

# Afghan Marxist-

## Declaration of the Committee for Coordination and Unity

By the Revolutionary Cell of Afghan Communists (RCAC)  
and the

Committee of Propaganda and Agitation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought for the Formation  
of the Communist Party of Afghanistan for the Emancipation of the Working Class (PAC)

The following two documents were released to AWTW by the Information Bureau of the RIM.

"If you really find it necessary to unite, make agreements for the realisation of the practical goals of the movement, but don't sell out principles and don't compromise on theoretical questions." — Marx  
"To unite and before we unite, we should draw clear lines of demarcation." — Lenin

The takeover of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) by the renegade and revisionist gang of Khrushchev and Co. through an inter-party coup was a severe blow to the international communist movement. As a result of this catastrophe the CPSU — the party that had led the great October Revolution to victory and had triumphantly established the dictatorship of the proletariat for the first time in the world and had played a stunning role in leading the Third Communist International — degenerated into a revisionist party, the first socialist state in the world degenerated to a social-imperialist state and in its aftermath revisionism took hold of many of the world's communist parties. Despite their betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, the revisionists were able to take advantage of the credentials and prestige

of the CPSU and dragged along with it a majority of the world's communist parties.

In such circumstances, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Party of Labour of Albania (PLA) shouldered the great responsibility of struggle against revisionism and of purifying the international communist movement. The theoretical struggle against Khrushchevite revisionism that was waged particularly by the CCP under the leadership of the great Mao Tsetung, and which developed to reach the heights of the Cultural Revolution in China, showed the international communist movement the way out of the impasse created by the emergence of Khrushchevite revisionism. Inspired by these struggles new waves arose in the international communist movement, and all around the world new communist parties and organizations came into being.

The communist movement of Afghanistan which has as its class base the country's young proletariat and which took shape in the relatively favourable political situation of the early to mid sixties, has been inspired, in the essence of its thinking and its political drive, by the theoretical struggle of the CCP under the leadership of the great Mao Tsetung, and rose as one wave

among the waves of the new international communist movement, standing face to face with Khrushchevite revisionism. The Progressive Youth Organisation (PYO) entered the scene as the first communist organisation of Afghanistan based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, representing the young proletariat of the country and under the political-ideological leadership of the great comrade and martyr Akram Yari. The struggles of the PYO — and especially publication of *Shoaleh Jawid* which had a deep cultural influence in our society — created the powerful, revolutionary force of our society, the "new democratic trend," as the largest and most influential political trend in the country. It was in this context that our newly founded communist movement emerged.

As the first communist organisation based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the PYO was able to play a significant historical role in the political life of Afghanistan and the revolutionary struggles of our people. As the leading organisation of the "new democratic trend," that is the *Shoaleh Jawid* trend, and more importantly, as the founding organisation of the communist movement

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# Leninists Advance

## Joint Statement on the Committee for Coordination and Unity

### By the RCAC and the PAC

Right from the beginning of their activity, the RCAC and the PAC, as two organisations based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, were determined to achieve unity between themselves by overcoming ideological, political and organisational barriers. Following continuous efforts towards this goal, recently both organisations agreed to form a committee called the Committee for Coordination and Unity in order to accelerate this process. Based on this agreement the Committee for Coordination and Unity was formed by the representatives of both organisations and its founding declaration [printed above — *AWTW*] was published on 19 Hammal 1367 corresponding to April 8 1988; thus a giant practical step was taken towards the unity of the RCAC and the PAC.

As the tasks of this committee are not fully enumerated in the declaration of the Committee for Coordination and Unity, this might give rise to different understandings in the communist movement of the country, hence we found it necessary to provide some explanation in this regard.

Based on the joint platform which has already been provided by the leadership of the RCAC and the PAC, after the achievement of a united viewpoint on political-ideological questions between the two organisations and when the basic tasks in struggle are laid down, the responsibility of the Committee for Coordination and Unity will be to work towards forging a constitution and draft programme of the communist party of Afghanistan and to organise activities towards holding a joint congress for the formation of a single

organisation built from the two groups. Along with the above mentioned tasks, the Committee for Coordination and Unity has the responsibility to organise practical cooperation between the RCAC and the PAC in various fields, and to deepen and expand this.

The RCAC and the PAC carry out their activity to achieve political, ideological and organisational unity through the Committee for Coordination and Unity and this requires that the process of the work of the Committee not be limited to the representatives of both sides or to their leadership. To provide a dialectical and real unity, the leadership of both organisations should inform the rank and file of their respective organisations about the reports of the representatives on the development of the work of the Committee for Coordination and Unity and should wage political-ideological struggle towards unity among the comrades of their organisation.

At the same time the leadership of both groups should, if necessary, and keeping in mind the need to develop united activity amongst all Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought groups and individuals in the country, inform them on the advance of the work of the Committee for Coordination and Unity.

On the other hand, the RCAC and the PAC cannot consider the work of the Committee for Coordination and Unity, as well as other areas of struggle, something merely related to them or even to the communist movement of Afghanistan. The necessity to receive direction and help from the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement in order for the work of the Committee for Coordination and Unity,

and the formation of the communist party of Afghanistan in general, to advance more rapidly and in a more principled direction requires that the reports of the Committee for Coordination and Unity be submitted to the Committee of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement.

In the actual situation, after a decade of heroic and bloody struggle against the Soviet social-imperialists and their lackeys and suffering the loss of an unprecedented number of victims, our people have dealt a military defeat to this aggressive imperialist force and have forced its troops to leave Afghanistan. But because of the lack of proletarian leadership at the head of the struggle, the fundamental problems of our people have remained unresolved and the fundamental tasks of the new national-democratic revolution have remained unaccomplished; in such a situation the struggle to form the communist party of Afghanistan is the main task weighing on the shoulders of all the communists of the country. We do not limit the struggle for unity among the communists of Afghanistan to efforts to achieve unity between the RCAC and the PAC, and we ask all the groups and individuals who uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to join the struggle around the joint platform of the Committee for Coordination and Unity, to expand the sphere of work of this committee and to help the struggle for the formation of the communist party of Afghanistan to blossom.

Unite around the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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in the country, this organisation accomplished much and won great honor. But the PYO was a newly founded organisation, and lacked practice and experience in communist struggle, and so carried in itself several opportunist tendencies and deviations. The principled political-ideological line which dominated the organisation while under the leadership of the martyr comrade Akram Yari needed more time and practical struggle to take root and develop. But the opportunist tendencies and deviations within the PYO on the one hand and the plots and intrigues of reaction, imperialism and social-imperialism on the other, dragged the organisation towards destruction and provoked a crisis in the trend. Ever since, especially after the disgraceful coup d'état of the "Khalq" and "Parcham" gangs and the military occupation of our country by the forces of Soviet social-imperialism, the necessity to shoulder the serious responsibility of leading the national-democratic struggle of the masses of people laid tremendous tasks before the communists of the country. Providing the political-ideological and organisational independence of the country's proletariat, and above all, forming the communist party, was at the forefront of all these great tasks; and by relying on this as a strong weapon, the two other weapons of the national democratic revolution of a new type — that is, the people's army and the national united front — could be formed and the leadership of the proletariat in the national-democratic struggles of the masses of people could be assured. But the political-ideological confusion of the movement was more than ever amplified as a result of the treachery of the Chinese three worldist putchists reflected in the form of liquidationism, and the emergence of the influence of Albanian dogmato-revisionism in the form of de-Maoisation. As a consequence of this and several other factors, the movement for unity that began especially after the Saur coup came to nought and the unity of the communist movement of the country was not achieved. Thus the

communist movement of the country was not able to properly respond to the urgent needs of the on-going struggle of the masses and hence the way was paved for the expansion of reactionary forces dependent on world imperialism.

A lot has happened since then and the communists of Afghanistan have passed through many difficulties, lost their leaders, shed their blood under the dominance of wrong lines, and advanced at a crawl — but they did not completely lose their bearings. Under the seemingly solid surface of wrong lines a roaring, mighty trend of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought continued to push forward. Two years ago, this strong trend burst out of the icy, benumbed surface covering the movement from two different spots, almost simultaneously — and with such strength that it was able to reach new heights in the communist movement of Afghanistan.

This powerful force was embodied in the Revolutionary Cell of Afghan Communists (RCAC) and the Committee of Agitation and Propaganda of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought for the Formation of the Communist Party of Afghanistan for the Emancipation of the Working Class (PAC). Today these two groups consider that the first practical, important step for advancing the struggle to build the communist party of Afghanistan is to provide political, ideological and organisational unity between the RCAC and the PAC, and believe that by a principled, straight-forward and honest communist spirit in the common political, ideological and organisational struggles against right and "left" deviations, the process of unity between these two outposts of communist struggle should be accelerated and one barricade be formed.

On the basis of this historical necessity, and realising and accepting their responsibility in this period of the history of the communist movement in the country, the PAC and the RCAC have initiated the formation of the Committee for Coordination and Unity of these two outposts of communist struggle.

Following its founding meeting, the Committee for Coordination and Unity of the RCAC and the PAC declares its existence on the basis of common points and relative political-ideological accord between the RCAC and the PAC.

This committee has put into practice the unity platform that has already been established and confirmed by the leadership of the RCAC and the PAC and emphasizes the necessity for practical cooperation.

This committee will inform the communist movement of Afghanistan and the international communist movement on the advance of its work.

This committee hopes that, by using the experience and achievements of the communist movement of Afghanistan and of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement, unity will be achieved between the RCAC and the PAC, and a good example of unity will be provided to the communists in Afghanistan.

The banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the fighting banner of all communists of the world and the fighting banner of all communists of Afghanistan. In firm unity with our communist comrades all over the world, we should raise this banner higher and stronger in Afghanistan, and continue to advance forward, united, on the road red with the blood of thousands and thousands of our martyred comrades.

Down with social-imperialism, imperialism and reaction!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Down with revisionism!

Forward to the formation of the communist party of Afghanistan, Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Let the political-ideological-organisational struggles of the RCAC and the PAC develop towards a communist and principled unity as the first practical step towards the formation of the communist party, Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought, in Afghanistan!