

# General Program of the Communist Party of Burma (Modified according to the situation) (March 2007)

## **The party's identity, ideological basis, and ultimate goal**

The Communist Party of Burma is the only vanguard party organised by the dispossessed classes of Burma. It is the highest form of class organisation of these classes in Burma. The Communist Party of Burma is one of the forces of the International Communist Movement.

The driving force leading the Burmese revolution is the Communist Party of Burma. The Communist Party of Burma adopts Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its ideological base. The Communist Party of Burma will defend Marxism-Leninism, and will defend Socialism.

The Communist Party of Burma will adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism and at the same time it will practice revolutionary patriotism.

The Communist Party of Burma will stand firmly in solidarity with Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations around the world, as well as with the working classes, oppressed people, and oppressed nations of the world, and will oppose all forms of domination in the present era. We will do our utmost to preserve and protect world peace. We will respond to any aggression with the principle of "patriotism".

The Communist Party of Burma will correctly combine Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practical conditions of the Burmese revolution.

The Communist Party of Burma (CPB) adopts the view that the people are the driving force behind world history. CPB members go to the masses, learn from them, and synthesize their experiences into better, more systematised concepts and methods, and then mobilise the masses.

The Communist Party of Burma does not hide the shortcomings and mistakes in its work, but constantly cleanses and corrects itself through self-criticism and critique and educates its party members and cadres.

The movement of the Burmese revolution led by the Communist Party of Burma consists of two stages: The People's Democratic Revolution and the Socialist Revolution. They are two revolutionary journeys with different characteristics. Only when the first journey is completed can the second one be carried out.

The people's democratic revolution is a necessary preparation for the socialist revolution and the socialist revolution is the stage that the people's democratic revolution must definitely advance to. There is no great wall separating the two stages of the Burmese revolution. Although there are stages in the process of the Burmese revolution, it is one continuous revolutionary process.

Socialist society must go through a long period of history, and in order to successfully carry out the tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be firmly established and practiced.

The ultimate goal of the Communist Party of Burma is to establish a classless, communist society free from bloodshed.

### **Current Society in Burma**

Before 1824, Burma was an independent feudal state. In 1885, the whole of Burma became a British colony. On January 4, 1948, Burma became politically independent but economically dependent.

Successive corrupt regimes never put their dependence entirely on a single superpower. In times of tension, one country depends on another. When the political situation is tense, one country depends on another. When the economic and social situation is tense, one country depends on another, and when the situation is calm one country depends on another. Sometimes, political and military dependence is on one country and social dependence is on another. If there is a stable world order, this kind of interdependence is not a big problem. But if the world order changes, it can become a big problem. If you depend, you are not free, if you are too dependent you will lose your freedoms. And if you depend too little, you will only lose a little. The Communist Party of Burma will make unremitting efforts to achieve complete independence.

### **Signs of the Burmese Revolution**

The current social situation in Burma defines the revolutionary identity of Burma. The current Burmese revolution is characterized by a people's democratic revolution. The people's democratic revolution is not the old capitalist democratic revolution that aimed to establish a capitalist society led by the bourgeoisie and a country with a bourgeois dictatorship. Nor is it a socialist revolution because it only fights against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, but not those segments of capitalism that can still participate in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. The people's democratic revolution is not the old capitalist democratic revolution that aimed to establish a capitalist society and a country with a bourgeois dictatorship.

The proletarian revolution is a revolution involving all the revolutionary classes based on the alliance of workers and peasants, led by the proletariat. At the same time it is part of the world proletariat revolution.

The basic characteristics of the Burmese People's Democratic Revolution are anti-imperialist, anti-feudal landlord, and anti-bureaucratic capitalist. It aims to attack and destroy these three enemies. The current representatives of these enemies are the military junta, military dictatorship, and military government. The Communist Party of Burma will fight these three wars resolutely. We will fight with all the forces we can unite and join hands with. We will strive to form a national unity coalition that can lead the fight.

In the journey of the People's Democratic Revolution in Burma, there may be some divisions in the struggle due to changes in the enemy situation and the forces of allies, but the basic characteristics of the People's Democratic Revolution will not change.

After the first revolutionary journey is basically won, the stage of the people's democratic revolution will end and the transition to socialist revolution will immediately take place. The power that will be established at that time will be the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dictatorship will continue to carry out the unfinished tasks of the people's democratic revolution. But it will primarily carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution.

### **Characteristics of the ruling class in Burma**

Burma is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country, so there are two types of bourgeoisie. The national bourgeoisie, and the petite-bourgeoisie. The class that holds power in Burma is the big bourgeoisie or the bureaucrat bourgeoisie, which is characterised with the traits of descendants of the old ruling class.

The class identity of the current junta is the military-bureaucrat capitalist class, which represents the imperialist system, feudal landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism. This class is the target of the people's democratic revolution.

### **Tactical path and main battle formation:**

The Communist Party of Burma existed as an underground party organisation from 1939 to 1945. It led the resistance against fascist Japan. From 1945 to 1948, it mainly waged legal struggles, while also engaging in illegal struggles when necessary. Currently, our party is operating as an underground party, mainly engaging in extra-legal struggles, while also using tactics that combine extra-legal struggles with legal struggles.

The term "illegal struggle" includes everything from small movements that explicitly oppose the military-bureaucratic bourgeois dictatorship to armed rebellion. The term "legal struggle" however refers to all actions that are used to oppose the military-bureaucratic bourgeois dictatorship, including those that are sometimes held in elections or referendums, conferences, etc... which the military is unable to control. Whenever conflicts become serious, the ruling class resorts to violent repression against the people. They have been doing this for half a century. The oppressed classes have resorted to the tactics of armed struggle to defend themselves and to overthrow the reactionary government. According to the historical experience of our country, "armed struggle" must always be an option.

### **Conclusion**

The future is bright, the road is tortuous. We are about to enter the 50th Year of dictatorship. It is a difficult one to fight against, and it is not easy to imagine that it will be effortlessly overthrown.

The vanguard of the people's democratic revolution, the working class (the class without property) has a revolutionary consciousness.

We must establish a revolutionary spirit and a unity that can lead the revolution. We must also imbue the peasantry, the main axis of the people's democratic revolution, with revolutionary awareness, revolutionary spirit, and revolutionary unity.

These two major tasks must be carried out with dedication and commitment by the Communist Party of Burma.

How successfully can the Communist Party of Burma carry out these two tasks? How long will it take? History will decide these. It is important to be determined, not afraid of risking one's life and to not be afraid of hardship in order to achieve victory. Leadership must be demonstrated not by words, but by deeds.

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