

Constitution of the Marxist Institute for Re-Education

Article I: Name

The full title for this organization is the Marxist Institute for Re-Education. It may be (and henceforth will be) abbreviated to “MIRE” or “Mire”.

Article II: Purpose

1. Develop a truly correct Marxist-Leninist line by engaging in a ruthless criticism of all that exists.
 - a. Mire recognizes that correct ideas must come from practice. However, due to its limited size and exclusively online presence, Mire cannot test its ideas in practice. Thus, Mire will study the practice of other organizations and of history and use it to guide its line.
2. Combat reactionary trends *within* the working class movement, in order to *unify* the working class movement under the *correct* Marxist-Leninist line.
 - a. To isolate or re-educate those who have been influenced by these reactionary trends.
 - b. To point out and correct the errors of parties and other organizations.
3. Identify the errors and failures in past communist projects and movements
4. MIRE hopes to one day become large enough that on-the-ground action becomes feasible.
5. MIRE hopes to one day become a proper party, or to merge with another party.

Article III: Membership

Section 1: Types of membership

1. General membership (General Members)
 - a. May (and encouraged to) join committees and Book Club
2. Cadre membership (Cadre)
 - a. Required to join a committee
 - b. Must participate in organization activities (voting, discussing proposals, etc.)
 - c. Are eligible to be elected to Chair positions
 - d. Must adhere to democratic centralism (see Article 5, section 3)

Section 2: Eligibility

1. Mire absolutely, without exception, shall not discriminate based on any aspect of one’s identity, including but not limited to: race, ethnicity, creed or religion, sex, gender, disability, and sexual orientation.

2. **General Membership:** Any member of the working class who generally agrees with the organization may join as a General Member.
3. **Cadre Membership:** Any member of the working class who wishes to aid the organization and accepts the additional responsibilities of Cadre membership may apply for Cadre membership.
4. One is **ineligible** for *any* level of membership if:
 - 1) they are employed by the United States of America under one of its national security departments or related NGOs, such as CIA, FBI, NED, or law enforcement etc.
 - 2) they own a business or have significant equity in a corporation,
 - 3) there is probable cause to believe that they may be a wrecker, saboteur, or infiltrator of any kind.

Section 3: Termination and disciplinary measures

1. The Central Committee may expel any General Member at any time and for any reason.
2. The Central Committee may put a Cadre on probation, demote a Cadre to General membership, or expel a Cadre depending on the severity of the cause.
 - a. Probation is in order if the Cadre:
 - i. has notably deviated from democratic centralism, or
 - ii. has broken a minor rule
 - b. Demotion is in order if the Cadre:
 - i. has been seriously lacking in participation (e.g. not voting in the past 5 polls), or
 - ii. refuses to join a committee without legitimate reason
 - c. Expulsion is in order if the Cadre:
 - i. expresses harmful (i.e. opportunist) ideas, or
 - ii. has violated a major rule
 - d. The CC may employ any of these measures at their discretion *if* they decide that a Cadre may in any way be harmful to the organization
3. Probation means temporary (yet indefinite) revokal of voting and decision-making privileges.
 - a. In order to remove one's probationary status, they must engage in self-criticism and explain their error.

Article IV: Structure

Section 1: Task Committees

1. Committees form the unit of the organization.
2. Cadre are expected to join a committee, but general members are free to join committees as well.
3. Members may join as many committees as they would like.
4. There are, currently, 3 committees:
 - a. **Agitprop Committee**
 - b. **Research Committee**
 - c. **Literature Committee**

5. Each committee has one Chairperson (abbr. Chair), who manages the affairs of the committee. See Article 5 for the election process.
 - a. One person may not be the exclusive Chairperson of more than one committee, but may be a Co-Chairperson for any number of additional committees.
 - b. Chairs may determine the depth and breadth of their authority within their respective committees, as long as the consent of said Committee is maintained

Section 2: Central Committee

1. The **Central Committee** (abbr. CC) consists of the Chairs of each committee, and the General Secretary.
 - a. A non-Chairperson Cadre may be elected to the CC by the CC in the case that the CC decides it needs new additional members to accommodate an increased load in responsibilities (e.g. organization growth) *but*:
 - 1) no current committees *require* a co-chair,
 - 2) there are no new committees which can (or should) be formed,
 - 3) the increased load is not permanent, or
 - 4) no current member of the CC is willing to step down.
 - b. All members of the Central Committee are Cadre, and are thereby subject to the same rules as Cadre; any reference to Cadre includes members of the Central Committee, unless exemption is otherwise explicitly stated.
2. The Central Committee and its members wield a wide range of authority:
 - a. Individual members may pass measures on their own (see Article 5 section _ for more on executive decisions).
 - b. The CC may propose measures to create new committees.
3. The **General Secretary** is the highest position in the organization.
 - a. The General Secretary is responsible for maintaining the organization, and ensuring Cadre (especially the Central Committee) are up to their tasks.

Article V: Democracy and Procedure

Section 1: Proposals and Measures

1. Any Cadre may propose a **measure**.
 - a. First, a Cadre makes a proposal.
 - b. Then, the necessary details are discussed and decided.
 - c. Once those discussing the proposal (and/or the Cadre who made the proposal) decides the necessary details have been worked out, they officially state the measure, and it is put to a vote.
2. A measure may be passed by **Executive Decision** of a Central Committee member.
 - a. This is only permissible in the case that the CC member is confident that the measure would have the consent of the rest of the CC and wishes to move forward with the measure quickly.

3. Any measure or election which has been passed may be overturned by majority vote, and can be initialized by any Cadre.

Section 2: Nomination

1. When a position is made vacant, the Central Committee must begin the nomination period, which lasts 24 hours.
 - a. The fact that nomination is open, what the position is, and the position's duties must be made public to the Cadre, but notifying is optional.
2. During the nomination period, anyone may nominate any otherwise eligible Cadre for any position; Cadre may nominate themselves.

Section 3: Voting

1. Polls must have an option to explicitly abstain.
2. Polls must be anonymous, except to the Central Committee for the sole purpose of keeping track for Article 3 section 3.
3. Officers may be put to recall at any time by any Cadre, and may be passed by majority vote.

Section 4: Resolutions

1. Resolutions are where MIRE's policy and political-line is decided.
2. All positions taken by resolutions are binding on all Cadre.
 - a. This is where democratic centralism takes place.
3. The adopted resolutions must follow the following format:
 - a. **Clauses:** "WHEREAS <clause>"
 - i. The reasons (facts) why the resolution is being adopted/proposed.
 - ii. Should not be simple rhetorical arguments.
 - b. **Resolutions:**
"THEREFORE:
- <resolution>"
 - i. The actions or positions to be taken.
 - c. There can be any number of clauses and resolutions.
4. Resolutions must be voted on to be adopted.
 - a. There is no time limit on votes for resolutions
 - b. Resolutions cannot be passed until at least one half of the Cadre vote in favor
 - c. Resolutions *cannot* be passed by executive decision.
5. No contradictions with the resolutions shall be found in the programme.
 - a. If a resolution that contradicts the programme passes, the programme must be updated to reflect it.

Section 5: Democratic Centralism

*Not technically procedurally implemented *yet*, but these are the general principles which will be adhered to:

1. “Lower bodies submit to higher bodies”
2. “Lower bodies give information to higher bodies, which then make decisions based on the information”
3. “Discussion is open and democratic, but once a decision is reached, all must adhere to it.”
 - a. “If the decision is wrong, we will know only by putting it to the test in practice”