

The True Face of AFGHAN COUNTER- REVOLUTION

Editorial Office of the Newspaper
"Haqiqat Enqelab Sawyer"
Kabul 1982

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A WORD TO THE READER

The purpose of this book is to tear the mask off the face of the enemies of the April Revolution. The black forces of feudal reaction, in collaboration with international imperialism, had for a long time been exploiting the people of our country. The April Revolution put the working people in power for the first time in the long history of our land. Now the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, world imperialism and the region's reactionary regimes are trying to undermine the gains of the April Revolution and destroy the pillars of people's power.

This book presents facts showing how US imperialism has unleashed an undeclared war against our revolutionary country from the territory of Pakistan. The war is being waged under various pretexts, such as "safeguarding Islam", "defending the people of Afghanistan", "resisting Soviet aggression" and so on. But the harsh reality testifies that whatever the pretexts may be, the enemies of the Afghan people are in effect interfering in our domestic affairs by sending gangs of murderers to our country. The burning of mosques and the killing of mullahs cannot be interpreted as "defence of Islam"; the murdering of unarmed innocent men and women cannot be called "defence of the people". So the arming of terrorist bands and looters is yet another proof of the continuing undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the April Revolution.

Imperialism is once again vainly trying—as it did in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua, and now in El

Salvador—to turn back the wheel of history. Its attempts are doomed to fail. The April Revolution is marching on.

MAHMMOD BARYALAY
Editor-in-Chief

Haqiqat Enqelab Sawyer newspaper

FOREWORD

The history of the freedom and independence struggle of Afghanistan, this throbbing heart of Asia, is full of ups and downs. Afghanistan was in bondage to the British imperialists for a long time. In 1919 our people, under the leadership of the enlightened King Amanullah Khan, drove the British colonialists out of this country. Afghanistan won political independence.

In the early 1920s Amanullah Khan tried to carry out a number of reforms designed to nullify the more archaic laws of the feudal system. Though limited, these reforms adversely affected the interests of the exploiters, who were connected with state-feudal landownership, and even more so, with prefeudal relations in agriculture. Some political and economic privileges of tribal chieftains were restricted. The government's reformist policy caused discontent among right-wing Islamic theologians.

The British imperialists took advantage of this and jointly with internal reaction organised a plot against Amanullah Khan. Gambling on the religious feelings and cultural backwardness of the people, they tried to incite them to revolt against the government.

In a more brutal form and on a wider scale a similar attempt was made after the April Revolution, especially at its new stage, and is continuing now. The imperialist circles and internal reaction want to stop the implementation of progressive social changes and throw the country at the mercy of cruel khans and big landlords.

After the defeat of Amanullah Khan the people of this land remained shackled in chain, although the ruling classes tried to deceive the toiling people with an illusory freedom. From that time on the oppressive monarchical system based on the medieval rule of khans and linked in a thousand and one ways with the imperialist circles of the West, maintained its unchallenged rule over this country. The feudal lords, in collaboration with international reaction, went on plundering the people. Socio-economic life proceeded at a snail's pace and the people became the victims of the most ruthless feudal exploitation.

During this long span of half a century no positive step was taken to improve the hard lot of the broad masses. On the contrary, the government, steeped in corruption and maintaining criminal ties with international imperialism, did its utmost to preserve the tyranny of the medieval feudal system.

All this prompted progressive circles to raise the banner of struggle to free the people from oppression by a handful of rich men. This struggle left its mark on all spheres of socio-political life. Under the pressure of internal and external conditions the despotic monarchy had to step back a pace and proclaimed a "monarchical democracy" in 1964.

Having opened this "safety valve", the government tried to prevent a social explosion which, as the ruling class was fully aware, could occur at any moment.

The democratic circles, realising that every minute the balance of social forces was tilting in favour of progressive changes, used every opportunity to expose the despotic nature of the feudal system.

This struggle played a big role in awakening the social consciousness of the masses, especially of the nascent working class.

Circles close to the throne, fearing that the progressive forces' struggle against medieval oppression might lead to serious changes, tried to effect certain reforms from above. As a result of a coup d'état in 1973 Afghanistan was proclaimed a "republic". This change was welcomed by the people, who did not realise that it was of a strictly formal character.

Daoud*, implementing the so-called constitution which he himself had put together and which granted the Afghan people no democratic rights and freedoms under the pretext that they had not yet reached "political maturity", continued to oppress the people.

But the people were no longer able to bear the pseudo-republican system of Daoud. The uprising of April 27, 1978, led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, heralded the beginning of a national democratic revolution.

* Mohammad Daoud, a cousin of King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan. Was Minister of National Defence between 1946 and 1953; Prime Minister from 1953 to 1963. After a coup in July 1973 he proclaimed the Republic of Afghanistan, but in fact suppressed all liberties of the people. The April Revolution put an end to his despotic regime.

Chapter I

**THE APRIL
REVOLUTION:
A HEAVY BLOW
TO THE POLICY
OF IMPERIALISM
AND INTERNAL
REACTION**







General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal delivering a speech at a mass rally.



The democratic state shows great concern for the growing generation. Dozens of kindergartens have been built in the country since the April Revolution.



After the April Revolution land was given to those who till it.



By its creative labour the working class of free Afghanistan consolidates the achievements of the April Revolution.



Resolute measures are being taken in the DRA aimed at eradicating illiteracy. Hundreds of thousands of people attend literacy courses.



The revolutionary government of the DRA respects and honours the sacred religion of Islam. New mosques are being built in the country with funds provided by the state.



The Afghans' peaceful creative life is a target of attacks by world imperialists and the reactionary forces in the region. Photo: Zbigniew Brzezinski, former US Advisor to the President on National Security, tests a Chinese-made light machine gun on a visit to the Pakistani-Afghan border.



The result of one of the "operations" carried out by counterrevolutionaries in Kabul.



The counterrevolutionaries do not hesitate to use any means.

Photo: poisoned schoolchildren.

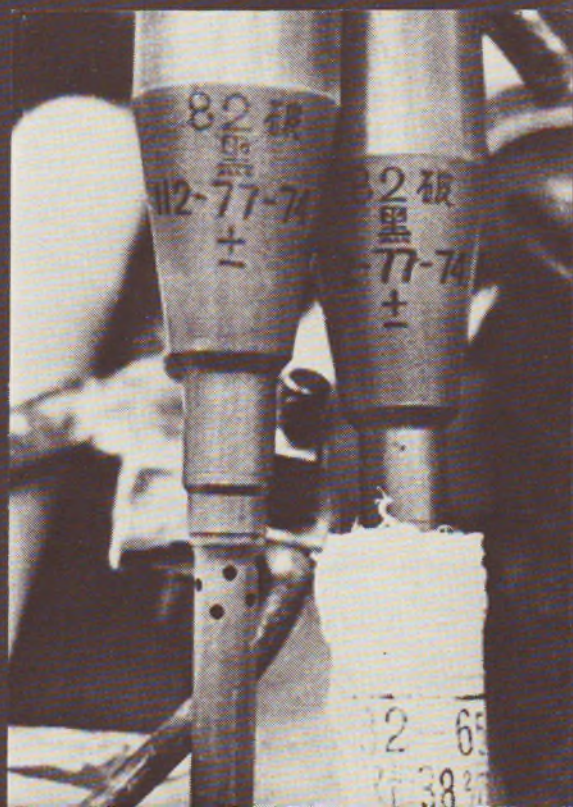
◀ Gangs of rebels have burned and destroyed about 1,500 schools in the DRA.

The building of the Baihaqi Publishing House set on fire by counterrevolutionaries.





Afghan counterrevolutionaries receiving a blessing from Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua.



Samples of Chinese-made weapons captured from the rebels.



Pakistani spies who performed acts of terrorism in Kabul on the night of February 21, 1980, and forged documents captured from them.



A group of bandits captured by the security forces in the province of Ghazni.



Detachments for the defence of the revolution greatly help the democratic state. They are formed on a voluntary basis from students, workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia for foiling the intrigues of counterrevolutionaries.

The friendly Soviet Union responded to our country's appeal for help in the struggle against outside aggression.



The April Revolution, which marked a turning point from medieval backwardness to social progress, transferred political power to the working people of Afghanistan. Thus the oppressive feudal system which had been a heavy burden for the people for years and years came to an end. As a result of the revolution the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was formed. Despite imperialist propaganda, the government of the republic was officially recognised by all international forums and by the majority of the world's nations.

The April Revolution laid firm foundations for socio-economic transformations in the interests of the toiling people of the country. A quick glance at the "Guidelines for the Accomplishment of Revolutionary Tasks", the government's program, shows that these envisage measures to remove the yoke of oppression of feudal relations from the shoulders of the working people.

Under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party, the DRA government was able within a short time to abolish the debts of the peasants. More than 300,000 landless and land-starved peasants became owners of plots totalling more than 800,000 hectares. In this way the foundation was laid for the implementation of one of the most democratic tasks, namely, land reform.

Together with the carrying out of land reform, the state provides the peasants with seeds, fertilisers and farm machinery. It has raised the purchasing prices of raw cotton and sugar beet by 20 per cent and has reduced the selling prices of fertilisers and machinery by almost 40 per cent. The land

revenue payment due from peasants and amounting to 822 million afghanis has been cancelled, which benefitted 60,000 peasant families. Systematic measures are being carried out to improve the living and social conditions of factory and office workers. Genuinely democratic mass trade unions have been set up for the first time. Hundreds of literacy courses have been opened.

The April Revolution, which brought about deepgoing transformations in the interests of the majority of the people, could not but become the target of bitter animosity of internal reaction and the imperialist forces whose interests were closely linked.

THE UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

From the very first day after the April Revolution, the exploiting classes who had previously led a parasitic life realised that with the consolidation of the people's government they would no longer have an opportunity to exploit the people, and they launched a fierce struggle against the revolution.

The first to join this counterrevolutionary struggle were the big feudal lords whose life of luxury depended on the toil of millions of peasants and workers.

With the help of international imperialist forces they took up positions on Pakistani territory across the borders of our country and began to export counterrevolution.

The United States at once assumed the leading role in the anti-Afghan chorus of Western powers and their allies in the region, which was natural considering how painfully Washington reacts to progressive changes in any part of the world.

As soon as the undemocratic dictatorial regime of Daoud was overthrown, the United States began to draw up a plan for removing the people's government in Kabul, establishing a pro-US puppet regime there and regaining its lost positions. It counted on the undermining of the revolutionary system from within by pro-monarchic and feudal landlord forces and on an aggression from without which was to be conducted with the backing of reactionary regimes in the area, above all that of Pakistan.

A wide range of subversive techniques, used again and again by Washington against regimes it disliked, was resorted to—from CIA sending agents to Afghanistan, to endless anti-Afghan propaganda

attacks. Particularly great hopes were pinned on armed intervention against the sovereign Afghan state.

US foreign policy establishments, secret services in some Western countries and the Israeli intelligence agency MOSAD got busy forming groups of saboteurs and terrorists, recruited from among counterrevolutionary or criminal elements, and sending them to Afghanistan.

The interference by the United States and its allies assumed a particularly large scale in 1979. Having suffered a crushing defeat in Iran, the US imperialism chose to have its revenge in neighbouring Afghanistan. Thousands of rebels, described by reactionary propaganda as "popular insurgents", were trained on US money and by US and later Chinese and Egyptian instructors, and equipped with US, Chinese, and Egyptian arms. They invaded Afghanistan and have since been plundering and terrorising the population and attacking government offices and army units, schools, mosques and so on. Imperialism, together with its accomplices, has launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Gangs of bandits seek to create an atmosphere of terror in the country. Violating all norms and standards of human and Islamic conduct, they kill people, burn them alive, skin them and hack them into pieces, and burn granaries and schools, thereby attempting to prevent consolidation of the revolution and to prepare the ground for restoring their former rule.

Internal reaction, in collaboration with imperialist circles, started rallying forces for launching an attack on the April Revolution and destroying its gains.

The first signs of this aggressive undeclared war appeared as early as March 1979. Documentary evidence of open interference of international reaction in our country's internal affairs could already be produced by the middle of June 1979.

But this undeclared war became particularly ruthless after December 27, 1979, when the revolution was put back in its true course and the counterrevolutionaries lost all hope of winning out.

The enemies of the April Revolution, having launched an open aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, employed terroristic methods of killing and of robbing people. They blocked highways in order to disrupt the peaceful life of the people. Today they kill not only Party members, soldiers and officers, but also ordinary men and women, and even children and the aged.

The nucleus of the counterrevolution consists of members of the former exploiter classes, particularly, feudal lords and part of the influential and wealthy clergy, all those who had lost their privileges after

the April Revolution and had fled to Pakistan and Iran. Today the militarist regime of Pakistan, with full economic and military backing of US imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, is giving help to all these elements and thus bears responsibility for the countless crimes committed against our people.

A glance at the corrupt life of the leaders of counterrevolutionary groups (details of which the reader will find in the following chapters) shows that the imperialists support them in order to regain their lost positions in this region. Therefore, they are also responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the counterrevolutionaries and their hands are also stained with the blood of Afghan people.

Pakistan has today become the lair of these counterrevolutionary forces, and death squads are sent from there into Afghanistan. Groups of counterrevolutionaries are being active in more than 80 military bases in Pakistan along the borders with Afghanistan and are being trained in subversive activities by US, Pakistani, Chinese and Egyptian instructors.

Equipped with all modern communications facilities, the counterrevolutionaries carry out intensive propaganda from areas like Peshawar, where the real headquarters of the counterrevolutionaries are located. From there subversive elements are sent to Jamrod, Binoresk, Bala Qala and Gandab so that they may cross over to Afghanistan from there.

In the Bajor-Momand area there are training centres in Tarahi, Paghari-Gazdarah, Mazarin, Nori, Oba, Saliwa, Cheena, etc., as well as in Chitral, Bannu and Quetta.

Is the existence of all these military training centres for terrorists in Pakistan not sufficient evidence that an all-out aggression is being carried out against Afghanistan?

Thus we can easily see that the responsibility for all this destruction in Afghanistan lies with the reactionary and imperialist forces headed by the United States.

As Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has pointed out, if the imperialist forces really wanted to settle what they call the "Afghan problem", they could do so within less than two weeks. But world reaction, headed by US imperialism, does not want this.

Enormous harm was done to the cause of the Party and the revolution by the criminal activities of Hafizullah Amin, who had worked his way up to power, implanted his personality cult and perpetrated gross violations of democracy and revolutionary legality. He started a fight against the best members of the Party who were loyal to the sacred cause of the revolution. He tried to lead the April Revolution away from its correct path and to gradually cancel out all its gains.

The imperialist forces of the world headed by the United States were aware that with Amin's rise to power the April Revolution would in the long run lose its orientation and could be made to serve their aims, and that a regime which suited them could come into being in Afghanistan. International reaction also saw that through Amin it could deprive the April Revolution of its revolutionary content by getting rid of the most sincere members of the People's Democratic Party. The diabolic plot of the United States envisaged a coup to be carried out on December 29, 1979, with the collaboration of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary movement. The only reason why December 29, 1979 did not become a day of tragedy in Afghanistan's history was that the forces loyal to the cause of the April Revolution succeeded in defending it.

Washington and other Western capitals began to mourn Amin as soon as his dictatorship collapsed on December 27, 1979. US President Carter was not ashamed to come to Amin's defence. But the US Administration kept silent when Amin destroyed honest people, among them the legitimate head of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, and imprisoned all his family.

To take revenge the forces of world reaction began to deal severe blows at the revolution, using local reaction for this purpose. It engineered bloody disturbances in Kabul on February 21-22, 1980.

The counterrevolutionary turmoil secretly masterminded by the CIA was very well organised. An effort was made to exploit the religious sentiments of the people. For this purpose the cry "Allah-o-Akbar" ("Allah is Great") was taped and replayed through powerful loudspeakers at midnight from various points in Kabul.

In those days scores of foreign spies (they were the actual organisers of the disturbances and bloodshed) were arrested in Kabul. Those men, besides burning shops and buildings, vented their hate above all on bookshops. By setting the Baihaqi bookshop on fire and burning hundreds of copies of the Holy Koran they proved what kind of "defenders" of Islam they really were. Later it became known that the disturbances had been financed and staged with the help of the CIA and thousands of US dollars, British pounds sterling, West German marks and Pakistani rupees.

In the first days after the advent of the new stage of the revolution, Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, announced a general amnesty for all political prisoners, regardless of their class origin, language, nationality, tribal affiliation, outlooks or links with one party or another. Thus an atmosphere of trust, understanding

and security, which had vanished from the country in the times of Amin, was restored.

The Party, in carrying out the objectives of the new stage of the April Revolution, had created conditions for rallying and uniting all national forces in the National Fatherland Front (NFF), which today constitutes a firm social and political basis for the defence of the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of the country, and facilitates implementation of the sublime ideals of the April Revolution.

The mass media in the West try to create an impression that a "war of liberation" began in Afghanistan after the USSR had extended it a helping hand.

This calls to mind the proverbial thief who cried out "Thief!" to distract attention from himself. The events in Afghanistan clearly show that immediately after the April Revolution and the shattering of the edifice of oppression and the system attached to imperialism, the forces hostile to any social revolution launched a direct and open intervention against the April Revolution. Documents testify that Western mass media launched a frenzied campaign of slander on the very first day following the accomplishment of the April Revolution. They depicted the revolution as having been "imported from abroad" in order to justify the direct intervention of the reactionary forces in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which had long been prepared by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

Indeed, soon after the victory of the revolution large quantities of weapons, explosives and ammunition, propaganda material printed in Pakistan, and communications devices belonging to Hezb-e-Islami* (this brainchild of the CIA) were discovered and confiscated in Kunar, Zabul and Ghazni.

The equipment and printed matter, confiscated on June 8, 1979, testify to subversive activities against the April Revolution on the part of the imperialist forces which have turned Pakistan into a tool for interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. The United States and China launched a war of intervention against Afghanistan by sending into the country many rebel groups they had trained and armed. This posed a threat to the national independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

At a crucial moment in its history Afghanistan asked for military assistance from the Soviet Union. The request was made on the basis of

* Hezb-e-Islami, a counterrevolutionary organisation headed by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. It was knocked together from various splinter groups of the disbanded reactionary organisation called the Muslim Brothers. The Hezb-e-Islami's main methods of struggle are terror and intimidation.

Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and the 1978 Afghan-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation. Had the Soviet Union not given its assistance, Afghanistan would have certainly become the Chile of Asia and the revolution would have been drowned in blood. When imperialism's blatant aggression and the dispatch of terrorist bands from abroad cease, there will be no more reason for the presence of the USSR's limited military contingent on our territory and it will return home.

Chapter II

WANTED FOR MURDER

هَذَا كِتَابُنَا يُطَوَّقُ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْحَقِّ

جزائرت دوم

مَجْلَدُ الْبَيْتِ

ترجمہ و تفسیر

طبع دوم

دکتاب چاپولو ممبر

دولتی مطبعہ



Gulbuddin
Hekmatyar



Syed Ahmad Gilani



Mohammad Yunus
Khalis



Mohammad Nabi
Mohammad



Burhanuddin
Rabbani



Mohammad Asef
Mohseni

THE BUTCHERS OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE

In this chapter we shall tell you about those who are responsible for the crimes committed on our land by the counterrevolutionaries.

In order to get a better idea of who the counterrevolutionaries are—those hate-filled men wearing the masks of “defenders of Islam” and “freedom lovers” provided to them by Western secret services—let us look at their life history.

Take for instance, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. He was expelled from a military school for engaging in homosexuality. Later he became a member of the Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen (Muslim Brotherhood) terrorist group. In Kabul he used his secret links to get in touch with the US Embassy and the CIA, which were recruiting renegades and professional criminals for the purpose of setting up a terrorist network. He had performed his first exercise in homicide in 1970 when he murdered a university student. He was put behind bars, but because of his secret connections he got out in 1972. So a convicted murderer served two years only!

After 1973, when Afghanistan became a republic, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar fled to Peshawar where with CIA backing he set about organising a gang of bandits. After the April Revolution, which blasted imperialism's last hopes of establishing its domination in Afghanistan, his overseas masters appointed him leader of Hezb-e-Islami.

What do members of this group calling themselves “fighters for the cause of Islam” do under the cover of Islam? They raid houses of culture and burn schools. So far they have destroyed 1,479 schools causing

damage which amounted to 213 million afghanis. If you consider that each of these schools had an average of 100 pupils, those of you who sympathise with the "fighters for the cause of Islam" can easily calculate how many children have thus been deprived of an opportunity to receive an education. And that in a country which had been kept at a level of extreme cultural backwardness as a result of prolonged domination of imperialism. Can this be regarded as a fight to defend freedom and Islam? For Islam teaches: "Acquisition of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim—man and woman alike." And further: "Go to the farthest lands to acquire knowledge."

Another notorious counterrevolutionary is Sebghatullah Mujaddedi. He is from the family whose role in consolidating reaction, in opposing and suppressing Amanullah Khan's movement is known to all. He too belongs to the Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen (Muslim Brotherhood), the target of whose terrorist activities is the whole of the Arab world. Before the land reform his family was so rich that its members themselves did not exactly know how much land they possessed or how many serfs slaved for them. Mujaddedi had accumulated great wealth by exploiting the labour of peasants. After the April Revolution, when the land reform took away from him his power and authority, he donned the garb of "the reverend father" and sought to "defend Islam". Now in Pakistan he is nurturing plans of regaining the vast tracts of land which were confiscated from him and distributed among the peasants in the course of democratic land reform. He is responsible for the death of scores of peasants who once worked for him.

The terrorist group of this "reverend father" has set fire to scores of mosques (where people come to pray and not for anything else), declaring that Islam in Afghanistan is being threatened by the April Revolution. But it is not the revolution that threatens Islam. The revolution has done away with the domination of such greedy "reverend fathers". They have failed to regain their lost lands and make the good-hearted peasants to work for them once again. Do you know how these "compassionate reverends" deal with peasants who no longer obey them? They slice off their ears and noses, and cut off their heads. Such is their way of fulfilling their "sacred" mission in regard to these poor folk.

The "reverend fathers" have one objective—to defeat the April Revolution which has dealt a fatal blow to their vested interests.

Here is another "religious crusader". He is Syed Ahmad Gilani, whose family was secretly smuggled by the British colonialists into Afghanistan before the First World War. The colonialists relied on its help in combating revolutionary upsurges.

The British gave Syed Ahmad Gilani the title of Pir. Under this imposing religious title he robbed peasants who were his "murids" (followers). This "religious worker" did not content himself with exploiting the peasants, but set out to establish himself in business as well, which brought him greater wealth and still greater luxury. Using the

connections he had with Western monopolies, he opened the country's only firm dealing in the latest makes of motor vehicles and with the help of the easy money so earned established links with the royal family. After the revolution, when the exploiting clergy lost their power and influence, Syed Ahmad Gilani went to Washington to ask for military assistance in the hope of regaining his former wealth. The US imperialists, who are seeking out lackeys of various hues, opened the doors of the White House to him and he got in touch with high-ranking US officials. According to an NBC broadcast in 1981, Syed Ahmad Gilani was "satisfied with his talks with high-ranking officials who included Senators, Congressmen and influential military". After his trip to the United States he rushed to the petro-dollar gods in Saudi Arabia who provided him with huge quantities of arms for shooting down peasants, his "followers", who now no longer bowed to him.

We shall cite here just one figure to show the "holy intentions" of these "reverend fathers". These bandits have burned over 15 libraries with thousands of books which open the way to culture. The Islamic religion holds books in esteem. Then why was such punishment meted out to these books, which included the Holy Koran? Because they enlighten peasants. So you see what service to Islam has been rendered by these "reverends".

Another "freedom fighter" is Burhanuddin Rabbani, also connected with the terrorist Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen. With the help of the CIA he formed a group of mercenaries and had them trained under a Pakistani officer. For him freedom means freedom to destroy bridges and burn down schools and mosques.

This feudal lord was the owner of thousands of hectares of land before the revolution. The peasants worked for him like slaves. Later he opened a carpet export firm and after the revolution fled to Pakistan with the help of the CIA whose handouts enabled him to open a bank account in Oman under the name of Tufail Mohammad.

Later it transpired that this "freedom fighter" was fighting not only against his own people who had thrown off the yoke of slavery when the April Revolution was victorious, but also against the people of Iran, who had accomplished their Islamic Revolution and broken away from imperialism. On CIA orders he helped the counterrevolution in Iran by smuggling arms there. Documents proving this have been discovered. This professional terrorist resorts to murder, kidnapping and the burning of schools like a US gangster. His group has burned down more than 30 hospitals, and that in a country which is in great need of hospitals.

There is another "holy father" named Maulvi Mohammad Nabi Mohammad. This man was put behind bars in the Afghan year 1352 (1973) on charges of subversive and terrorist activities. But he was soon released, and since he was a big landlord he was made a deputy to parliament. He bought more than 500 hectares of land in Lashkargah

and found his way to the CIA. After the April Revolution he went to Peshawar and formed a small terrorist group there.

He gave an interview to the BBC on October 14, 1980, admitting that Soviet-made weapons were purchased with US money in Egypt and placed at his disposal to be used for acts of terror in Afghanistan.

These undeniable facts show the true face of the "freedom fighters" and "holy fathers" who are so concerned about the "purity of Islam" and about the "independence" of Afghanistan.

These people maintain close contacts with imperialist circles and have no other aim in view except their own personal gain. They pocket a major portion of the aid received by them in the name of Afghan "refugees". For instance, out of the 300,000 dollars which Gulbuddin Hekmatyar received from the US "Aid to Afghanistan Committee", only a meagre sum went to the "refugees". He transferred more than 150,000 dollars to his personal account in the American Express Bank in Basel, Switzerland. Moreover, he has been selling the medicines, foodstuffs and even the clothes intended for the "refugees" on the black market and depositing the money he got into his own personal account.

Another notorious figure is a man named Maroof. He has made himself director of a "refugee" camp at Mohammad Ghala in Baluchistan. He is receiving 60,300 Pakistani rupees for looking after 1,200 Afghans, lest they should return to their homeland. It is an interesting fact that when United Nations representatives visited this camp they found only ten persons there. At another camp in Sarkhaba also in Baluchistan they found only 1,000 persons out of the 4,000 shown in the books. It was discovered that the sum of 200,000 rupees sent to the address of the caretaker every month went straight into his own pocket.

For the purpose of creating an atmosphere of terror in Afghanistan the United States last year allocated 100 million dollars and Britain over two million pounds, not to mention the sums contributed by China and the petro-dollars from Arab states.

These huge sums, however, have failed to satisfy the appetites of the "freedom fighters", the "holy fathers" and the "emancipators of Afghanistan". So, they also engage in smuggling narcotics. The Gulbuddin group is one of the biggest exporters of hashish to foreign countries. Gulbuddin already owns two mobile secret laboratories for making liquid narcotics in the Adam Khel pass near Peshawar.

Burhanuddin Rabbani does not lag behind in this profitable trade. His agents have been arrested several times at the Delhi airport for trying to smuggle heroin. When caught they said they were "propagandists" of Islam.

Such is the moral makeup of these "freedom fighters", "holy fathers", and "emancipators of the people of Afghanistan"—all those who commit thefts, engage in narcotics smuggling, gambling and homosexuality and who build big harems. Such is the unmasked face of the ringleaders of the "freedom" campaign whose principal aim is to ignite

the flames of war in Afghanistan and make money. They do not care how they achieve their ends or what this may cost to the people of Afghanistan who have only recently thrown off the chains of oppression and begun building a new life.

A MURDERER WITH A THOUSAND FACES

Hameedullah, a ruthless terrorist, is linked with the criminal band of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. He uses false identity cards and aliases, and with every new mask he wears he adds one more crime to his bloody record. He was trained under the supervision of CIA agents in Pakistan. He entered Afghanistan with false documents and began to kill people and commit acts of subversion. While on his way to carry out a murder assignment in Taimani Watt in Kabul he was arrested and many documents pertaining to the organisation of his group were taken from him.

Hameedullah had a hand in the assassination of religious leaders, public figures and patriots, including:

- Zamiruddin, a police officer;
- Wali Yusufi, Deputy Minister of Higher Education;
- Khan Karabaghi, a radio and TV singer;
- Habibullah, Headmaster of Shevki School;
- Abdul Mateen, Deputy Commissioner of the Ramak subdistrict in Ghazni;
- Adil Zarmati, head of the Kabul Municipality;
- Brigadier Sher Agha.

He was also involved in an abortive attempt on the life of Dr. Akram Osman, the famous writer of short stories.

Such is his biography. His hands and the hands of those belonging to his criminal group are stained with the blood of our people.

THEY CUT OFF THE EARS OF PEASANTS

Syed Ali, a former resident of the Kama district, Nangarhar province, is another member of a group of murderers and criminals undergoing military training at the so-called "refugee camps" in Pakistan. He was trained by US and Chinese instructors first in Warsak, and then in

Parachinar (Pakistan). After that he was sent to Afghanistan with instructions to carry out subversive acts.

He was responsible for the burning down of the district headquarters and the school in Kama. By setting fire to the school the dark forces of counterrevolution wanted to extinguish the torch of knowledge. While saying that their aim is to emancipate the people and defend the religion of Islam, these men are actually terrorising the working people, including the peasants. Filled with hate towards the free peasants, they subject them to torture.



Syed Ali confessed that after robbing the peasants in Saugar village in Kama district he and his men cut off the ears and noses of two peasants who had no money and then set fire to their barns.

Abdul Haleem, an accomplice of Syed Ali, had also received training for many months in so-called "refugee camps" in Peshawar under US and Chinese instructors. He also took part in the murder of scores of peasants who were allotted land after the April Revolution.

"CULTURAL COMMITTEES"

The counterrevolutionaries seek to create an impression that they are defenders of cultural values. For this purpose they set up so-called "cultural committees" within their organisations.

What do these committees do?

Here is the testimony of Abdul Hai Sanjar, who was employed in one of them:

“I have had close links over the past year with the counter-revolutionaries and I joined the Hezb-e-Islami where I was known as Yaqoob and Farid. I took part in the publication of counterrevolutionary propaganda aimed at sowing mistrust and spreading slander. I prepared and distributed leaflets full of falsehood and provocations.



“I had close links with a number of foreign embassies in Kabul and received from them propaganda leaflets which were to be distributed. In this propaganda material we sought to give people the impression that the revolutionary government was about to collapse and that we would be in power soon.

“Through foreign missions in Kabul we received technical facilities for propaganda work, such as cameras, printing machines and paper from Pakistan.

“In our cultural committee we also drew up plans for killing people and burning schools and mosques and made sure that the plans were carried out.”

Now you know what the word “culture” means in the lexicon of the counterrevolutionaries. It means murder, crime, and the burning of schools, houses and mosques. It should also be borne in mind that these

“cultural committees” enjoy the support of the capitalist states, primarily the United States.

HIJACKER

His name is Najeefullah Ali-Kozei. He is connected with the Hezb-e-Islami group of Gulbuddin. He joined this group at Parachinar, where a centre of Hezb-e-Islami is located, and then went to the suburbs of Peshawar for military training. He was trained there both for regular warfare and guerilla activities under the supervision of Chinese, US and Pakistani instructors.



Then he underwent a special course for hijacking planes, including those of Aeroflot. Then he was taken by car to Sarah Mangal and instructed to transport a consignment of weapons to Afghanistan. He entered the country with a camel caravan and delivered the weapons to specified persons. The weapons bore the markings of China, Egypt and Pakistan. He said that the life of the Afghans in Pakistan was extremely hard and that the money received as aid was divided by the bandits' chiefs among themselves while the people got nothing.

He was the organiser of the propaganda wing of the Gulbuddin band. Once he tried to set fire to a school in Bibi Maru, a suburb of Kabul, but

failed. Then one night he attempted to carry out another subversive act in Wazirabad in Kabul, but was caught red-handed.

EGYPTIAN SPY ON THE WITNESS STAND

The open intervention launched against Afghanistan by imperialist forces in collaboration with the Arab and other reactionary forces of the region assumes diverse forms.

Zia Mahmood, an Egyptian spy, was arrested during a security forces



operation in the Kunar province in February 1980. He gave an account of his subversive activities.

He is an Egyptian and had gone to Kuwait where he was recruited by Abdullah Al-Aqeel, the Chief of the so-called Hezb-e-Islami Kuwait. The latter, which has close links with the CIA network, introduced him to a German named Hebbeck. Zia Mahmood was then sent to the Federal Republic of Germany for training in acts of subversion. All the expenses of his military training were borne by the CIA, which later handed him over to Gulbuddin, ringleader of the Hezb-e-Islami group, for the training of saboteurs.

He arrived in Peshawar and together with some British and Chinese instructors entered Afghanistan.

Zia Mahmood was arrested in the Shigal pass in Kunar when he was looking for a site to set up a camp to train saboteurs.

One can easily see that Gulbuddin has very close links with the CIA. Try as he might to cover up this link, it is exposed by the testimonies of eyewitnesses.

SABOTEURS

Wali Mohammad gives evidence:

"I spent a year in an area called Saddar Bazaar in Peshawar. Lectures on ways and means of killing were given four times a week by military advisers from the United States, China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

"We belonged to a group headed by Mohammad Yunus Khalis. He



and his cohorts taught me only one thing—terrorism, murder and creation of an atmosphere of fear and anxiety in Afghanistan.

"There we received practical training in the burning of schools and hospitals and in the demolition of bridges and buildings.

“I participated in burning the Khwaja Mussafir and Qala Wajid schools. We had weapons and explosives supplied by Khalis.”

A MULLAH IN THE DAYTIME, A ROBBER AND KILLER AT NIGHT

Imam (Chief Priest) Hamiddullah, son of Asmat, hatched satanic plans every day under the arch of the mosque and during the night carried them out. With a deceptively calm outward appearance, he had organised a group of miscreants who at night disrupted the tranquil life of the people of Ghazni city. He attacked homes, killed women and children and took their property.

He claimed he committed these acts in order to “defend Islam”. He did not wear his mullah’s robes at night to conceal his crimes and



murders; he wore a Chador, a black veil with which women cover their faces, to hide his black heart and blood-stained hands.

But on June 21, 1981, he was caught and his mask was torn off his face.

CHADOR-CLAD MEN

Syed Kazim from Lal district, and Sarjangal and Azizi Mohammad from the Chaghcharan province also covered their evil faces with Chador under the instructions of the ringleaders of their terrorist group.



But this trick failed to save them—they were arrested on March 8, 1980.

The murderers of Afghan people do not want the country to free itself from the clutches of medieval backwardness, and they resort to any means, however dirty, to obstruct progress.

A PROFESSIONAL SABOTEUR

Barat Ali Jafri, alias Qasim, is a member of a criminal band called Harkat-e-Islami.

This murderer took part in the events of February 1980. He had undergone military training in one of the camps of Afghan counterrevo-

lution in Meshed. He was assigned the task of distributing leaflets and weapons which reached Meshed via Pakistan.

In military camps he was taught how to make hand grenades and train terrorists. At the time of his arrest machine-guns of various kinds made in the United States, China and Pakistan were found in his room and in other hiding places.



The main aim of Harkat-e-Islami is to create an atmosphere of fear and anxiety by means of sheer terror.

WHAT FORMER BANDITS SAY

Khalil, a resident of the Chakkal Rabat village in the Parwan province, and Habibullah, a resident of the Kara Bagh district in Kabul province, spent one and a half years among bandits. The 27-year-old Khalil, a simple peasant from the Rabat village, together with his brother-in-law Habibullah, of the Kara Bagh district, were forcibly taken to Pakistan by counterrevolutionaries.

At first they found themselves in a religious group headed by a

certain Gilani. But after some time they realised that this so-called religious leader had nothing in common with Islam, and that nothing was more important for him than to recover the land which he lost as a result of the land reform.

They were trained for one month in a military camp and after that sent to Afghanistan to carry out acts of subversion and murders.

Seeing that such activities were of benefit only to Gilani personally, they left this group and joined the Gulbuddin group, thinking that he was the real defender of Islam.

They were trained for three months at a camp in Peshawar, and then, together with fifty-five other men, underwent special training at the Warsak and Zarkhel camps in the "art" of killing.

US instructors taught them how to blow up bridges and lay mines, and Chinese instructors taught them how to use Chinese and Egyptian weapons.

Then they were sent to Afghanistan to carry out acts of subversion and commit murders, but soon found that the Gulbuddin band was no different from the Gilani bandits. They also engaged in gambling, drinking and adultery.

They saw that all they had done was kill people and burn down schools. They had burned the Laghmani School, the Noman High School in Parwan, the Bagh-e-Ilm School in Kara Bagh and schools in Kohdaman and Bagrami.

This made them decide to break with the criminal bands and return home.

DEFENDERS OF ISLAM? NO, TERRORISTS!

A den of saboteurs, which may be described as a hideout of thieves and robbers, was destroyed in a security forces operation.

This was in the Charkent subdistrict of Mazar-e-Sharif. From this hideout professional killers had organised their subversive operations. An explosion carried out by them in the shop for workers in Mazar-e-Sharif claimed twenty-two lives and caused damage amounting to millions of afghanis.

The security forces found large quantities of weapons in this hideout: 500 anti-tank mines, 95 hand grenades and 40 kilograms of explosives.

There were also motor vehicles, 200 bags of chemical fertilisers, 305 karakul hides, a radio transmitter, six telephones, a typewriter, a loud-



speaker, a sewing machine, propaganda material, rice worth 250,000 afghanis, and many other things.

Abdul Haliad and Qasim, who were among those freed from the clutches of these saboteurs, say:

“Our ‘crime’ was that we were teachers. They took us to their hideout and subjected us to cruel torture. Then they held us in a barn together with sheep. Three times a day they subjected us to prolonged and savage torture. We had lost all hope and knew we were going to be shot. But the security forces came and rescued us.”

Chapter III

THROUGH
THE GUN
SIGHT





INNOCENT VICTIMS OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION

This chapter tells about the ruthless ways in which the counterrevolutionaries deal with people belonging to different social strata. Their aim is to create an atmosphere of fear and terror in the country.

The counterrevolutionaries, masquerading as defenders of Islam, humanism and freedom, have shown their true evil face. Does the murder of religious leaders like the Maulvi Said Amin, who devoted himself to conducting religious worship, constitute a service to Islam?

How is one to explain the murder of Sharifa, a housewife, who had no party affiliation, or the heinous assassination of Tor Peki, a schoolteacher whose only sin was that he worked in a school?

The answer to these and scores of other questions is simple enough. By means of murder and bloodshed the counterrevolutionaries have been trying to give rise to unrest in our country, to hamper the consolidation of the forces of the revolution and to restore their domination over the country.

The real murderers are those who provide weapons to the counterrevolutionaries.

SPORTSMEN ARE ALSO KILLED

Sports, which belong to the sphere of culture, have today become a symbol of peace and friendship among nations.

But realising that international sports promote peace and the well-being of the

peoples, the sinister forces of the world try to block their progress by whatever terrorist means available to them.

The hired agents of imperialism who carry out dirty assignments of murder and terrorism in our country have also had their share in such acts of terror.

The national hockey team which had gone to the USSR to train for the 1980 Olympics was treacherously and brutally attacked on its way home by counterrevolutionaries on the Kunduz-Baghlan highway. Three members of the team were killed on the spot, another was wounded, and twelve others were sent to the torture chamber at Peshawar. Six of the players managed to escape.

SHE WAS KILLED FOR BEING A TEACHER

She was a woman who dedicated herself to working for her country's better tomorrow. Do you know what her sin was that doomed her to death?

According to the philosophy of her killers, she committed a great sin—she illuminated the souls of children with the light of knowledge.

Latifa had just become a teacher after completing her studies and wanted to teach the children in the Soofi-Saheb School in Kandahar all that she knew. Terrorists sneaked into the school pretending to be ordinary visitors and found an opportunity to kidnap her. The next morning her dead body was found on a thoroughfare.

Such are the deeds of those who claim to be defending Islam—a religion which considers it the duty of everyone to acquire knowledge.

HE WAS KILLED FOR POPULARISING FOLK MUSIC

For the reactionary forces everything that is connected with knowledge, progress and culture is hateful. That is why even cultural figures are not safe from their poisonous arrows.

For this reason they killed Khan Karabaghi, the well-known singer on radio and TV whose only crime was that he popularised folk music.

HE WAS KILLED FOR BEING A SPIRITUAL LEADER

Look at this body of a spiritual leader drowned in blood. Do you know who bathed him in his own warm blood? Those very people who claim to defend Islam.



They killed him from behind early one morning when he was absorbed in prayer. Do you know what was the crime of this great religious leader named Maulvi Hameed who was Imam of the Ittefaq Mosque in Kabul?

His crime was that he had said several times that the people's revolution could not be thrust back by killing religious leaders.

...BECAUSE THEIR SON IS AN ARMY OFFICER

Do you know why tragedy has befallen this grey-haired woman who is over seventy? Because she has brought into the world a son who wears the uniform of the Afghan Army.

Here is her tragedy told in her own words:

“It was the 2nd of Ramazan 1360 (July 1981). About 2 p.m. three men carrying guns and grenades entered my house. They asked my husband where his son was. ‘Hand him over to us so that we may butcher him,’ they said. My husband told them that our son was not home. Thereupon they began beating him and cursing him because he had allowed our son to become an army officer.



“Later they hanged him on his own turban. I was trembling with fear and since I had heard that they were ‘Mujahiddeen’ (‘fighters for the Holy cause’) I took the Holy Koran from a shelf and handed it to them, beseeching mercy. But these pseudo-Muslims snatched the holy book, hurled it away and started beating me with their guns, breaking my left hand and ribs. They were about to set my house on fire, but just then the security forces arrived. The bandits escaped and the soldiers took me to a Kabul hospital.”

A HUMAN TRAGEDY

Abdul Rahman, a boy under ten who lives in Bala Murghab, Herat, told what happened to him in December 1980.

“The bandits killed my father in front of me because he had joined

the armed forces and was helping the revolution. My mother had died long ago. I was living with my uncle.

“At midnight a group of bandits attacked the house of my uncle to steal sheep. Out of fear one of my uncle’s sons hid in a ditch and another in a bag of flour.

“The bandits got hold of my aunt and wanted to take her along with them. My uncle tried to stop them but they shot him through the head.

“I myself saw his brains flying in all directions.

“My aunt fled.

“When we found her the following day she had gone mad. Her tongue was swollen, and her hair was matted. One moment she would laugh, and then burst into tears.

“My aunt disappeared again the next night. On the following day we found her corpse in a stream. After that I went from one place to another, without a morsel of bread. Finally the armed forces rescued me.”

DOGS FEEDING ON HUMAN FLESH

Here is the story of a young man who has seen the brutality of the criminals with his own eyes.

His name is Zakir. He lives in Bahsud in the central part of Afghanistan.

He had come to Kabul to work, and after earning some money set off for Bahsud.

“Midway between Kabul and Bahsud our bus was stopped by several gunmen whose faces were covered.

“Two passengers who protested were shot dead on the spot. The others were trembling with fear. The dead bodies lay in pools of blood. Then the bandits set fire to the bus. Afterwards they herded us towards the mountains, beating us on the way. We were not allowed to look back.

“Then they ordered:

“‘Empty your pockets and take off your clothes.’ To scare us they aimed guns at us but then fired into the air. They enjoyed seeing us trembling. Then the order was shouted: ‘Those who are coming with us stand to one side and the others leave as quickly as possible.’ A group started to run. But they had not gone a few steps when fire was opened on them from behind. As they were falling and dying the gunmen laughed.

“Among us there were three grey-haired women and two very old men who could not walk fast. The gunmen made them stand on the curb after which they shot and killed them.

“Finally we approached the leader. He was a pot-bellied man whose girth was further enhanced by the belt of bullets and grenades he was wearing. He was holding an American automatic rifle.

“I recognised him. He was Charibdad who had once lived in my village. On seeing me he shouted angrily: ‘So you too have become a Communist and are not sorry that you went to school?’ Then he said I would be thrown down the mountain unless I joined him.



“While I was with them they taught me how to use a gun and lay mines. Thereafter my duty was to lay mines on the roads.

“Under Gharibdad’s instructions I shot everyone who had long hair or wore a European suit. The prisoners were taken to a pass nicknamed ‘butchers’ pass’. Once their pockets had been emptied they were thrown down the gorge. Many a time I myself saw dogs eating their bodies, and the stench that exuded from the corpses pervaded the gorge.

“During the nine months that I was with them I witnessed the most horrible crimes. They burned down schools in Jalrez. I saw another tragic incident which I will never be able to forget.

“We had mined a road and waited in ambush. Suddenly we heard the sound of an explosion. A woman with a three- or four-year-old boy

pressed close to her chest was severely wounded, and pieces of the child's body flew into the air. The mother, who remained alive for a short while, shrieked in agony on seeing what happened to her child and died minutes later."

STONED TO DEATH

Aimil, a resident of Najrab, tells the following:

"I have been a witness of a most terrible crime. In my village



counterrevolutionaries urged a newly-married young man of twenty-five to join them. He refused.

"One day they captured him and tied him to the trunk of a tree. They started cutting pieces of flesh from his body and burst into laughter when he cried in agony.

"They hacked at his body like sadists. Later they tied up his old father in his house and carried the young bride away with them to satisfy their animal lust."

Aimil narrates another horrible incident:

"One night I was travelling from Barkhel, Laghman, to the village. On my way I was attacked by bandits and was shot in the back near the kidneys.

"As I lay I saw the bandits searching the clothes and luggage of the dead men, stealing their watches and wallets.

“Later I saw them stoning to death a man whom they had captured for cooperating with revolutionaries.”

How can the overseas “defenders of human rights” treat these criminals as representatives of the Afghan people? These men care least of all for humanity and know nothing but robbery and crime.

SCHOOLS—A TARGET OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ATTACKS

The counterrevolutionaries have made schools the prime target of their “freedom struggle”. So far they have “freed” Afghan children of about 1,500 schools.



One such instance is related by Suleiman, a resident of the area where the Barkani School was attacked.

This is what he tells:

“All the villagers were busy working as usual. Suddenly we saw fire and smoke engulfing the school. People rushed to put out the fire. I saw

that the fire had destroyed not only desks and chairs, but also a number of copies of the Holy Koran.

“After that we realised that the claim of the saboteurs to being ‘defenders’ of Islam was a lie.”

ONE ISLAM, TWO ATTITUDES

Abdul Lateef, son of Haji Gul, a resident of the 3rd Precinct of Herat, recalls:

“In the middle of 1978 a man named Abdul Rauf, who said that after the April Revolution Islam was in danger in Afghanistan, persuaded me to join the Jamiat-e-Islami. In the middle of 1359 (1980) I was sent to Teheran. My duties involved receiving information and keeping account of the money received from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Here I clearly saw



that the lion's share of the funds received was handed over to Iranian counterrevolutionaries who were out to topple the Islamic regime in Iran.

“The argument was that the Iranian revolution was dangerous because it could penetrate into other Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia.

“How interesting! Saudi Arabia gives help to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries on the grounds that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan, and at the same time supports the Iranian counterrevolution because Iranian Islam is dangerous!

“A year later I was sent to Pakistan, first to Peshawar and then to Faqirabad, where I gave a letter to a man named Noorullah Amad. The next day I was taken to a camp near the Afghan border which was a two-hour ride away. On the following day I was taken to another area for training. But since I had trouble with my leg I was brought back to Faqirabad. I spent one month learning photography under US instructors who spoke Dari and Pushtu and wore Afghan clothes. Later on I was taken to a man called Rabbani. Having given me a lecture to the effect that Islam was in danger in Afghanistan and that Jihad (“Holy War”) against the government of Afghanistan was a duty, he said I must go to Afghanistan to serve the cause.

“I was again sent with a letter to Iran. From there I entered Afghanistan. Abdul Rauf introduced me to one Soofi Ghafoor, who is a murderer with a criminal record and now the leader of a group. From there I went to Nissan.

“There I took group photos of the saboteurs. Two days later Soofi Ghafoor ordered me to photograph their operations in Kalat.

“I went there the next day. I saw two barrels of petrol with plastic ignition cords. I asked what these were for. They said that when a caravan passed this way it would be set on fire. But we were arrested by the armed forces before the arrival of the caravan.

“In Iran I witnessed American, Egyptian, Chinese and Saudi Arabian weapons being handed to both Iranian and Afghan counterrevolutionaries. I also saw how acts of subversion were planned.

“Through the same group, that is, the so-called Jamiat-e-Islami, precise information was collected about the strategic areas of Iran, the residences of the Ayatollah, the types and quantities of weapons, military centres, etc., and handed to Rabbani and then to the CIA. On the basis of this information the CIA drew up subversive plans, the results of which are known to all.

“Something else which caught my attention was that the financial aid received from abroad was mostly divided by the group leaders among themselves, and only a tiny portion was distributed among the rest.”

EXPLOSION AT KABUL UNIVERSITY

Reactionaries sought to create disorder at Kabul University and force it to close down.

At 9 a.m. on April 3, 1981, the fuse box of the University's Engineering School, where a bomb had been placed earlier, blew up. As a result Abdul Azeem Bahrami, a lecturer, and Mohammad Akbar, a fourth-year student, were wounded.



The question arises: don't the men who claim to be defenders of the people and their interests know that dissemination of knowledge is a means of serving the people?

They do know. But their aim is to serve a handful of parasites and not the people.

HOW THE "DEFENDERS" OF ISLAM DESECRATE THE HOLY KORAN

Ramazan, a resident of Zormat district, Paktia province, tells the following:

“One night in June 1978 a group of saboteurs, with black veils over their faces and armed with machine guns, attacked our house. My father, using his obsolete gun, kept them away for two hours. Then he fled with my mother. After that the saboteurs set about robbing whatever was in the house and, having ransacked it, poured oil on it and set it on fire. Three copies of the Holy Koran were also burned.”

Haji Taj Mohammad of Pin Takht in Zormat district:

“At midnight a group of five masked men entered my house. They kidnapped my little son and daughter. My crime was that my uncle was an official in an agricultural cooperative. They ransacked my house and then set it on fire.”

Sher Agha from Ludin Shah village in Zormat district narrates the following:

“One night these murderers attacked my house and ransacked it. They killed my nephew and my uncle, who were members of the clergy. My sister, trying to arouse in them some feeling of pity, brought the Holy Koran to them. But they snatched it, hurled it into a corner and pierced her heart with a bullet.”

Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Haq, Mohammad Juma and Sardar Mohammad, residents of Moosa Qala in Helmand province, tell about their experiences:

“The dark forces of reaction and counterrevolution attacked the Moosa Qala district.



“During this attack they set fire to houses and shops. Maulvi Abdul Salam, a religious leader, protested against their actions, pointing out that their behaviour was against religion and the commandments of the Holy Koran.

“In order to awaken in them some feeling of sympathy, Maulvi Salam put the Holy Koran before them. But these murderers tore the Koran into bits and continued to kill people. They hacked into pieces a number of those wounded.”

GULBUDDIN'S OBJECTIVE IS PERSONAL GAIN

Faulad Khan, son of Almas, resident of Koza Bahar, Khogiani district, Nangarhar province, had been a driver's helper for a long time. He was urged by one Adam Khan into joining Gulbuddin's group for the purpose, as he put it, of serving the Islamic religion. Here is his story:

“For nine months I was with Adam Khan at Surkh Rud. During this period, on his instructions, I destroyed several mosques, bridges and schools. In the course of these activities I was wounded and sent for treatment to Peshawar. After I recovered I was made a driver with the central organisation of Hezb-e-Islami.





“My duty was to drive Gulbuddin’s military chiefs to the Afghan border and back. During this period I transported many innocent people, taken as prisoners, to the special prisons of this group at Faqirabad and Warsak. These prisons were set at the disposal of this terrorist band by General Zia’s regime. Many a time I heard horrifying shrieks of the prisoners being subjected to monstrous torture.

“When the Toyota company made Gulbuddin a present of an elegant car, I became his chauffeur. Being close to the boss I gradually realised that this group and its chief had no concern for Islam and that their only objective was personal gain.”

AFTERWORD

The April Revolution has been carrying out major reforms in the interests of the whole nation despite the undeclared war being waged by imperialism and the stubborn resistance of reaction.

The adoption of the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (the Interim Constitution) and the rallying of all national, democratic and patriotic forces under the banner of the National Fatherland Front have paved the way for the broad participation of the people in political affairs, for the practical realisation of equal rights for all the nationalities and tribes living in our country.

Here is what the Revolutionary Government has achieved over the last two years.

There is no budget deficit for 1981-1982; it is the first time in the country's history that the state budget has not incurred a deficit. The national income has gone up by 4.4 per cent, and total agricultural produce by 3.5 per cent. There has been a 29.9-per-cent rise in the distribution of fertilisers to state farms, cooperatives and peasants. There are 1,212 peasant cooperatives with 191,000 members in the rural areas set up despite subversive acts by the bandits. The state has given the cooperatives assistance worth 51,391,000 afghanis. In 1981 exports went up by 119.1 per cent and imports by 35.3 per cent. Industrial output was equivalent to 35,000 million afghanis. The number of medical centres



The Founding Congress of the
National Fatherland Front, June
1981.

now stands at 1,357; hospital facilities have been improved. Literacy courses are currently attended by 347,000 people. Seven new agricultural mechanised stations have been established which give help to peasants who have recently been allotted land as a result of the land reform.

Developments show that the revolution is making steady headway in spite of the undeclared war forced on Afghanistan by imperialist forces and in spite of the subversive acts committed by counterrevolutionary bands supported, led, financed and armed from abroad.



The National Conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan ended its work on March 15, 1982, in Kabul. It had been attended by 841 delegates—workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia and servicemen.

A major internal political event was the holding of the National Party Conference in March 1982. The conference endorsed the Programme of Action of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and mapped out concrete tasks for the further strengthening of the Party and for the broadening of its ties with the people. The people continue to defend the gains of the Revolution and defeat every plot aimed at restoring the power of feudal reaction and at making our country a political and military base of imperialism. These imperialist attempts are doomed to failure.

The Revolution is triumphantly marching on!



A march in support of the decisions of the National Conference of the PDPA.

