



**AFGHANISTAN:**

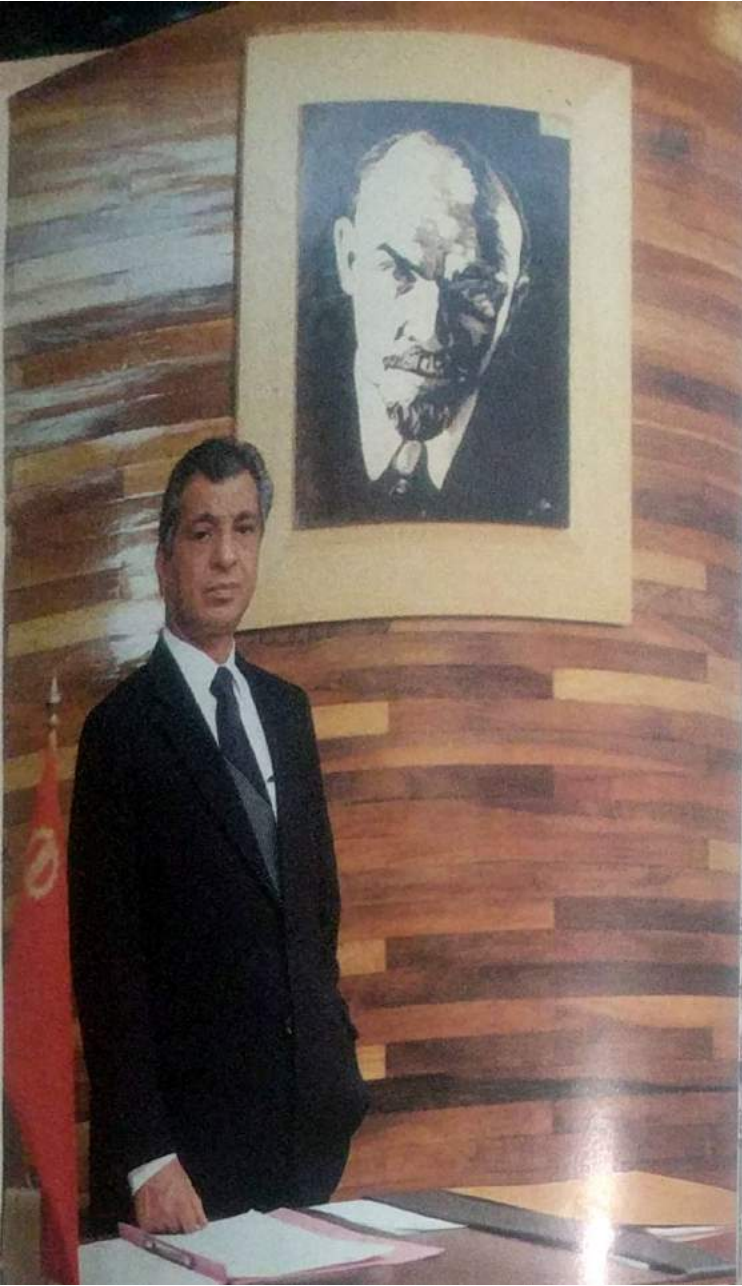
**THE REVOLUTION  
CONTINUES**



**AFGHANISTAN:  
THE REVOLUTION  
CONTINUES**



MOSCOW  
PLANETA PUBLISHERS  
1994



Every day the people of Afghanistan are making confident strides along the road of defending their revolutionary gains, raising their living standards, and combating illiteracy, poverty and backwardness. They are scoring ever new victories in their efforts to achieve prosperity and build a life free from social injustice. With every passing day we are consolidating the positions won in our heroic struggle. Every new day brings increasingly humiliating defeats to the enemies of Afghanistan, and our people are determined to hold high the banner of revolutionary struggle.

BABRAK KARMAL

*Handwritten note:* Babrak Karmal

Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA

In January 1965, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will mark its 20th anniversary. Its record of glorious and selfless struggle testifies to the Party's wholehearted devotion to the people, its determination to promote the independence and progress of the mother country, friendship with all nations of the world.

The PDPA was formed on January 1, 1965, in conditions that were favourable both within the country and internationally. Its aim was to lighten the hard lot of the suppressed peoples of Afghanistan. A successor to the advanced movement of the Afghan people, the Party had a rich new revolutionary content, based as it was on the transforming ideology of the working class and on unshakable loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

The formation of the PDPA was a major event in the political life of Afghanistan. The Party opened a possibility, for the first time in history, of emancipation of the Afghan people from oppression and exploitation by the pro-imperialist ruling classes and indicated the way to achieve this aim.

Through ceaseless struggle the PDPA managed to rally an organized movement of the Afghan people round the young working class, to impart to it an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist bent, to infuse it with a spirit of proletarian internationalism and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, which represents an invin-

ible bulwark of peace, progress and socialism.

The PDPA has exercised a tremendous influence on all aspects of the life of the Afghan people. Convincing testimony to this is provided by the spread of progressive ideas among the working masses, the establishment of an advanced press (publication of the newspapers *Khalk* and *Parcham*), the formation of mass organizations of workers, peasants, young people and women, the introduction of progressive international customs and traditions to the country's revolutionary movement such as celebration of May Day and of the anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and other memorable dates commemorating important events in the struggle of the working class; and consistent and selfless support for the struggle of all revolutionary forces the world over.

The scientifically substantiated documents of the PDPA—its Rules and Programme—have played an immense guiding role in the entire revolutionary movement in Afghanistan.

The PDPA has based its activities on a precise knowledge of the actual conditions in Afghan society and chosen various methods and means of struggle corresponding to the needs of the time and the political situation in the country. The Party combined peaceful, legal forms of struggle (strikes, marches, de-

monstrations, electoral campaigns, the parliamentary rostrum) with illegal ones (setting up an underground military organization). It was able to correctly analyse the actual situation in the country, to head the revolutionary movement of the people and to lead it to the victory of the April Revolution.

Reaction and the imperialists, with the help of their agents within the revolutionary movement of the Afghan people and in the ranks of the PDPA, were able to deal severe blows at the unity of action of the national and democratic forces, at the unity of the Party.

Halizullah Amin and his criminal gang, by their treacherous actions, disrupted, for a time, the unity of the Party. However, the concerted demand of all members of the PDPA to restore unity was a powerful factor in opposing the attempts of the splitters. At its historical conference of 1977 the Party restored iron-tight unity of its ranks.

The experience of the PDPA is yet another confirmation that unity constitutes a pledge of great victories. The restoration of its unity enabled the Party to centralize the leadership of the popular struggle to overthrow the despotic rule of the feudal, comprador bourgeoisie and the corrupt bureaucratic ruling clique and achieve the victory of the April National-Democratic Revolution of 1978.

The April Revolution fully met the objective needs and aspirations of the broad classes and strata of Afghan society. From the very beginning it was given all-round support by the population of the country.

Because of the backwardness of Afghan society, the intrigues and provocative actions staged by regional reaction and international imperialism, the path of the Revolution proved a thorny one. There have been mistakes and deviations from the course mapped out by the Party and the revolutionary government. Amin and his criminal gang

bear full responsibility for these deviations.

The inherent vitality of the April Revolution predetermined the victory of the correct, revolutionary line. With the beginning of a new stage in the development of the Revolution at the end of December, 1979, the course of events turned in the right direction.

The present and future generations of Afghan people will never forget the great role of the fraternal assistance rendered by the great Land of Soviets in support of the revolutionary course of the PDPA and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in restoring the revolutionary gains and defending its territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty.

Despite the undeclared criminal war unleashed by reaction and imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, which continues to this day, the April Revolution guided by the PDPA has achieved considerable successes within a short period.

A democratic Land Reform in the interests and with the participation of landless and small-holding peasants has been launched in the country. This is the chief victory of the National-Democratic Revolution. The economic life of the country has been placed on a planned foundation.

Unification of all national, patriotic and democratic forces of the country, which has been one of the principal goals of the PDPA from the moment of its formation, found its expression in the setting up of the broad National Fatherland Front. Consolidation and resumption of the activities of the democratic organizations of young people, women, and the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the establishment of peasant co-operatives and organization of unions of creative intelligentsia have provided favourable conditions for broad participation by the popular masses in the administration of the country and exercising democracy. Adoption of *The Fundamental Principles of the Democratic*

Republic of Afghanistan, a provisional constitution for the country, and of the Law on Local Government Bodies were important landmarks on the path to further democratization of social and political life in Afghan society.

At present a cultural revolution is firmly under way in Afghanistan. In carrying it out account is being taken of ethnic, religious, language and tribal specifics and the customs and traditions of the various peoples inhabiting Afghanistan. In the *Programme of Action of the PDPA* it is noted: "The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the first state in the history of our glorious homeland determined to ensure full and real equality and equal opportunities for the growth of material prosperity and spiritual development of all peoples, ethnic entities and tribes in the country. All peoples, ethnic entities and tribes are ensured and guaranteed equal opportunities for participation in social and state affairs, in effecting revolutionary transformations and defending our beloved homeland."

A nation-wide campaign to combat illiteracy has become an essential part of the country's cultural revolution. A growing number of Afghans are mastering the skills of reading and writing. Over one million Afghan citizens have learnt to read and write since the April of 1978, and over 500,000 are presently attending literacy courses.

Thanks to the active support of the popular masses the ranks of the defenders of the April Revolution are swelling. The republic's Armed Forces have registered an unprecedented qualitative and quantitative growth in the last few years. Never before in its history has Afghanistan had an army which, in terms of discipline, conscientiousness, loyalty to internationalism, and the will to serve the working people, could equal the republic's present-day heroic Armed Forces. That is a new trend in the political life of Afghan society, which strengthens the ties be-

tween the Army and the people and is proof of their active participation in defending the Revolution, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA.

Under the guidance of the PDPA the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being enhanced, and the support of all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces is growing. These forces are led by the Soviet Union, a sincere friend and protector of the Afghan people and the April Revolution.

Speaking about the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the DRA, said, "We are marching in line with all the peace-loving forces of the planet, and together we will fight militarism, imperialism and neo-colonialism, colonialism, Zionism, fascism, racism and apartheid."

A principled and consistent stand regards the Afghan Revolution has become a touchstone in judging proletarian internationalism in action. The PDPA has close ties with many workers' and national liberation movements. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan maintains diplomatic relations with 80 countries. Its fraternal relations with the Soviet Union have successfully developed during the past years.

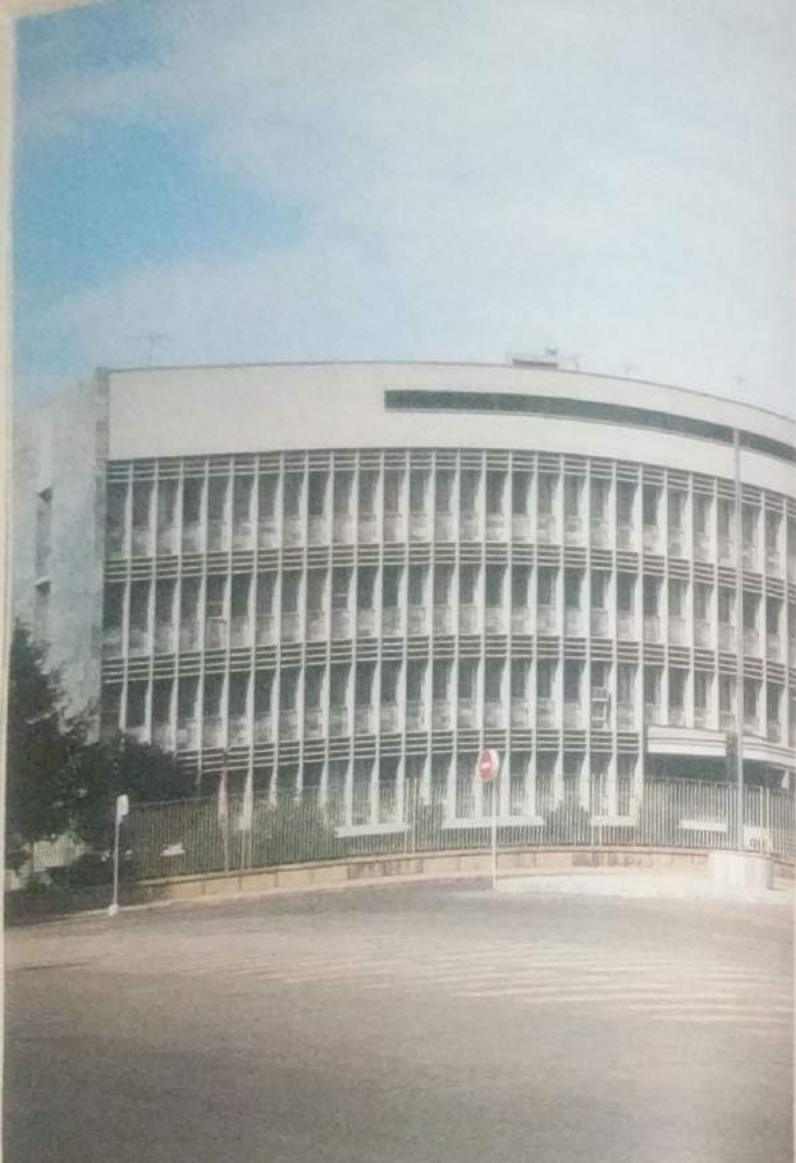
The Party is concentrating its efforts on consolidating unity within its ranks, which is confirmed by the decisions of the National Conference of the PDPA held in March 1982, and of subsequent plenary meetings of the PDPA Central Committee. The Party has evolved a precise organizational structure both in the centre and in the provinces. At the present moment there are 31 provincial and 26 city Party committees, which have an equal standing; there are also 36 regional and over 200 district Party committees. The

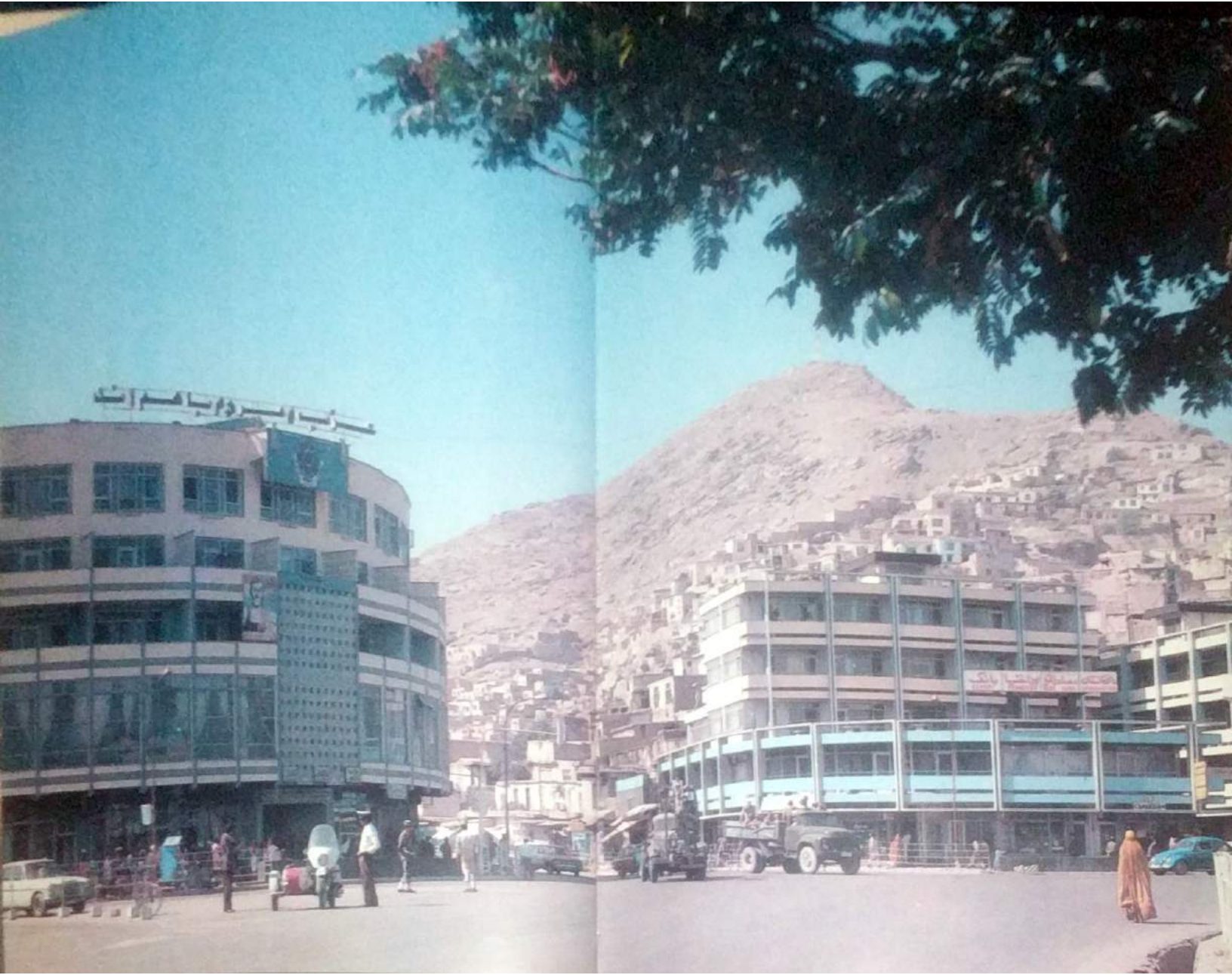
growing membership of the PDPA, which is now 120,000-strong, is a confirmation of the unity and cohesion of its ranks, and of its firm ties with the masses.

"The members of Party committees, Party functionaries, and Party activists as a whole," said Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, "make up a mighty force, which can and must bring new life into Party work and make it more effective, enhance the influence of the Party among the working people, and achieve an atmosphere conducive to creative and constructive labour at the local level in conditions of peace."

The position of the Party as the leading and guiding force of Afghan society is constantly strengthening. The unity and solidarity of all classes and democratically-minded strata of the population, ethnic minorities, the clergy and the ulemas are growing stronger in the DRA

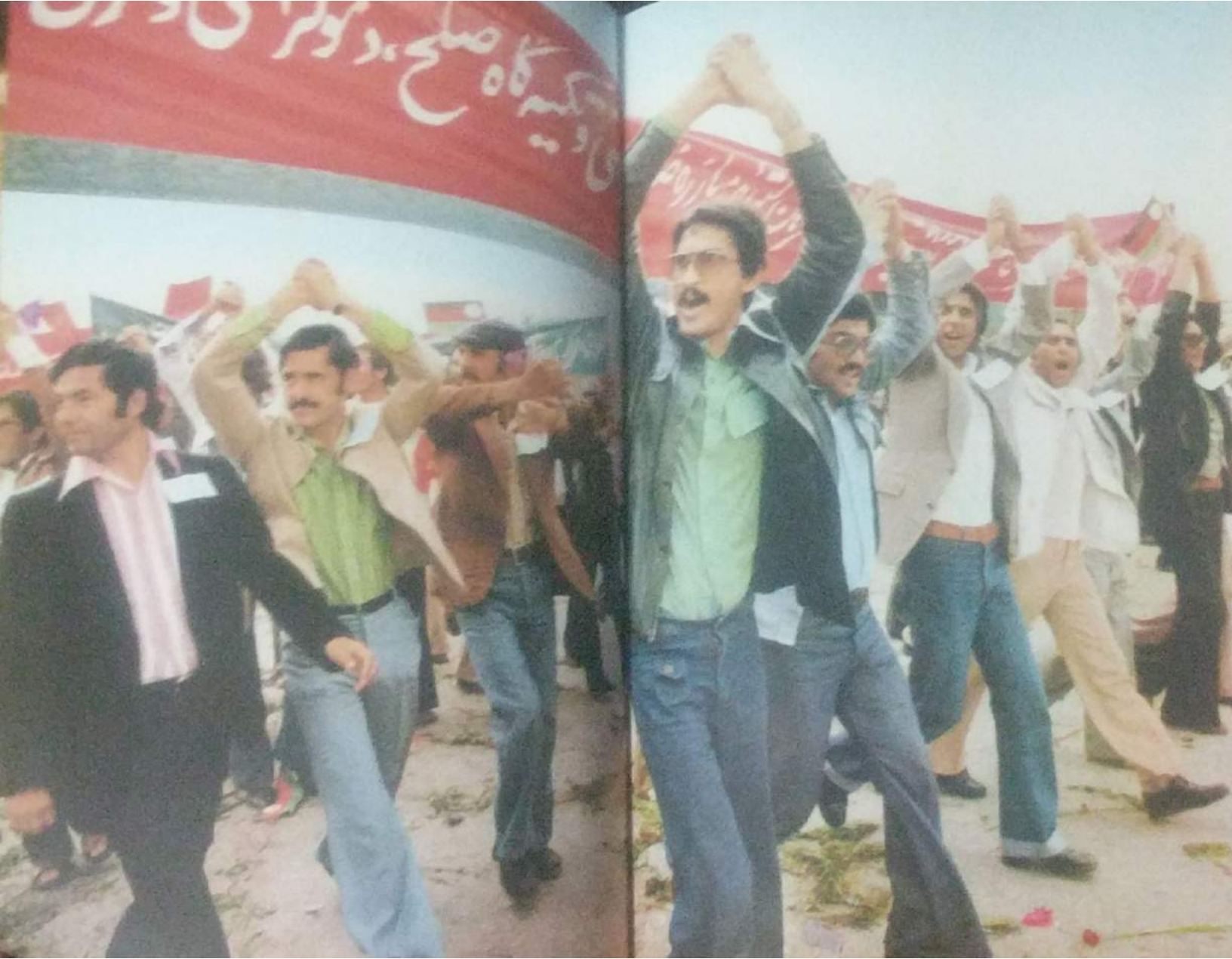
with every passing day. And with each day their implacable hatred of the counter-revolutionary forces, both inside and outside the country, is mounting, for these forces express the class interests of the big landowners, comprador bourgeoisie, and reactionary bureaucracy overthrown by the April Revolution, and the interests of imperialist powers with the United States in the lead. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, inspired by their faith in the bright future of the Revolution, are working to realize the *Programme of Action of the PDPA*, to build a new, humane society in Afghanistan and ensure equality and happiness for all women, men and children. The Revolution, the hope and stanchion of Afghanistan's millions of working people, is continuing its victorious advance with assurance and courage!













## GUIDING FORCE OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all toilers of the country in their struggle for true emancipation from centuries-old oppression by exploiters, from the fetters of despotism and backwardness. Since its formation the PDPA, acting in illegal and semi-legal conditions, mastered revolutionary theory and action and explained to the masses the need for radical socio-economic transformations in Afghanistan. Under its guidance strikes and meetings were staged in the country and other forms of struggle against the hated anti-popular regimes were used.

On Saur 7, 1357, by the Afghan calendar (April 27, 1978), as the result of an anti-government armed uprising of the Afghan Army, supported by the broad popular masses, state power in Afghanistan passed into the hands of the working people. Under the leadership of the PDPA a national-democratic anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution prevailed. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed.

After the Revolution the PDPA started building a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. However, at the first stage, as a result of subjectivism and infringements of legality by traitors of the Party and the people, many targets were not fulfilled. The healthy forces in the Party put a resolute end to these criminal practices. At the end of December 1979 they passed a severe sentence on the traitors. Today the trust of the Afghan people in the PDPA, which incorporates in its ranks the advanced section of the workers and peasants, the democratic strata of intelligentsia, the army and students, is growing with every day. The Party has won this trust by its everyday activities to consolidate and develop the gains of the April Revolution, and defend the sovereignty and national independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.





*Babrak Karmal addresses a meeting during the parliamentary election campaign of 1960*

*Demonstration by Afghan working people in 1969*

*The May Day demonstration in Kabul in 1989*

*Meeting of Afghan working people on the anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA*

*Babrak Karmal speaking at a general political meeting called on the initiative of the PDPA*



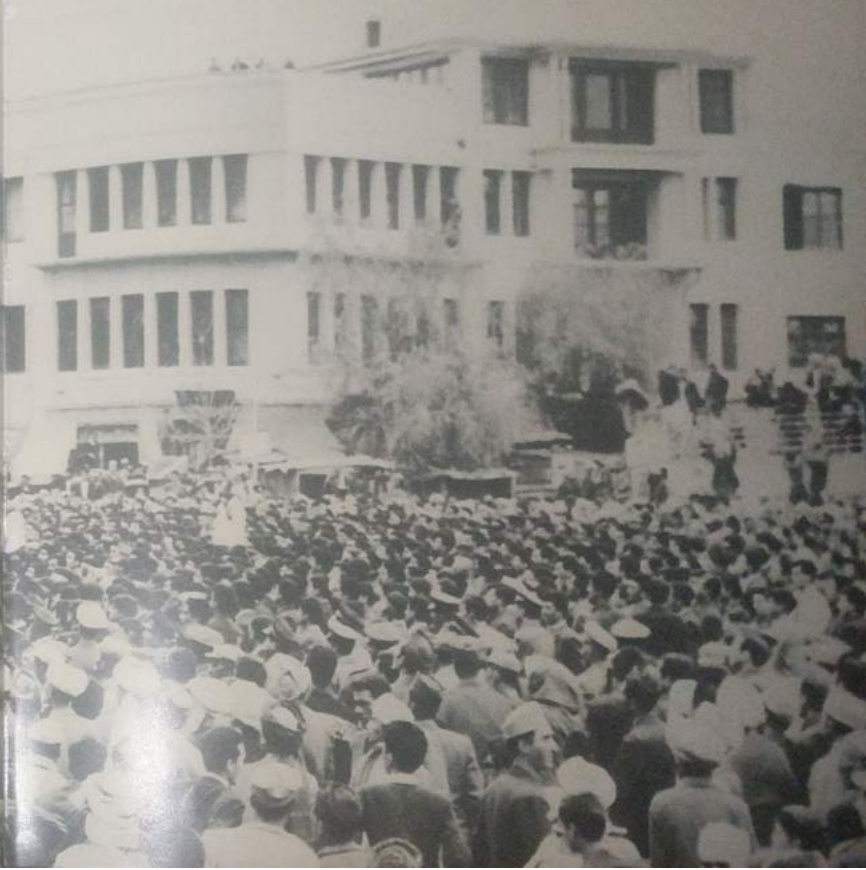
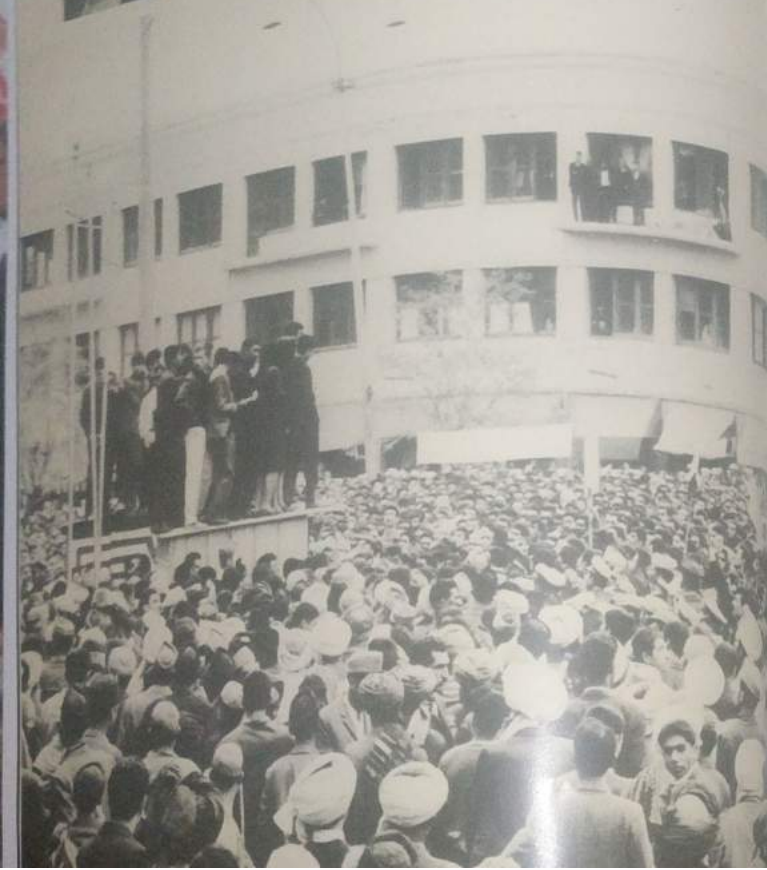
The many unsolved socio-economic problems in Afghanistan led, in the late 60s and early 70s, to an exacerbation of the contradictions existing between the various social strata. The People's Democratic Party, formed on January 1, 1965, took an active part in the political struggle, criticizing the activities of the country's ruling circles and defending the rights of the working people.

*Mass action in support of  
Pushtuns' and Baluchis' rights.*



*A multithousand action which  
the PDPA organized in Kabul  
in 1969*

*The streets of Kabul before  
the elections to the 12th Parli-  
ament, Anahita Ratebzad, a  
Party member, also ran for  
parliament.*





# برام دستور که اتمک خلق

این شماره ۱۰۰م شماره روزنامه خلق است که در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد.

# خلق

روزنامه ارادتی خلق

شماره ۱۰۰ - روزنامه خلق - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷ - ۱۰۰ شماره

## دخلك دستور كه اتمك توام

این شماره ۱۰۰م شماره روزنامه خلق است که در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد.

The first issue of the newspaper was published on March 14, 1979.

The issue of the newspaper published on April 22, 1979 was the 100th issue of the newspaper.

The first issue of the newspaper published on April 22, 1979 was the 100th issue of the newspaper.



روزنامه ارادتی خلق

شماره ۱۰۰ - روزنامه خلق - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷ - ۱۰۰ شماره

## نگامه یوقا اتمک ملی نامد این مرحله تاریخی

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

## پروچم

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷

روزنامه ارادتی خلق شماره ۱۰۰ - ۲۲ بهمن ۱۳۵۷



## لنین در باره امپریالیسم

این شماره ۱۰۰م شماره روزنامه خلق است که در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد.

## کفر آنسهای علمی

این شماره ۱۰۰م شماره روزنامه خلق است که در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد. این شماره در تاریخ ۲۲ بهمن ماه ۱۳۵۷ در تهران منتشر شد.

A great role in the activities of the PDPA in the initial years after its formation was played by the Party newspapers Khaik (The People) and Parcham (The Banner). They were used by the Party to disseminate the ideas of scientific communism to expose the reactionary policies of the ruling circles and to fight right- and left-wing extreme groupings. Altogether only six issues of the Khaik (1966) came out, then the newspaper was closed down by the authorities. The newspaper Parcham was published from 1968 to 1970 and eventually was also banned.



In the first years after the formation of the PDPA, its social composition was heterogeneous. Representatives of the working class constituted only a small proportion of its membership. Many Party members did not have the necessary experience of political struggle and revolutionary stamina, and a certain

section of Party functionaries were in the power of class, tribal, religious and other prejudices. This resulted in a Party split in 1967, when two factions were formed, one headed by Nur Muhammad Taraki and the other by Babrak Karmal. Both factions, despite disagreement on tactics, were guided by a single Programme

Babrak Karmal and Nur Muhammad Taraki with their Party comrades after restoration of unity in the PDPA



and Rules and both worked for the vital interests of the people of Afghanistan. This lack of unity and cohesion within the Party was at variance with its high mission and created difficulties in its work among the masses. This was obvious to the majority of Party members, who demanded from their leaders that unity be re-

tored. In July 1977 a unification Party conference was convened. Party unity was restored and its membership began growing.





Nur Muhammad Taraki, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1978



Babrak Karmal, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1978



The Afghan Army servicemen and the people celebrating the victory of the April Revolution in April 27, 1978

After the victory of the April Revolution, the formation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was solemnly proclaimed at a sitting of the Revolutionary Council on April 30, 1978.

With the April Revolution victorious, Afghanistan embarked upon a road of fundamental socio-economic transformations and reforms, the first of which had to do with improving the welfare

of the working people, introducing a seven-hour working day and repealing a number of anti-democratic laws. All these measures were approved and supported by the majority of the country's population. The working people saw with their own eyes that the People's Democratic Party, which stood at the head of Afghan society, was striving to ensure democratic rights and freedoms in

the country to fulfil the political and economic demands of the workers, peasants, artisans, intellectuals, small traders and the patriotic clergy. Successes in carrying through revolutionary transformations and their enthusiastic reaction in the country led some people to underestimate the objective laws effective at the national-democratic stage of the Revolution. As a result, disagreements arose among state and Party leaders, faction struggle gained intensity and the Party lost no time in availing itself of these opportunities. In this complicated situation untold harm to the Party and the entire Afghan people was

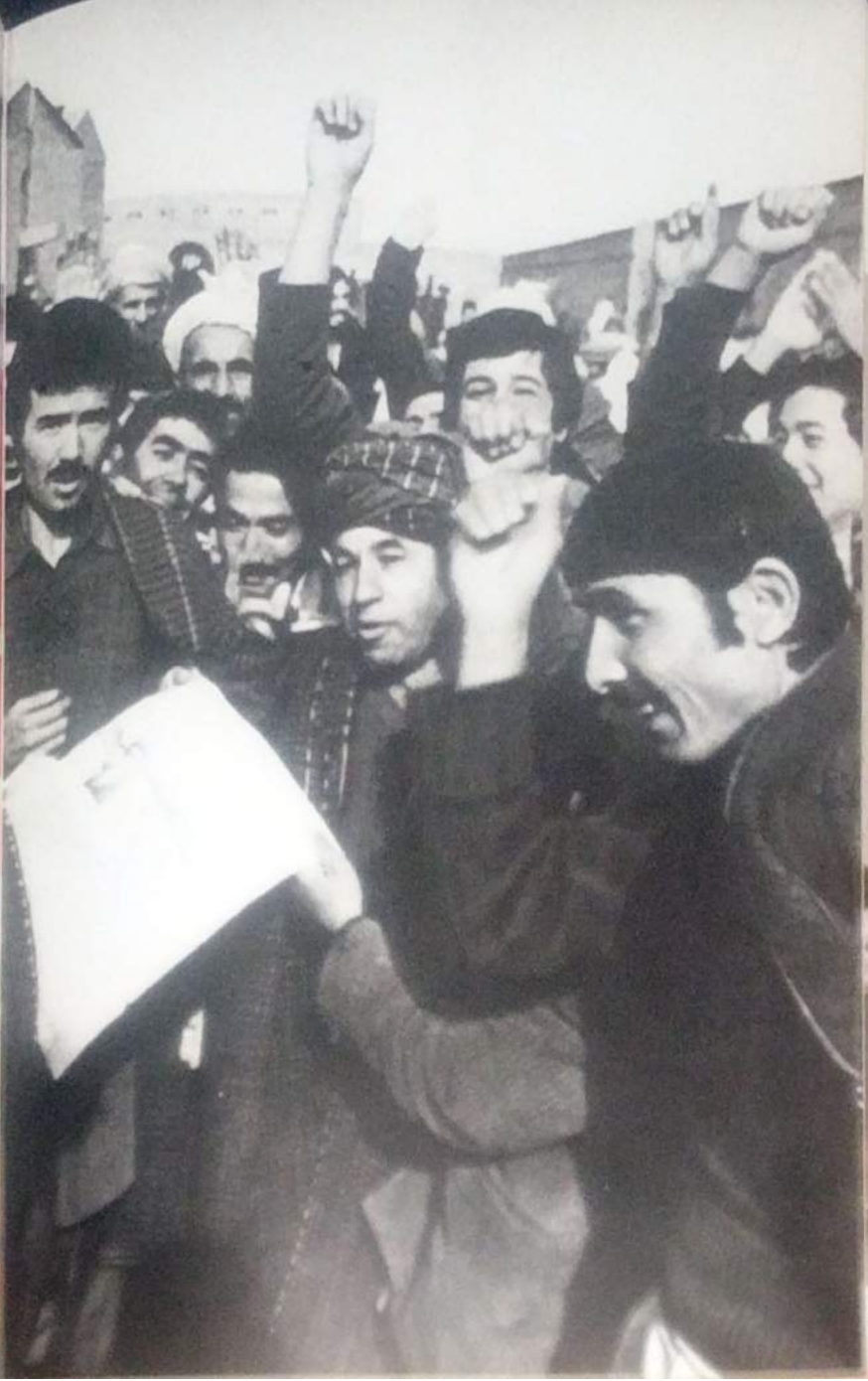
murdered or thrown into prison. The clique of Amin's followers started a campaign against the most honest, dedicated members of the PDPA. Many representatives of the professions and the clergy, peasants, workers and army commanders fell victim to this persecution. Unjustified mass reprisals initiated by Amin and his followers forced many Afghans to flee abroad. On December 27, 1979, the patriotic forces with the help of the liberation national army of Afghanistan overthrew Amin's anti-popular clique, and its leader was tried and executed. Babrak Karmal was elected General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. A new stage of the April Revolution was



done by the criminal activities of the agent of American imperialism Hafizullah Amin. Through intrigues and deception he had made his way up to the leading position and in September 1979 carried through what amounted to a coup. Nur Muhammad Taraki was removed from his leading position and subsequently physically destroyed. Thousands of active members of the Party were

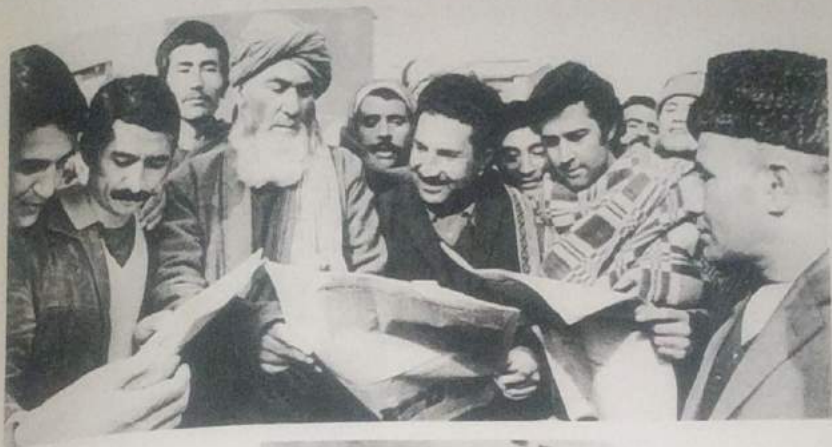
launched. Party and state bodies worked hard to stabilize the situation in the country, restore revolutionary legality and order, create an atmosphere of trust and co-operation, and further enhance the role and authority of the Party in society and the state.

Participants in the manifestation in support of the measures of the revolutionary government, April 1979





*On January 6, 1980, crowds of people gathered before the gates of the Pul-i-Charkhi prison near Kabul to meet those who had been thrown into prison during the reign of terror.*



*The working people of Afghanistan were jubilant at the news of the overthrow of Amin's hated regime. His clique had been bent on physically destroying leaders and active members of the Party devoted to the Revolution and on establishing an Amin dictatorship in the country. After the overthrow of Amin's clique all political prisoners in the country were set free. Thousands of innocent people returned home to peaceful work.*





The Saur Revolution (1978) which entered its new phase on December 27, 1979 and became inscribed in the glorious history of Afghanistan was the beginning of a national-democratic anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolutionary process. As a result of the Saur Revolution, a new type of government was created in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which reflected the aspirations and safeguarded the long-standing interests of workers and the whole nation. The working people of Afghanistan set out to bring their social revolution and national uprising to final victory, ensure national-democratic resurrection and build a new society based on peace and freedom, progress and justice, fraternity and equality. Afghanistan shall overcome its underdevelopment and begin social, economic and cultural advancement under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country on the basis of the will of the vast masses, profound respect and strict observance of the historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people with definite adherence to the principles of Human Rights through policies of peace, friendship and co-operation with all peoples of the region and the world.

*The Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Extract*



برنامه حزب و عملی میانه امین



حزب و مردم را هم با هم انداز

The First National Conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in session in March 1982. The conference

adopted The Programme of Action of the PDPA for the national-democratic stage of the Revolution





*General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal at the rostrum of the First National Conference of the PDPA in March 1982*

The People's Democratic Party, which is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, regards as its primary duty constant development, expansion and consolidation of its ties with the working masses, with all democratic, patriotic and national forces

of Afghan society. Having assumed historical responsibility for the progress and prosperity of the country, the PDPA acts for the people and in the interests of the people. It wins the people's trust, recognition and consolidation of its leading role by its everyday practical work in building a new Afghanistan.



# اساسنامه

## حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان



### حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان

#### برنامه عمل

کابل: جوت - ۱۳۶۰

Many members of the PDPA have given their lives in the struggle against the enemies of their homeland. Their Party cards, some bearing traces of blood or pierced by bullets, are carefully preserved at the Party Central Committee. The fallen heroes are a model of selfless devotion to the cause of the Party and the Revolution.

The Programme of Action of the PDPA, Rules and Party cards of a member and candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

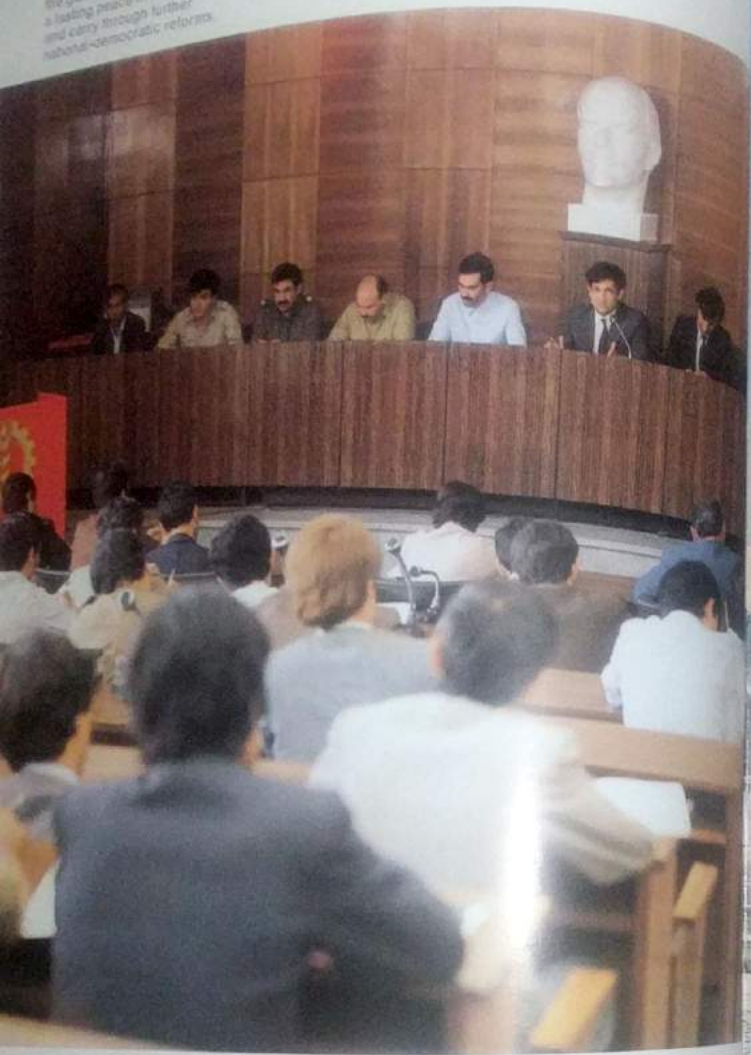
کميته ملي شورا

د اصل غړيتوب د کارت ماديونکي کميته

کميته ماديونکي کارت غړيتوب

کميته ملي شورا

The People's Democratic Party maintains ties with the masses through its local organizations, the primary political task of which is to rally and lead the broad popular masses in the campaign to consolidate and defend the gains of the Revolution, attain a lasting peace in the country and carry through further national-democratic reforms.



A meeting of the Bureau of the Kabul City organization of the PDPA

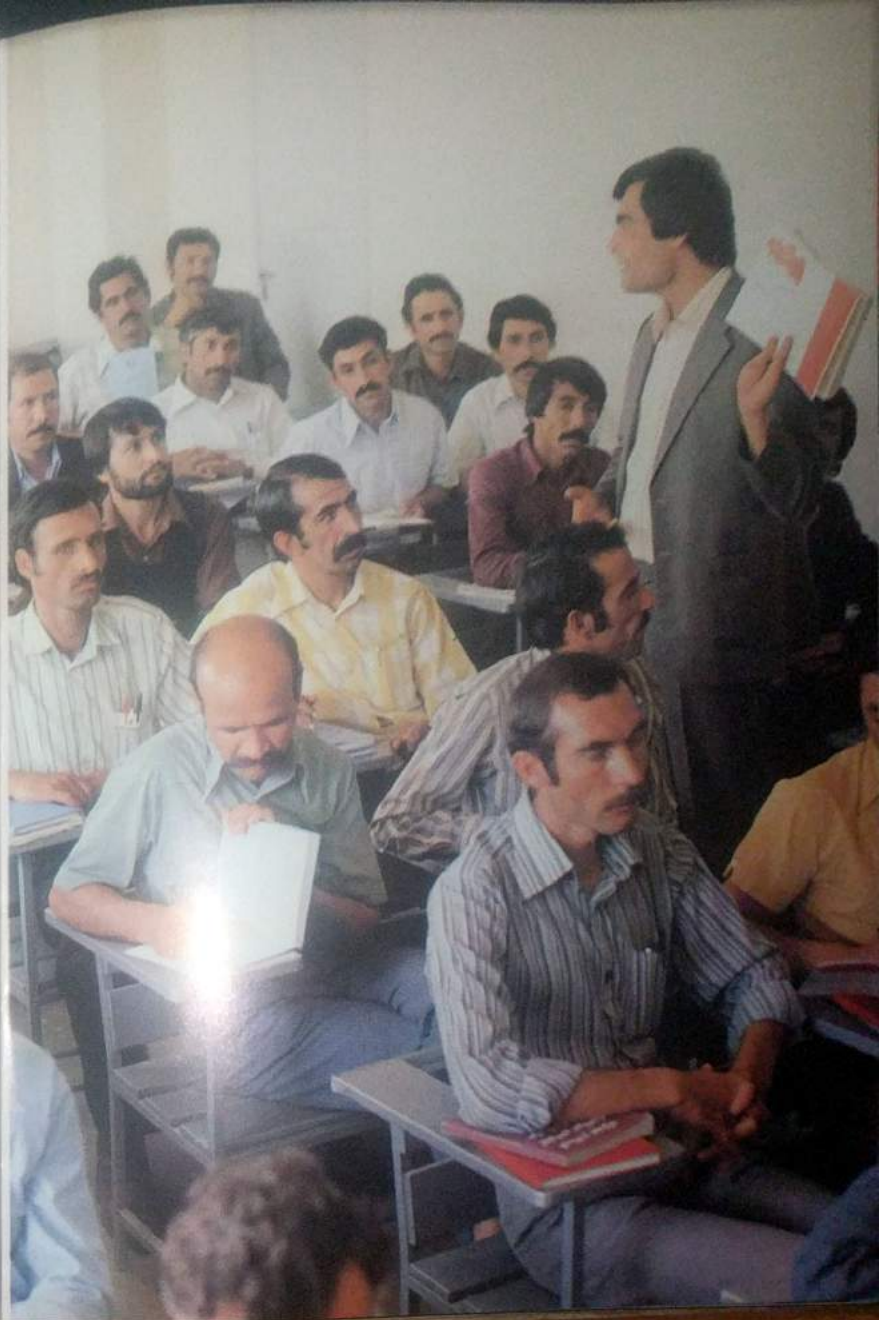


Merited members of the PDPA awarded orders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan





The Party considers the per-  
son of theoretical studies  
members and candidate  
members of the PDPA of  
importance. A system  
of ideological and political  
education has been set  
up at Party local organizations.  
Party members study  
typical theoretical problems,  
documents of the Party, and  
the home and foreign policies of  
the PDPA. Party studies are to  
become permanent, systemat-  
ical and deep, so that the ideas  
gained are thoroughly assimilated  
by every member and candi-  
date member of the Party and  
grow into firm convictions.



Every member of the PDPA, every literate Afghan today has access to the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and other literature on the working class movement. These are published in Dari and Pushtu and also in the languages of other nations and nationalities. This literature can be purchased in the country's numerous bookshops or borrowed in public libraries organized in the capital and provincial capitals, the libraries of industrial enterprises and the Armed Forces.

لنین

مکتب انگلس



مارکس

انگلس



لنین

دیندگه خصوصی



برنامه عمل

حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان

کارل

در باب حکومت خلق

بزرگ کارل

تخریب و پیمان با خلق

ژرژ پلهر

اصول فقه فلسفه

کارل مارکس

سرملیه دکابیتال

لنین

آثار منتخب

دوازده جلد

لئونا سیف

سوسیال علم

بیک کور

دیندگه خصوصی

دیندگه خصوصی



جمه علمی بدروطن  
جمهوری دموکراتیک  
افغانستان



بازداران همین و انقلاب

۱۳۶۲

انگلس



مارکس م-لنینیزم  
به زبان ساده

ماکس باورید و بشوید!



اسناد اساسی پانوم هتم  
کعبه مرکزی ج. د. خ. ا.



The Presidium of the National Conference of the Democratic Organization of the Young People of Afghanistan (DOYPA) September 1980

A membership card of the DOYPA is handed to a young soldier from a revolutionary defence unit

A youth construction detachment receives the banner of the DOYPA CC before departure for construction jobs

Young people's subbotnik (day of voluntary labour)

The Democratic Organization of the Young People of Afghanistan (DOYPA) is an active reserve of the PDPA. The principal task it sets itself is to bring on young Afghans in the scientific revolutionary theory. The DOYPA was set up by the PDPA CC in 1975 and now consists of more than 100,000 young men and women who are taking an active part in building democratic Afghanistan and fighting counter-revolution.





*The National Conference of the women of Afghanistan, November 1980*

*Afghan women at a demonstration in Kabul*

*Members of the DOWA—students of the Institute of Social Sciences under the auspices of the PDPA Central Committee*

*Afghan women at their studies*



*The Democratic Organization of the Women of Afghanistan (DOWA) works for equal rights for Afghan women in all spheres of the country's public life, for peace, against reaction and imperialism. The organization is also working to eliminate illiteracy, raise the political, professional and cultural level of Afghan women and help them become more active in bringing up the rising generation.*



HONOR TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE  
FIRST CONGRESS OF AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS

HONOR TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST  
CONGRESS OF AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS

تقديرًا للمشاركين في الكونغرس الأول  
للنقابات المهنية في أفغانستان

С ПОДЪЯТИЕМ ПЕРВОГО  
СЪЕЗДА ПРОФСОЮЗОВ АФГАНИСТАНА



The Presidium of the First  
Congress of Afghanistan's  
Trade Unions, March 1981



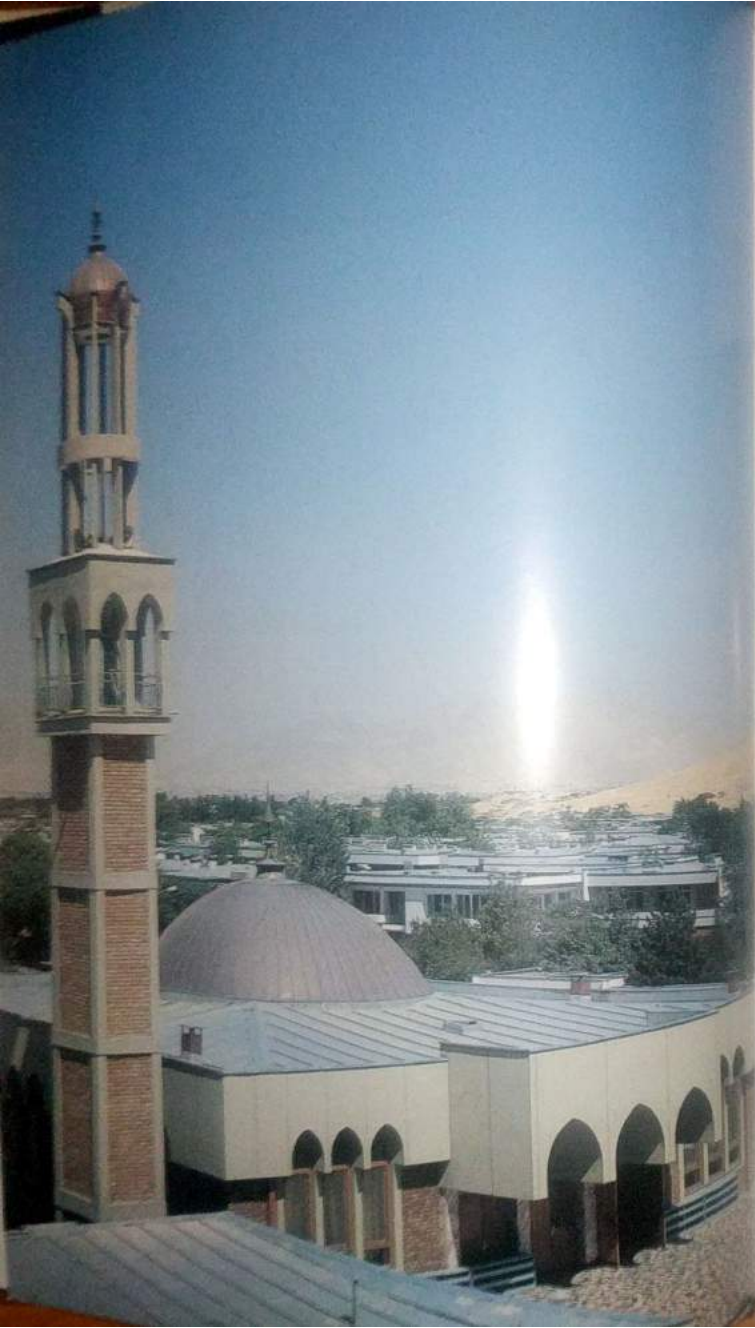
Babrak Karmal greets delegates  
to the Congress of Trade Unions

As the result of the victory of the  
April Revolution, trade unions  
were set up for the first time in  
Afghanistan's history. Their role  
in the social and political life  
of Afghanistan is con-  
tinuously growing. The trade  
unions are the largest public  
organization in the republic.  
Under the guidance of the PDPA  
the trade unions protect the  
professional interests of the  
working people and actively  
further production development  
on a new, democratic basis.

Monument to Afghanistan's  
Trade Unions in Kabul

Active trade unionists chatting  
with working women at a text-  
ile mill





*A new mosque in Kabul*

*Babrak Karmal's cordial meeting with representatives of the Moslem clergy and ulemas in 1983*

All patriotic forces, all ethnic entities and tribes are taking part in building democratic Afghanistan. The People's Democratic Party holds that the revolutionary transformations in the country are not in conflict with the content of Islam and its historical appeal for justice. The state takes care of the mosques and other religious establishments, guarantees freedom of activities to the patriotic clergy

and respects all religious holidays and remembrance days.





Babrak Karmal among the participants of the tribes congress in the province of Pakia



والله اعلم



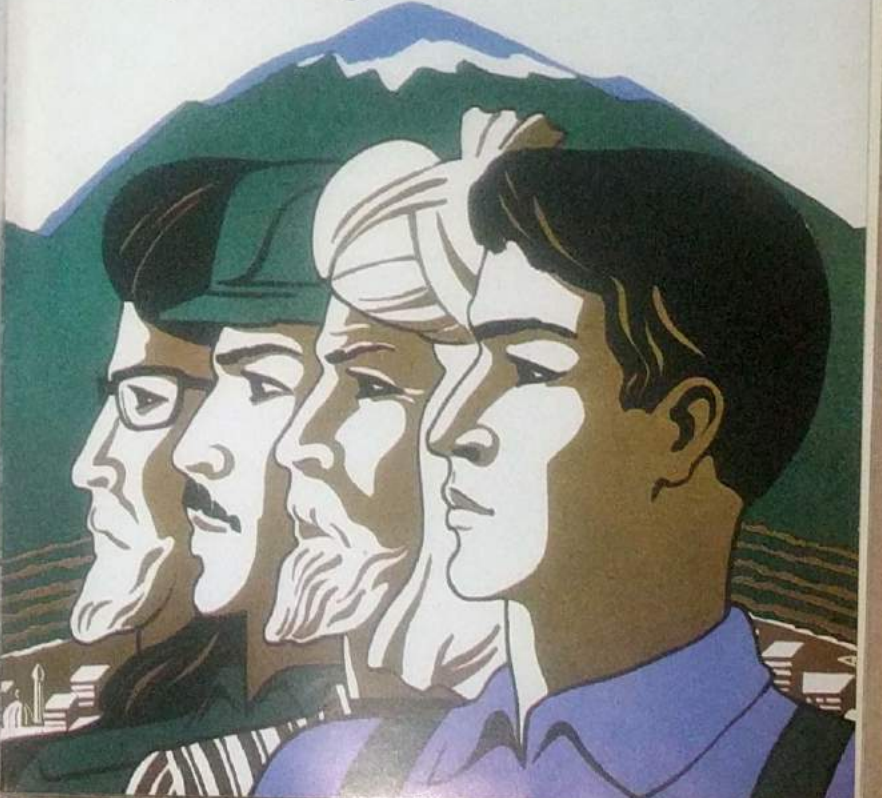
At the foundation congress of the National Fatherland Front

Meeting in support of the NFF

The tasks set forth by the PDPA find support among the broad masses of the country's population. This is borne out by the establishment and successful activities of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) which incorporates political, religious, public, professional and cultural organizations, representing the interests of workers, peasants, nomads, servicemen, ulemas, intellectuals, artisans, national tradesmen, young people, women, all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan.



پشتیبانی از جبهه ملی پدر وطن  
وظیفه مقدس هر هموطن ما است!







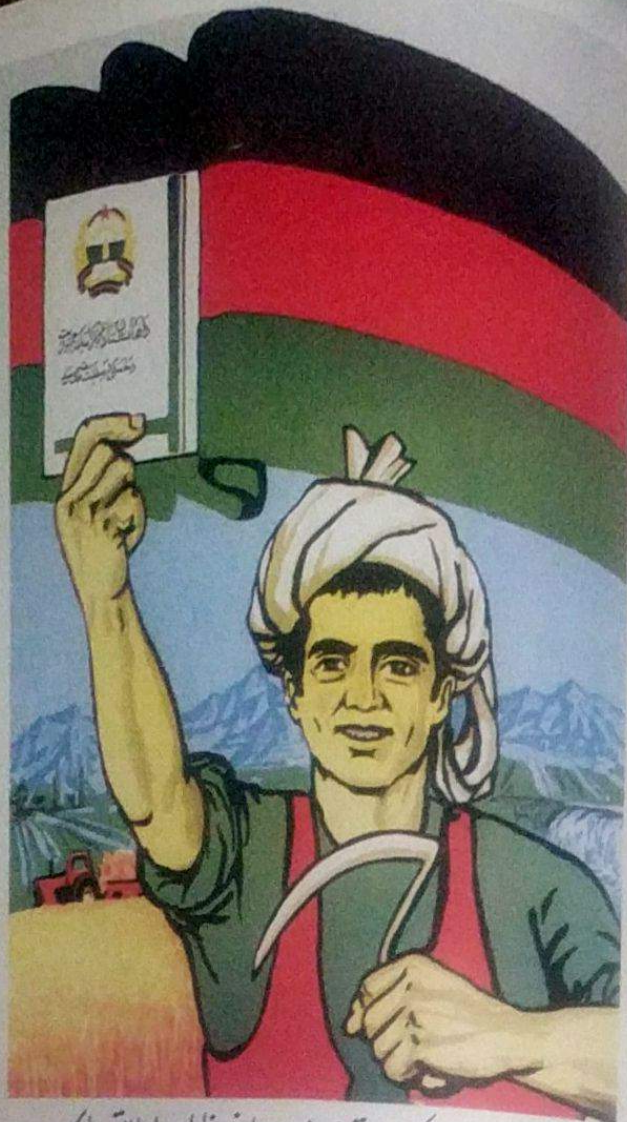
Despite all the efforts of internal and external reactionaries to make our people suffer, the Party and revolutionary government confidently pursue their policy aimed at resolving the country's economic, social, national and cultural problems, the policy of securing a lasting peace in the country. The present military and political situation in Afghanistan can be described as a continuously growing supremacy of our revolutionary forces over counter-revolutionaries. The inevitable outcome will be the latter's complete surrender.

The PDPA's leading role in state affairs and public life is increasing steadily, and its ranks are growing strong and numerous. Party committees and organizations have gained a certain organizational and political experience of working with the masses. As a result, they have become more efficient in dealing with current affairs in the provinces, cities, districts, areas and work teams. The influence of the Party bodies, in which the people see an active political force defending national interests, is also growing continuously.

The Party and revolutionary government place a great emphasis on fighting against counter-revolution, building up the Armed Forces, making Army political bodies, Party committees and organizations more active; developing and reinforcing local self-defence units and extending the links between the Armed Forces and the people.

The Resolution of the 14th Plenary Meeting  
of the PDPA Central Committee. Extract



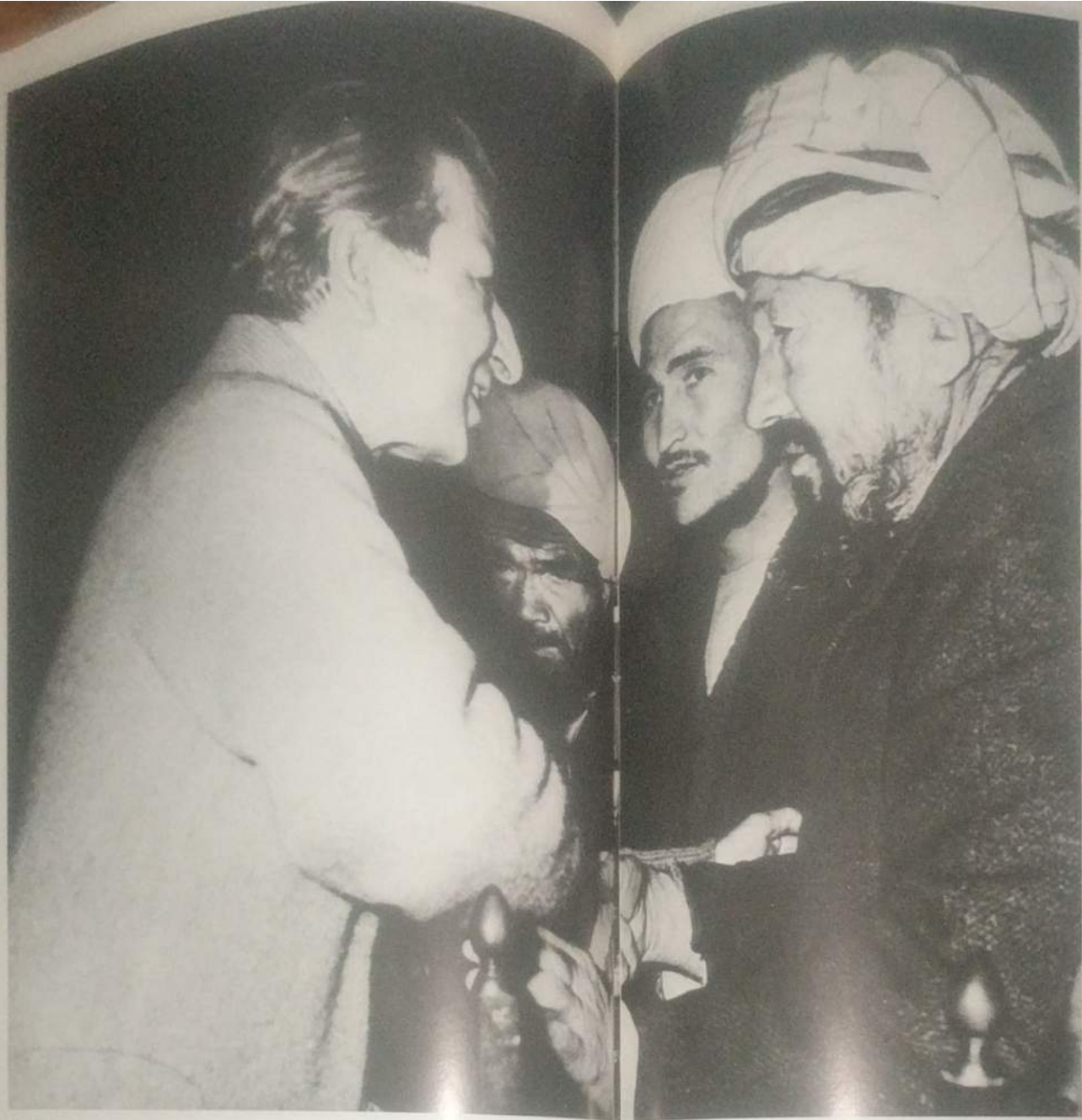


دولت ج. د. ا. ملکیت د بهتانان مسایر نمیند ان رابطاتی به احکام  
 قانون محترم شمرده و تضمین میکند.

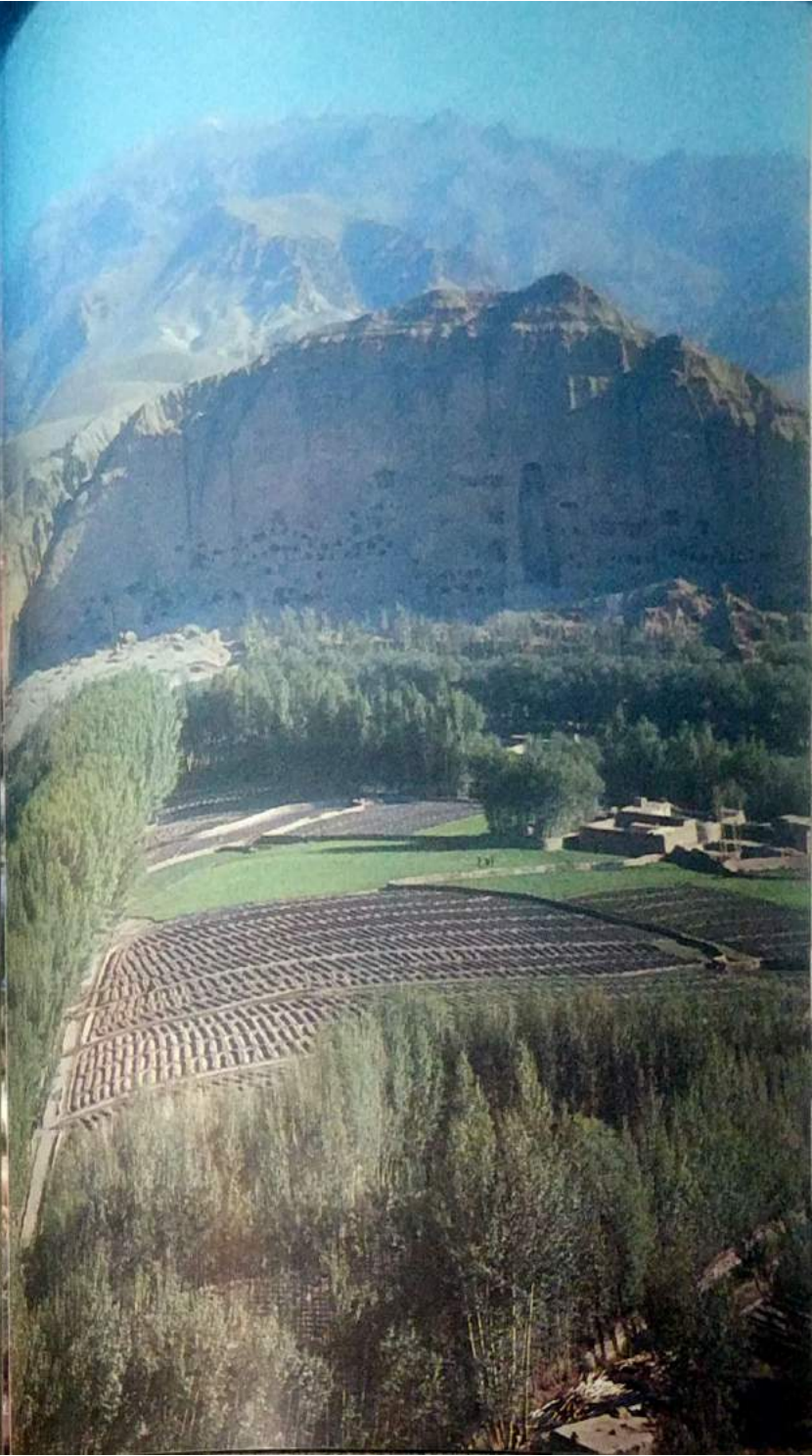
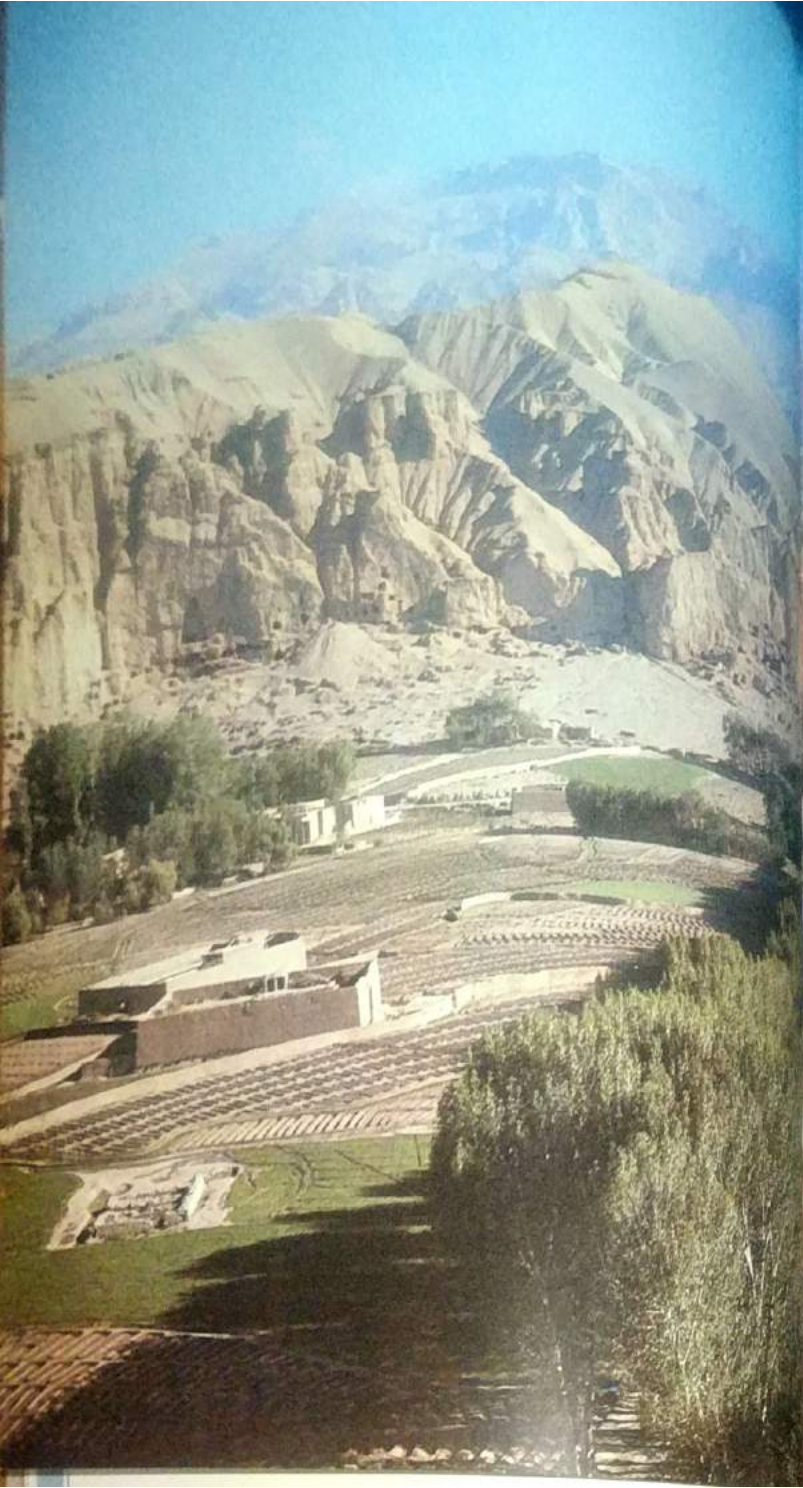


## REVOLUTIONARY RENOVATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

Before the April Revolution, feudal relations reigned supreme in Afghanistan's agriculture. From time immemorial the Afghan peasant had no or almost no land of his own and had to rent it from the feudal lord, paying him a large share of the crop grown at the cost of great effort. And so things continued over the ages. Lack of land, primitive implements, low crop yields and the consequent hunger and poverty were constant companions of the Afghan peasant. Today, when revolutionary rule has given him land and helps him by credits, the loan of implements, seeds and fertilizer, he is becoming a co-owner of the land on which his ancestors laboured. The major branches of Afghanistan's economy are land-tilling and stock-raising. The Party has been developing agriculture, planning and carrying through measures to reorganize agrarian relations in the country. In its agrarian policy the PDPA proceeds from the premise that the centuries-old backwardness in agriculture can be overcome only after the complete liberation of peasants to be achieved through ploughing up new lands, expanding areas under cultivation and carrying out irrigation work. The other measures are co-operation of individual holdings, establishment of large state farms equipped with highly productive machines, and machine-and-tractor stations, and finally, making available to formerly illiterate and down-trodden peasants more general and specific knowledge. All these measures will in future make work on the land easier and increase the volume of production in the interests of the peasants themselves and society as a whole.



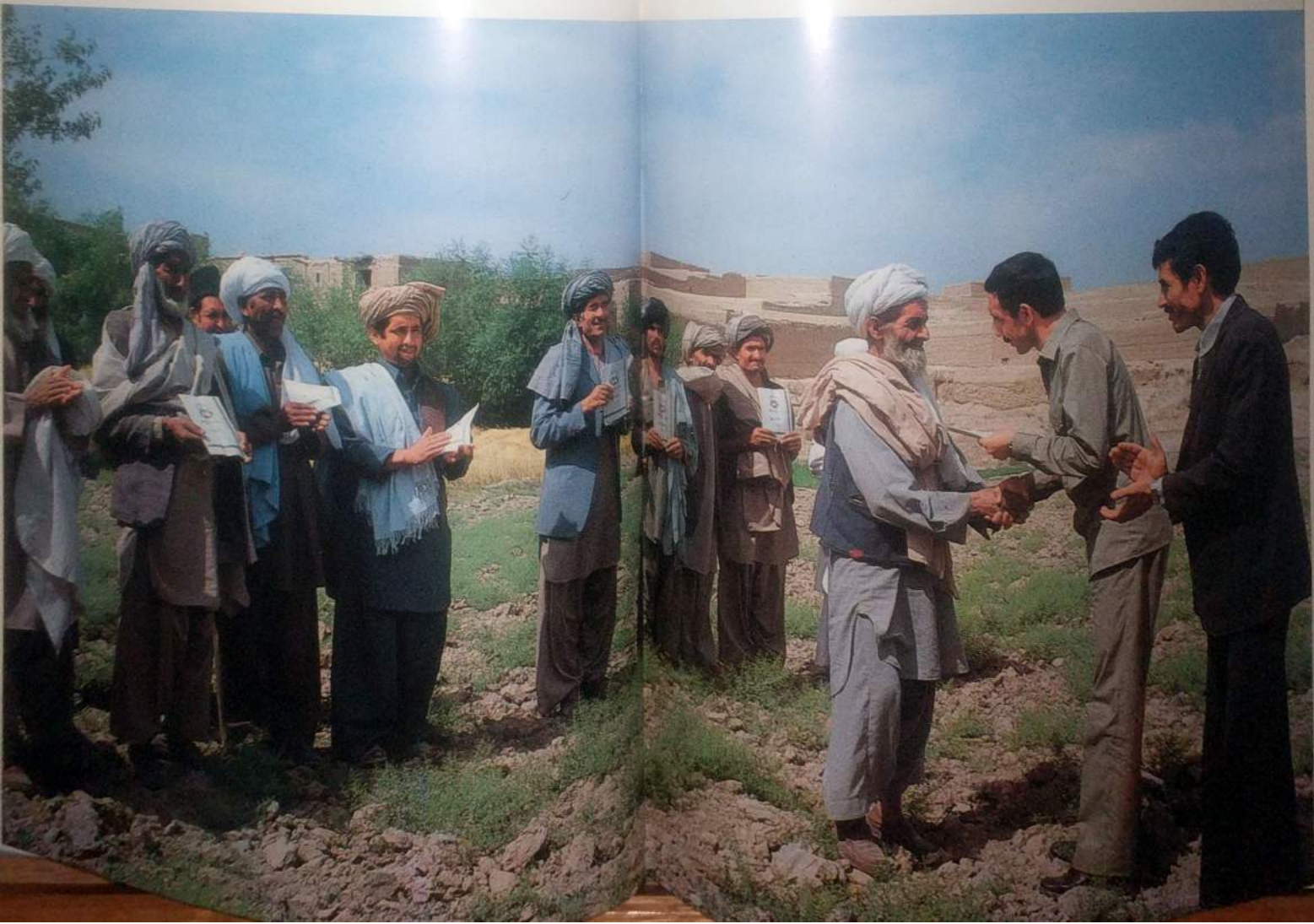
General Secretary of the PDPA  
Central Committee Babrak  
Karmal chatting with farm  
workers from Jozjan Province



The Decree on Land Reform passed by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in November 1978 was an event of immense importance in the life of the people of Afghanistan. The Decree abolished big land ownership, and set a maximum size of allotment per family. Today the popular state has gone even further by decreeing

just distribution of water resources, without which, in the arid conditions of Afghanistan, good yields are impossible.

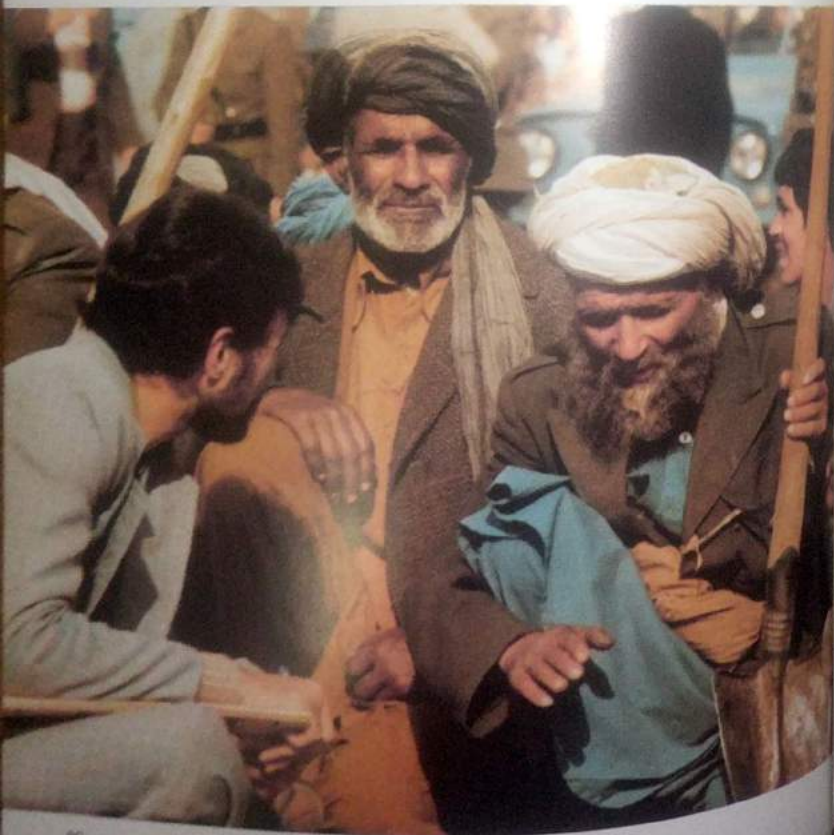
Peasants receive documents testifying to their ownership of land







Having been given land, the peasants need the state's help to ensure its cultivation. For until now Afghan rural folk have largely relied on primitive implements in land cultivation. The agrarian policy of the PDP envisages a sharp improvement in crop and stock-farming. One path towards this goal is supplying peasants with agricultural machinery and equipment.

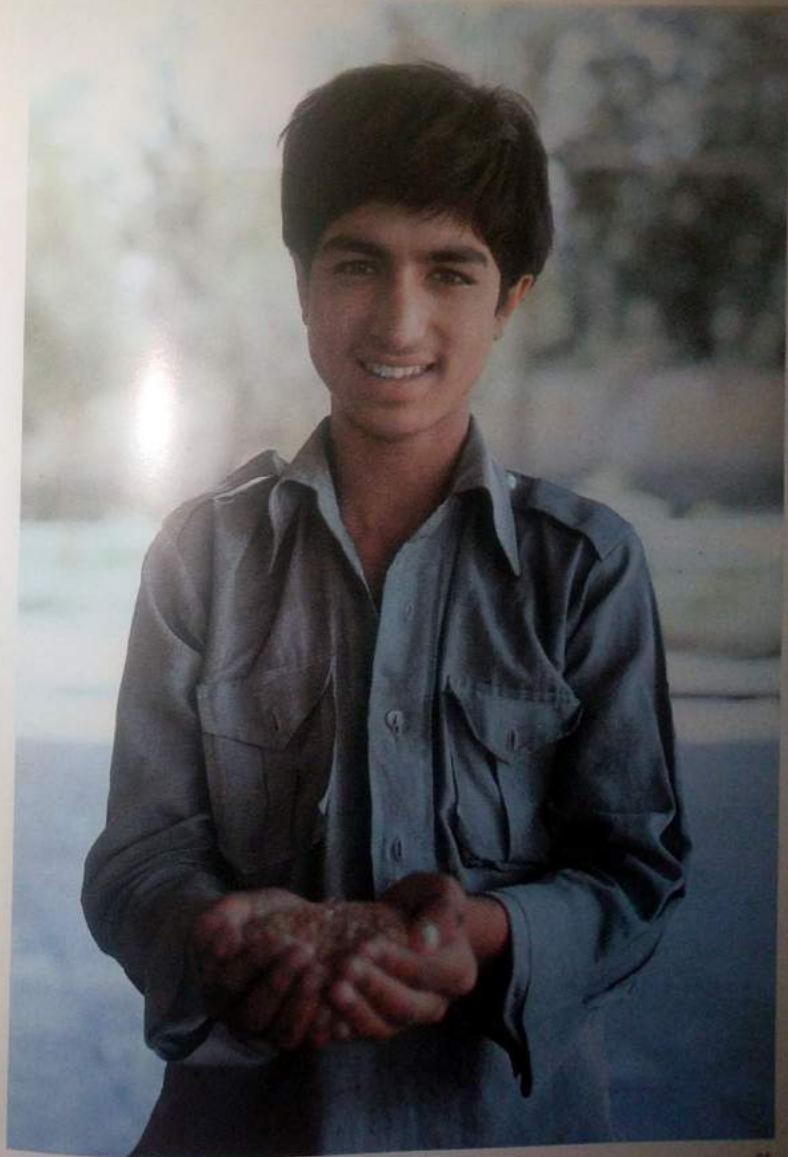
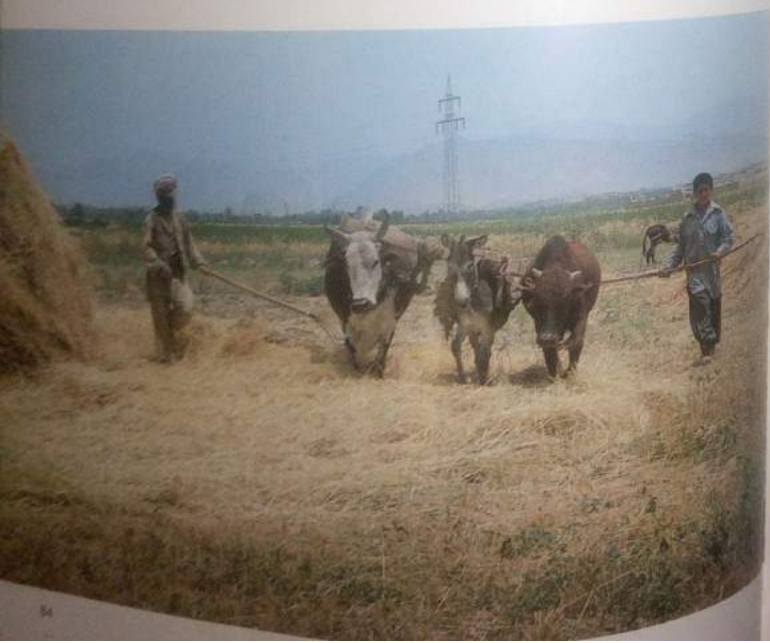




*The Afghan countryside has inherited feudal methods of land cultivation. Ploughing is still done by oxen in many villages*

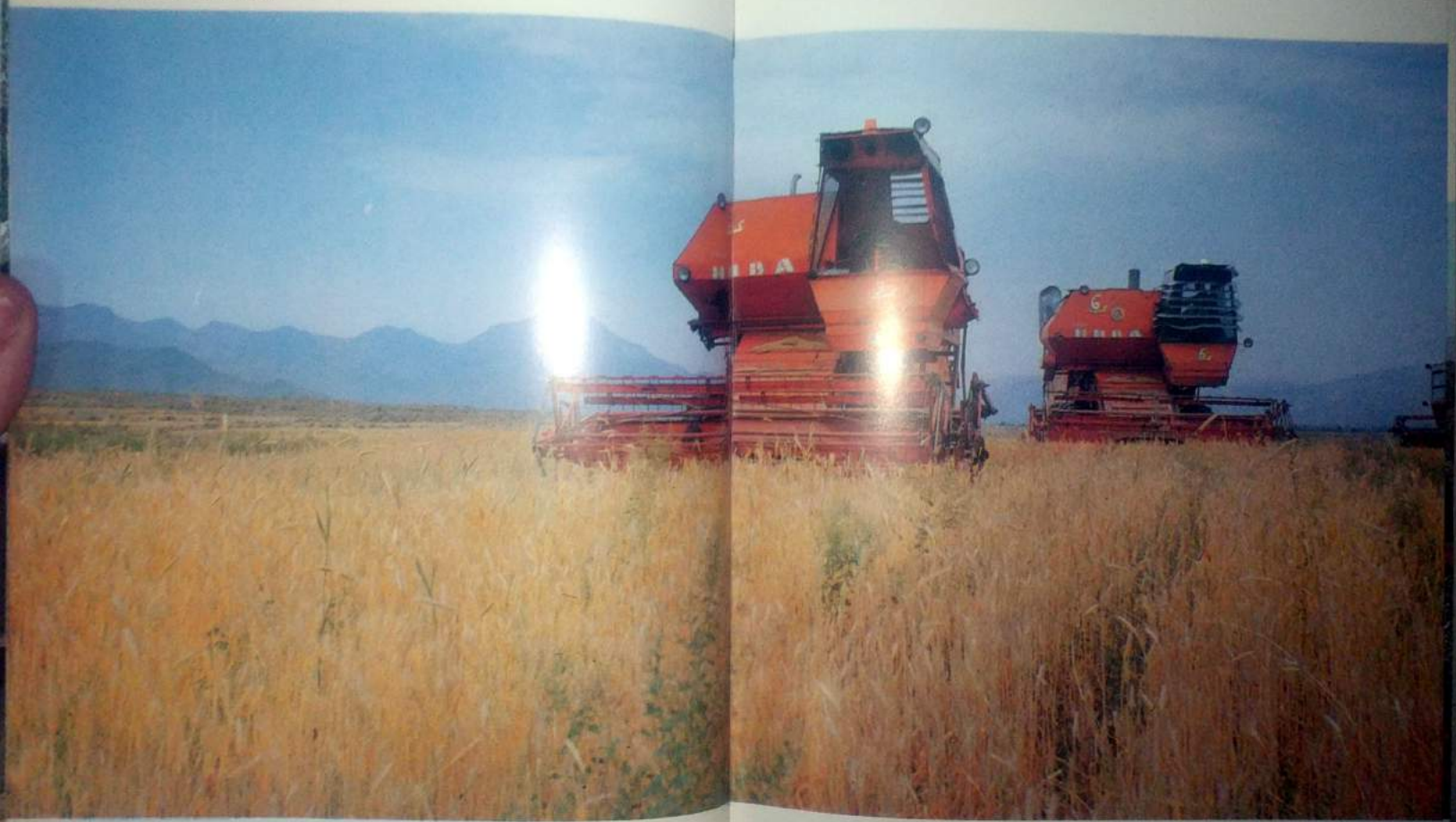


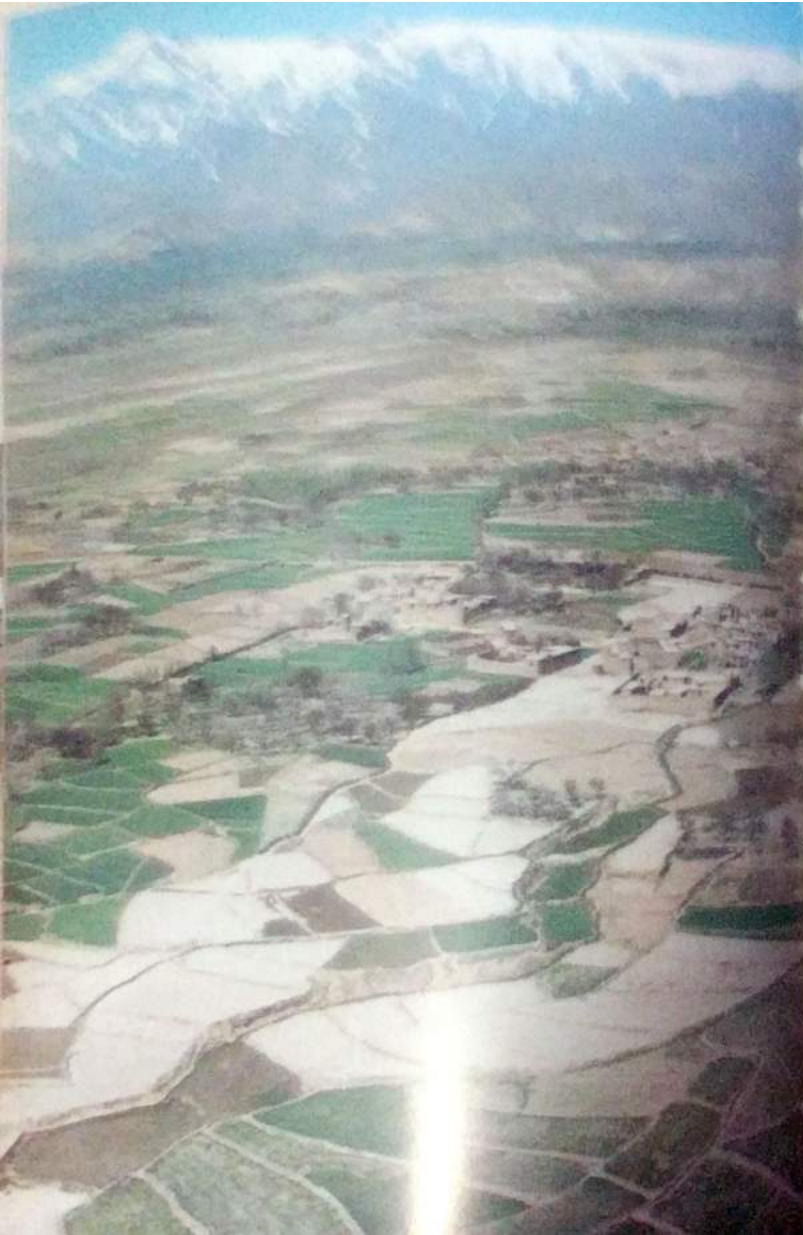
Nearly 90 per cent of all land under cultivation in Afghanistan is sown to cereals. The main crop is wheat.



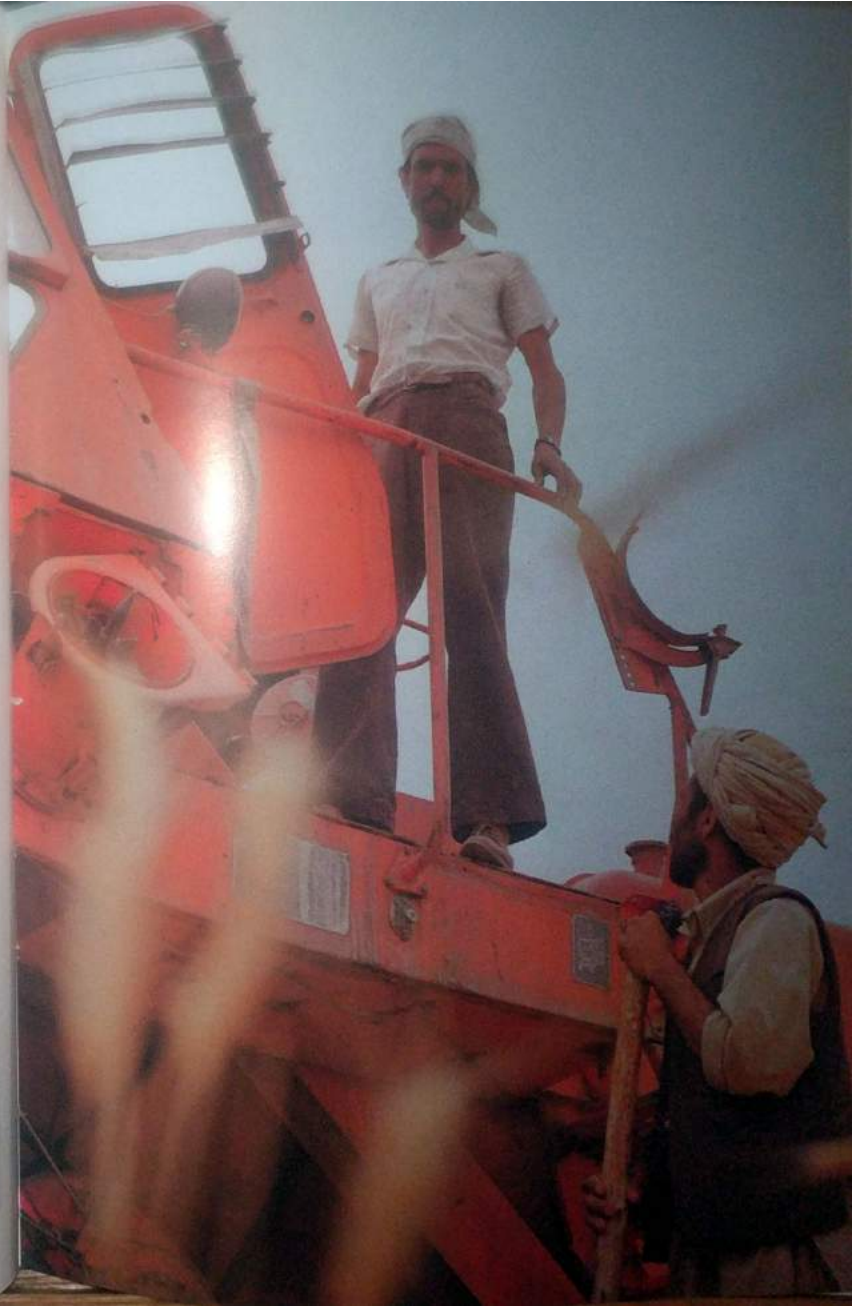
The Soviet Union renders the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sizeable aid in the development of its agriculture. Soviet Niva harvester combines and other machines work in the fields of the republic. With the technical assistance of Soviet specialists, machine-and-tractor stations are being set up. Modern agricultural tech-

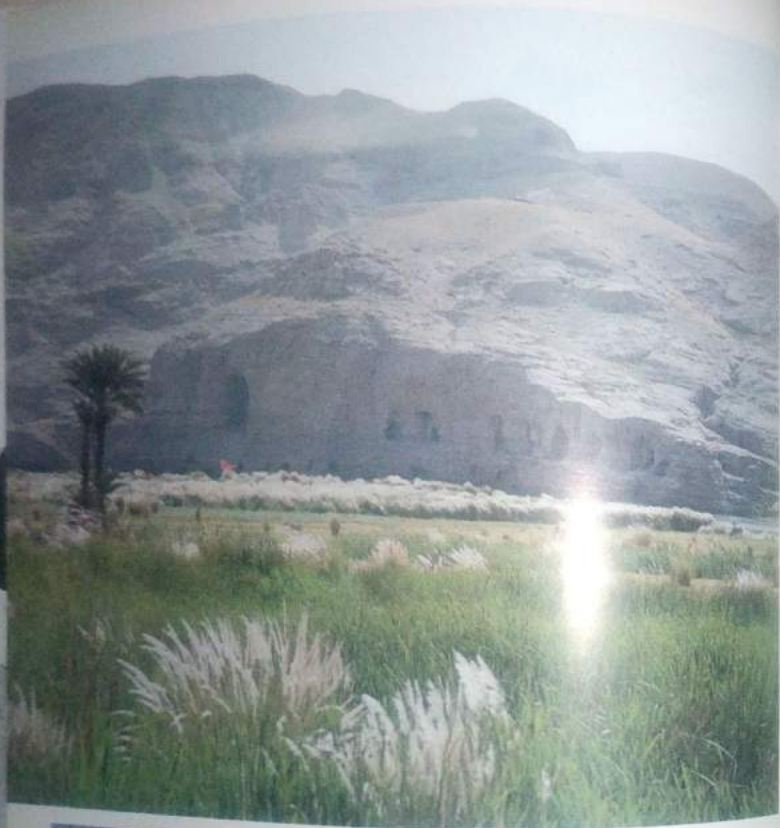
nology and equipment is being mastered by the Afghan peasants.





Rural toilers getting to grips with Soviet agricultural technology



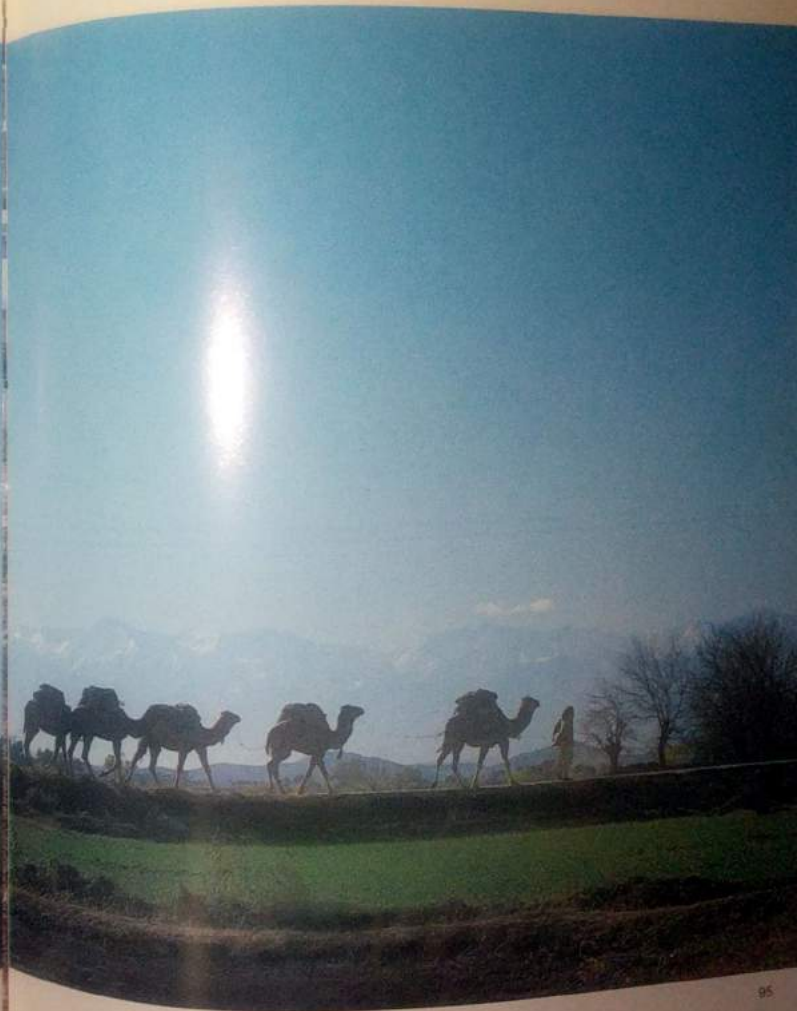
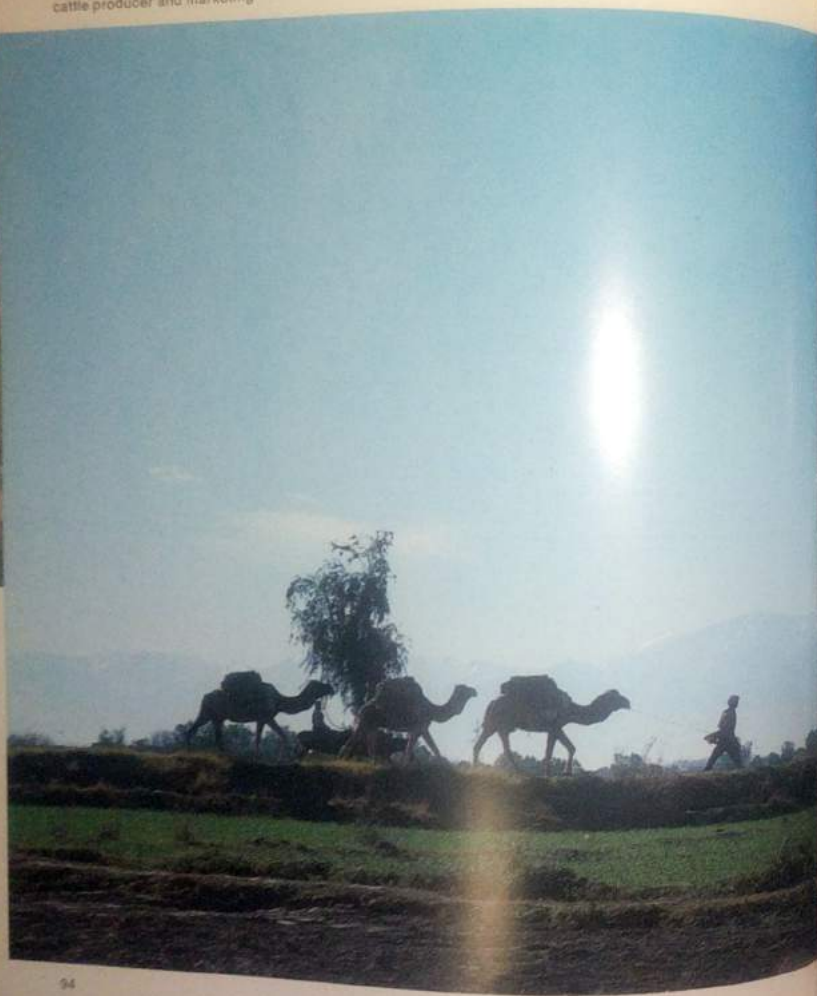


Stock-raising is the major branch of Afghanistan's agricultural production. Traditionally the leading place here belongs to nomadic and semi-nomadic pasture cattle-breeding. Plans for the development of stock-farming are being carried on, under which state farms and co-operatives will be set up to provide animal and other agricultural produce.

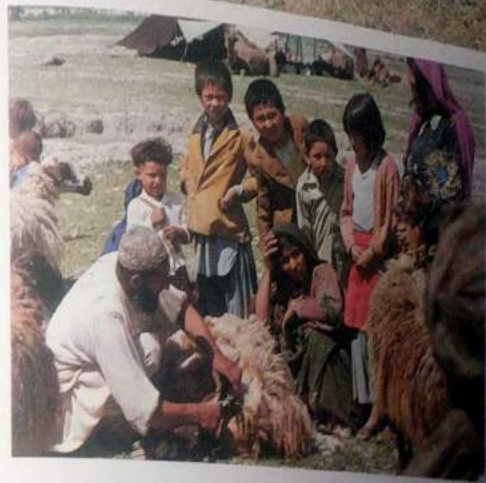
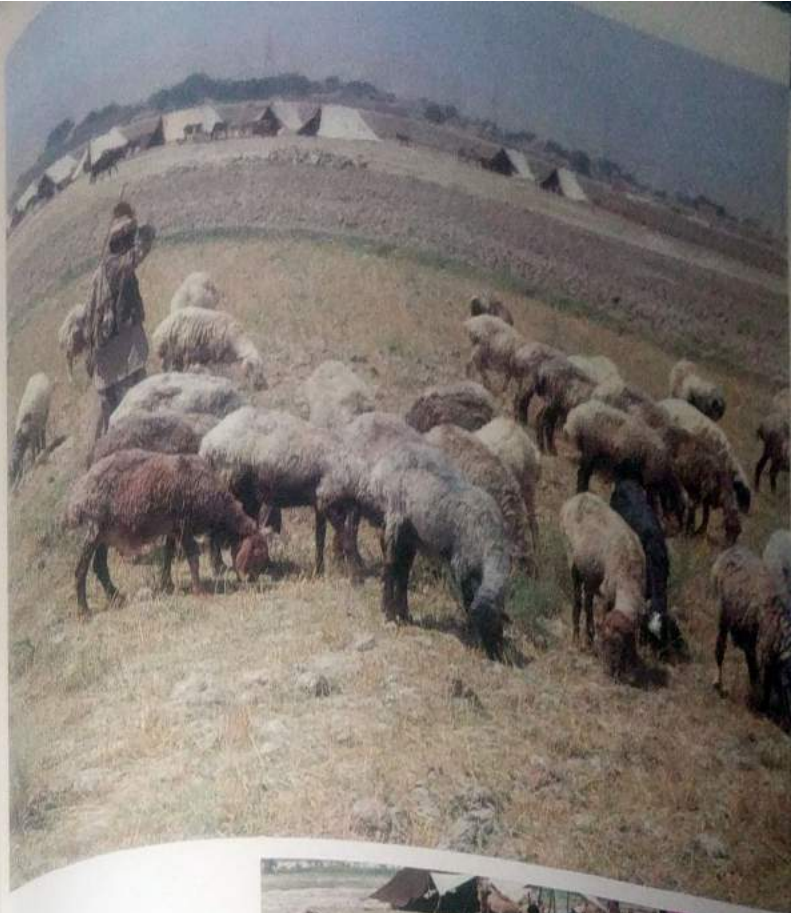
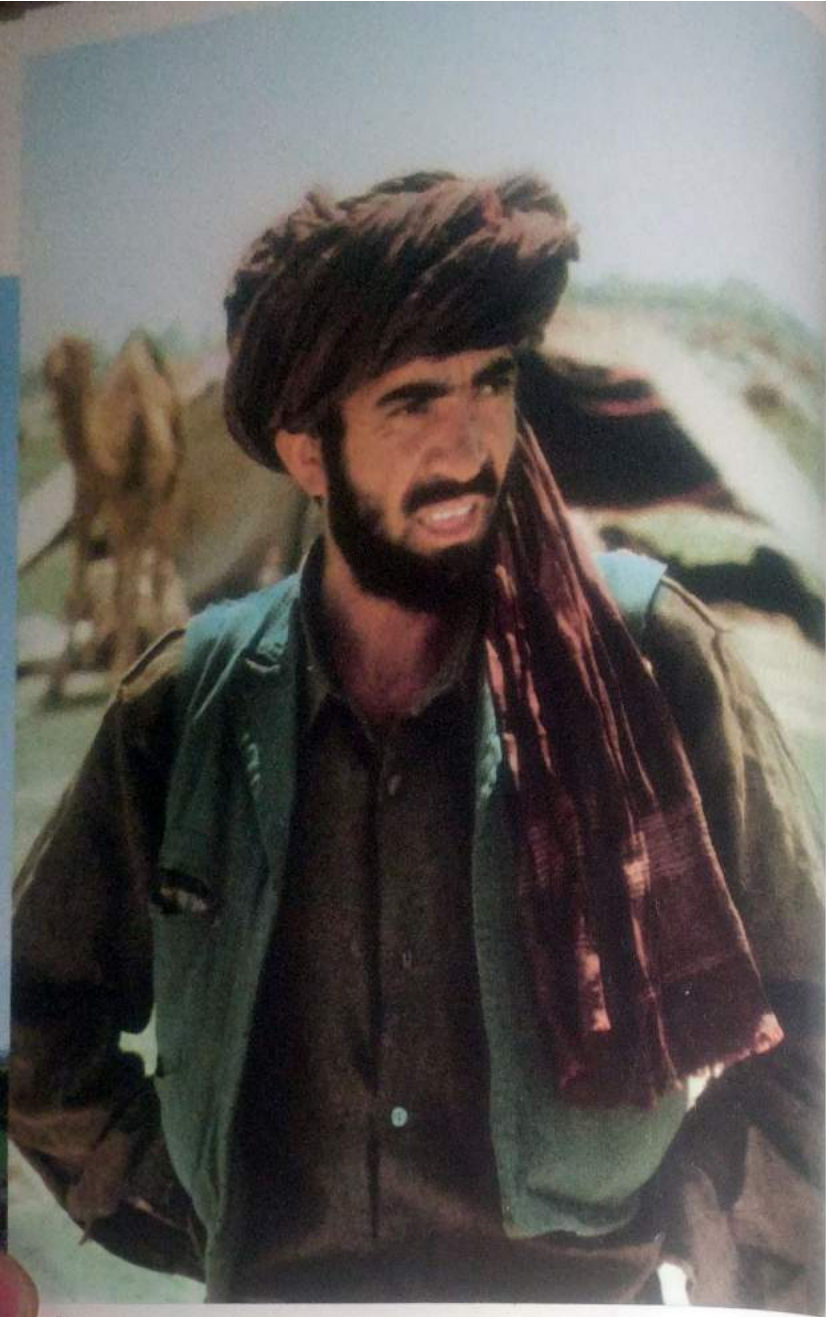


On the initiative of the Party, special measures are being evolved and implemented in the DRA to help the nomads in improving veterinary services to their cattle and selling their produce. The revolutionary government encourages the nomads who so wish to settle by allotting them land and organizing cattle producer and marketing

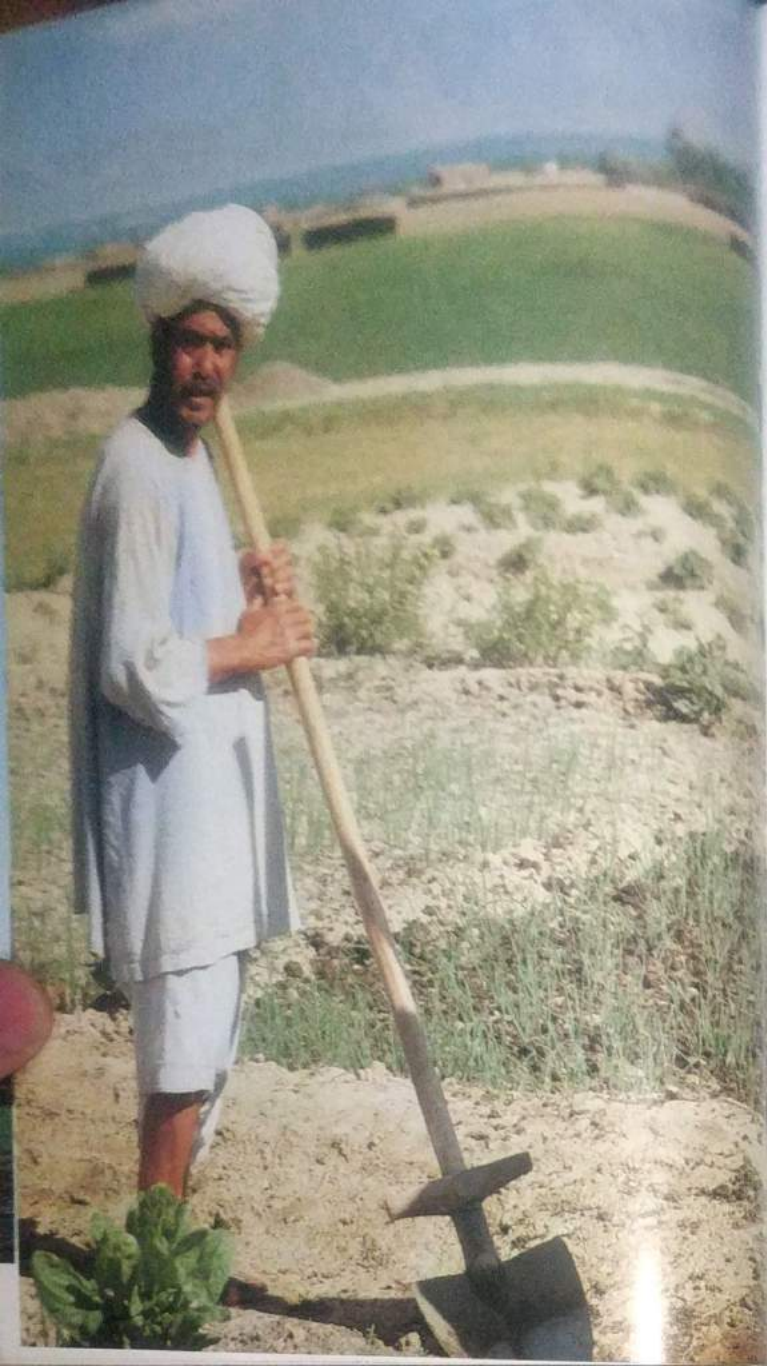
co-operatives, and offering loans to build houses and cattle sheds.



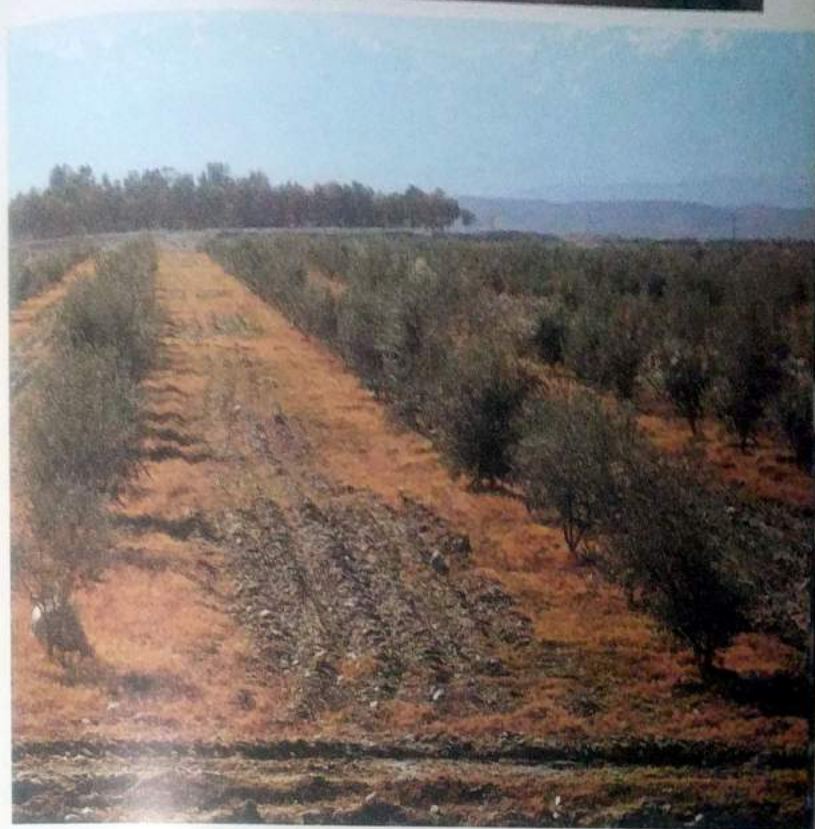


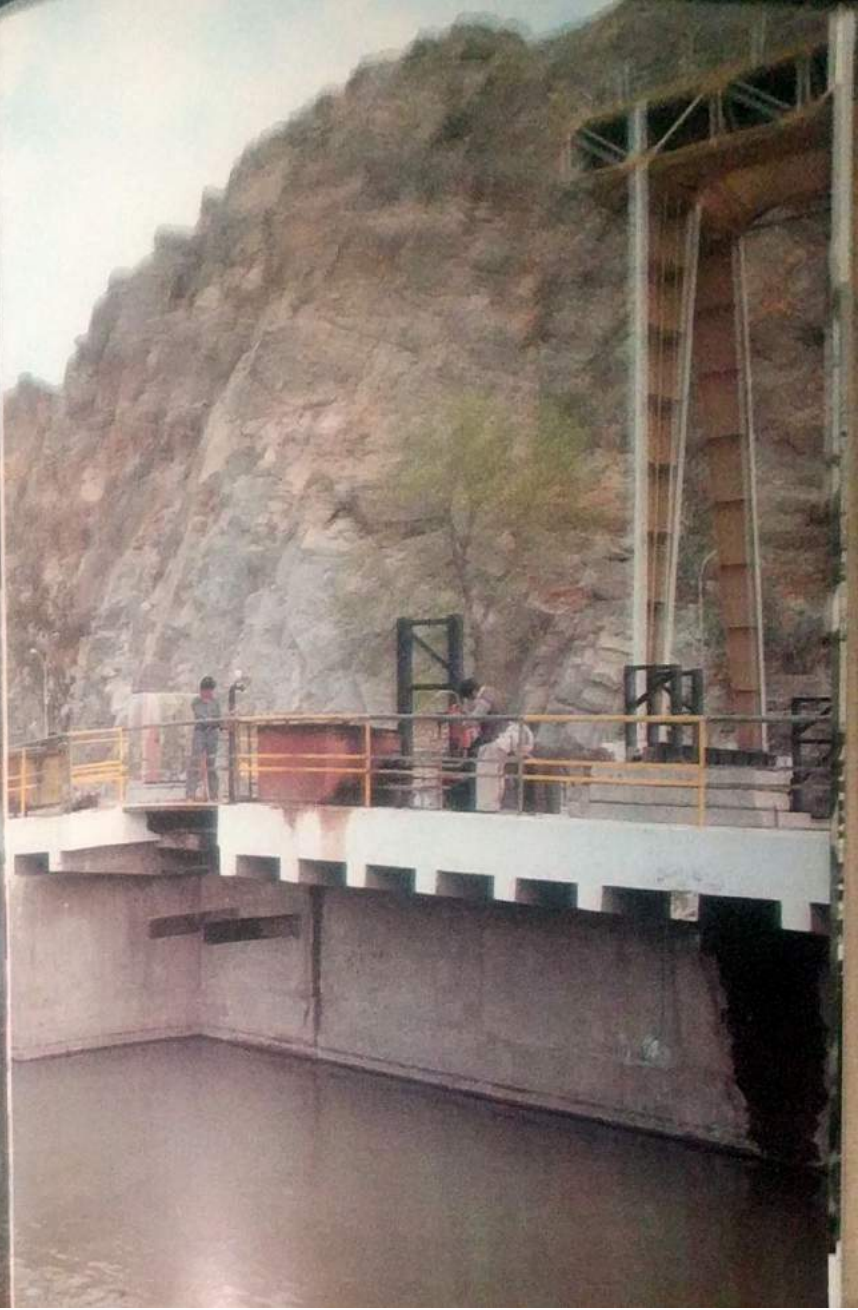
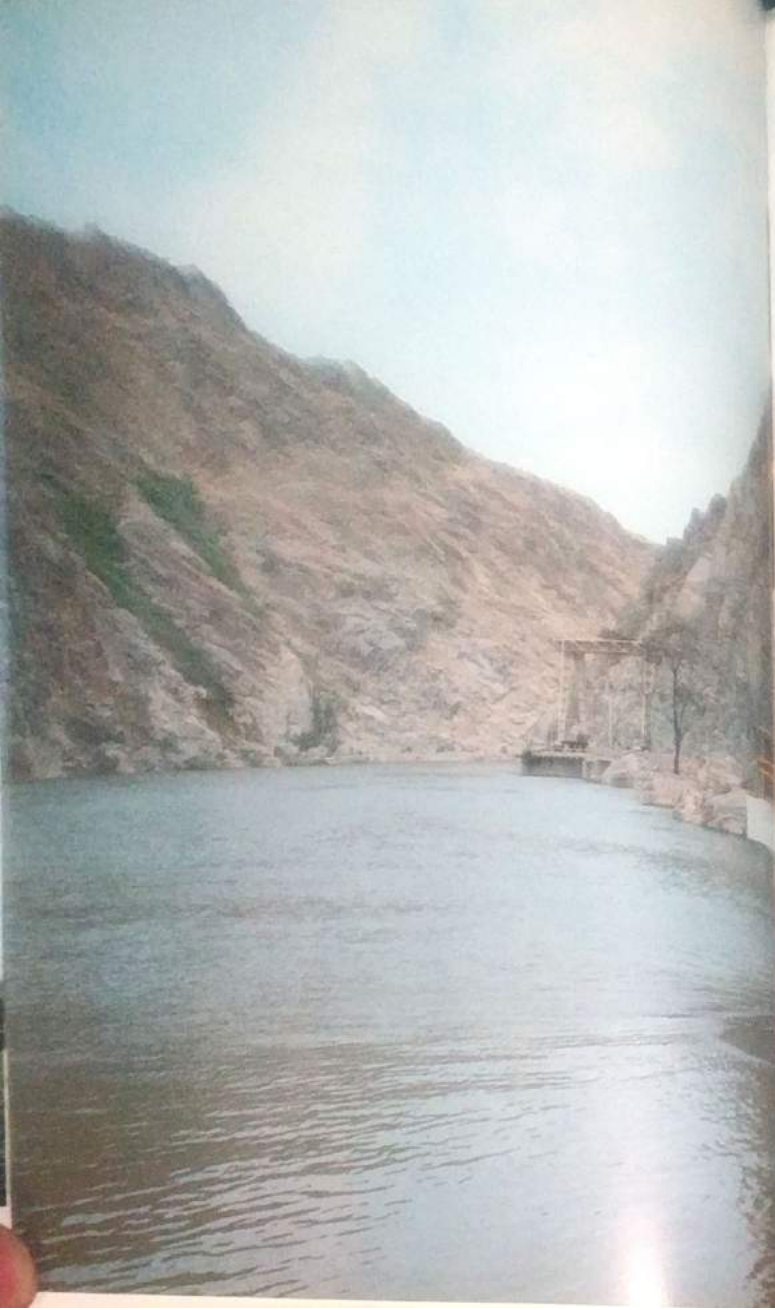


The Afghan state guarantees the nomads and stock-raising tribes free usage of pasture lands. Nomads have the right to free movement about the country.



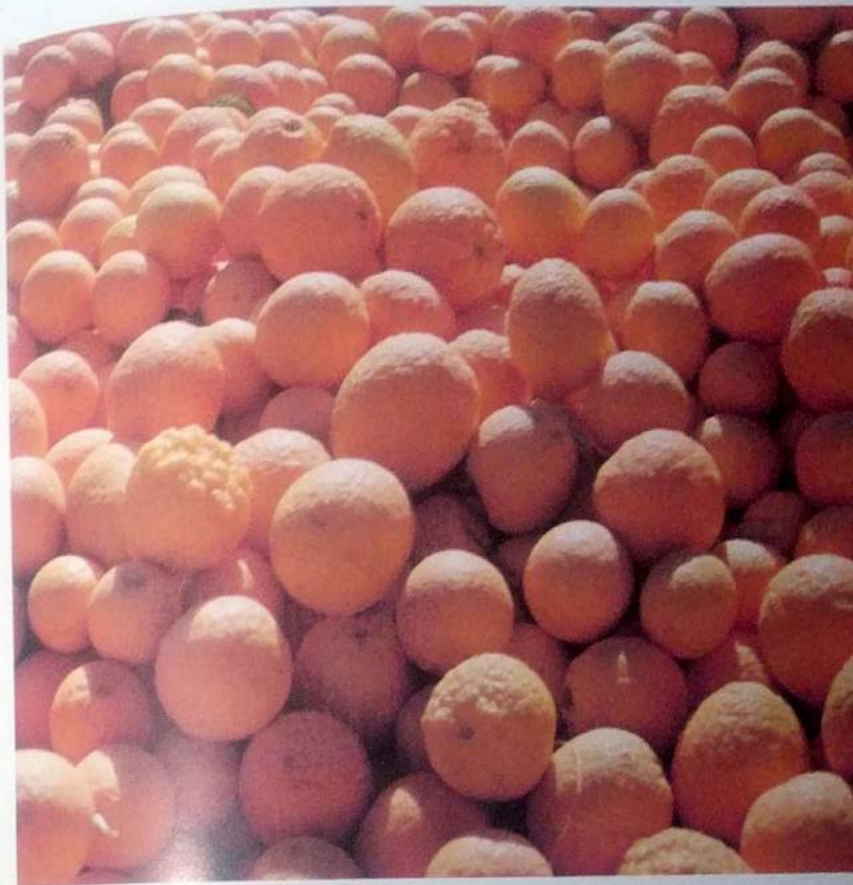
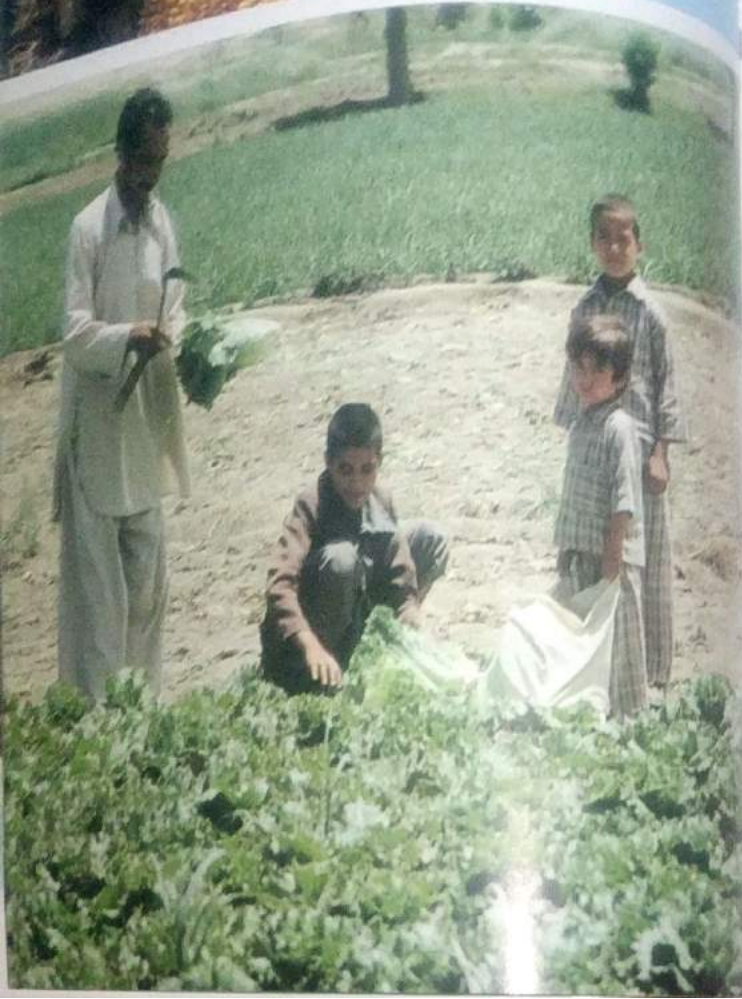
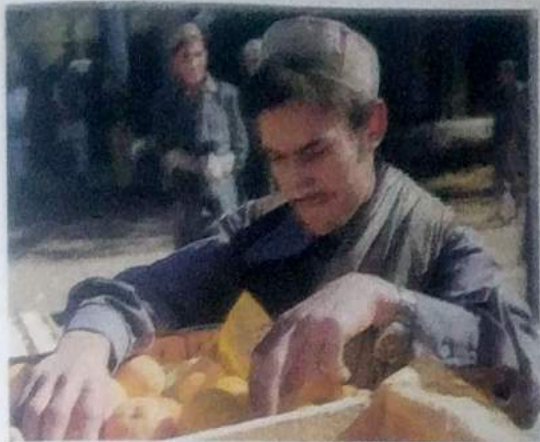
The Afghans say that where there is water there is life. For this reason irrigation work and enlarging the area of irrigated land is a priority in the DRA. These lands yield rich crops of vegetables and fruit.

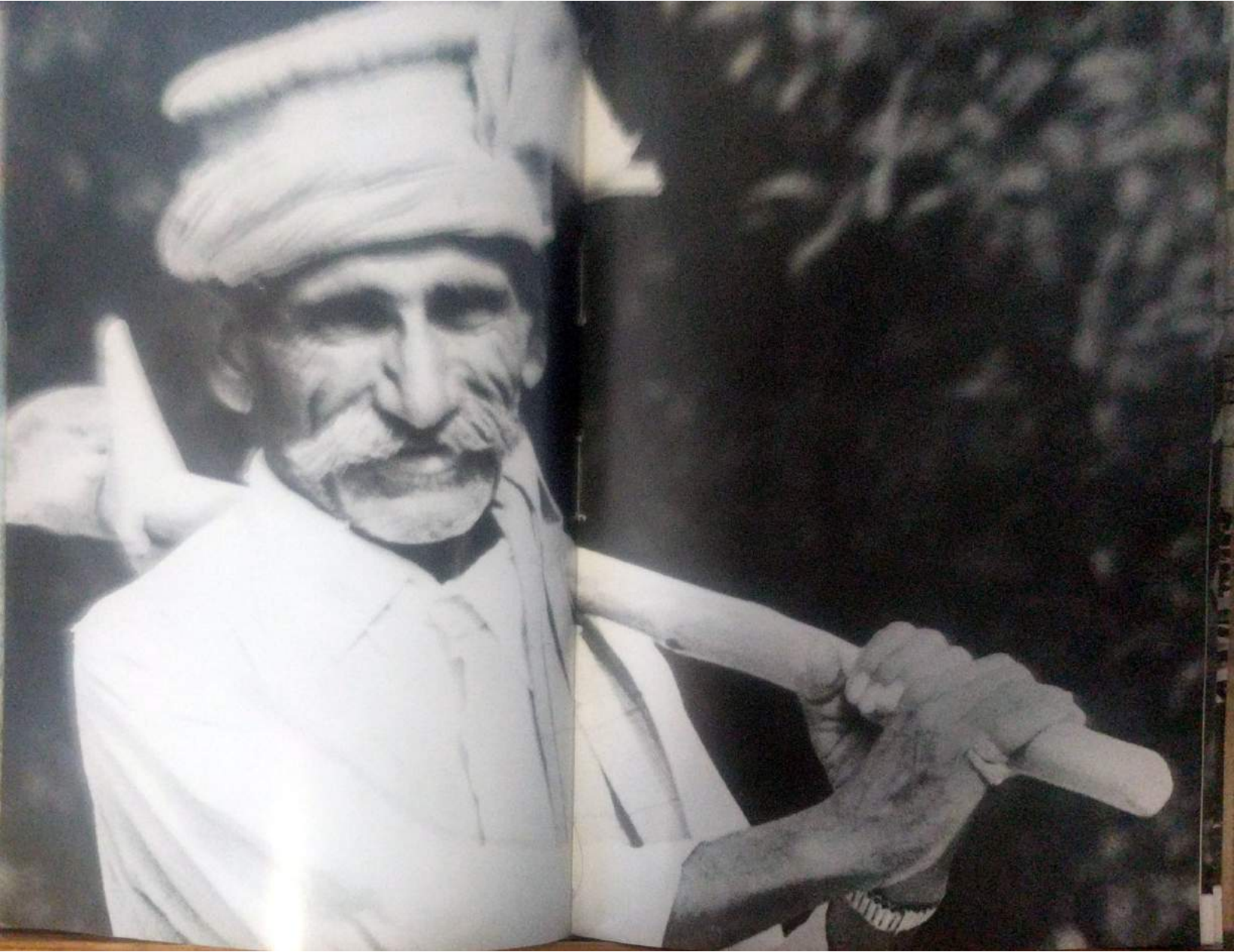


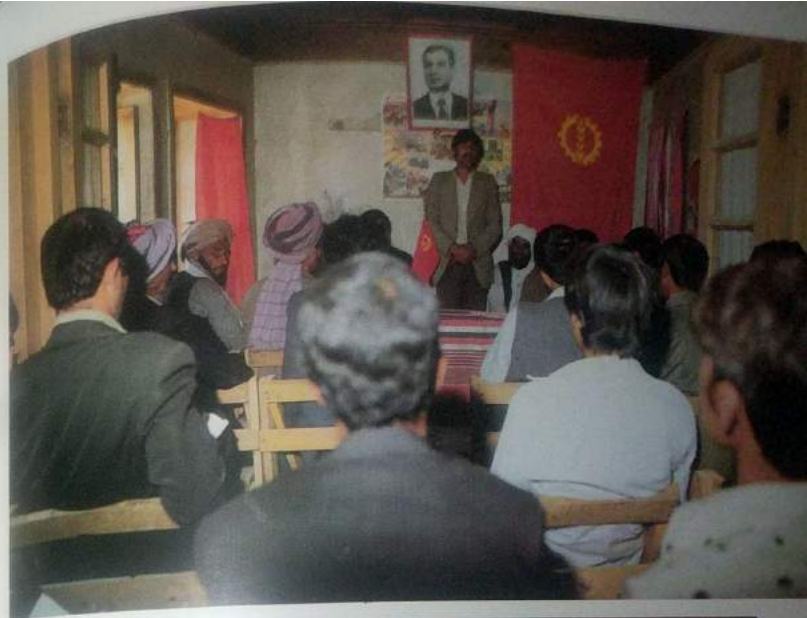




In Ningxia Province, near  
Zhangsibai, an irrigation canal  
has been built with technical  
assistance from Soviet experts  
its length is nearly 70 kilo-  
metres. Several state farms  
have been set up there to cul-  
tivate subtropical crops.







A meeting in a village.

A meeting of members of a PDPA organization in the village of Butkhiak. The subject under discussion is the Land-and-Water Reform.

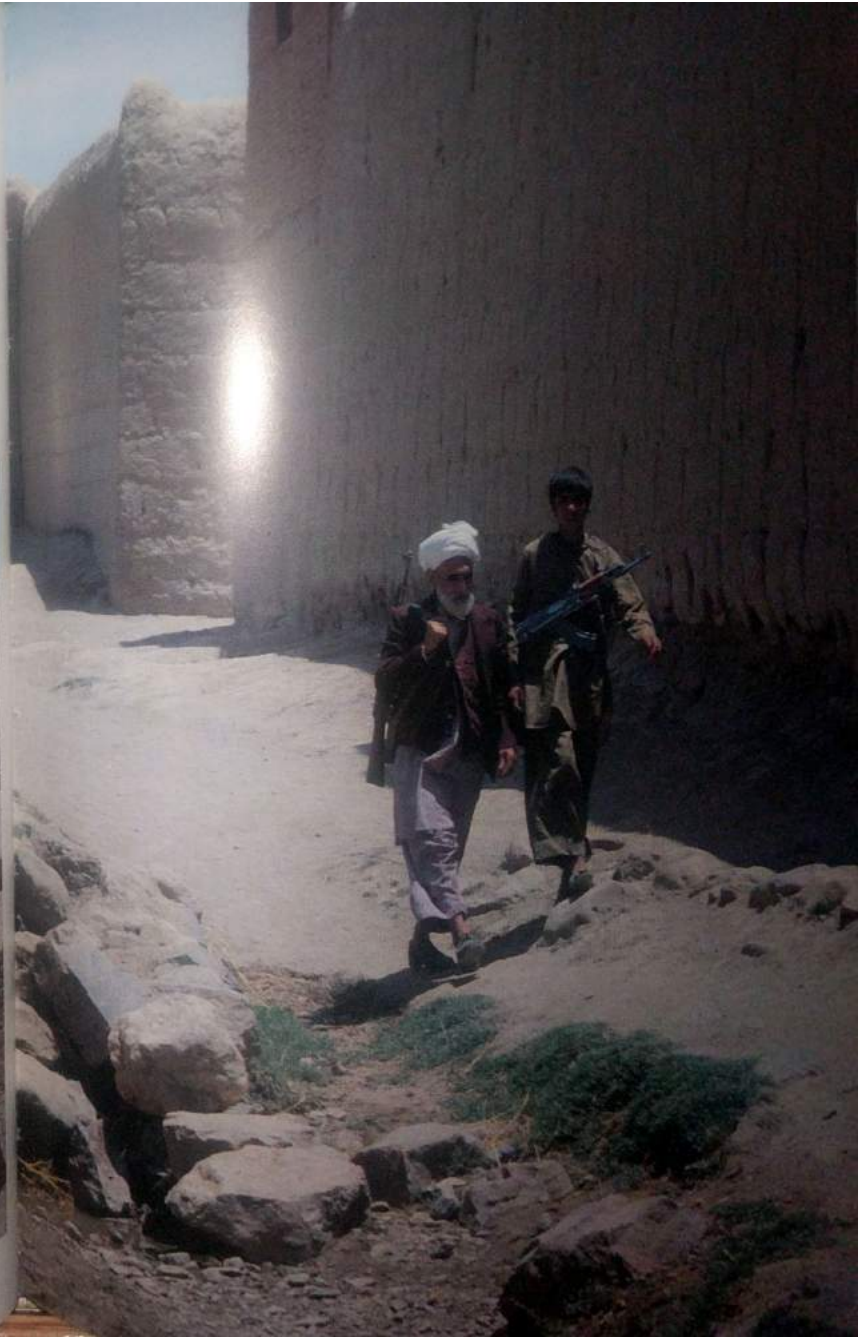
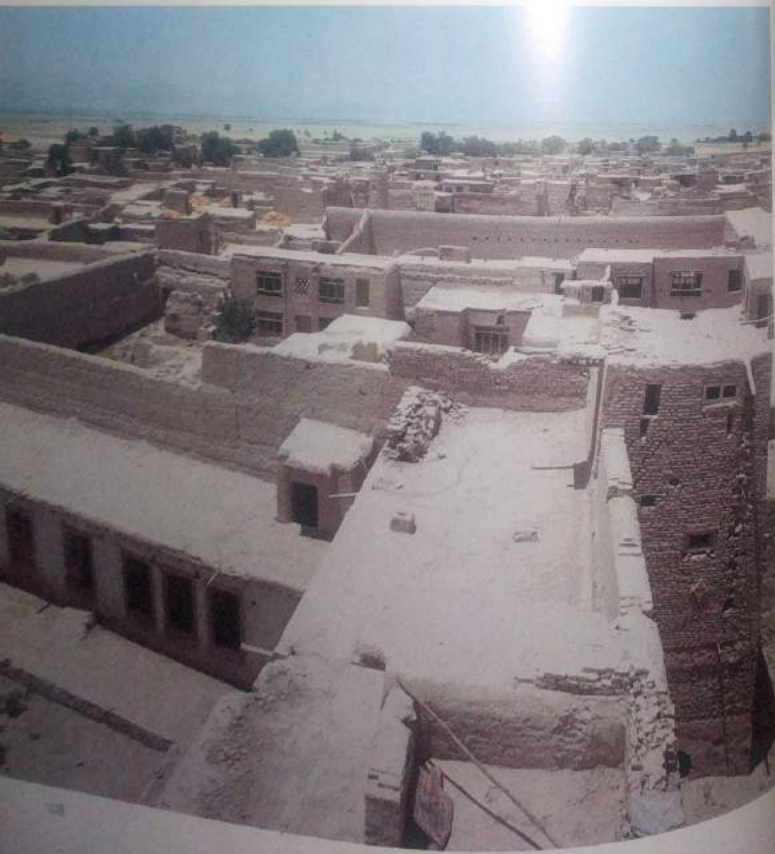
A new member of the PDPA admitted by a rural Party organization receives his Party card.



A large role in revolutionary transformations in the countryside is played by the local organizations of the PDPA who work with the provincial land-reform committees and various public organizations.



Gangs of imperialist hirelings and the remnants of former exploiter classes are trying to undermine the revolutionary transformation of the countryside implemented under the guidance of the PDPA. The working peasants are being forced to take arms to defend their houses, crops and agricultural machinery from the attacks of counter-revolutionaries.









## BIRTH OF INDUSTRIAL AFGHANISTAN



The working class strides in the first ranks of the revolutionary movement to build a new Afghanistan. The April Revolution has liberated the workers from the exploiters and made them co-owners of the means of production at state-owned enterprises. In alliance with rural folk they now constitute the main bulwark of state power. The qualitative and quantitative growth of the Afghan working class is taking place against a breakdown of the old social relations and the consolidation and expansion of the state industrial sector. This is being furthered by the economic policy of the PDPA, which is working for creation in the country of a firm and dynamic industrial base. In recent years the metal-working and engineering industries have been given priority development. Foundations have also been laid for gas and oil production, coal mining, electrotechnical engineering and other branches. The road haulage system, which accounts for 95 per cent of all freight transportation in Afghanistan, is being further perfected. Of the 200-odd big and medium-sized state-owned and mixed industrial enterprises in the DRA more than half were built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance.

The General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal and other Party and state leaders constantly show an interest in the improvement of the living and working conditions of the republic's people. They often visit industrial enterprises in the capital and other regions of the country.



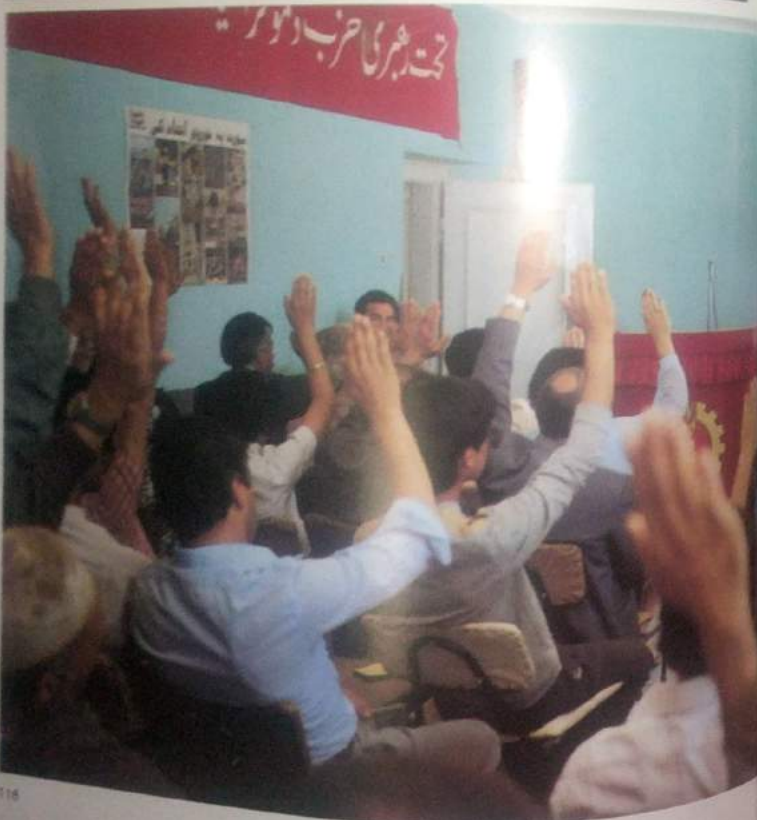


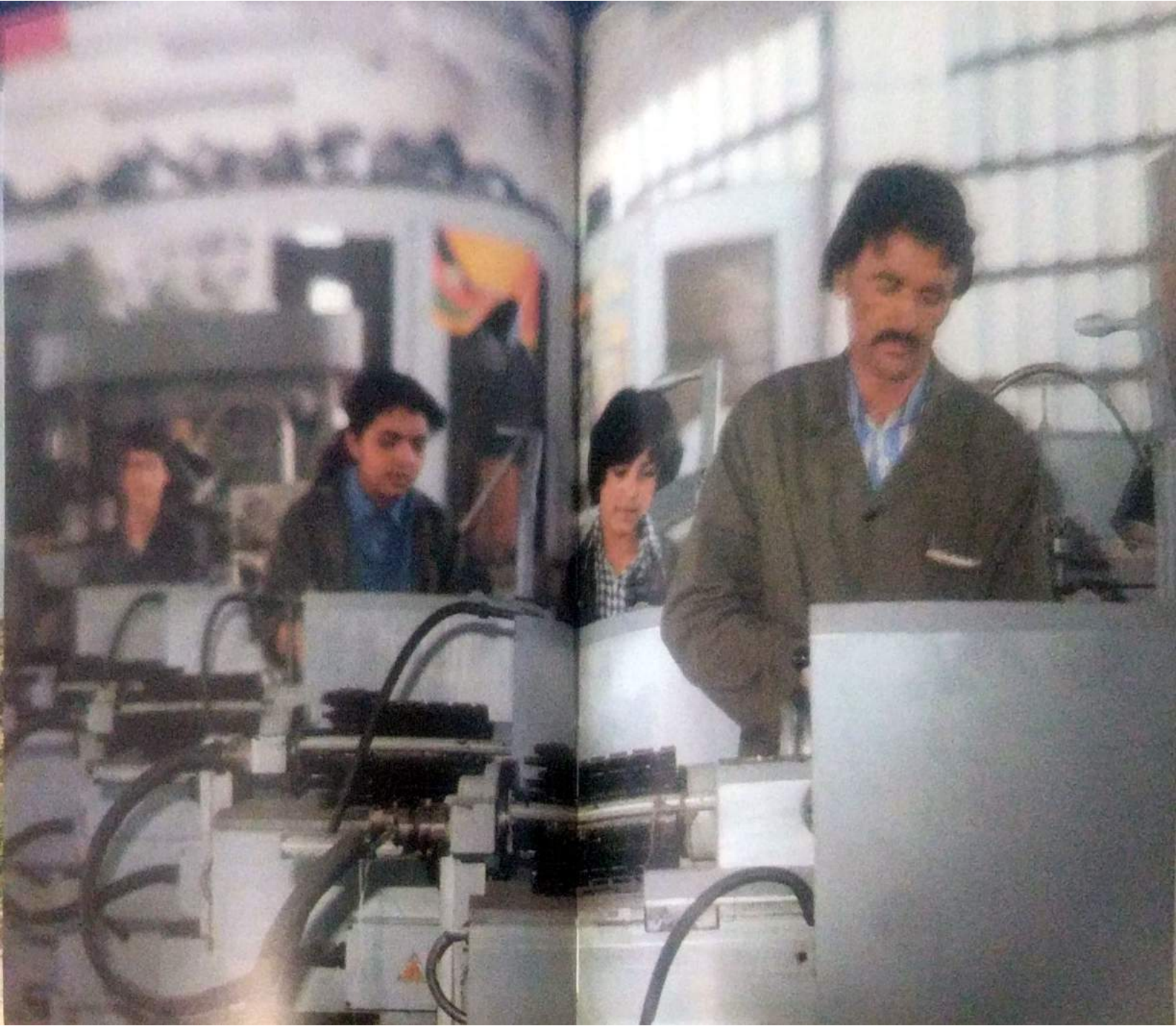
The workers of the Jangalak Car and Truck Repair Works are among the advance detachments of the Afghan working class. This is the biggest working enterprise in the country. Under the monarchy its workers often initiated political strikes and demonstrations. Their actions were guided by the PDPA local organization.





The Party organization at the Jangalak Works has more than a hundred members and candidate members. They are the best workers, front-rankers in production, initiators of labour emulation. A considerable number of women are among them. The ranks of the Works' Party organization are continually growing as young workers dedicated to the cause of the Revolution are joining The Party.

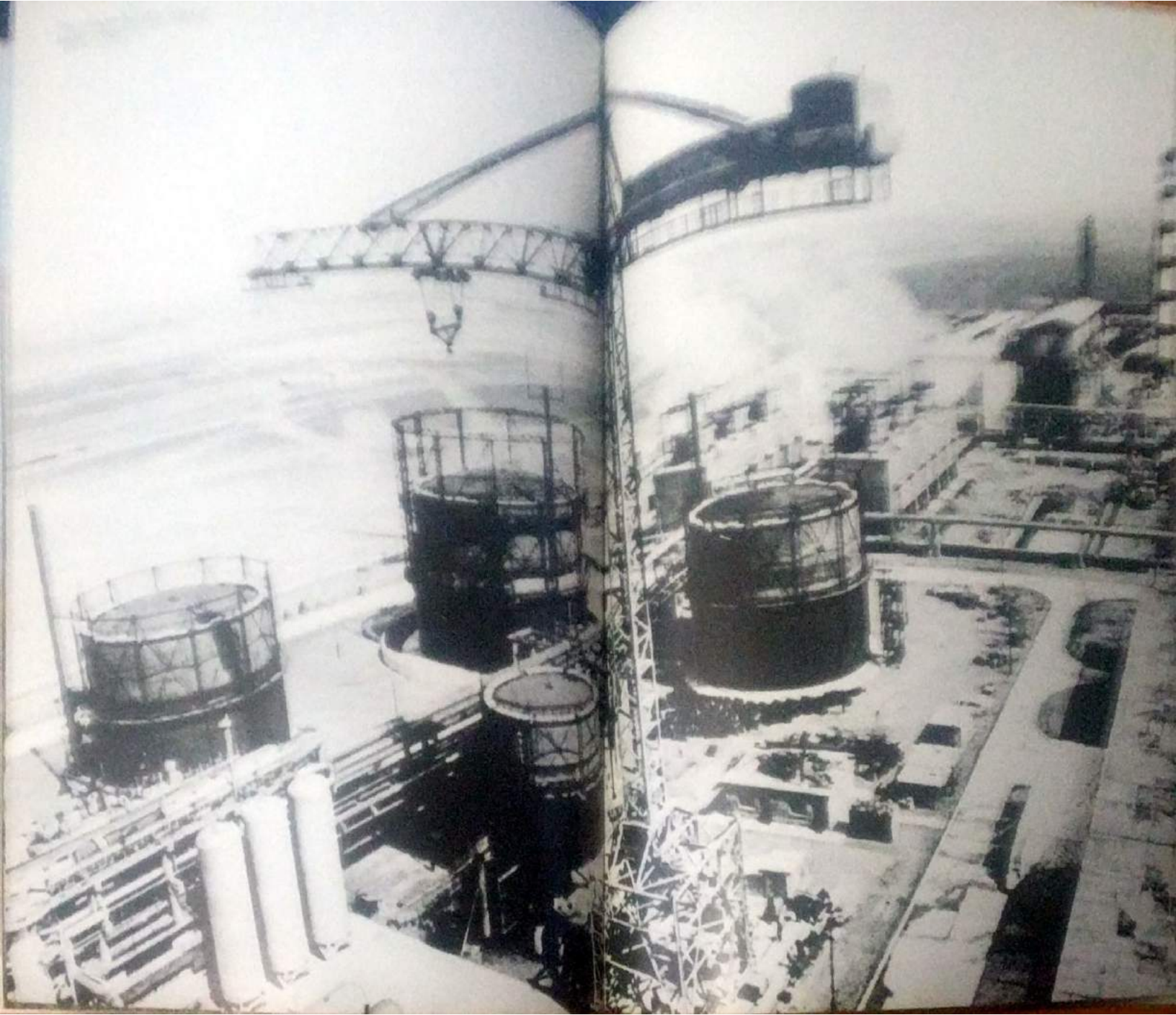


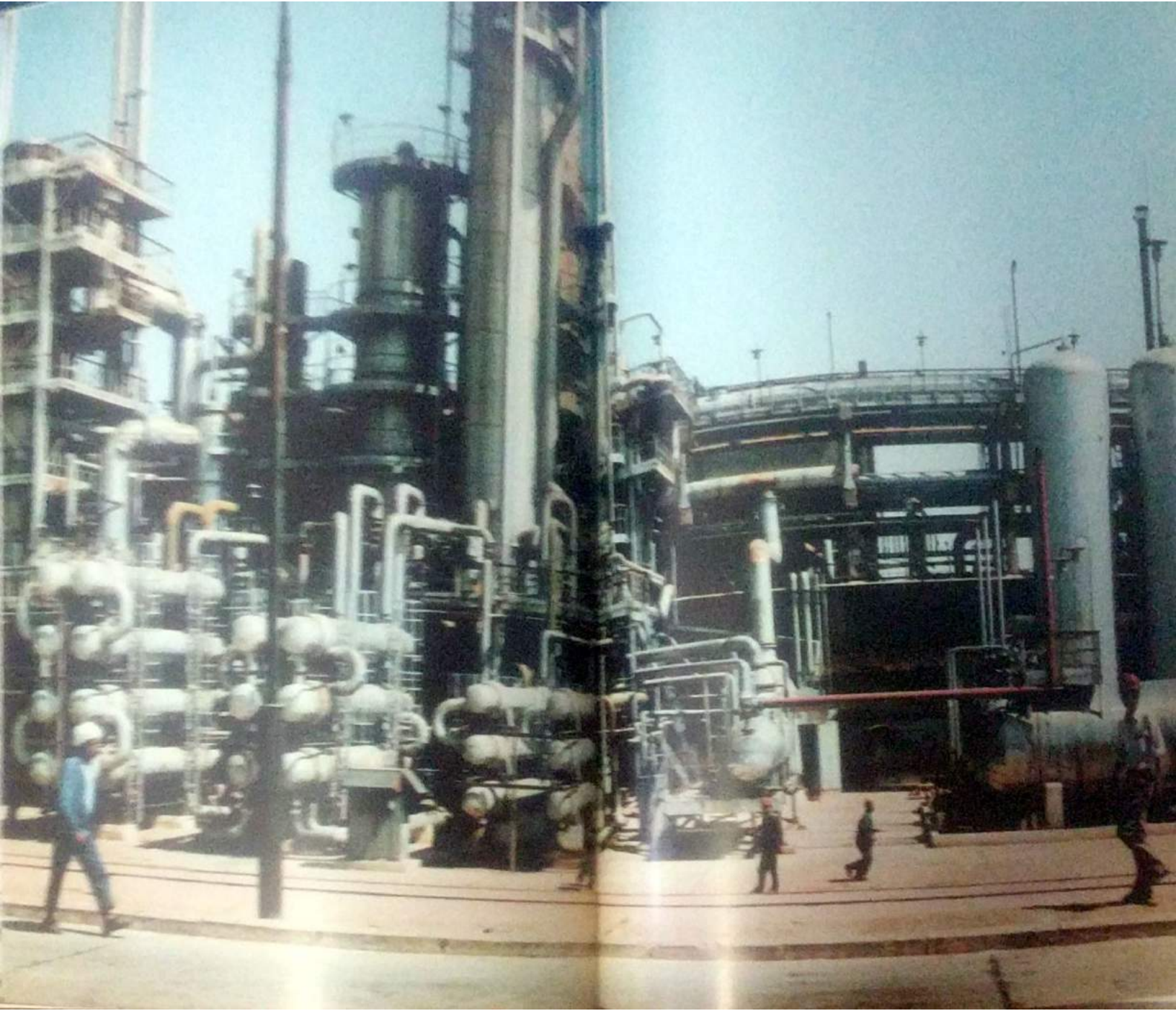




Power production in the DRA is developing with the assistance of the USSR. For instance, the hydro-power electric station that was built with Soviet aid in Nagniu on the river Kabul yields more than 60 per cent of all electric energy produced in the capital's power system. Electric power stations built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union account for more than half of the country's total power capacities.









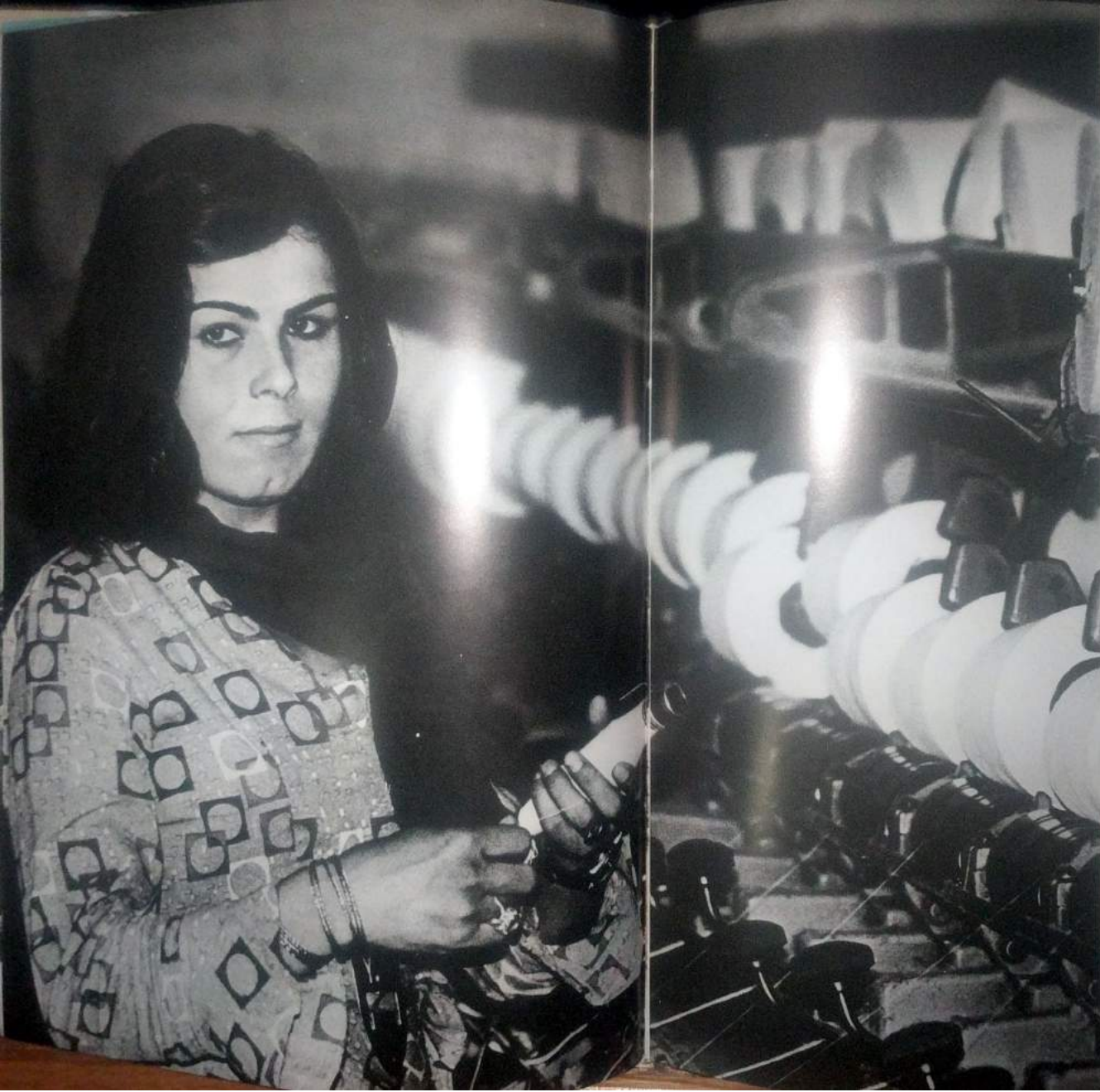


Gas extraction works built with Soviet technical assistance in northern Afghanistan has become the centre of the country's gas industry. The natural gas extracted here is an important export item for Afghanistan.





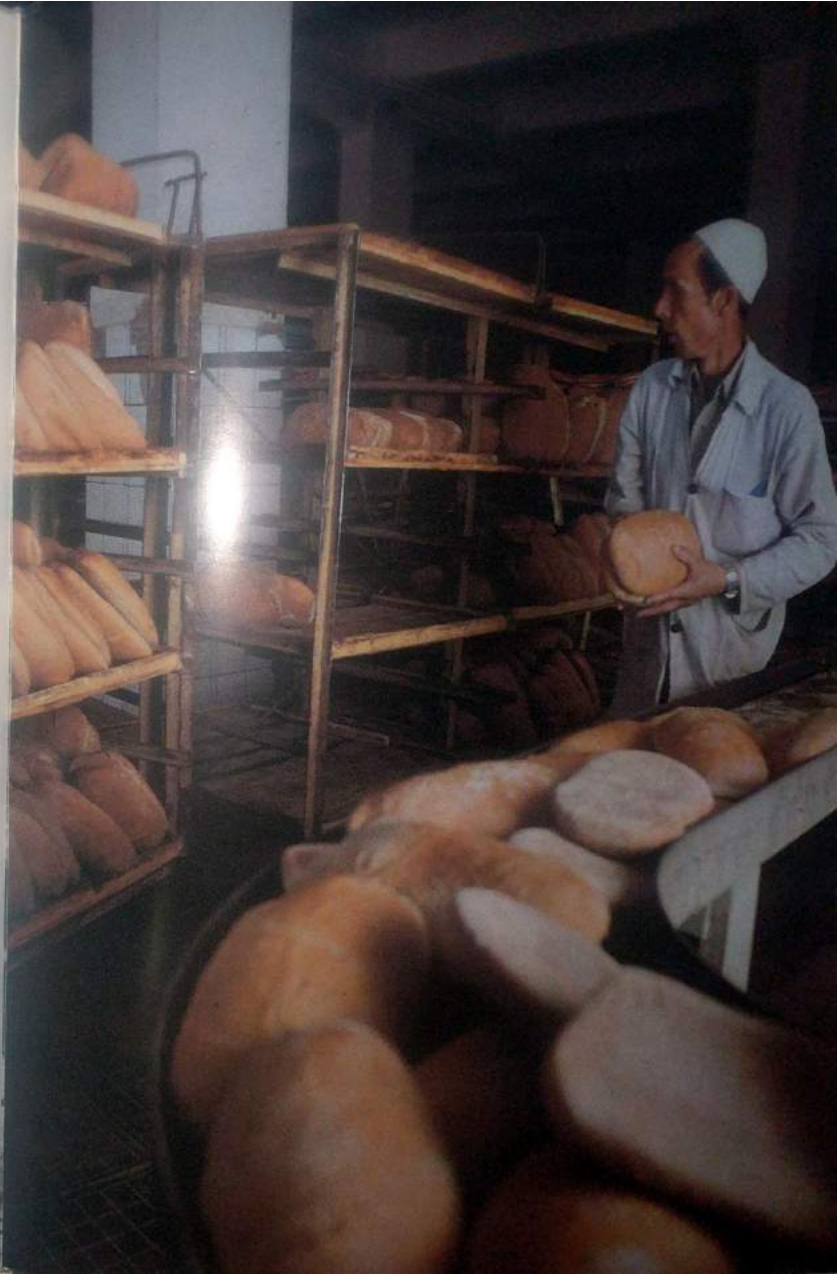
Cotton processing mill in Pul-  
Khumri

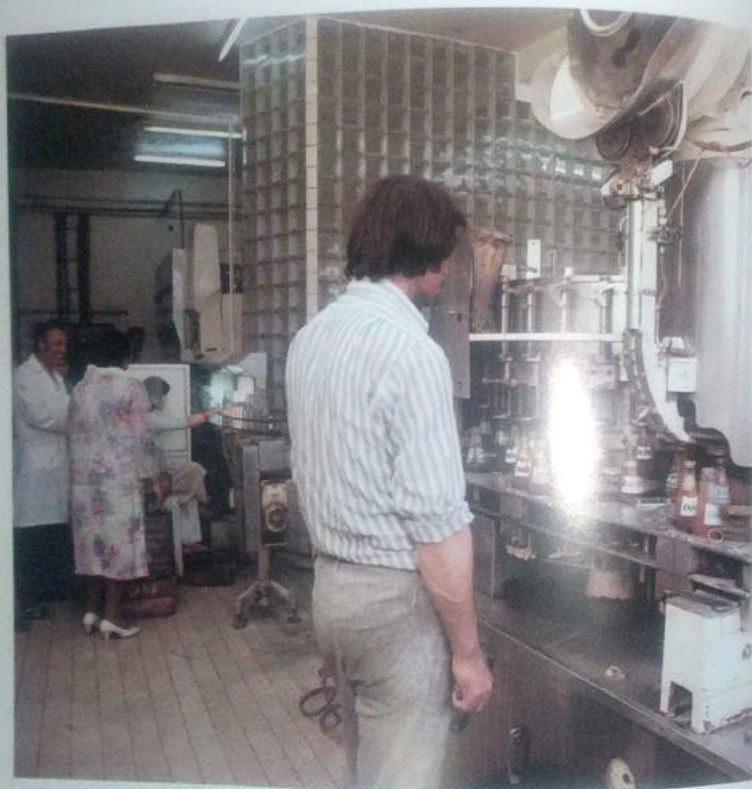


The textile industry has come on considerably in the DRA. Its largest enterprises are situated in Kabul, Kandaghar, Balkh, Jabal-us-Siraj and Pul-i-Khumri. Some belong to the state, some are managed by the mixed company *Afghan Textile*. They produce practically a full range of factory-made cotton and woollen textiles, as well as rayon fabrics, yarn, thread and knitted goods.



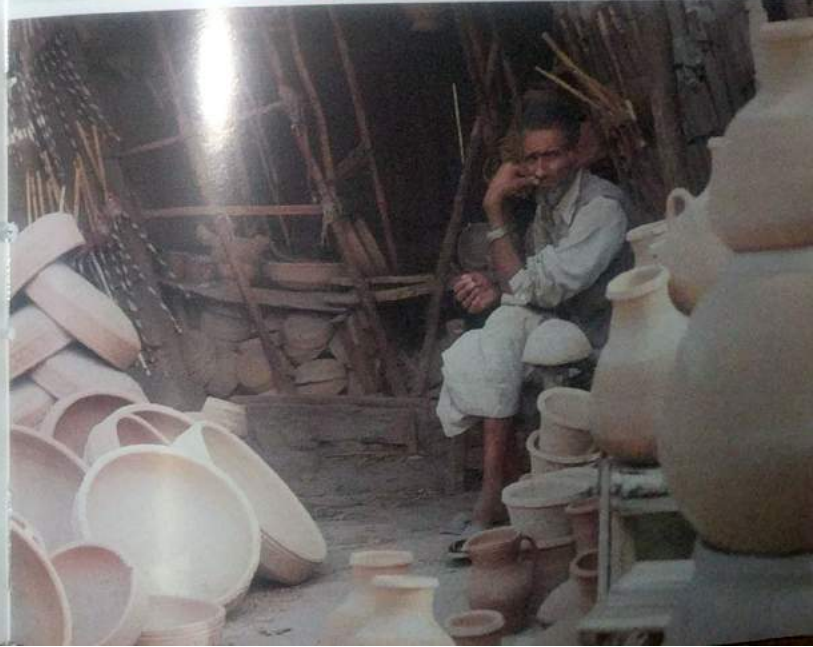
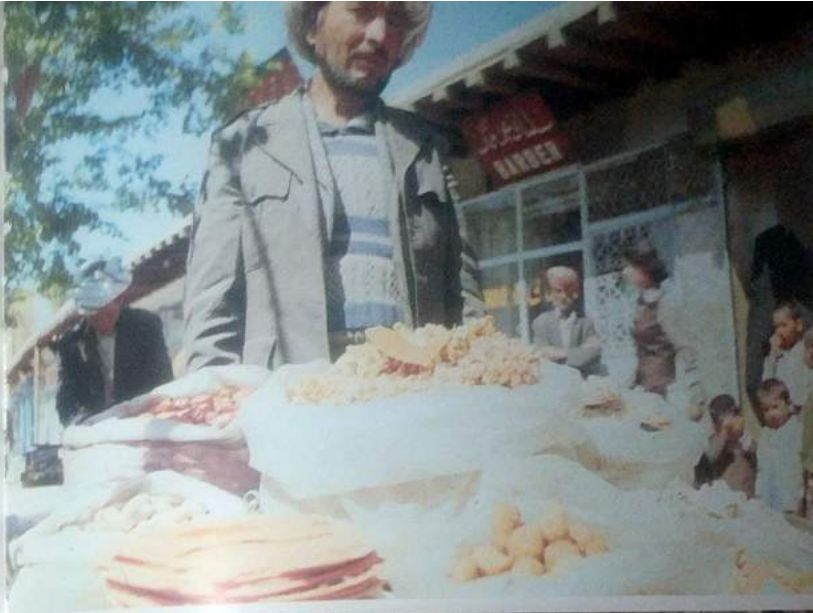
The mechanized bakery in Kabul is one of the biggest and most modern enterprises in Afghanistan's food industry. Built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the bakery produces a wide range of baked produce to satisfy the most exacting taste.





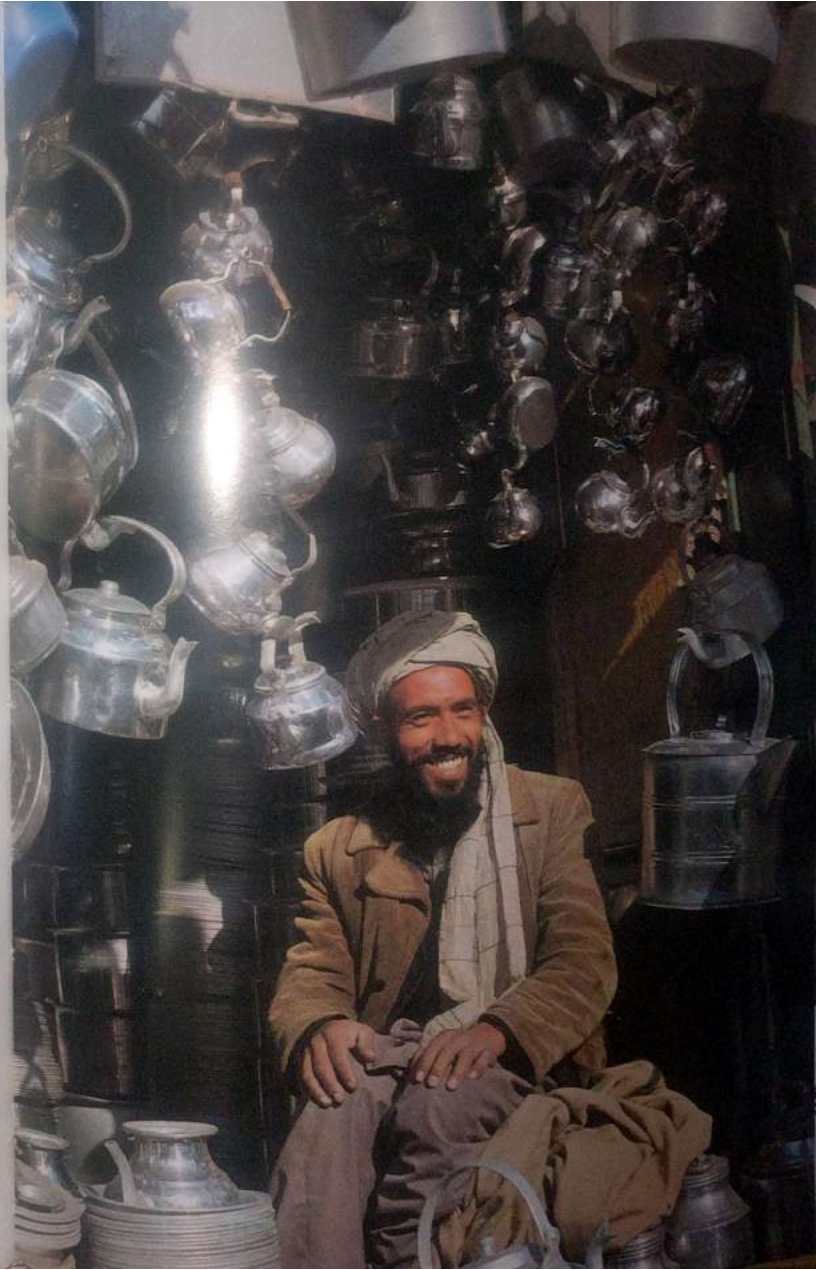
The private sector in Afghanistan still plays an important role in providing the country's population with foodstuffs and consumer goods. The policy of the Party and the state is to encourage private producers, traders and artisans. Stimulus is given to Afghan private capital to take part in building small and medium-sized en-

terprises in processing industries, which give quick returns.





Many streets in big Afghan cities, and particularly in Kabul, are reminiscent of a row of stalls where one can buy anything from Turkish delight to clothes, furniture and even ultra-modern cameras and transistors.



The Programme of Action of the PDPA envisages wide-ranging measures in the social and economic spheres aimed at increasing the welfare of the working people and improving their living and working conditions. One such measure, in particular, is encouragement of large-scale housing construction for the workers and

other categories of the working people. This task is being tackled by the Kabul House-Building Enterprise, which was built by the Soviet Union and presented as a gift to the Afghan people.





With each year the assortment of products of the Kabul House-Building Enterprise is expanded. Today it includes elements of apartment houses, schools, kindergartens, boarding schools and industrial buildings. There are many women employed at the enterprise in various jobs that were formerly only accessible to men such as crane operators and drivers of special cars and trucks.

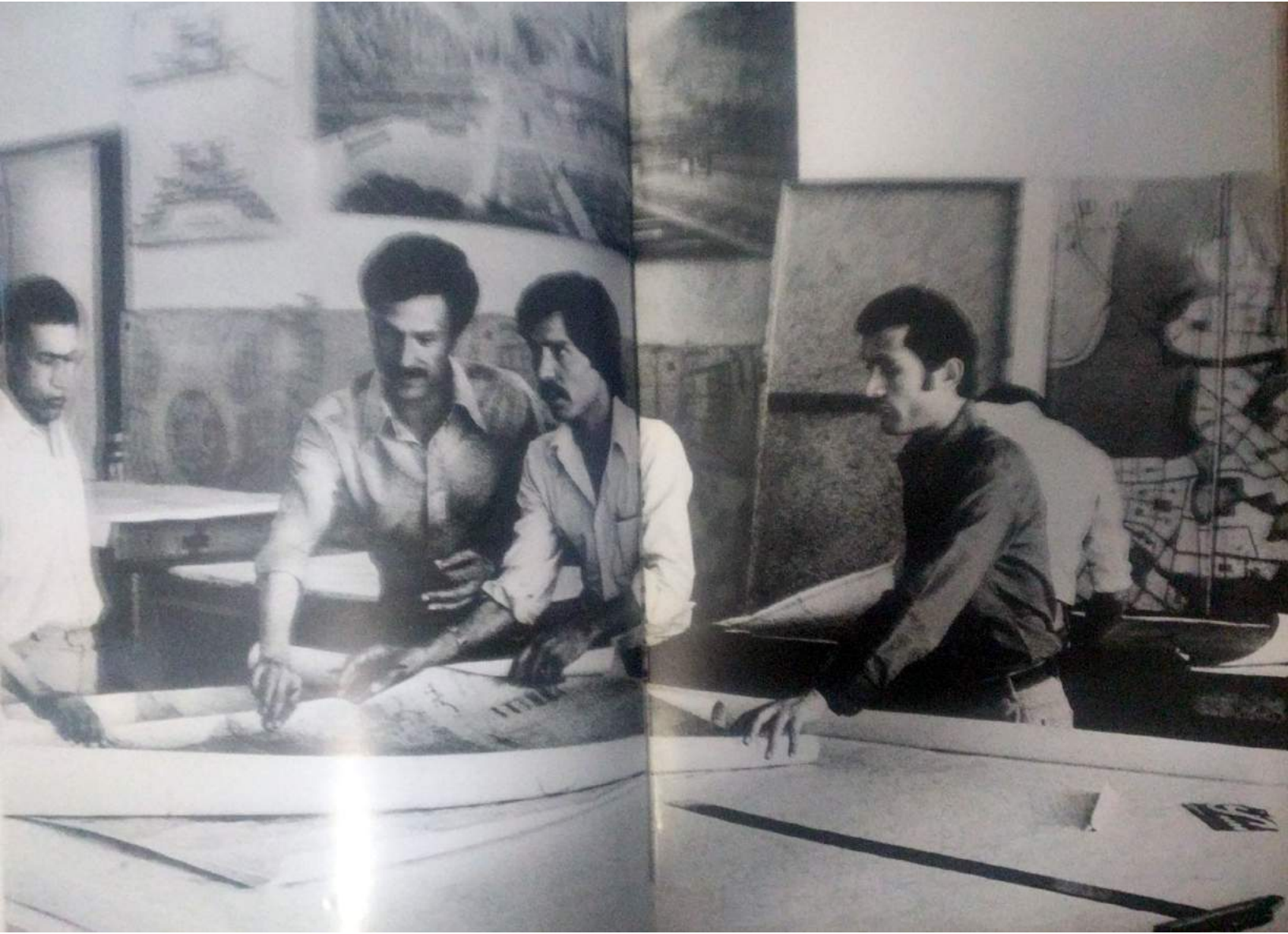






Constantly expanding housing and industrial construction requires large quantities of cement and other building materials. They are produced at the cement works in Pul-i-Khumri and Jabal-us-Siraj, the Kabul Asphalt Works and a number of smaller enterprises.

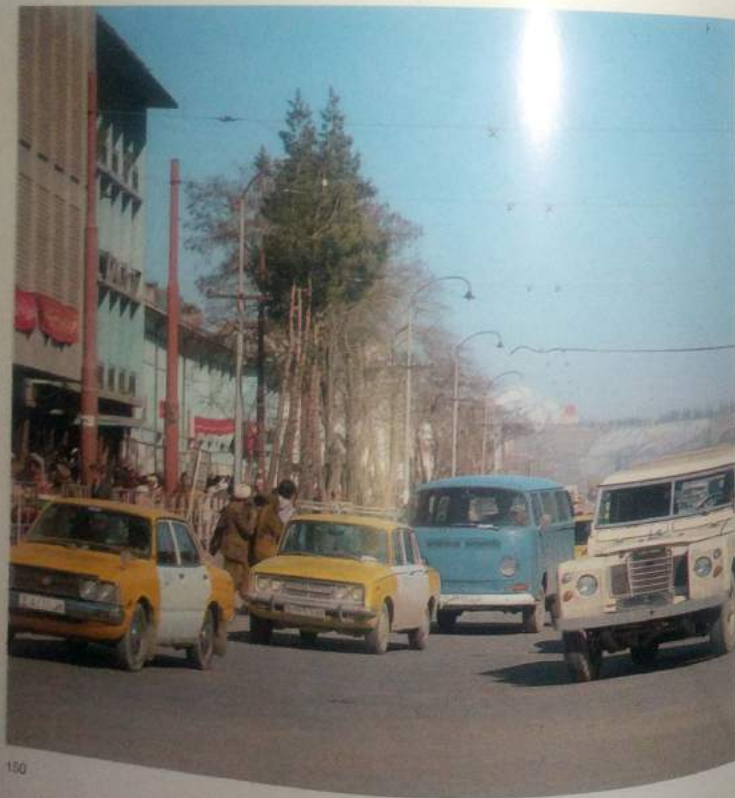






Growth in the capital's population is accompanied by intensive housing construction and building of shops and scientific and cultural establishments. In the years which have passed since the April Revolution new residential districts have appeared in Kabul, which include, besides modern apartment houses, schools, sports grounds, gardens and other leisure facilities.

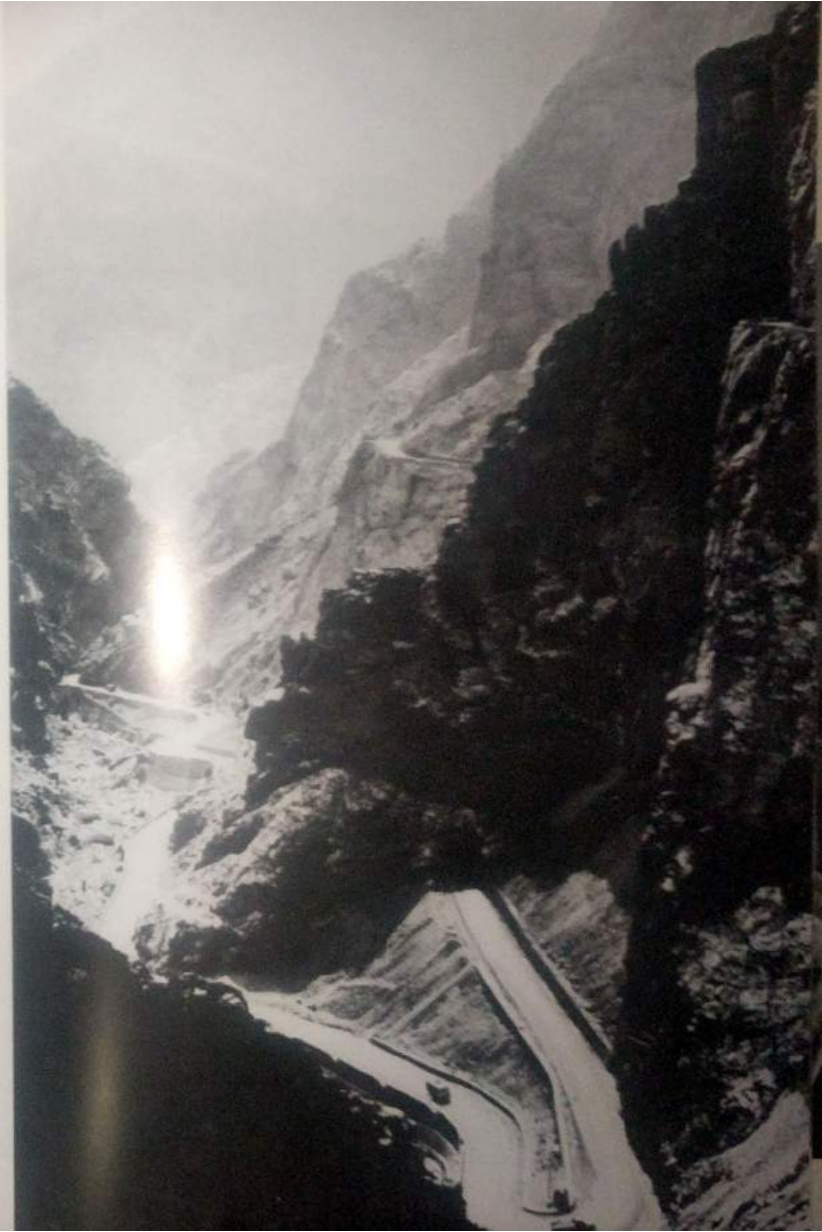
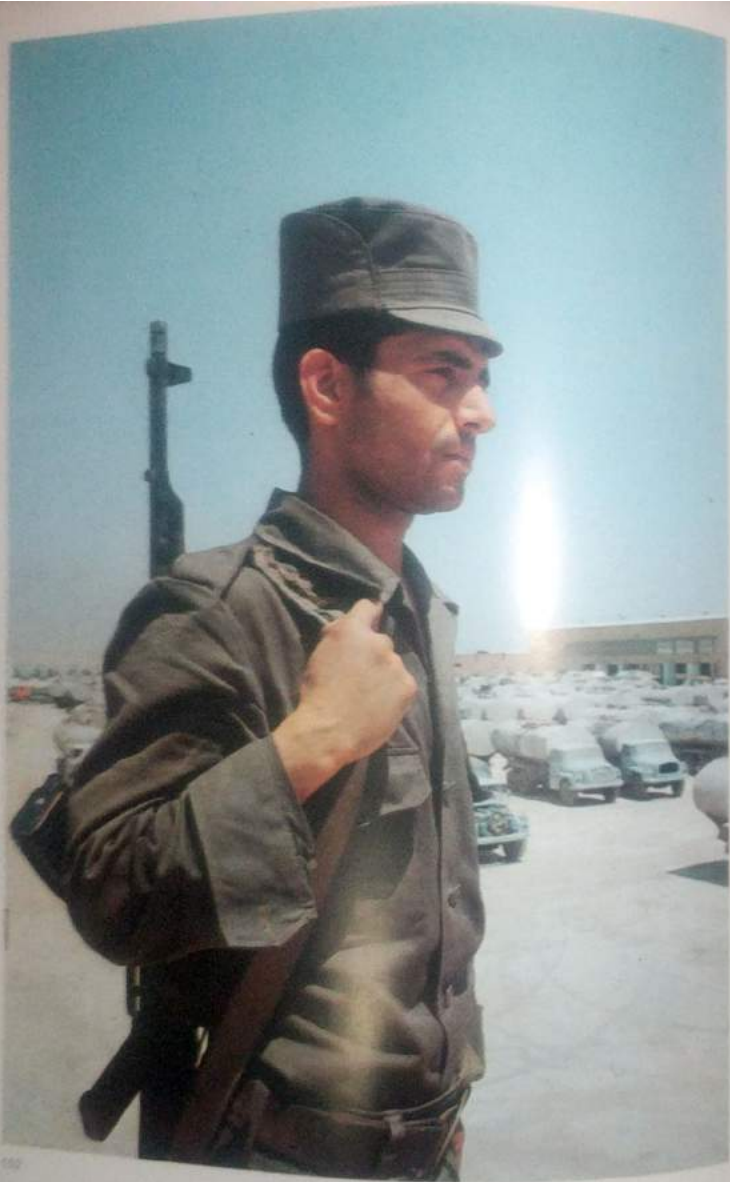




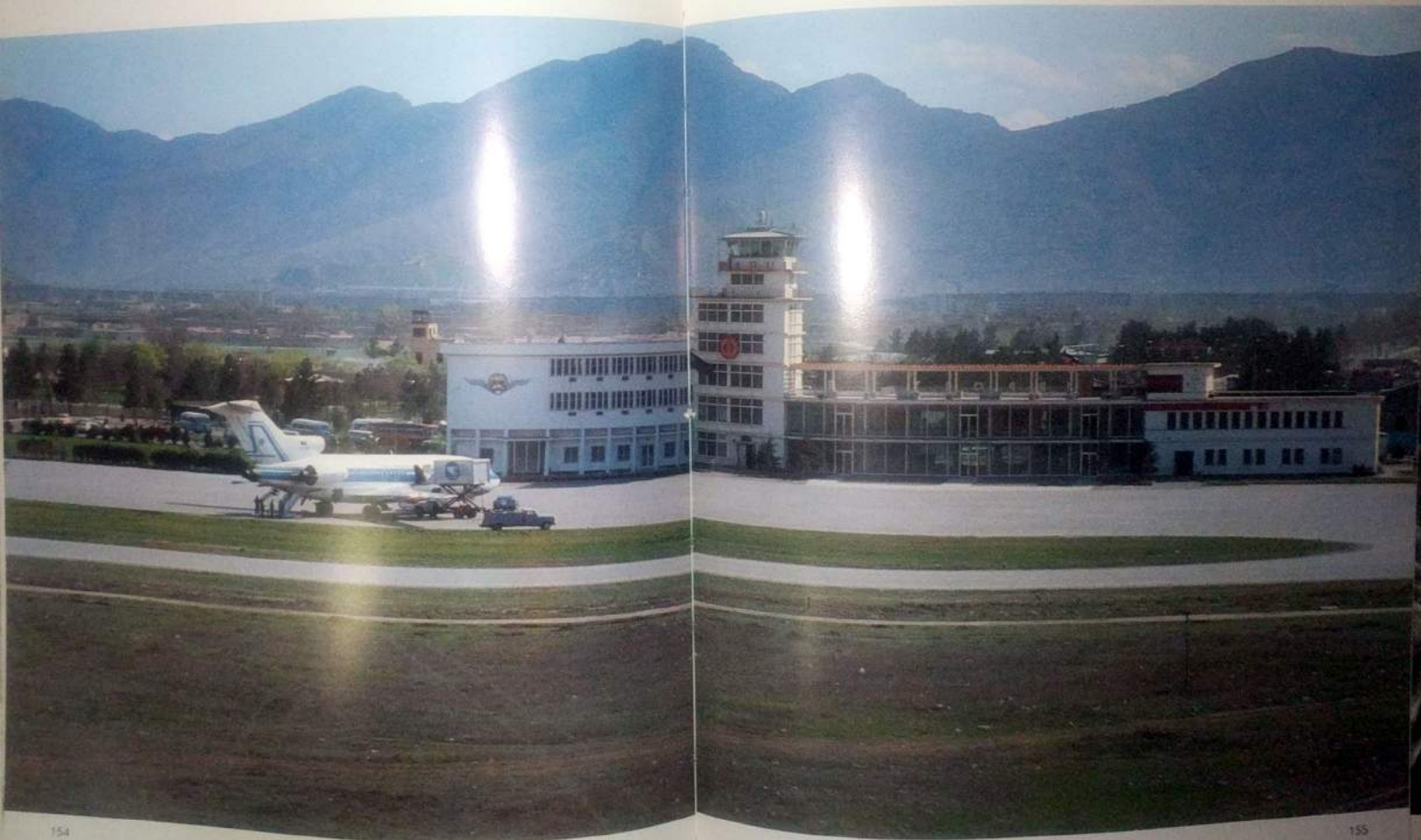
The truck today is the main type of transport in the DRA. Its prevalence and the development of the highway network in the republic has been due to the landscape of the country with its predominantly mountainous or desert regions. Perfecting the territorial distribution of the productive forces in the country and levelling out the economic and social development of the provinces demands a novel approach to transportation. Here, too, the republic receives help from the Soviet Union, which sends experts in road construction and road-construction machinery and trucks. A big role in transportation is played by the Afghan-Soviet

Transportation Company (AFSOTR) which is responsible for cross-border road haulage and transit haulage across the territory of the DRA. The work of transport and communications in the republic is at present hampered by the sabotage activities perpetrated by bands of hirelings infiltrating the country from abroad. The government is necessitated to detail large forces to protect roads and other communication lines.



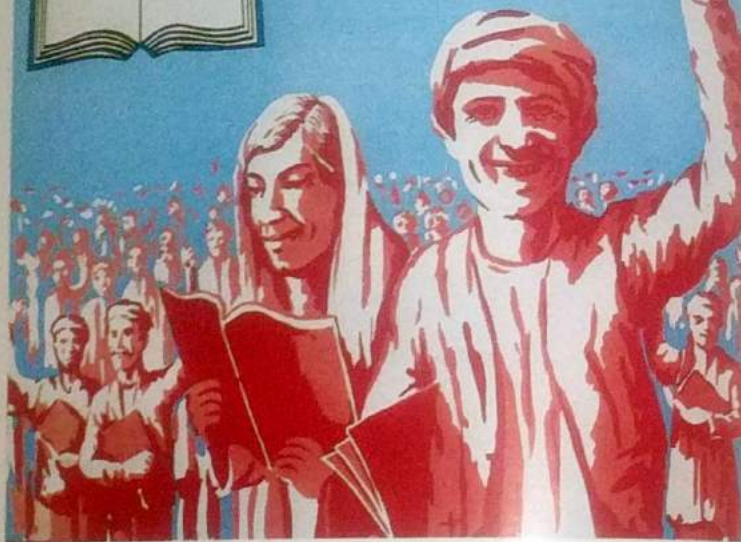


*The international airport in  
Kabul*



# بیسواری

پیش سوی محو  
کامل بیسواری



## ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE AND PROGRESS

The April Revolution has opened broad prospects for the Afghan people in the sphere of cultural development. Among the first measures of the revolutionary government was development of a new comprehensive programme for restructuring the entire system of education, which envisages, among other things, introduction of free universal compulsory elementary education and expansion of the network of educational establishments. A nation-wide campaign against illiteracy has been launched on the initiative of the PDPA. Numerous courses for adults and evening schools for young workers have been opened. Instruction of adults is completely voluntary. It is planned to teach people to read and write and to interest them in active public life, to help them understand the significance of the measures taken by the PDPA to build a new society in the country and to defend the gains of the Revolution. The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan train qualified personnel. Soviet staff teach in Afghan higher educational establishments and many Afghan young men and women are sent to receive a higher education at Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The Party pays unflinching attention to the mass media and use them in ideological work. Favourable conditions have been provided in the country for the development of national literature, theatre and art, for the spread of physical education and sports.

Care for working people's health, especially of the rising generation, is a law for all Party and state bodies.

دردین اشتراک کننده گان اولین کنگره معلمان جمهوری موزونیکه  
افغانستان

جمهوری موزونیکه

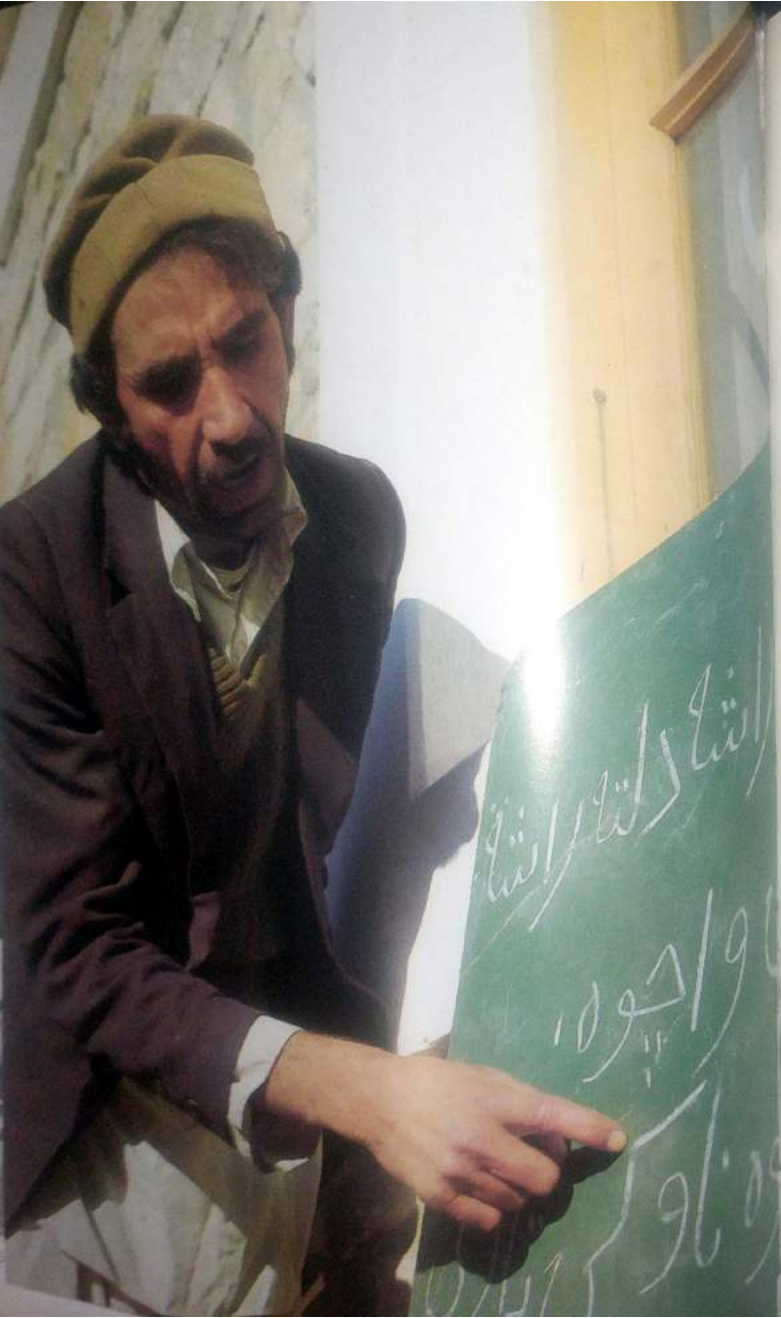
اولین کنگره  
معلمان

کابل



In May 1980, the First Congress of Teachers of the DRA was convened in Kabul. Afghan teachers discussed ways of solving the primary task set by the PDPA before the workers of public education—dispelling illiteracy among the Afghan population. General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal and other Party and government leaders took part in the work of the Congress.

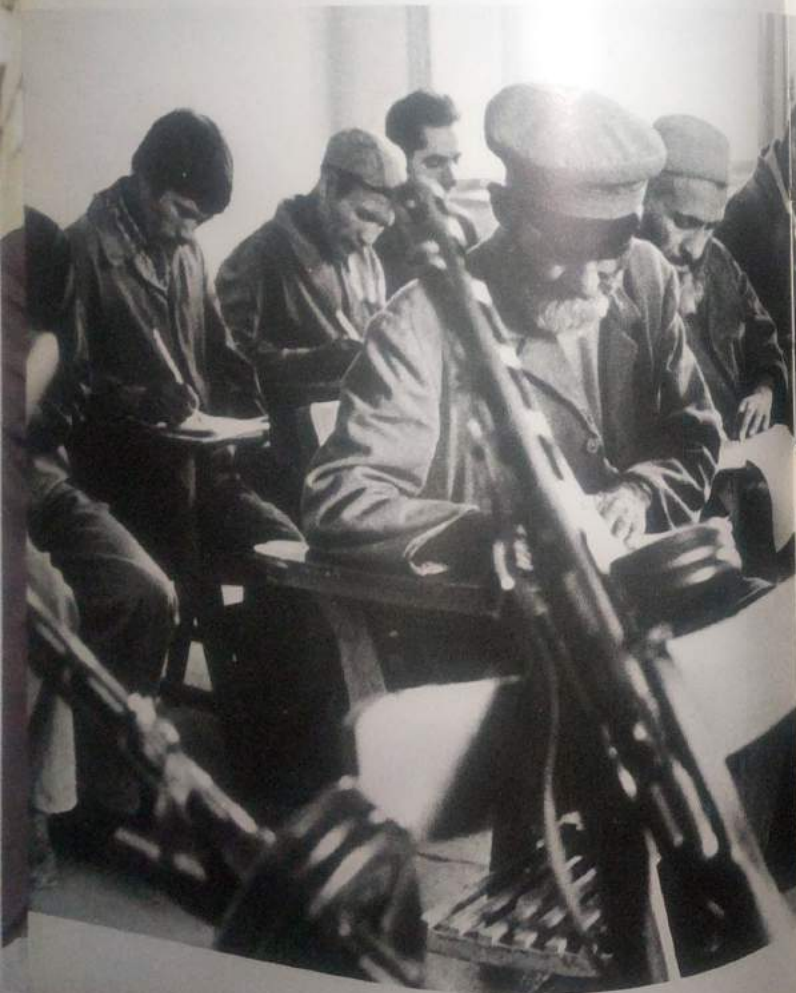




The revolutionary government has tackled the problem of illiteracy in earnest. Along with teachers, graduates of general education schools and representatives of the professions are called upon to teach the population to read and write. A lot has been done, but still more awaits doing. Frequently the meeting of deadlines in anti-illiteracy programme is impeded by the age-old customs and opinions rooted among the population. Nevertheless, the task has been set to make all urban dwellers under 50 years of age literate by 1988, and the corresponding deadline for rural population is 1991.



Interrupting their daily pursuits and laying aside submachines guns given them to defend the gains of the Revolution, middle-aged and young people sit down at school desks to learn to read and write and master the fundamentals of political knowledge in order to understand the processes under way in their country and the whole world.



*At a literacy class*





At present Afghan school-children are taught not only in Dari and Pushtu but also in other ethnic languages of the country. Children in many schools learn foreign languages and receive elementary vocational training.





أجمعوا بعضكم لبعض  
! اجمعوا بعضكم لبعض !

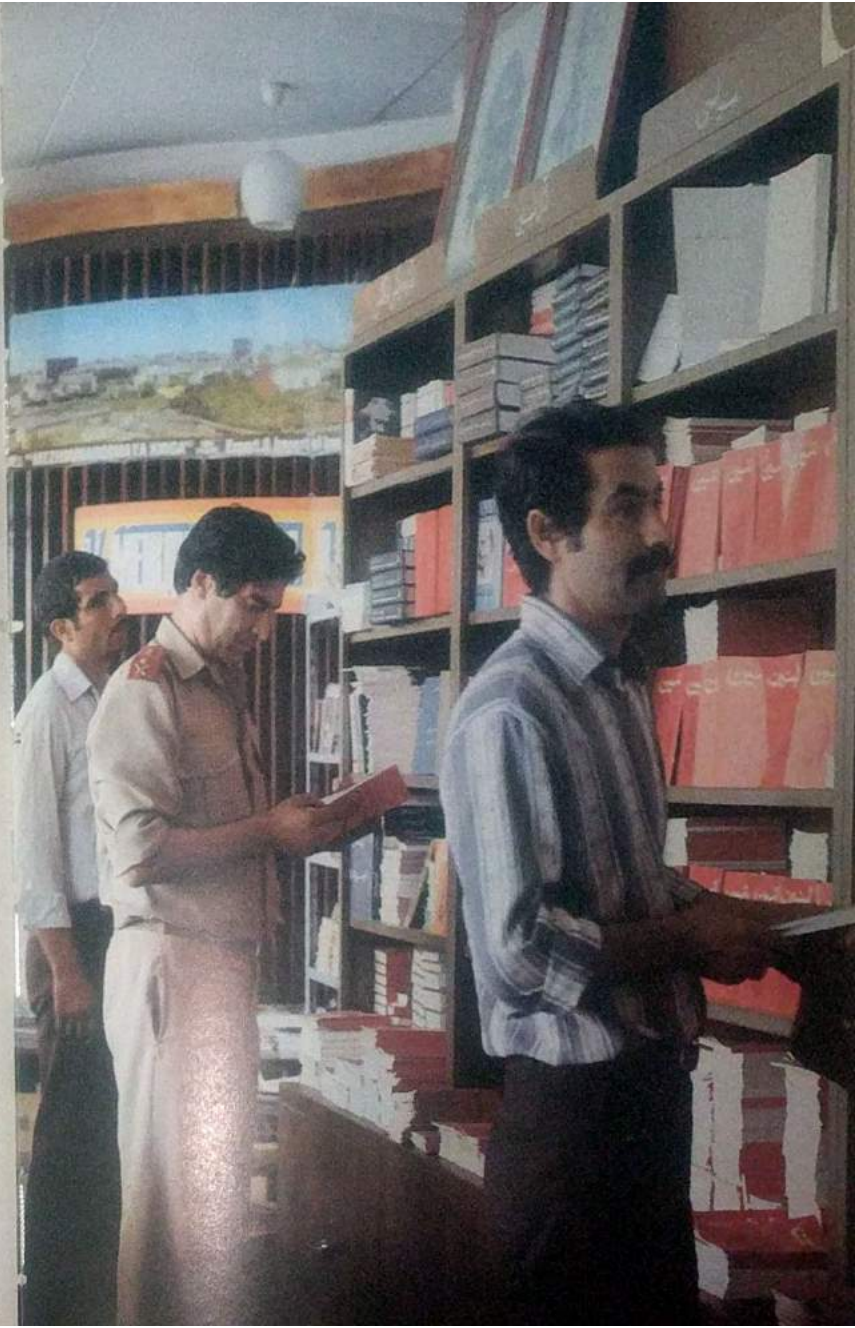
А	Б	В	Г	Д	Е
Ж	З	И	Й	К	
Л	М	Н	О	П	Р
С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц
Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь
Э	Ю	Я	?	!	



After the revolution the Afghan people received access to such a source of political enlightenment as the periodical press which is called upon to serve the interests of the people and to promote political and cultural awakening. Today nearly 30 national and local newspapers and over 40 magazines are published in the country. Many newspapers and magazines come out both in Dari and Pushtu, and in recent years they have also been coming out in the languages of the other nationalities of the republic. The book stocks of the country's libraries are continually growing. Besides classical literature they include works by modern

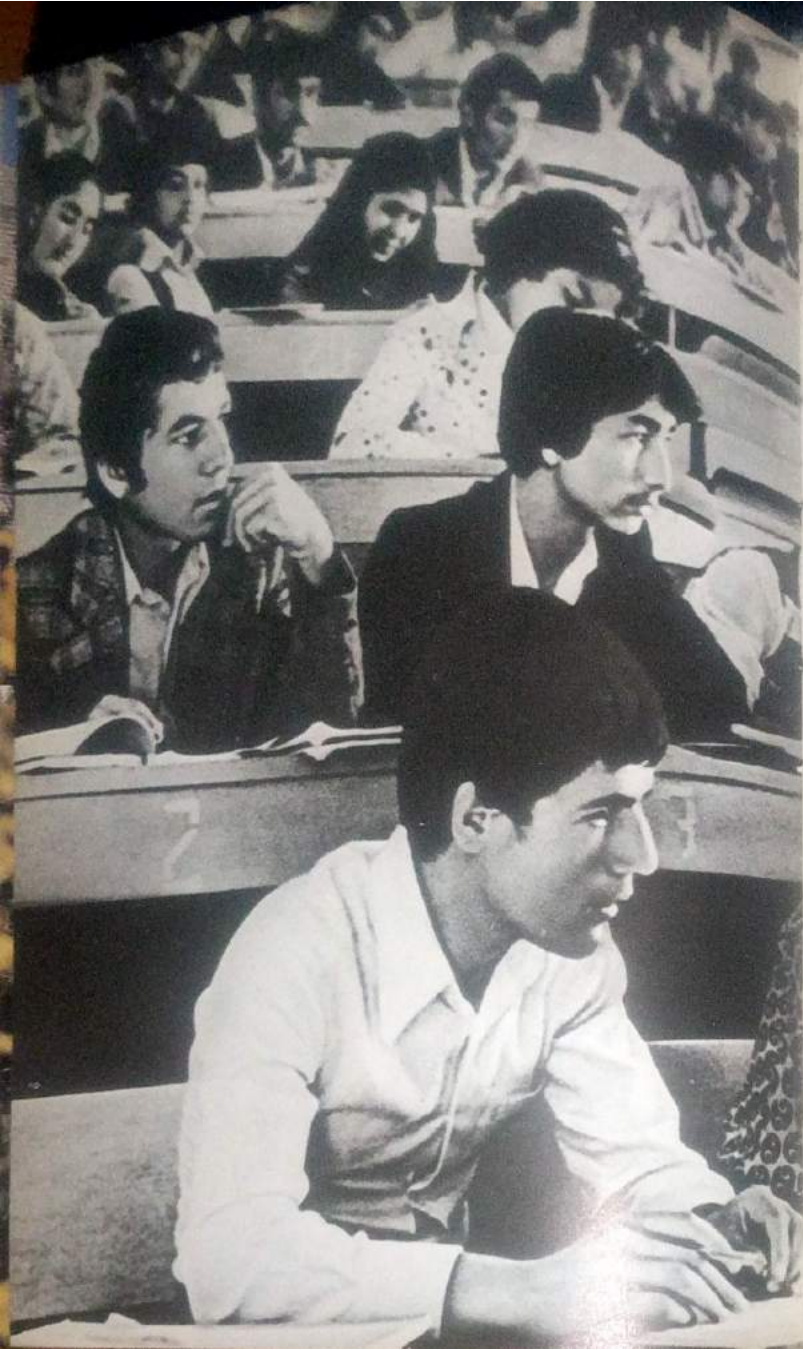


Afghan writers telling about the hard lot of the Afghan people in the past, its revolutionary struggle and the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.



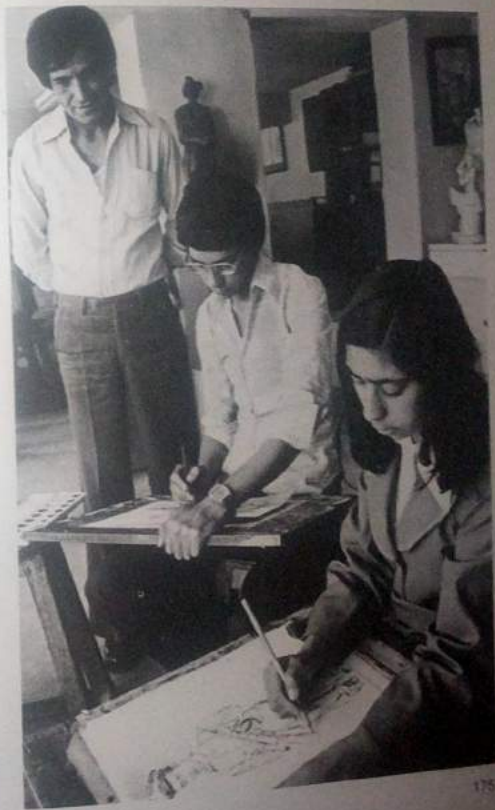


A leading place in the training of technical personnel in the republic is held by the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It trains engineers for housing and industrial construction, specialists in geology, survey and development of mineral deposits and other professions much needed by the DRA.



Higher educational establishments in the DRA have highly qualified lecturers and modern equipment, which makes it possible to train national cadres in a wide range of professions. For instance, the country's biggest educational establishment, Kabul University, has departments of law and social sciences, natural sciences, literature, economics, engineering, pharmaceuticals, visual arts and a department training administrative personnel. The new university which opened in Jalalabad in 1978 has engineering, agricultural, teacher training and economics departments. An Institute of Social Sciences was opened under the auspices of the PDPA Central Committee in September 1979. It is the centre of the entire system of political education in the country. The Party has set specialized and higher educational establishments the task of improving the quality of training so that the national economy receives highly qualified specialists devoted to their homeland.



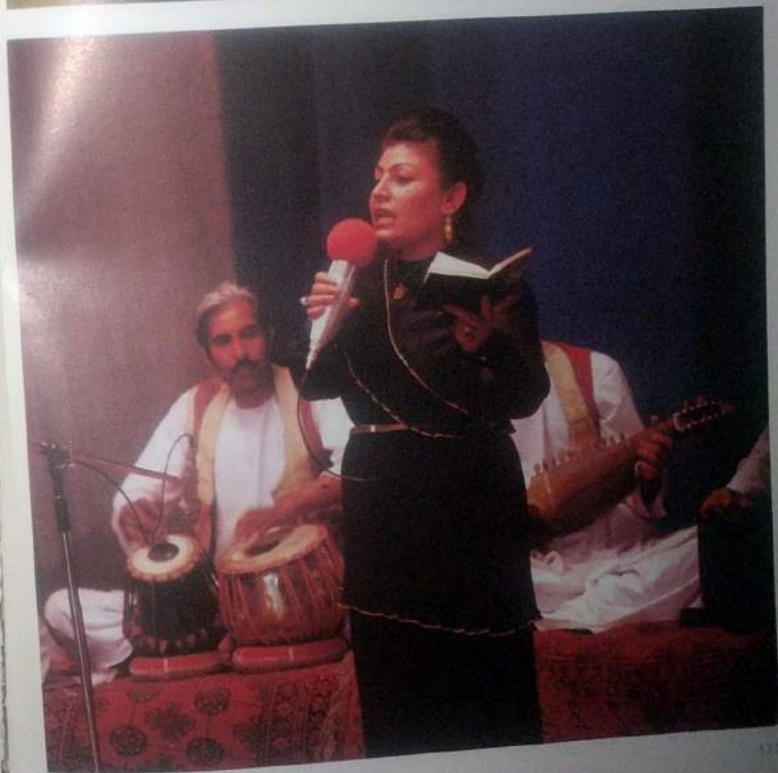
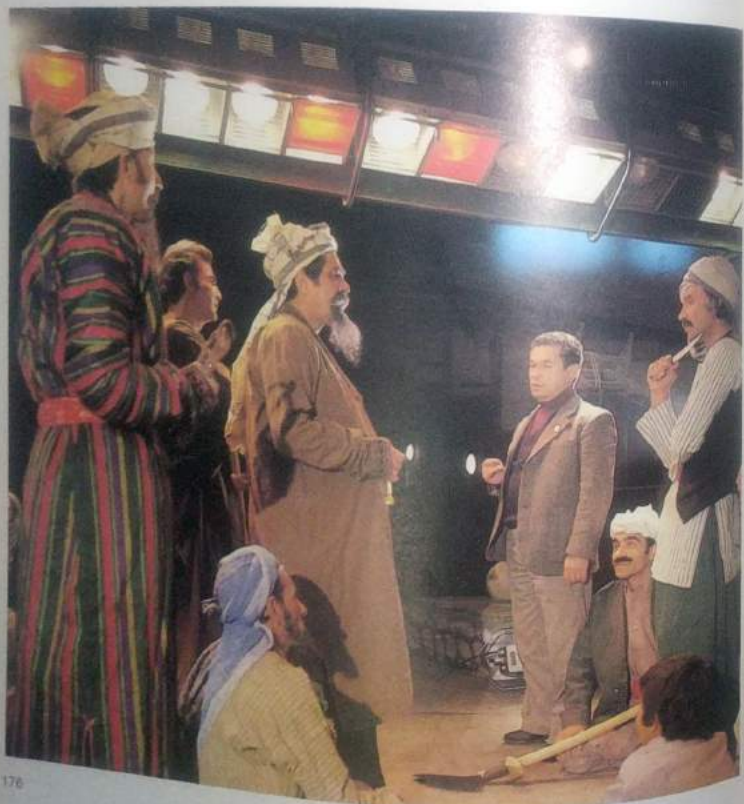
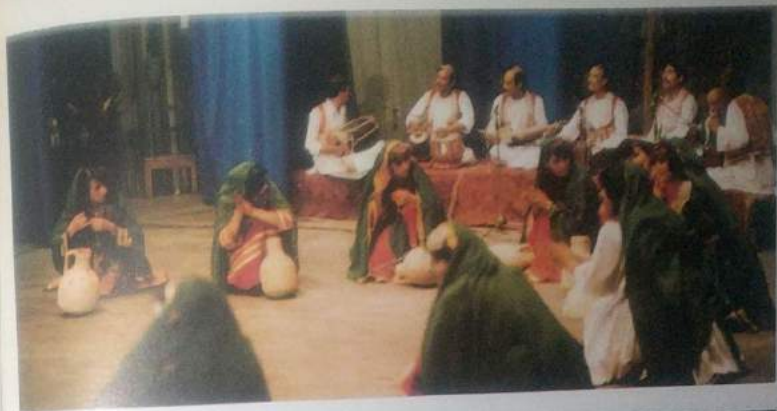


In the field of culture the PDPA plans to encourage the development of literature, the arts and folk crafts, enriched by all the best that is to be found in the cultural heritage of the Afghan people. At the same time it is planned to popularize the best cultural achievements of all ethnic entities and tribes in Afghanistan, the other Moslem countries, the peoples of the socialist community and other countries of the world.





Theatrical troupes, national folk dance and song companies, pop groups and filmmakers in the DRA are today working on new themes and repertoire to reflect the revolutionary changes in the life of the country.





It is considered in the DRA that radio is the best medium for spreading the latest news. The broadcasts of Radio Afghanistan are transmitted over the country through a developed transmission-reception network. The local radio stations that exist in several provinces conduct broadcasts of their own. An important role in the socio-political life of the country is also assigned to television. The Kabul TV centre has transmitting apparatus on communications satellites. Its daily programmes in the two principal languages of Dari and Pushtu provide information on events in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and other countries of the world, and show TV films.



Physical culture and sports  
are becoming daily companions  
of Afghan young people. Athletes  
from the DRA have taken part  
in the Moscow Olympic, many  
international competitions and  
world championships.  
Soviet coaches and teachers  
are rendering great aid in the  
development of physical edu-  
cation in the country.

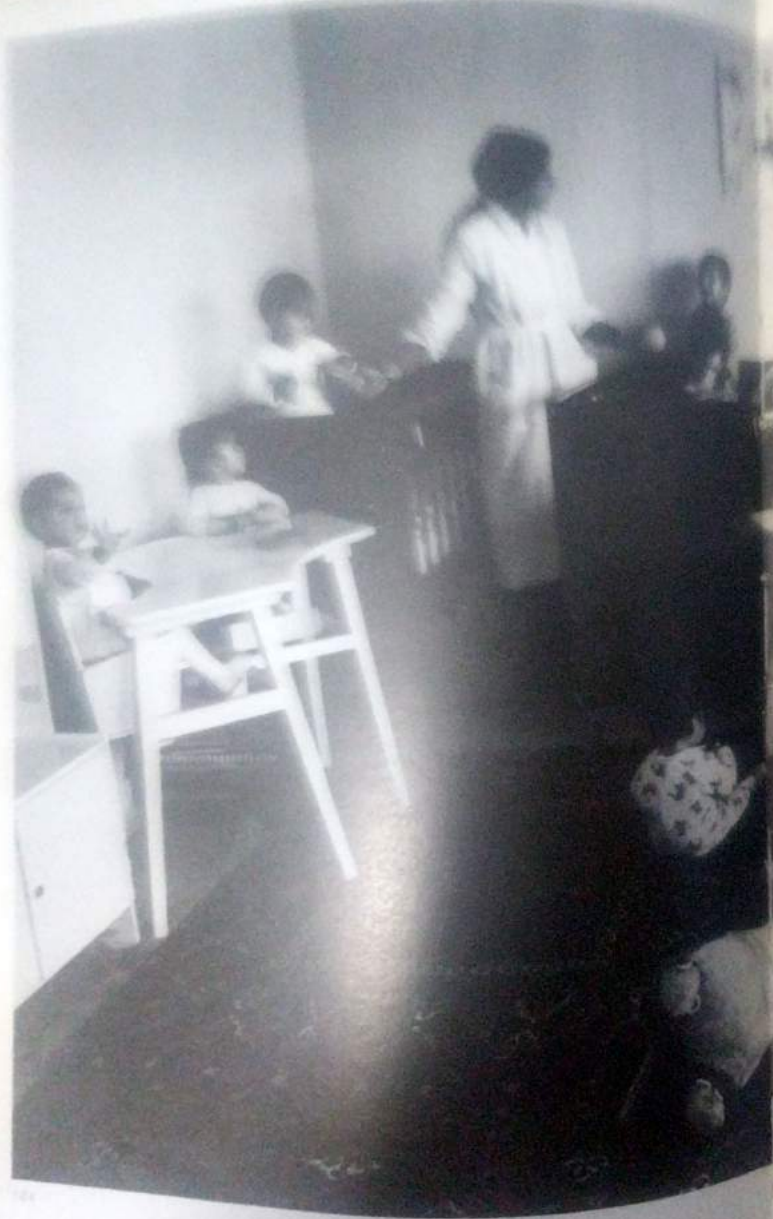


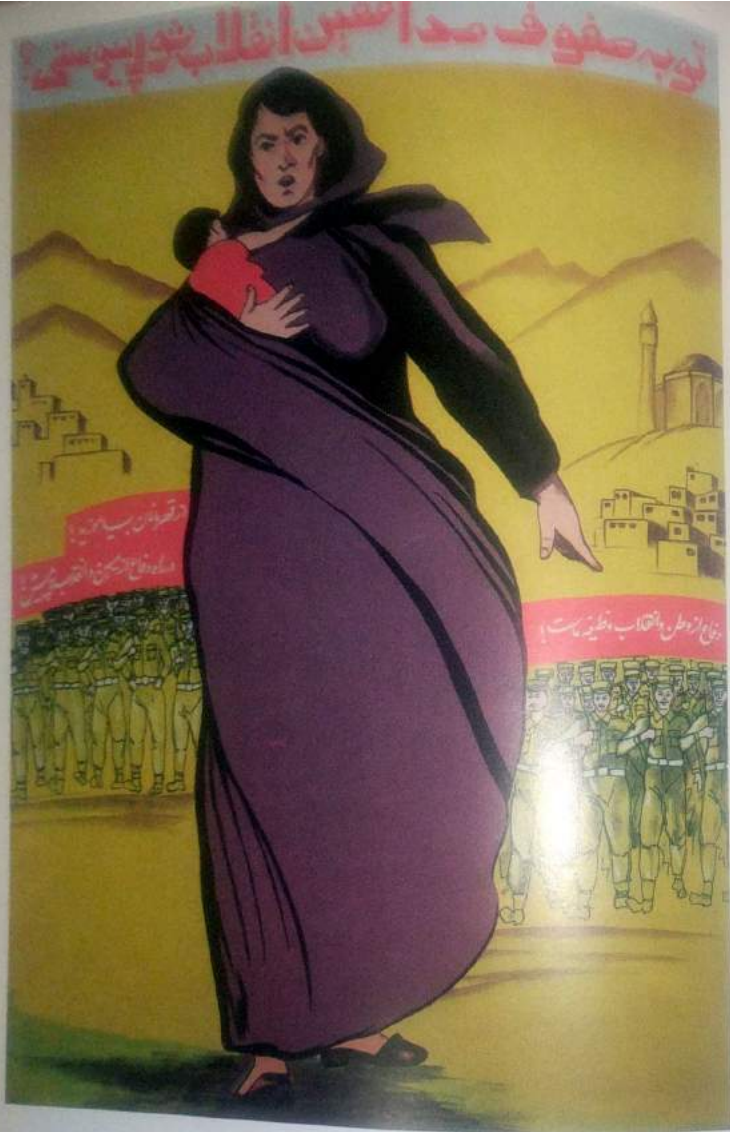


The health policy of the PDPA envisages free medical aid to the population and comprehensive development and expansion of the network of state hospitals, clinics, chemists' shops and first aid stations. Special attention is given to mother and child care and aid to children whose parents have been killed defending the gains of the April Revolution.









## DEFENCE OF THE GAINS OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The revolutionary reconstruction of Afghanistan is proceeding against fierce resistance from the overthrown exploiter classes. The republic is under constant attack from counter-revolutionary bands of hirelings, supported by the imperialist forces and international reaction headed by the United States. Those bands perpetrate acts of sabotage at economic enterprises and terrorize the local population. The enemies of the Revolution kill active workers and representatives of local authorities. An undeclared war is being waged against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialists.

The need to defend national sovereignty and independence compels the Afghan people to divert considerable forces and material resources from peaceful creative labour. Volunteer defence detachments have been set up in the country. They take part in guarding industrial enterprises and public buildings and in maintaining order in the country. The PDPA and the government of the republic are giving unremitting attention to heightening the combat capacity of the army, frontier guards, militia and security bodies.

The Afghan people is not alone in its fight against the counter-revolution. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces side with its just cause. The all-round support and international assistance rendered Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries guarantee defence of the gains of the April Revolution and the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.



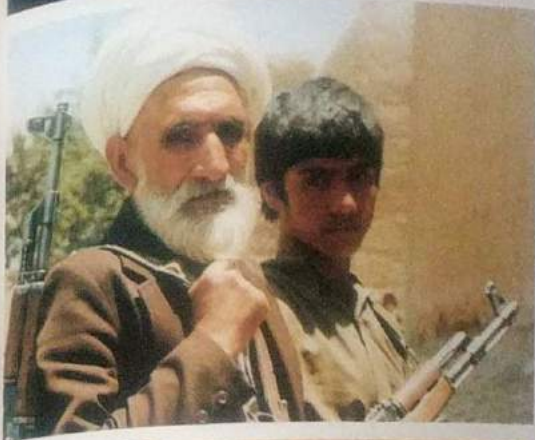
*General Secretary of the PDPA  
Central Committee Babrak  
Karmal among the servicemen  
of a revolution defence unit*

The policy of the PDPA and the government of the DRA aimed at eradicating feudal and pre-feudal relationships in the country and democratizing public life in meeting with resistance from the dispossessed classes. Immediately after the April Revolution internal reaction launched fierce hostile activities to overthrow the popular government.

The call of the PDPA to defend the gains of the April Revolution was heard by Afghan patriots. Volunteer detachments to defend the Revolution began to be set up all over the country. They take part in guarding factories, public and state institutions from sabotage acts perpetrated by hired bandits sent from the territory of Pakistan and some other countries.







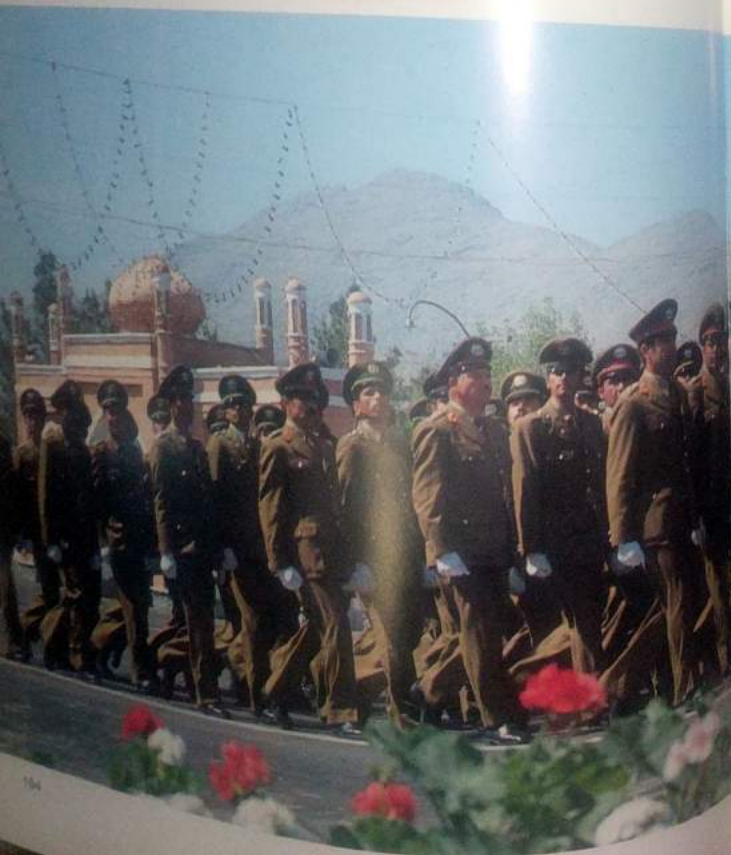
Volunteer detachments for defence of the Revolution include urban and rural workers, men and women, middle-aged people and young patriots of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their country has given them arms to fight the enemies of the Revolution and they are defending it without thought for their own lives.

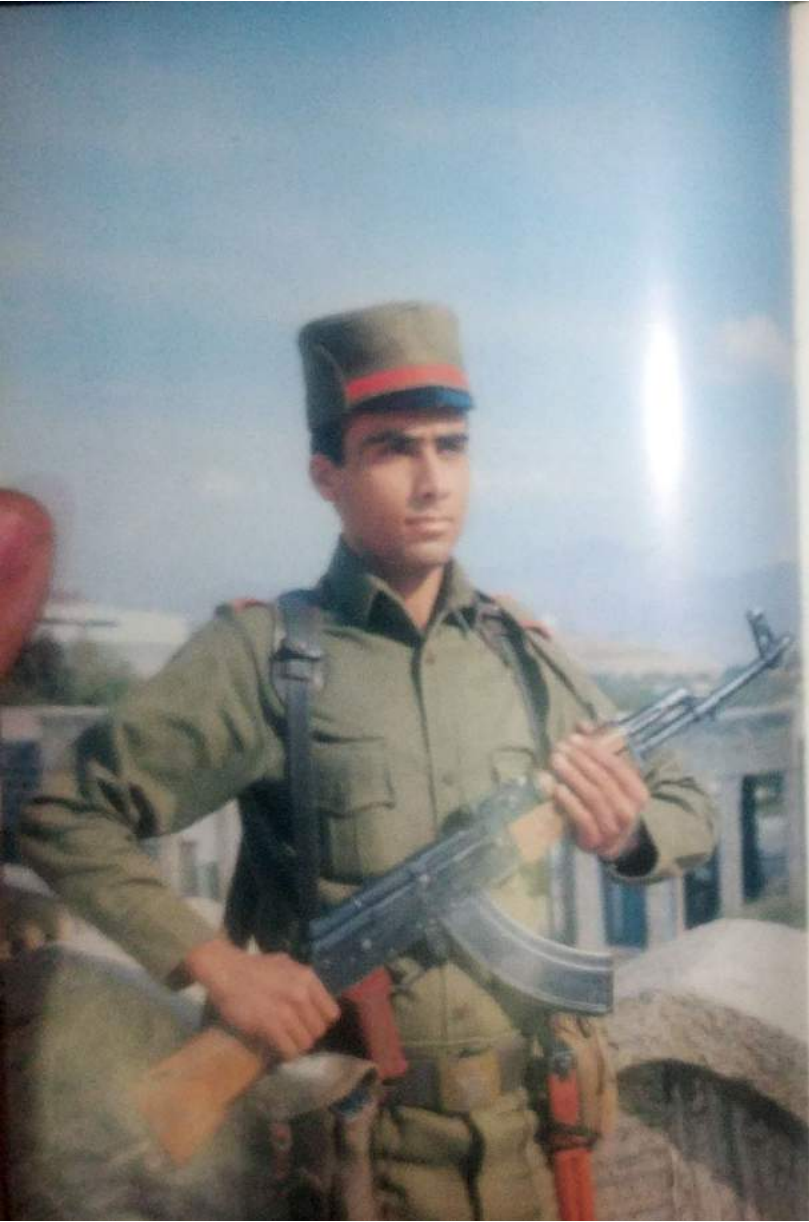


The leaders of the Party and the country are ever reinforcing the Armed Forces of the republic, and raising their combat potential. The Party and the revolutionary government are firmly committed to making the Armed Forces a reliable shield for the Revolution and its gains. The primary task of PDPA local organizations in the Army is to rally the soldiers around the PDPA and the government of the DRA, to instill in them a spirit of courage, heroism and infinite devotion to the ideals of the Revolution.

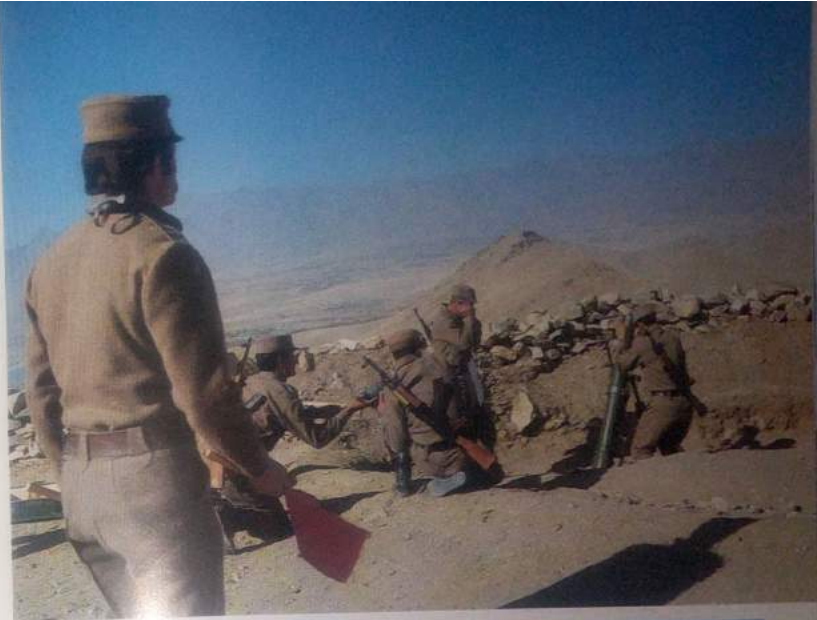
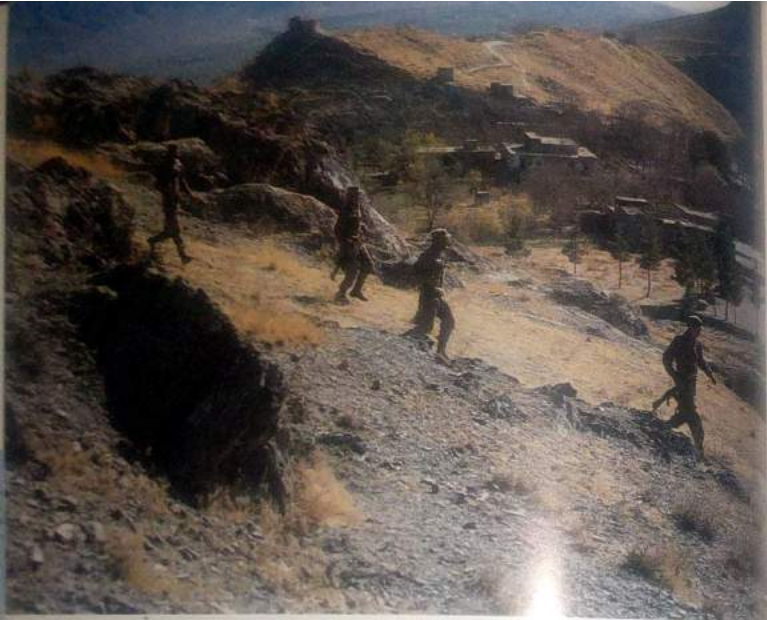
In actual fact, the April Revolution, the logical outcome of the growing national liberation movement in Afghanistan, with the PDPA taking the revolutionary initiative, has its roots in the Afghan Army, a bounteous source of courageous and patriotically-minded people.

BABRAK KARMAL





The Afghan trained the new soldiers in all sorts of ways, from the rifle to the machine gun, and the use of the mortar. They also taught the boys the basics of military life, such as the use of the hand signals and the use of the radio. The boys were also taught to use the mortar, the rifle, and the machine gun, and to use the hand signals and the radio. The boys were also taught to use the mortar, the rifle, and the machine gun, and to use the hand signals and the radio.



The combat skills of the Afghan Army are being refined in the struggle against bandits and counter-revolutionaries.

The Armed Forces of Afghanistan are reliable defenders of the Revolution and the people's power. The PDPA enhances the Army's combat capacity and builds up its links with the nation.

The Party, the Army and the people are one. It is the duty of the Party and the entire nation to build up the country's defences.

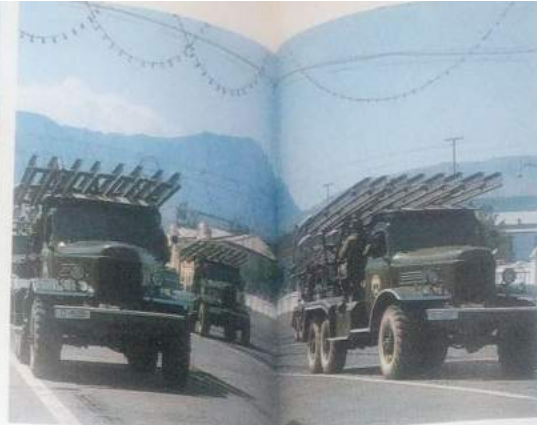






On public holidays the Armed Forces of the CRA demonstrate their enhanced power and readiness to defend, under the guidance of the Party, their country and the cause of the April Revolution.



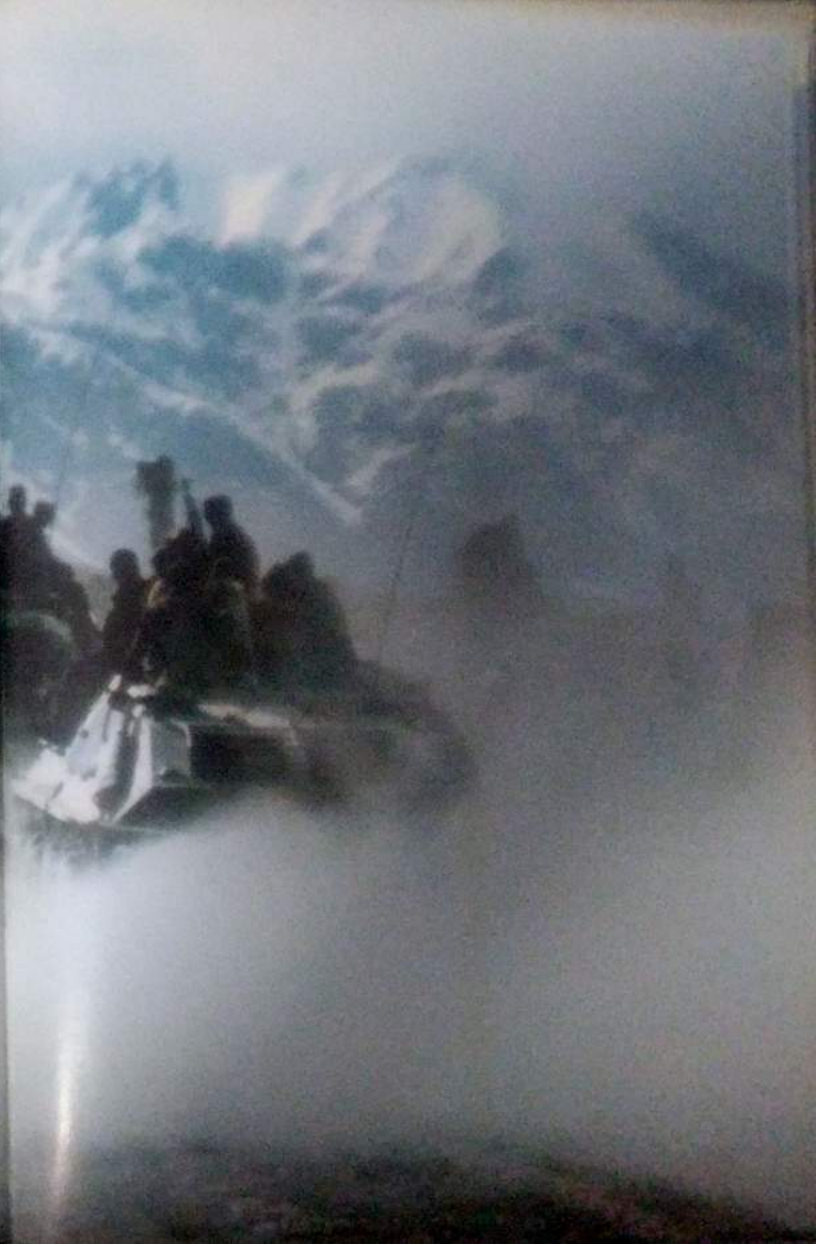




In December 1978 a Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation was signed between the Soviet Union and the DRA. When, as a result of aggression from outside supported by the forces of imperialism, the gains of the Revolution, the sovereignty and integrity of the DRA came under serious threat, the Soviet Union helped the Afghan people repulse the danger. At the request of the Afghan government, it sent a limited contingent of its troops to the territory of Afghanistan, thereby fulfilling an internationalist mission of aid to the Afghan people.

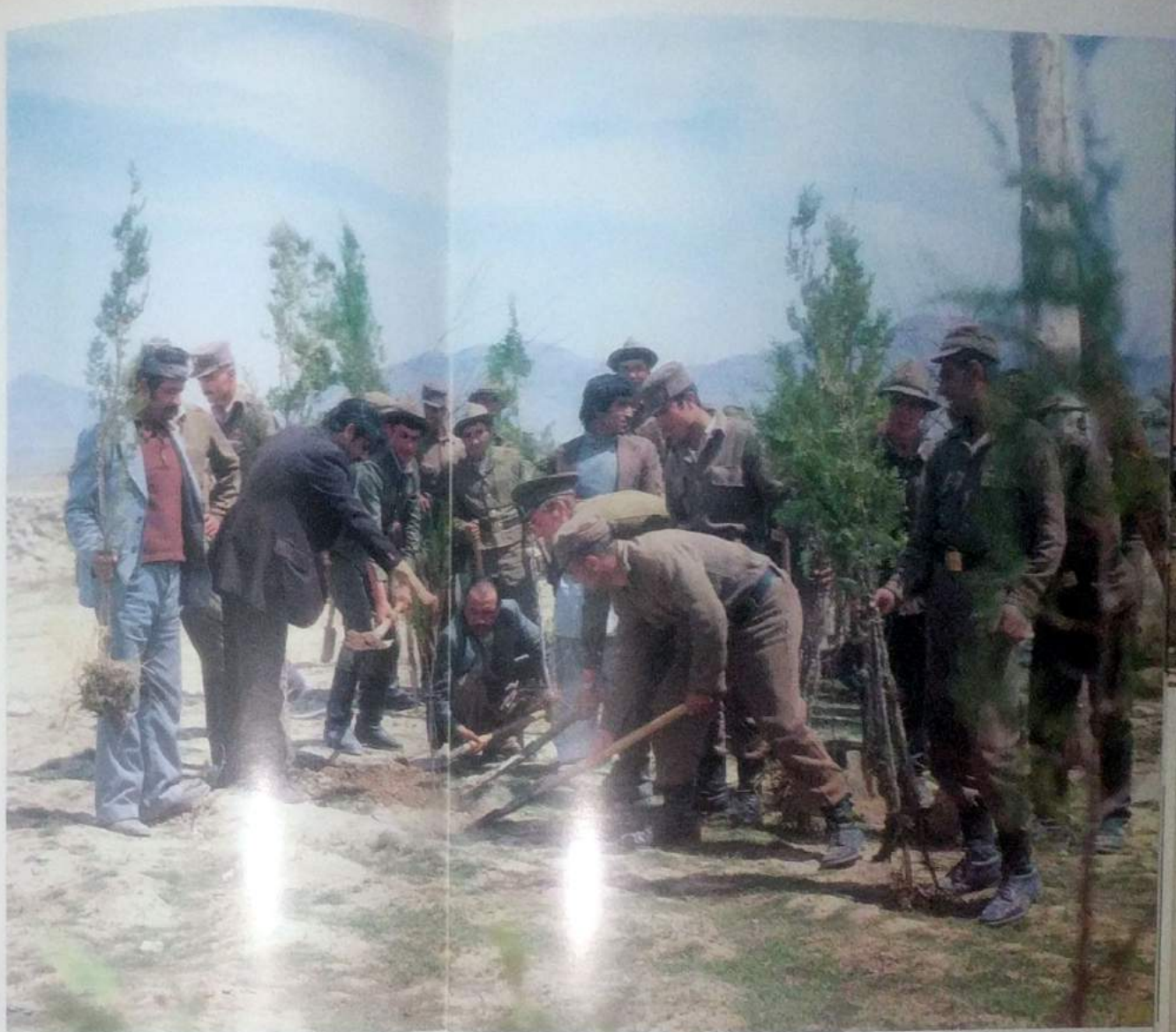
The Afghan working people welcomed the Soviet soldiers who are temporarily stationed in the DRA. They appreciate their unselfish help and their sincere respect for the customs of the proud and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan.



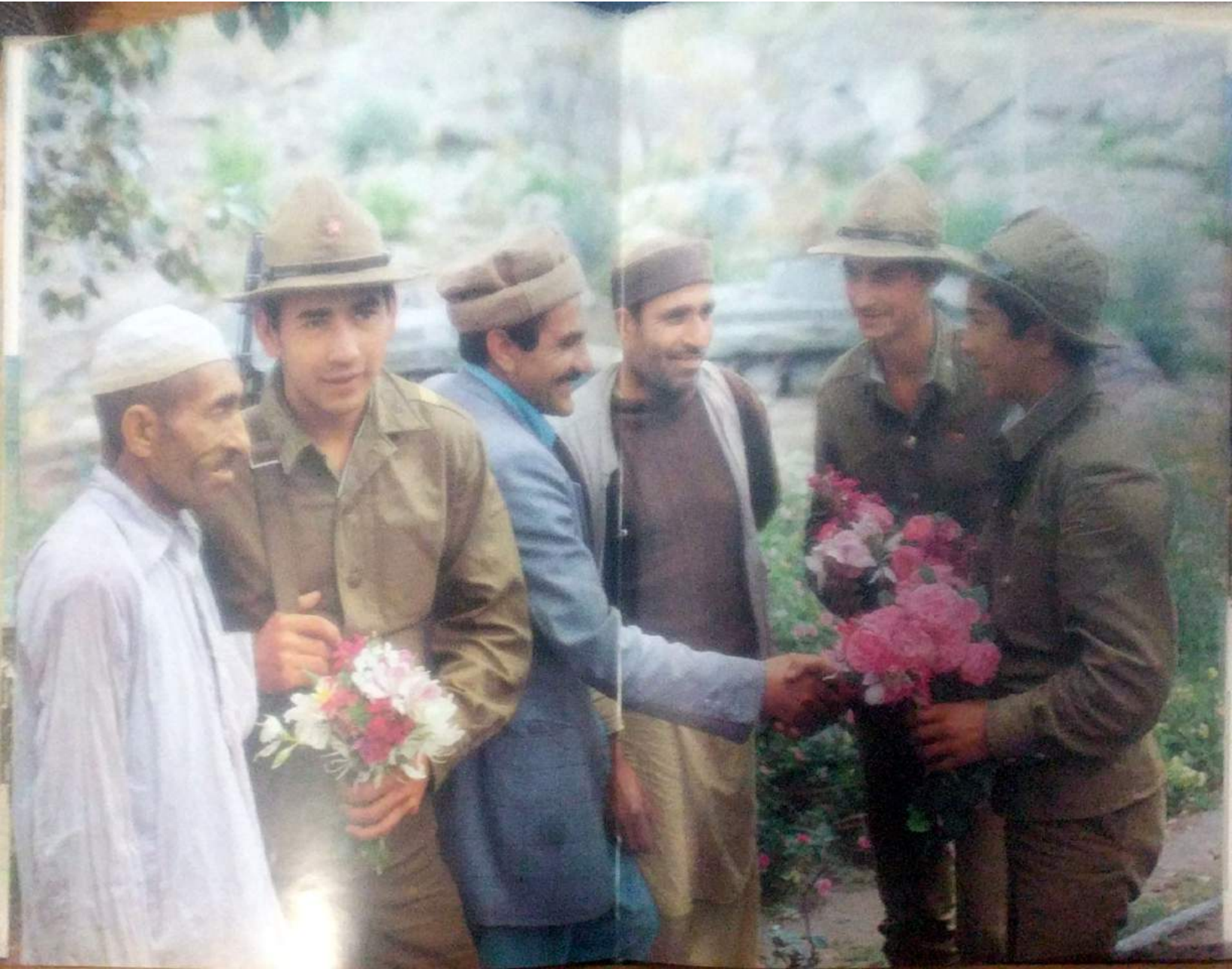


General Secretary of the PDPA  
Central Committee Babrak  
Karmal meeting Soviet and  
Afghan soldiers





The trees planted in the Avenue of Friendship will be a symbol of friendship and co-operation between the soldiers of the Soviet and Afghan armies, the Soviet and Afghan peoples.





دوستی

نخاطر ہمارے ہمہ جانہ ا



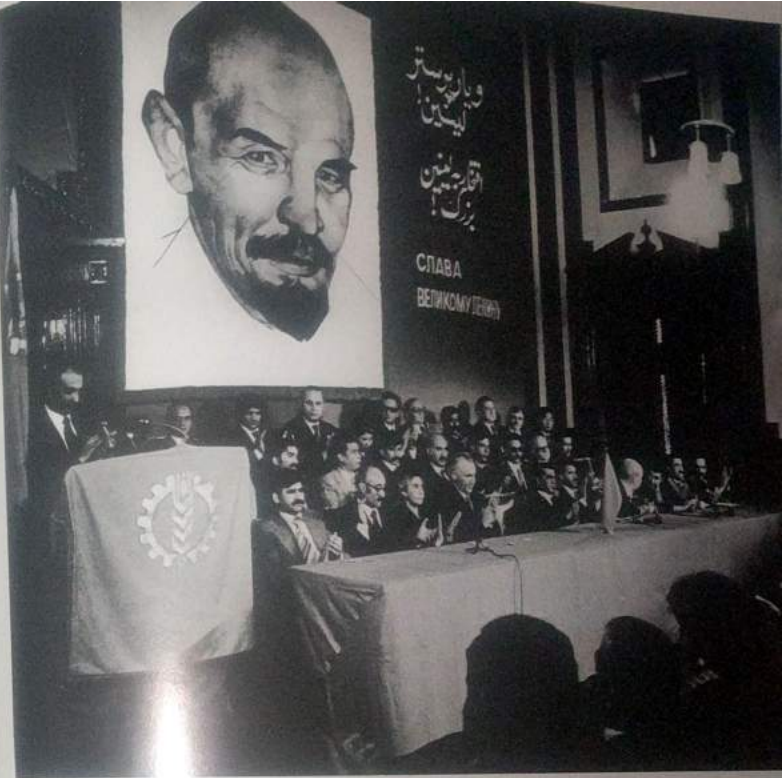
General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko meet General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal in Moscow on February 15, 1984



Years and centuries will fly by, the people of Afghanistan will build a new and just society, but they will always be grateful to the Soviet Union, their brother and true friend.

BABRAK KARMAL

The victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan gave a powerful impetus to development of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. These relations are a model of internationalist friendship and solidarity and serve the causes of social progress, democracy, peace and international security.

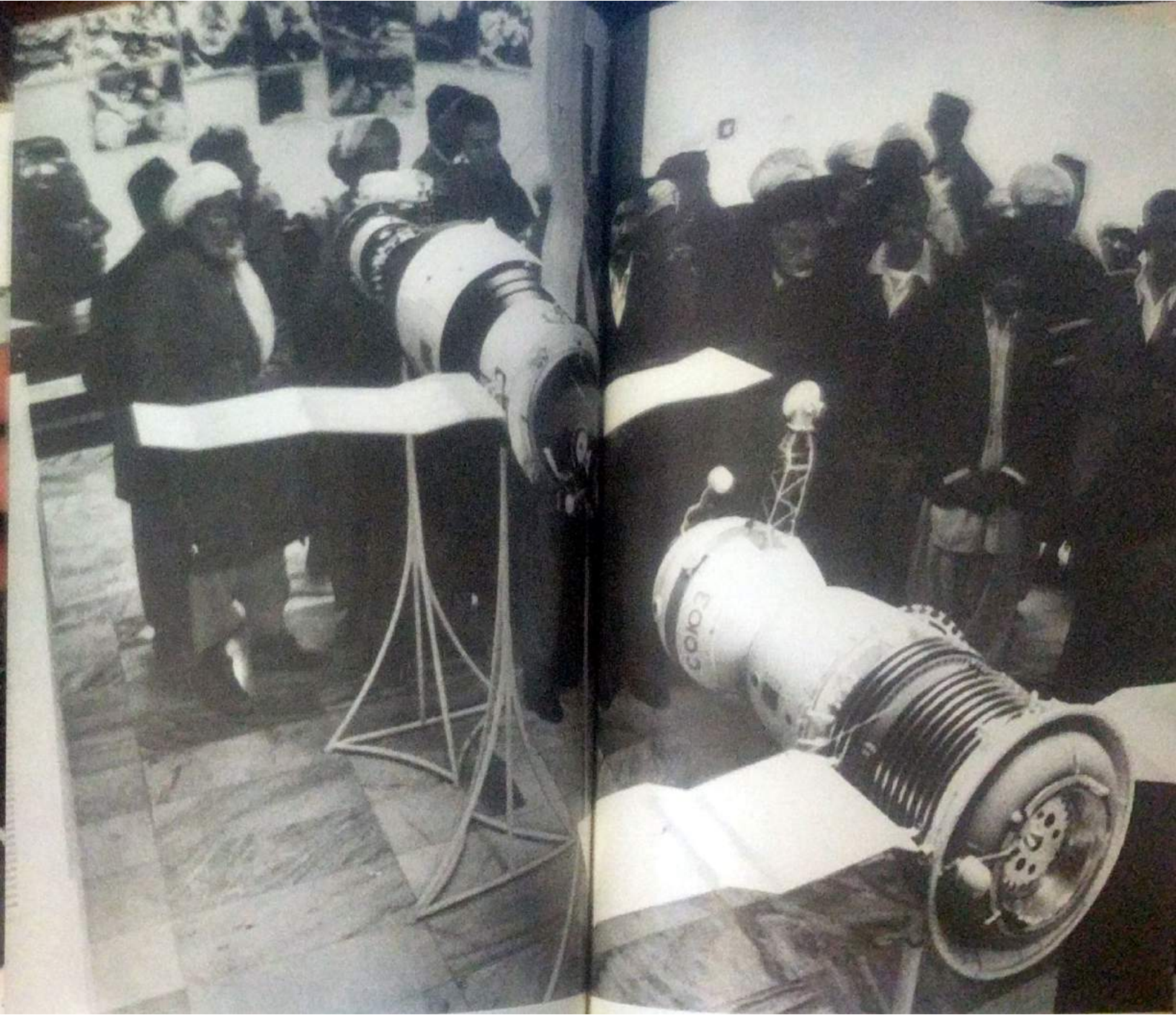


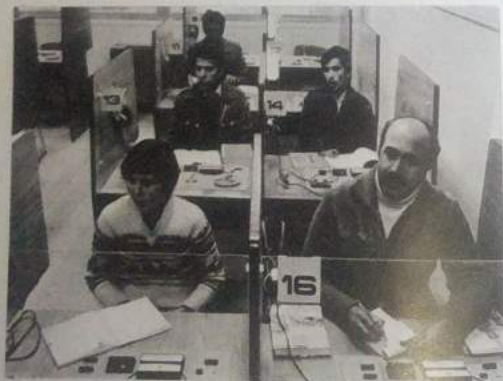
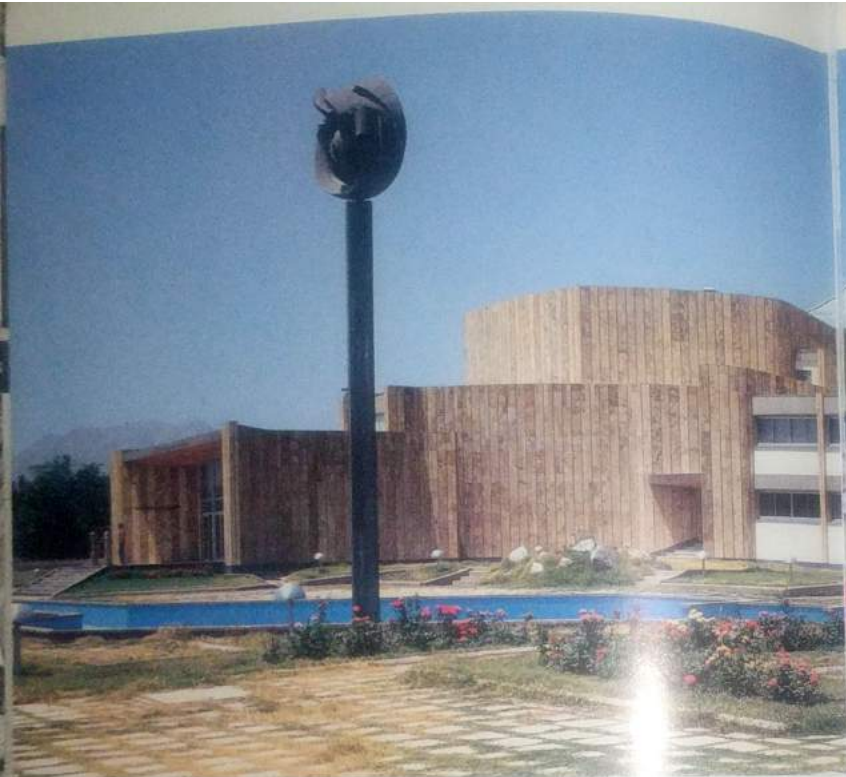
Meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship in Moscow, October 17, 1980

Meeting on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, Kabul, April 1980

General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal with members of an Afghan Party and Government Delegation in the museum The Office and Apartment of V. I. Lenin in the Kremlin







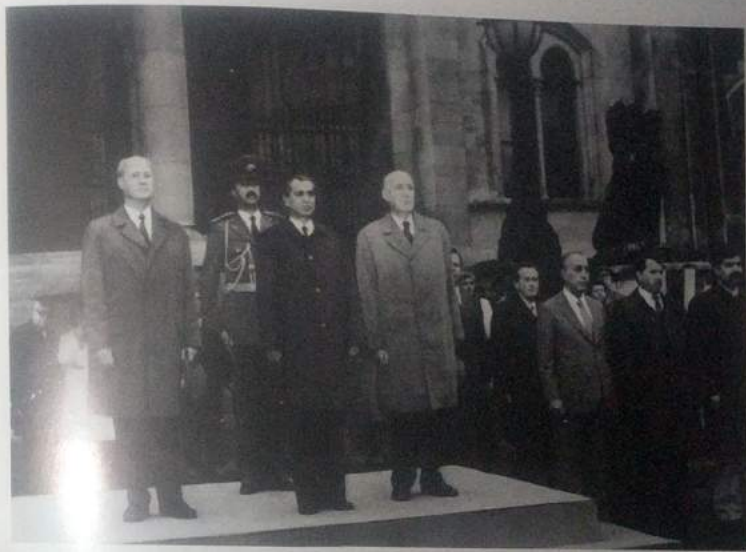
The House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul is not just a centre popularizing the Soviet Union's achievements in socialist construction. Knowledge of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Soviet and Afghan peoples and the development of their cultures is mutually illuminating. Visitors to the House can acquaint themselves with the latest books and works of art, hear a concert or see a film. Those who wish to study the Russian language are offered text-books and aids, and other facilities.



The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan regards consolidation and development of relations of fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as an imperative condition for the advancement of the DRA along the path of progress. This co-

operation is manifest in the political, economic, commercial, cultural, scientific, technological and other spheres. The DRA's relations with socialist countries are those of complete equality and mutual respect, which is proved by the visits of the republic's Party and state delegations led by Babrak Karmal to the Soviet

Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia, as well as by a visit of a Polish delegation to Afghanistan.





*A delegation from the DRA at a fruit and vegetable co-operative in Bulgaria*



*A printshop which was a gift of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the Central Committee of the PDPA was set up in a suburb of Kabul, in the photograph Secretary of the PDPA CC Saleh Muhammad Zerai and member of the SUPG CC Gün-ter Sieber press the button that starts the printing press*



*During a stay in the Hungarian People's Republic, Afghan guests visited an engineering plant*



*Afghan delegation at an industrial enterprise in the German Democratic Republic*



*Mongolian carpet-makers share their secrets with Afghan comrades*



*The arrival of an Indian clerical delegation to Kabul, 1983*

The people of Afghanistan backed by all the progressive forces of the world condemn American imperialism's interference into the internal affairs of its homeland. It demands that an end should be put to the armed provocations against Afghanistan carried out by imperialist agents and reactionaries.

Protest march near the American Embassy in Kabul



In the international arena the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursues a policy of peace based on the principles of friendship between nations, peaceful co-existence, active and positive non-alignment and a struggle for peace and security. It is a member of the United Nations, takes an active part in the work of the World

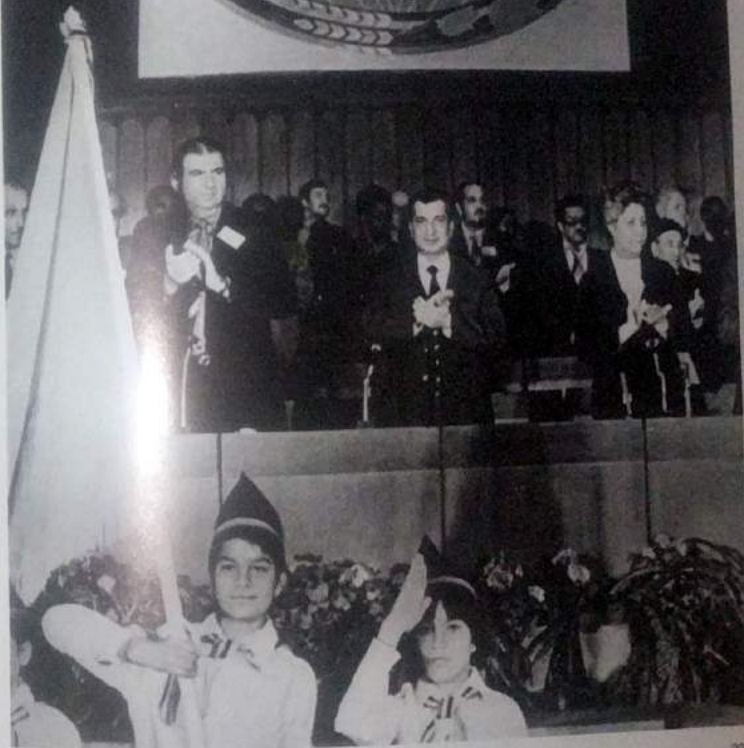
Peace Council, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and other international organizations.



Meeting between Babrak Karmal and President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra

The presidium of the Congress of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization

WARM GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS  
OF THE 10TH AAPSO PRESIDUM MEETING  
18.22 NOVEMBER 1981 KABUL, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN





Children, the bright future of the country, are specially cared for by the Party and the revolutionary government. The children of Afghanistan are destined to carry on the cause of the Revolution and to make their country a happy and prosperous state.







**AFGHANISTAN:  
THE REVOLUTION CONTINUES**

Photobook

General editorship by

**Makhmud Baryalai**

Compiled by

**Abdullo Spantghar**

**Vladimir Grib**

Designed by

**Boris Ushatsky**

Translated by

**Raisa Bobrova**

Contributors to the edition:

**Asad**

**Fakhim Ado**

**Fedah Muhammad Lorve**

**Daud Kavian**

Photographs used in this edition are supplied by the Bakhtar Agency (DRA), the Afghanfilm Studios, the TASS Photochronika, and also by photographers A. Afizi, V. Budan, V. Ginsburg, Ye. Kolybelnikov, G. Nadezhdin, R. Ozersky, V. Rodionov, S. Sevast'yanov, V. Vyatkin, L. Yakutin, et al.

