society forever free from all forms of exploitation, in which man is man's equal, friend and comrade.

The Communist Party of Cuba directs its activity and orients its efforts, throughout the

process of the building and development of socialism, toward the construction of the material and technical basis of communist society, the organization and development of the economy, the steady increase of production and of labor productivity, so as to steadily improve the people's material living conditions.

The Communist Party of Cuba places great emphasis, at the same time, on the deepening of the consciousness and on the ideological education of the masses, to educate them in the values of communist morality and to forge the new man, free from bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology and morality based on individualism and selfishness; a man whose conduct is guided by the highest principles of collectivism, a spirit of self-sacrifice, love for work, hatred for exploitation, vagrancy and parasitism, the most fraternal spirit of cooperation and solidarity among all members of society, among socialist countries and among the workers and the peoples of all the world.

The Communist Party of Cuba formulates its policy and develops all its activities on the basis of the following fundamental principles:

- a) Absolute loyalty to the interests of the working class and of the rest of the working people.
- b) Unflinching firmness in the irreconcilable struggle against capitalist regime and against all forms of exploitation of man by man.
- c) Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, as the vanguard theory and guide for action, endeavoring to apply it creatively to the concrete conditions of our country and to develop it on the basis of our own experience and that of the other brother communist parties; defending it from all right- or left-wing deviations and from the attacks and distortions of bourgeois theoreticians, revisionists and pseudo-Marxist dogmatists.
- d) Loyalty to proletarian internationalism together with the loftiest spirit of socialist patriotism, and struggle against every manifestation of chauvinism and base nationalism; development of the closest cooperation with the other socialist countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and fraternal assistance, and devel-

opment of militant and active solidarity with all the other communist parties and all the revolutionary movements confronting reaction and imperialism and, in general, with all the struggles waged by the peoples of Latin America and those of other continents for their national liberation and with the struggles of the workers in capitalist countries against exploitation, at the same time uniting its efforts with those of the other socialist countries and progressive forces of the world in the defense of peace.

- e) Close links with the masses, which the Party orients and guides and from which at the same time it learns, based on the principle that the masses constitute for the Party an inexhaustible source of experience and an unlimited source of values and forces.

The Communist Party of Cuba is organically structured and develops its inner life on the basis of the most rigorous observance of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, which combines a strict and conscious

discipline with the broadest internal democracy, the practice of collective leadership and individual responsibility and the practice of criticism and self-criticism of errors, all of which ensures the purity and cohesion of its ranks and the necessary unity of thought and action along with the broadest freedom of discussion and initiative of Communists.

The Communist Party of Cuba orients itself by the legacy of Marx, Engels and Lenin and, as a decisive experience for its development and strengthening and that of the Cuban Revolution, adopts the teachings of the October Revolution, which, under Lenin's leadership, changed the course of universal history.

The Communist Party of Cuba incorporates the ideas of José Martí, for whom Cuba is an inseparable part of "Our America" and for whom its struggles are linked with the revolutionary ideas of those who forged the epic of the independence of the Latin American peoples.

The Communist Party of Cuba, its unity, purity and strength constitute, at the same time,

pride and duty for each of its members. As expressed by Comrade Fidel Castro:

“As the Cuban Revolutionary Party of independence, our Party today directs our Revolution. To be one of its members is a source not of privilege but of sacrifice and of total dedication to the revolutionary cause; that is why the finest sons of the working class and the people join its ranks, on a basis of quality and not of quantity. Its roots are the best traditions in the history of our people, its ideology is that of the working class: Marxism-Leninism. It is the depository of political power and the present and future guarantee of the purity, consolidation, continuity and advance of the Revolution. Whereas in the uncertain moments of July 26 and the early years of the Revolution, men individually played a decisive role, that role is played today by the Party: ‘Men die, the Party is immortal.’

“The unavoidable duty of all revolutionaries is to consolidate it, heighten its authority, its discipline, perfect its leadership methods, its democratic nature and raise the cultural and political level of its members and cadres.”

CHAPTER I

MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES

ARTICLE 1. A member of the Communist Party of Cuba is a Cuban citizen who accepts its Programmatic Platform and Statutes, belongs to one of its nuclei, acts in it or in one of its organisms, complies with the decisions and agreements of the Party, pays the established dues and struggles and works to carry forward the cause of socialism and communism.

ARTICLE 2. Admission to Party membership is exclusively individual from among those who have formally applied for admission.

- ARTICLE 3. For admission to Party membership it is necessary:

- a) To have been a candidate for no less than a year under the systematic attention of a nucleus, or to have been a member of the Young Communist League (UJC) for a period of no less than three years.
- b) To be at least 18 years of age.

- c) To have been submitted to consultation with the masses.
- d) That the nucleus agree on the admission by the vote of at least two thirds of its members.
- e) That the Party organism of the next higher level ratify such decision.

ARTICLE 4. Young people under 24 enter the Party through the Young Communist League. Candidate status can be granted as an exception to a youth under 24 who has not been a member of the UJC.

ARTICLE 5. Young Communist League members, when promoted to the Party, cease to be UJC members. Those who hold direction posts in the Young Communist League, including Ground-Level Committees, can be accepted by decision of the corresponding Party Committees.

ARTICLE 6. The Party selects its candidates from among the best workers:

- a) Those who have been elected exemplary workers in assemblies held for this pur-

pose at their work centers and who apply for admission to Party membership.

- b) Those who apply for admission to membership between assemblies to select exemplary workers.

ARTICLE 7. He who applies for admission should do so in writing and must be vouched for by two Party members who have at least two years' seniority and have know him personally for at least one year through relations in the work center or in productive, social and political tasks.

A UJC member may be vouched for by the UJC directing organism of the next higher level to the Ground-level Committee or to the organism to which he belongs.

Those who vouch for an applicant are accountable to the Party organizations for the veracity of the information they give concerning his political and moral qualities.

Full and alternate members of the Central Committee shall abstain from vouching for applicants.

ARTICLE 8. Candidate status is granted to enable the organization to prepare the can-

didate for his life as Party member; for him to study the Programmatic Platform and the Statutes of the Party, to fully understand the rules of inner life and the value of criticism and self-criticism, to raise his political level, to learn how to work with the masses and to become accustomed to Party discipline. The Party nucleus in which the candidate acts has the responsibility of helping him to prepare for admission to Party membership and to verify his personal qualities in all respects.

Candidate status is granted, with previous consultation with the masses, by the nucleus through the vote of at least two thirds of its members and with the ratification of the next higher organism.

ARTICLE 9. When the specified term expires, it may be extended, but only once, if the nucleus deems this necessary, for a period no longer than a year, or else that status may be withdrawn if the applicant has no immediate possibilities of entering the Party. In either case, for it to be valid, the decision must be ratified by the next higher organism.

ARTICLE 10. The Plenum of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the

Secretariat have the power to grant Party membership without following the procedures established in these Statutes to those who deserve such an honor as a result of extraordinary merits in the defense of the Revolution. in missions of internationalist solidarity and in other tasks of socialist and communist construction and to those who, for reasons of security, cannot go through normal procedures.

ARTICLE 11. With the previous approval of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, admission to Party membership of revolutionaries of other countries who live in our territory and who shall then hold as sole membership that of our Party can be discussed as an exception, following the rules established in these Statutes.

ARTICLE 12. When transferred, members and candidates shall belong to the Party organization in their new location.

The procedures for transferring members and candidates from one organization to another are determined by rules established by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 13. The seniority of a new Party member begins on the date he is registered by a nucleus as Party member.

Corresponding seniority shall be granted to those who obtained that status at the founding and further development of the Party.

The date of admission to any of the revolutionary organizations which concurred in the formation of the Communist Party of Cuba shall be stated in the personal Party record of the member.

ARTICLE 14. A Party member has the following duties:

- a) To act with a spirit of dedication and self-sacrifice, with an unlimited commitment to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to be willing to offer for this cause even his own life if necessary.
- b) To be an active builder of socialist society, to be an example of communist attitude toward work, to master the technique of his work, to make his greatest personal contribution to increasing production and productivity and to work for the development and furthering of

socialist emulation and to attain an outstanding place in it; to maintain an exemplary attitude toward defense and studies, constantly striving to improve his cultural, political and information level and his technical and professional qualification.

- c) To respect, take care of and protect socialist property and to struggle resolutely, firmly and intransigently against any squandering, negligence or mishandling of the means of production.
- d) To actively strive for the practical implementation of the Programmatic Platform and the policy of the Party; to observe and comply with the provisions of the Statutes and the decisions, resolutions and directives of the Party, even though he may have voted against them or upheld a diverging opinion during the discussion.
- e) To strive to increase ever more his knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, and to master the Programmatic Platform and the policy of the Party; to contribute to the formation of the new man and ac-

cordingly, to struggle vigorously against any manifestation of bourgeois ideology, against every vestige of the ideology of the private owner and petty-bourgeois selfishness and individualism, against the survival of prejudices, either racial or discriminatory against women, against religious superstitions and other ideological remnants of the past.

- f) To contribute to strengthening the ideological and organic unity of the Party and the purity of its ranks; to oppose factionalism and to defend the Party against any penetration of its ranks by people unworthy of the high honor of being a member of the Communist Party.
- g) To attend the meetings of the organization and Party organism he belongs to, and any other he is summoned to by the Party and to express in them his opinions and contribute to the making of the best decisions.
- h) To observe Party and State discipline, the same and binding for all Party members, regardless of their personal merits or the posts they hold, and to contribute

to the most efficient observance of socialist legality.

- i) To zealously protect Party and State secrets and to maintain adequate discretion in the cases that it be so called for.
- j) To be sincere and honest with the Party and never to distort or hide the truth. To be careful in estimates and scrupulously truthful in reports on his work or the work of others or on production, the fulfillment of plans or any other matter.
- k) To promote criticism and self-criticism, to expose defects and errors at work and resolutely try to eliminate them; to struggle against any manifestation of indolence or apathy toward things wrongly done and against the tendency to exaggerate successes; to resolutely oppose any attempt to stifle or obstruct criticism; to be vigilant against any manifestation or deed that may impair the interests of the Party, the State, the Revolution or socialist society, to fight them by example, word and action and make it directly known to the Party organism, including the Central Committee, when necessary

A Party member has no right to hide such facts and no one can hinder him in fulfilling his duty to inform about them.

- l) To criticize, directly or within the nucleus, any defects, errors or deviations of comrades, so that they may correct them. To exercise self-criticism and accept criticism from other comrades when he understands that he has lapsed into errors, defects or deviations.
- m) To base his personal relations on the identity of principles and on revolutionary morality and never to establish relations with detractors of the Revolution.
- n) Not to be guided by considerations of friendship, family or personal relations when proposing or choosing fellow workers or officials, but by their political and professional capacity and their ideological and revolutionary integrity.
- o) To be modest and unassuming. Always to place social interest above any personal interest.

Never to forget that to be a Party member or leader carries no privileges, exemptions or preferences of any type.

- p) To be an example of humane conduct and of solicitude for the family that depends on him.

- q) To constantly strengthen and extend the relations between the Party and the masses, to guide and orient them, to explain the policy and orientations of the Party; to strive to draw the best workers into revolutionary activism; to be attentive and receptive to the demands, needs, preoccupations and concerns of other workers; to observe their reaction to the tasks and difficulties they face and to the various measures and orientations of the Party and the Revolutionary Government; to pay due attention to the opinions, criticism, proposals and claims of the masses and report them to corresponding Party levels; to be courteous to fellow-workers, to help them politically in eliminating any wrong notions, faults or errors whenever they arise.

- r) to uphold the principles of proletarian internationalism, unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries; militant solidarity with the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia, with all the other peoples that struggle for their liberation and national sovereignty, politically and economically, and with the workers of all the capitalist countries struggling against bourgeois exploitation and oppression.

ARTICLE 15. A Party member has the right:

- a) To demand at any time the fulfillment of what is established in these Statutes and of Party decisions, resolutions and directives.
- b) To vote on the decision to be taken in relation to the matters discussed.
- c) To elect and be elected for Party leadership posts and as delegate to Party assemblies and congresses.
- d) To participate in the congresses, assemblies and meetings of Party organizations and organisms to which he belongs and

to freely discuss in them the Party policy and activity, to put forward proposals and openly defend his opinions before a decision is reached on the matter under discussion.

- e) To appeal to higher-level organisms, if he disagrees with any aspect of any decision, even though this does not exonerate him from strictly fulfilling it.
- f) To express his opinion in the Party press on matters under debate or inquiry.
- g) To criticize at Party meetings, assemblies and congresses, whenever he considers he has grounds for it, any Communist, whether he is a rank-and-file member or holds a leading post. Within the Party all have the right to criticize and no one is exempt from criticism.
- h) To participate in Party meetings at which his work, actions or behavior is discussed, or disciplinary sanctions are proposed against him.
- i) To know the contents of his Party dossier.

- j) To receive and keep his Party membership card, of which he can be deprived only as a result of a decision of the authorized organism.
- k) To state matters and to address questions, petitions and proposals to any Party level, including the Central Committee, and to receive a concrete and timely answer.

ARTICLE 16. Candidates have the same rights and duties as members, except for voting at Party meetings and being elected to Party posts or as delegates to its assemblies and congresses.

ARTICLE 17. Disciplinary sanctions that the Party applies to its members and candidates have the purpose of:

- a) Contributing to their communist education, correcting their defects and errors, teaching them to be aware of the need for discipline.
- b) Maintaining the unity and purity of Party ranks, ridding them of unworthy elements.

ARTICLE 18. When it is confirmed that a Party member has breached the Statutes or committed other faults, the following sanctions may be applied, according to the case:

- a) Admonition.
- b) Temporary ineligibility to hold Party posts.
- c) Suspension from the Party post.
- d) Suspension of member's rights up to a year.
- e) Suspension from Party ranks.
- f) Expulsion.

The maximum sanction that the Party takes is expulsion. This should be carefully weighed.

As a permanent norm in Party relations, a member or candidate committing minor faults not deserving sanctions, should be called to order and criticized individually or collectively.

ARTICLE 19. The following disciplinary sanctions may be applied to Party candidates:

- a) Admonition.
- b) Deprivation of candidate status.

c) Dishonorable deprivation of candidate status.

ARTICLE 20. The following have the power to sanction:

- the nuclei, in regard to their members and candidates;
- the members' assemblies, in regard to members of work-center Committees;
- intermediate Party assemblies, in regard to their corresponding Committees and their members;
- the Committees at all levels, in regard to their members, subordinate organizations and organisms, and their members;
- the Congress, in regard to all organisms, ground-level organizations, members and candidates without exception.

The disciplinary sanctions of suspension from post or suspension or expulsion from Party ranks with regard to full and alternate members of the Central Committee and intermediate direction organisms of the Party are adopted by the Congress or the corresponding assembly, and between their sessions, by the Plenum of the corresponding Committee with

the approval of the next higher organism, in regard to Municipal and Provincial Committee members. These sanctions need at least two thirds of the votes of the members of the Plenum to which the member in question belongs.

ARTICLE 21. All sanctions must be agreed upon by a majority vote of the members of the nucleus, except those that imply suspension from Party ranks, deprivation of candidate status, dishonorable deprivation of candidate status and expulsion from the ranks, which require at least two thirds of the votes.

After the nucleus decides on a disciplinary sanction in regard to a member or candidate, it must be ratified or rectified by the next higher organism within the period of time specified in the Rules of Procedure, except admonition. The sanction is effective once it has been ratified by the corresponding organism.

The sanctions of dishonorable deprivation of candidate status and expulsion must be successively ratified by the Executive Bureaus of the Municipal and Provincial Committees.

ARTICLE 22. A Party sanction in regard to a member or candidate who commits acts punishable by law is independent of the penalty imposed by the courts of justice for the same acts.

ARTICLE 23. Party nuclei and organisms may propose sanctions regarding their members who are at the same time members of higher-level organisms. In such cases, the decision is taken by the highest organism to which the member belongs and must be ratified or rectified by the next higher organism.

ARTICLE 24. Any sanction applied by a Party organism or organization to one of its members may be revoked or modified by the organism or organization that adopted it or by corresponding higher organisms, whenever they find it just to do so.

ARTICLE 25. In cases of internal sanctions of a temporary character, once the term of the sanction expires, members regain the rights that were suspended. If the Party organization or organism that adopted the sanction

considers that the sanctioned member has not changed his attitude or has lapsed into other faults, a new sanction has to be discussed and adopted.

ARTICLE 26. Those affected by any disciplinary sanction have the right to appeal successively to higher levels.

In order to be accepted, appeals must be submitted within 30 days of the ratification of the sanction.

Appeals must be examined and decided upon within 90 days of their submission to the relevant organism.

ARTICLE 27. The nucleus may agree on the deactivation of a member or candidate at his own request if he considers that he does not have the qualities or possibilities to continue in the Party. The Rules of Procedure specify the reasons for adopting such a decision, which does not constitute a sanction, and which requires two thirds of the votes of the members of the nucleus and ratification by the Executive Bureau of the Municipal Committee to become effective.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE PARTY

ARTICLE 28. The Communist Party of Cuba is organically structured and functions according to the principles of democratic centralism, which makes it possible to combine the broadest internal democracy and collective examination and analysis of matters with centralized direction; freedom of discussion with unity of ideology, will, organization and action of the entire Party.

All direction organisms of the Party:

- a) Are constituted from the bottom up through elections.
- b) Have the obligation of periodically rendering account of their activity to the organs and organisms that elected them and to higher-level organisms.
- c) Function according to Party discipline; decisions taken by the majority are binding upon all and each of the members.

- d) Are absolutely bound to fulfill the decisions of higher-level organisms in all matters that concern them.

ARTICLE 29. The Party is structured on a territorial and work-center basis and has ground, municipal, provincial and national levels. All those that direct part of a given territory and exercise their functions and authority within the jurisdiction that their names indicate are subordinated to the organism of the Party that directs the territory. All the nuclei functioning at a work center are subordinated to the Party Committee at that center.

ARTICLE 30. The supreme Party organ is the Congress, which elects the Central Committee.

At each intermediate level the highest organ is the corresponding assembly, which elects its Committee, and, in ground-level organizations, the General Assembly, which elects its corresponding Committees or Secretaries.

The Congress and the Assemblies at each intermediate level are made up of delegates

elected individually in the corresponding assemblies, through direct and secret vote. In the nuclei the voting shall be open. In ground-level organizations where Committees exist, delegates will be elected by direct and secret vote.

The representation quotas for forming the Assemblies at all intermediate levels and the Congress are fixed by the Plenum of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 31. All direction organisms of the Party, from the bottom up, are formed through election, in accordance with the principles of the systematic renewal of their members and the continuity of their direction. In exceptional cases, the Committees at all levels may substitute or transfer some of their members, but always with the approval of the corresponding next higher organism.

ARTICLE 32. The full and alternate members of the different Committees are elected individually through the direct and secret vote of the delegates to the Assembly or Congress.

The election of a full or alternate member requires more than fifty per cent of the valid votes.

The number of candidates for full and alternate membership of the Central Committee is determined by the Congress.

The number of candidates for full and alternate membership of Provincial, Municipal and work-center Committees is determined by the corresponding Assemblies according to rules established by the Plenum of the Central Committee.

The alternate members of the Committees attend meetings with the right to speak but not to vote. At all levels, the vacant posts of full members are filled by alternate members.

ARTICLE 33. All Party organisms are obliged to periodically render account on their activity to the organisms or organs that elected them and to higher-level organisms, which, besides, can demand reports on and control their activity at any time.

Direction organisms can come forward with initiatives and take decisions on matters within their jurisdiction, provided they do not contradict the policy of the Party, the decisions and directives of higher-level organisms or the provisions of these Statutes.

ARTICLE 34. All Party organisms and organizations are bound:

- To regularly hold the periodic meetings specified in these Statutes.
- To apply the rules of collective leadership, combined with individual responsibility of each member of the organism.
- To apply the rules of internal democracy, to see to it that the rights of their members are respected and, especially, to exercise criticism and self-criticism with respect to defects and errors observed in work.
- To develop the broadest discussion of the reports, work plans, tasks and problems the Party must attend to.
- To carry out the decisions of the higher-level organisms. Lower-level organisms can address higher-level ones to ask for a total or partial clarification of decisions or directives, but without prejudice to those decisions or directives.

ARTICLE 35. All Party members, candidates, organizations and organisms are bound

to observe its discipline and to fulfill the decisions adopted by the majority.

Incompatible with the organizational principles of the Party is the existence of factions within its ranks, created outside its regular organisms, and it is, therefore, a serious violation of these principles to organize or belong to such factions as well as to know of their existence without informing the corresponding organization or organism.

ARTICLE 36. Party organizations and organisms committing collective violations of the principles or policy line of the Party can, aside from individual responsibilities, be sanctioned as follows:

- a) by admonition
- b) by dissolution.

ARTICLE 37. The Central Committee and intermediate-level Committees have an auxiliary apparatus structured in departments and sections. This apparatus is directly subordinated to the Executive Bureau at intermediate levels of the Party, and to the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, immediately subordinated

to the former, in the case of the Central Committee.

Committees and bureaus, at all levels, shall try to incorporate in the work of the departments and sections and in other Party activities members who, without discontinuing their regular work in service and production, devote part of their free time to such activities.

CHAPTER III

THE CONGRESS AND THE HIGHER-LEVEL ORGANISMS

ARTICLE 38. The Congress is the supreme Party organ and decides on the most important matters of policy, organization and activity of the Party in general; its resolutions are final, binding and require unswerving fulfillment by the whole Party, and only the Congress itself can modify or annul them.

ARTICLE 39. Regular Congresses of the Party are held every five years, and extraordinary Congresses are convened by the Central Committee.

The Plenum of the Central Committee calls the Congress six months before it is to be held and makes known the agenda it proposes at that moment. As an exception an extraordinary Congress can be called at shorter notice.

To be valid the Congress must be attended by delegates representing more than two thirds of the Party members and candidates.

ARTICLE 40. Once they have met, the delegates to the Congress can propose addenda and amendments to the agenda submitted by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 41. The Congress:

- a) Discusses and adopts the report of the Central Committee.
- b) Adopts the Program and Statutes of the Party and modifies them if necessary.
- c) Sets the fundamental line of the Party in matters related to foreign and domestic policy.
- d) Analyzes and points out the solutions to major problems of socialist and com-

munist construction and, especially, discusses and adopts the directives for the middle- and long-term plans of the economic, social and cultural development of the nation.

- e) Decides ultimately on appeals and opinions submitted by Party members and candidates.
- f) Determines the number of full and alternate members of the Central Committee and elects them.

ARTICLE 42. Between Congresses, the Central Committee is the highest direction organism of the Party. At least five years' seniority in the Party is required to be elected a member of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 43. The Central Committee meets at least once a year and as often as convened by the Political Bureau. Its meetings are attended by the alternate members, who have the right to speak but not to vote.

The Central Committee regularly informs the organisms and organizations of the Party about its work.

ARTICLE 44. The Plenum of the Central Committee:

- a) Determines the number of members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the National Control and Revision Committee. Elects from within its ranks the First and the Second Secretaries and other members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the President of the National Control and Revision Committee. It also elects the other members of the Control and Revision Committee, who may or may not be members of the Central Committee.
- b) Puts into practice the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes, Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Congress.
- c) Directs and controls all Party organisms and organizations and guides them in their activities.
- d) Shapes the policy to be carried out by State organisms, controls its implementation and actively contributes to its practical application.

- e) Maps out the course and directives for the activity of the Young Communist League and guides the work of mass organizations and other social organizations and supervises its practical realization.
- f) Examines the general and annual economic activity development plans and determines the general course and directives relating to them.
- g) Promotes the education and development of leading cadres and their placement according to their abilities, capacities, loyalty and revolutionary firmness, and sees constantly to their technical and cultural, political and ideological development.

Determines general directives concerning the politico-ideological, cultural and technical advancement of its members.

- h) Determines any necessary changes or modifications in the Party structure and functioning, provided this is not contrary to the Statutes.

- i) Adopts appropriate rules of procedure to facilitate the application of the Statutes.
- j) Adopts and applies sanctions to any Party member or candidate, including its own members, or any Party organization or organism committing a collective and serious violation of the principles, the line or the discipline of the Party.
- k) Adopts the Party budget and approves the distribution of its funds.
- l) Establishes norms to assure periodic examination of revenues and disbursements, payrolls and everything else related to finance and properties or goods at the disposal of Party organizations and organisms.
- m) Sets up and directs the enterprises or institutions necessary for the best conduct of Party work.
- n) Represents the Communist Party of Cuba in its relations with Parties and revolutionary movements of other countries.

ARTICLE 45. The Political Bureau is the highest direction organism of the Party in the period

between Central Committee Plenums and directs all Party work in these periods.

Puts into practice the decisions of Party Congresses and Central Committee Plenums. Sets down the Party policy between Central Committee Plenums on the basis of Congress and Central Committee resolutions and decisions. It is responsible for and renders account periodically to the Plenum of the Central Committee on its work and that of the Secretariat.

Between Central Committee Plenums its decisions are binding upon all Party organisms organizations, members and candidates.

ARTICLE 46. The Secretariat is an organism elected by the Central Committee, which, subordinate to the Political Bureau, assists it in directing the daily work of the Party, and is in charge of organizing and ensuring the implementation and fulfillment of the decisions and resolutions of Party Congresses, Central Committee Plenums and Political Bureau meetings and of implementing the Party cadres policy. It is likewise in charge of the functioning of all mechanisms through which the Party interrelates with the UJC and State, social and mass organisms, and of guiding and con-

trolling the application of the Party policy line in all spheres of the country's political, economic and social activity. Its meetings are attended by the President of the National Control and Revision Committee.

CHAPTER IV

CONTROL AND REVISION COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 47. Control and Revision Committees are formed at the national and provincial levels and are elected by the plenums of the Central Committee and of the Provincial Committees, respectively.

The National Control and Revision Committee functions as an adjunct to the Political Bureau.

The Provincial Control and Revision Committees are subordinate to their corresponding Committees and to the National Control and Revision Committee.

The presidents of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees must be members of their corresponding Provincial Committees; the

other members may or may not be members of the Party Provincial Committee.

The presidents and other members of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees are ratified in their posts by the Central Committee.

A seniority of at least five years in the Party is required to be elected a member of the National Control and Revision Committee and of four years to be elected a member of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees.

ARTICLE 48. The Control and Revision Committees of the Party at their different levels:

- a) Ask members and candidates who infringe the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes, Party or State discipline, or violate communist morality, and those who in their functions as leaders or officials of the Party; the UJC, mass and State organizations abuse their power; embezzle social resources for personal benefit, arrange parties or gifts that are not properly authorized; commit fraud or alter data about the fulfillment of plans; tolerate manifestations of bureaucratism, favoritism, regionalism or sectorialism;

hinder or obstruct criticism and self-criticism; neglect the fulfillment of plans and tasks whether through carelessness or indolence, to give account of their conduct.

- b) Verify financial accounts and administration of assets by Party organisms and their enterprises.
- c) Control the work and activities of any candidate, member, official or leader of the Party, whatever his post or rank may be, including members of the Central Committee, and may propose to Party organisms at the corresponding level, if necessary, that sanctions be adopted with respect to faults or errors.
- d) Examine appeals from members and candidates who have been sanctioned and adopt corresponding decisions.

ARTICLE 49. The National Control and Revision Committee renders account of its work to the Political Bureau and, once a year, to the Plenum of the Central Committee.

The Provincial Control and Revision Committees render account of their work, at least

once a year, to the Plenum of the Provincial Committee and to the National Control and Revision Committee.

CHAPTER V

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES AND ORGANISMS

ARTICLE 50. The highest Party organ in the province and in the municipality is the corresponding Assembly, which meets normally every two years, convened by its corresponding Committee, to draw up a balance-sheet of its work, to elect the corresponding Committee and to deal with other matters if considered necessary.

The Assembly examines and discusses the report on the Committee's activity, decides on it and on the tasks to be carried out in the coming period in accordance with the directives of higher-level organisms and with the specific problems of its territory.

Besides, municipal assemblies elect delegates to provincial assemblies, and the provincial assembly in due course elects delegates to the Congress.

The year the Assembly does not meet, the analysis is made by the Plenum of the Committee at the corresponding level

Extraordinary assemblies may be convened by plenums of the Committees, with the approval of the next higher level.

ARTICLE 51. The provincial and municipal Party Committees direct the activity of Party organizations and organisms subordinate to them; they strive for the fulfillment of the Party Programmatic Platform and of the decisions, directives and guidelines of higher-level organs and organisms and for the observance of the norms of the Party's inner life as laid down in its Statutes. Consequently, they have the following fundamental tasks:

- a) To direct and carry out political, organizational and mobilizing work among the masses so as to promote their active participation in socio-political life and in the work of State, administrative and judicial organisms, to guarantee the fulfillment of defense tasks and of the plans of the Revolution in industrial and agricultural production, in construction,

transport, services, education, culture, and in sports, recreation, public health, and in all fields in which it is required by socialist construction in our country.

- b) To conduct ideological work, to propagate and defend Marxism-Leninism and the policy of our Revolution, and to raise revolutionary and communist consciousness.
- c) To strive for the application of the Party's policy and guidelines by local State organs, the UJC, trade unions and other mass organizations without replacing such institutions and organizations or assuming their tasks.
- d) To control the activity of State administrative organs within their jurisdiction, to receive systematic reports on their work, to encourage it and to participate in it.
- e) To see to the training of leading cadres and to approve, propose or appoint them for suitable political or administrative posts.

- f) To administer Party finances and resources under their control.

ARTICLE 52. The following Party seniority is required to be elected a member of a Committee:

- a) Four years for a Provincial Committee.
- b) Three years for a Municipal Committee.

ARTICLE 53. Plenums of the Provincial Committees meet at least once every four months and Plenums of the Municipal Committees at least every two months.

ARTICLE 54. The Committees at each level elect First and Second Secretaries and the rest of the Executive Bureau from among their members.

The executive bureaus at the different intermediate levels direct and organize the implementation of Party tasks between meetings of the corresponding Committees. They are subordinate to and are responsible for their work before the Committee and to corresponding higher-level organisms of the Party.

They meet periodically and report on the contents of their resolutions and decisions and

those of the corresponding Committees to the organisms and organizations of the Party under their jurisdiction.

They submit their most important decisions to their Committees, unless the urgency of the matter requires a decision that cannot be delayed until the Committee meets.

CHAPTER VI

GROUND-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 55. The nuclei are the foundation of the entire organizational structure of the Party. They are essentially constituted in the work centers where Party members work: factories, farms, small farmers' ground-level organizations, service and production units in general, teaching centers, military units, direction bodies of mass organizations, etc. The nuclei are also constituted in areas, according to place of residence, and are composed by housewives, peasants, mass organization activists, pensioners, etc., who are not connected with work centers, and of Party members of small work units, in which nuclei cannot be formed because the number of Party members

is below the required minimum. Besides, provisional nuclei can be made up of members and candidates temporarily mobilized for productive or other tasks.

A minimum of three Party members is required to constitute a nucleus. A nucleus may be set up or dissolved for organizational reasons by the Municipal Committee or other higher-level organisms.

ARTICLE 56. The nucleus is governed by the decisions of the assembly of its members and candidates, who meet systematically once a month.

The general assembly of its members and candidates is yearly convened by the next higher organism to draw up a balance-sheet of the work done, work out the plan for the coming year, elect the nucleus body of direction and, when necessary, delegates to higher-level assemblies. After the assembly, the nucleus must inform all the workers of the results of its activity and the objectives of its work.

ARTICLE 57. To guide the daily work, the nucleus elects a body of direction made up of a General Secretary and the necessary sec-

retaries in accordance with established norms. At least one year of seniority in the Party is required to be elected Secretary of a nucleus, except in nuclei made up of Party members of recent admission.

ARTICLE 58. Within the nuclei, Party groups can be created, with the approval of the Municipal Committee, by departments, sections or other production or services links, and must consist of three members and candidates or more; they serve to concentrate the efforts of the Communists in their work area, to facilitate the control of the work as well as to strengthen ties with the rest of the workers.

These groups are not Party organizations, they take no decisions, apply no sanctions, admit no candidates or members, undertake no other functions of Party nuclei.

Provisional groups can also be made up of members and candidates who are temporarily mobilized for productive or other tasks. They are subordinate to a Party nucleus.

The nucleus appoints a head for each group.

ARTICLE 59. In a work center where a Party nucleus does not exist, a group made up of

three or more candidates, or candidates and members, can be created and will be part of a nucleus constituted in another center. Each group is headed by a person appointed for this purpose.

ARTICLE 60. In work centers with more than fifty Party members and candidates, where there are various departments and workshops, or where work is done in several shifts, nuclei can be set up in departments, workshops, etc. with the approval of the Provincial Committee, and a Committee can be elected to direct the daily activity of the nuclei.

The work-center Committee is made up of a General Secretary, the necessary secretaries and other members in accordance with the established norms. At least one year of seniority in the Party is required to be elected to the Committee's body of direction.

The Committee meets at least once a month:

The assembly of all Party members and candidates of the work center is convened yearly by the next higher organism in order to draw up the balance-sheet of the work done, to adopt the plan for the coming year and to elect the Committee.

After this assembly, the Committee of the ground-level organization must inform all the workers of the results of its activity and the objectives of its work.

The work-center Committee is subordinate to the general assembly of Party members and candidates of the work center, which should be convened no less than three times a year to be informed of the Committee's activity, to analyze the Party tasks and to take decisions on the measures to be adopted.

The decisions adopted at the last assembly and the decisions of higher-level assemblies and organisms must be implemented by the Committee between assemblies.

ARTICLE 61. Whenever there are political and economic reasons that make it advisable, Provincial Committees may grant work-center Committees the powers of Municipal Committees with respect to the ratification of new members and candidates, the creation of Party groups, the adoption of sanctions and the registration of members and candidates; this does not imply that they cease to be subordinate to corresponding Municipal Committees.

ARTICLE 62. Party nuclei are guided in their activity by the Programmatic Platform and the Statutes, strive to constantly maintain ties with the workers, to attend to their concerns, to educate and to mobilize them —directly and through mass organizations—, to implement the Party policy in the task of constructing socialism and for the objectives of communism.

Consequently, the nucleus:

- a) Admits members and candidates;
- b) Educates its members and candidates in the spirit of ideological staunchness, of loyalty to the Party and the cause of socialism and communism, and in the principles of proletarian internationalism;
- c) Is responsible for candidates, assigns them tasks and trains them politically, ideologically, and in the knowledge of the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes and the norms of Party life for admission to full membership in the Party;
- d) Proposes, whenever it deems it necessary, the beginning of the process of discussion for admission of Young Com-

munist League members to the Party ranks;

- e) Promotes and controls among its members and candidates the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism in close relation with the experience and practice of the Cuban Revolution;
- f) Promotes and controls the cultural and technical advancement of its members and candidates to prepare them for the growing needs of the development of the Revolution;
- g) Systematically organizes and develops the work of attraction as an essential activity in the process of Party growth;
- h) Sees to it that members and candidates fulfill their duties and exercise the rights established in the Statutes;
- i) Decides and proposes sanctions regarding members and candidates who fail to observe the Statutes or commit other errors; similarly, it decides upon the deactivation of members;
- j) Discusses and analyzes the most important Party documents, reports and deci-

sions, and puts forward its observations and suggestions to the next higher organs or organisms;

- k) Makes constant and systematic efforts to enhance the vanguard role of its members in work and in economic, political and social activity in their area or work center;
- l) Propagates among the masses the Party's policy and decisions, defends and explains them, and circulates the Party's literature and press;
- m) Combats ideological diversion and political confusion in all their manifestations;
- n) Systematically analyzes the state of mind of the workers, their opinions, concerns and requirements, and reports this to the next higher organisms of the Party, without prejudice to measures adopted or proposed by the nucleus;
- o) Encourages and supports the emulation promoted by the trade unions, the UJC and other organizations, endeavoring to contribute with its political work to increasing productivity and production,

promoting and strengthening work discipline, the workers' punctual daily attendance at work, the best utilization of their work day, the encouragement of voluntary work, the improvement of quality, the protection and care of social property and goods, the saving of raw materials and energy, the care of equipment and its best and most correct utilization;

- p) Attends to and promotes activities aimed at ensuring the cultural, technical and scientific advancement of the workers and encourages artistic, cultural, sport and recreational activities;
- q) Uses criticism and self-criticism to unveil shortcomings and errors in work, to find their causes, to correct and eliminate them; fights firmly against all transgressions of law and established norms, against all forms of anti-social behavior, against the alteration and exaggeration of data in reports, against all the tendency to take the easy way, against flabbiness, corruption, squandering, arbitrariness and bureaucratism which may become evident in its jurisdiction;

- r) Works consistently and enhances the preparation of the workers to cope firmly with any situations which may be caused by counterrevolutionary activity or military aggression against our country;
- s) Sees to it that the workers' rights are respected and labor protection rules are observed.

ARTICLE 63. Party ground-level organizations in industrial and agricultural, service and teaching centers cannot act as administrative organs nor direct administrative management, but they have the right to control direction and administration activities whether the directors or administrators are Party members or candidates or not.

To this effect, they have the right to:

- a) Ask for periodic reports on all the center's activities;
- b) Verify how the tasks of production and services are being fulfilled, both in quality and in quantity;
- c) Verify how the production delivery plans to other State units are being fulfilled, how basic assets are being used, how

economic controls and efforts to reduce production costs and all other activities aimed at better economic management are being carried out;

- d) Point out shortcomings and errors and make suggestions to correct them, to save materials, to increase productivity and to better any other aspect of the center's activity.

Ground-level organizations, at the same time, see to it that the administration's authority is respected and strengthened.

ARTICLE 64. Ground-level organizations constituted in the central State organisms and in their branches, in the People's Power organisms and in missions abroad do not control the direction of those organisms. The same is true of nuclei constituted in the assisting organisms and apparatus of the Party direction and in the direction organisms of the Young Communist League and of mass and social organizations.

The tasks of ground-level organizations constituted in these institutions are based on efforts for the best utilization of the work day, for saving manpower and material re-

sources, for the correct application of the Party cadres policy, for political, cultural and technical advancement, for improving public services, for ensuring observance of administrative discipline, especially in the application of economic accounting and control, and against absenteeism, red tape and bureaucratism.

They wage an open and systematic struggle against all manifestations of the tendency to take the easy way, liberalism, superficiality, flabbiness, and other remnants of the old society within the Party organization itself, the UJC, the officials, the administration, the trade-union leaders, striving to have them play their true role before the administration and the workers. They must inform corresponding Party organisms of any irregularity in the work of the institutions where they are constituted and of serious defects in the work of officials.

CHAPTER VII

THE PARTY AND THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

ARTICLE 65. The Young Communist League, an organization of the advanced youth, is the

reserve and active auxiliary of the Communist Party of Cuba in the mission of involving young people in the tasks of the Revolution, preparing them for their admission to the Party and for being conscious and fully developed members of the new society we are building.

The Young Communist League is organically independent, carries forward its own initiatives and develops its activities under the direction of the Party.

ARTICLE 66. Party organisms guide, control and help the corresponding organisms of the Young Communist League in their ideological and organizational work, in the work of educating its members in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of communist morality, in the work of fostering typical youth activities by healthy juvenile methods to promote close ties with the young masses, drawing them into the democratic life of the country and in the efforts for socialist and communist construction.

Party organisms also help them in giving attention to the work with children through the Union of Pioneers of Cuba (UPC) and with

students through the Federation of University Students (FEU) and the Federation of Students of Intermediate-Level Education (FEEM).

CHAPTER VIII

THE PARTY AND THE MASS ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 67. The Party guides and directs the work of mass organizations on the principle of free and conscious acceptance of its leading role, by virtue of the influence of its members within the masses, and with the acknowledgment of the organic independence and autonomy of such organizations.

The Party's directing and guiding method in relation to these organizations is that of the broadest and most democratic discussion, that of reasoning, persuading and convincing them of the Party's policy line and decisions, and that of respect for the autonomy of these organizations and for the interests of the sectors of the population represented by them.

CHAPTER IX

THE PARTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES AND IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

ARTICLE 68. The Party in the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and in the Ministry of the Interior (MININT) is guided in its activity by the Programmatic Platform and Statutes, and by special rules and instructions ratified by the Central Committee.

It works for the fulfillment of the missions assigned by the Central Committee to the Revolutionary Armed Forces and to the Ministry of the Interior. It educates the combatants of the FAR and the MININT in the spirit of the closest cohesion around the Communist Party of Cuba, of unlimited loyalty to the socialist Homeland and the strengthening of their ties with the working people.

Party organizations within the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior strengthen the morale of the combatants, promote their Marxist-Leninist education as an indispensable element for high combat readiness. They educate them to observe their

military oath, carry out the orders and assignments of their superiors and in constant and firm acceptance of discipline.

ARTICLE 69. The work of the Party in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and in the Ministry of the Interior is vertically directed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba through the Political Direction Bodies of the FAR and the MININT, which have departmental rank within the Central Committee.

Higher-level organisms of the Party are aided by the Military Department in their task of directing and controlling all the work and activities of the central State organisms in charge of the defense and security of the country.

The Political Direction Bodies of the MINFAR and the MININT and the Military Department of the Central Committee are directly attended by the First Secretary of the Central Committee.

Party organizations and political organisms within the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior have close ties with Party territorial organisms. The Secretaries

of Party organizations and the leaders of the FAR and the MININT political organisms may be elected to the Provincial or Municipal Party Committees.

. CHAPTER X

PARTY FINANCES

ARTICLE 70. The Central Comittee fixes the dues to be paid monthly by the members and candidates, according to their incomes.

Dues paid by Party members and candidates and other incomes determined by the Central Committee augment the Party finances.

RESOLUTION

I. The First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, assembled in the city of Havana, December 17-22, 1975, has discussed and hereby adopts the Draft Statutes submitted by the Central Preparatory Commission. The Congress has been informed of the broad and democratic discussion conducted within the Party on the Draft Statutes with the participation of 19,295 nuclei, 166,536 members and candidates and all the country's intermediate-level direction organisms.

II. This document constitutes the fundamental law in Party life, it is binding on all

its members, organizations and organisms without exception. Its study as well as the efforts for its strict application must be a day-to-day task of all members in order to ensure the most rigorous observance of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism and to guarantee the unity, purity and leadership capacity of our communist vanguard. Its unfulfillment will constitute, in all cases, an action sanctionable according to the relevant measures established.

III. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba is in charge of working out the necessary rules of procedure and adjusting those now in effect, in accordance with the provisions of these Statutes so as to facilitate and ensure the fulfillment of what has been established in them.

IV. In 1976 conditions will be prepared to apply and implement the new Politico-Administrative Division and work will be done to introduce other radical institutional transformations in the country. In the same year, Party regional organisms will continue to function, in spite of the fact that their existence is not recognized in the Statutes. As long as

they exist, these regional organisms will maintain all their authority over Party municipal and sectional organisms.

V. The Congress entrusts the Central Committee with determining the norms that will make it possible to create in 1976 —according to the new Politico-Administrative Division of the country— the required municipal and provincial Party direction organisms without the need to hold assemblies to elect their members, that all the Party's efforts be concentrated on the profound institutional transformations that will take place in the coming year, along with its other tasks of direction, control and support of the various economic, political and social activities in the country.

VI. The new provincial and municipal Party organisms to be created throughout the country shall operate, from the moment of their formation, according to what has been laid down in these Statutes.

VII. Once the new Politico-Administrative Division is in effect —in each of the territories which today comprise the provinces of Oriente, Camagüey, Las Villas and Havana— the Central Committee can organize Party

Commissions to coordinate activities and to ensure the normal functioning of the Party direction organisms to be created in the new provinces and municipalities established in the respective territories of those provinces. These Commissions shall have a temporary character, they are not Party direction organisms and shall only work for the least amount of time as determined by the Central Committee.

VIII. During 1977, after all the aspects of the new Politico-Administrative Division have been implemented and the structures of the Party, the State organisms, the UJC and the mass organizations are adjusted to it, provincial and municipal Party direction organisms shall be elected as stipulated in the Statutes.

IX. The Central Committee shall study and determine the most appropriate forms the Party structures must adopt to facilitate the best functioning of its organizational and direction mechanisms in heavily populated cities with numerous productive, service and social activities.

X. The Congress entrusts the Central Committee with creating the necessary conditions for the earliest possible establishment and functioning of the Control and Revision Committees; to this end, the Central Committee shall work out and adopt the structure and rules of procedure for these Committees as well as take all the measures required by the Statutes.

XI. The Congress approved as the Party emblem a form composed of the same elements as the logotype for the First Congress: the Cuban flag and the red banner of the proletariat over raised rifles and *machetes* and below this the initials *PCC* in red letters outlined in white. All these elements are framed in red. Also approved as the Party banner was the red banner, bearing the elements of the Party emblem, above a gold border on its left side.

XII. In view of the unique conditions and temporary limitations expressed above, the Statutes will be effective as of January 1, 1976.



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