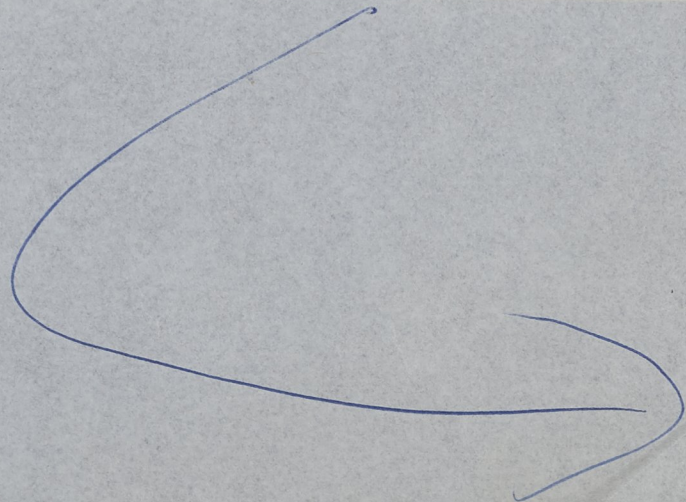


# Schedule of Penalties for Grave Offences

MCH 91-18-1-8

- i). The death penalty  
In exceptionally serious cases, death by firing squad may be ordered. In considering whether or not to impose the death sentence, the tribunal concerned ~~will~~ <sup>shall</sup> weigh the following:
- a). The seriousness of the threat posed by the accused's actions to the organization;
  - b). The degree of collaboration, <sup>if any,</sup> with the enemy, including the seriousness of training given, <sup>carefulness of the</sup> steps taken to infiltrate ~~or recruit~~ the ~~the~~ accused, the degree of corruption involved, and generally his or ~~and the general~~ <sup>her</sup> skillfulness and value to the enemy;





c). The extent to which the accused has demonstrated a willingness ~~to~~ and capacity to reduce the damage he or she has caused and to make a contribution in the future to the liberation struggle.

d). Any personal factors which may be relevant, such as threats or blackmail by the enemy or ~~having been~~ ~~persuaded by other~~ persuasion by others already in the organisation <sup>(and the need to support a family</sup> In this connection <sup>poverty</sup> cannot in <sup>themselves</sup> ~~itself~~ be regarded as a mitigating factor, ~~since there are millions of~~ ~~poor who refuse to sell~~ ~~more of our combatants are poor~~

e). The practical possibilities of other effective forms of penalty being applied.

The Tribunal shall weigh these factors cumulatively in relation to each other, forgetting neither the need to be firm in defence of the organisation, nor the importance of maintaining



~~the importance of~~ ~~the principles of~~  
~~organisation~~ ~~or the~~ ~~deep~~ ~~humanity~~ that have  
~~characterised~~ our struggle.

## Review of ~~the~~ Death Sentences.

~~It~~ No death sentence should be carried out until fully reviewed by the competent review body. Only the most extreme circumstances, such as ~~battlefields~~ ~~the~~ ~~conditions~~ <sup>the</sup> impossibility of a review in battlefield conditions can justify any ~~departure~~ <sup>from this rule,</sup> ~~from this principle~~ <sup>judged in such an</sup> ~~and even~~ <sup>made,</sup> ~~there, it~~ <sup>in such circumstances,</sup> ~~a full report must be given,~~ and post facto ratification sought, as soon as possible.

The reviewing body should take <sup>mentioned above</sup> into account all the ~~above~~ factors <sup>in</sup> deciding whether to confirm or alter the death sentence, but may also take into account wider political factors, such as the need at any particular moment <sup>specific</sup> to show firmness or clemency, the possibilities of an exchange



of prisoners, problems with host countries that might be caused if the sentences are carried out or not carried out, and, <sup>to some extent,</sup> ~~the~~ the general feeling of the membership.  
~~on the prisoners.~~

2). Deprivation of liberty and re-education.

~~It may be for a short period or for a long period.~~

~~In the absence of a developed system of correction and re-education, deprivation of liberty may be ~~for~~ either:~~

(i) Short-term, namely, up to a ~~max~~ for an indefinite period up to a maximum of five years

(ii) Long-term, namely, for an indefinite period up to a maximum of fifteen years.

3). Expulsion ~~of prisoners~~ from the  
~~Expulsion~~ is automatic in the



case of anyone sentenced to deprivation of liberty. In any other case, the Tribunal must consider whether the behaviour proved shows such a ~~degree of~~ gravity or is so inexcusable as to ~~justify~~ be inconsistent with continued membership. Once confirmed by the appropriate body, any order of expulsion shall be <sup>formally</sup> communicated to the general membership with a summary of the reasons that led to it and any other information deemed appropriate.

Any person automatically expelled by virtue of an order of deprivation of liberty, shall be encouraged by a process of ~~the~~ education and work to re-integrate himself or herself into the struggle and prove himself or herself ~~as~~ as being worthy of re-admission to the organisation.



#### 4). Suspension of membership.

a). Anyone sentenced to any of the above penalties shall be automatically suspended from membership pending review of his or her case.

b). ~~Indefinite Suspension.~~

In appropriate cases, the Tribunal may order suspension of membership for a defined period or indefinitely. Suspension for a defined period ~~will~~ shall normally be for <sup>or</sup> relatively short periods, not exceeding six months, after which re-admission to the ranks of the organisation will be automatic.

Suspension for an indefinite period will be applied in cases where the offence is sufficiently serious as to require a definite ~~and~~ proof of substantiated change of behaviour ~~over a considerable period of time~~ (as a justification for lifting the suspension). Very long periods of suspension should be avoided - dependent on behaviour,



persons subjected to indefinite suspension should within a reasonable period be either re-admitted to ~~such~~ ordinary membership or expelled from the organization.

5). <sup>Public</sup> Reprimand

Normally reprimands shall be in public, ~~involving as wide a number of~~ in the presence of as many fellow members as possible and where <sup>appropriate, being</sup> ~~necessary, being~~ <sup>mentioned in</sup> ~~the information media of the organization.~~ The objective of the reprimand shall not be to humiliate the person concerned, but to remind him or her of and the whole membership of the standards expected of members, and to re-inforce the sense of unity and shared values in the organization.

6). The Performance of Useful Tasks.



This should be the normal penalty for less serious offences. The tribunal should specify the nature of the work to be done, its duration, and the kind of supervision necessary. This work should be performed in substitution for normal tasks of the organization, but in addition to them.

## 7. Forfeiture of Privileges

In appropriate cases, especially where relevant to the ~~offence~~ nature of the offence, privileges, such as rations of tobacco, cinema money etc. <sup>may</sup> be withdrawn.

8). The penalties mentioned in Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 may be combined.

~~9). In addition to any penalty, the tribunal may recommend to the Chief Representative of the area that the person be withdrawn to another area.~~