



Abdul Rahman Mahmoudi

Seventh Assembly movement

1949 ~ 1952

member of parliament

People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan

PDPA Congress

Assemblies Youth Organization

1973

Daoud coup

1978

Dr. Faiz Ahmad

PDPA Congress

1978

Rev. Sect of Khorasan Javanmardan

Supporters

Samander

UMLA

Maro Zedong Thought

Spark

1988

2004

1978

1949 ~ 1952

member of parliament

Daoud Khan

Nikita Khrushchev

1978

Shoia Jawid

شعلا جاويد

Akram Yari

1978

Dr. Faiz Ahmad

PDPA Congress

1978

1988

2004

1978

1978

1988

2004

1978

Many communists who were not engaged in the resistance exiled to Pakistan. SAMA's leader, Qayyum Rahbar, took advantage of the retreat to develop ties with imperialist forces and ended up being killed by Islamists.

Ideological debates in the 1980s on the relevance of Mao Zedong Thought became widespread. Some organizations, such as the EMLA, split between pro and anti MLMZT. Influenced by the RIM, MLMZT organizations held talks to discuss a new unification.

During the 1990s, the MLMZT groups that became then MLM kept struggling in their practice and also towards ideological and organization unification. This struggle led to the founding of the Communist (Maoist) Party of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Comrade Zia, faithful follower of Akram Yari.

The liquidation of the PYO meant that when Daoud Khan led a coup in July 1973, there was no organized resistance.

The remnants of the PYO formed many different organizations: SARKHA, SAMA, Akghar, RGPA...

On April 27, 1978, the PDPA led a coup with the support of the Soviet social-imperialists, starting a civil war that continued until the 1979 Soviet invasion. The scattered remnants of the Shola Jawid Movement resisted the invasion, openly or under the cover of Islamist military actions.

With the rapid growth of the movement, ideological deviations such as pacifism emerged, expressed in the refusal to take part in actions that could result in imprisonment. Akram Yari led the struggle against it.

The existence of the PYO was unknown to the public until Engineer Osman, a jailed member of the Shola Jawid Movement, revealed it to discredit the organization. Akram Yari contracted a serious illness in 1971 and had to withdraw from the PYO, opening the path to many kinds of deviations among its new leadership.

On June 19, 1972, Saydal Sokhandan, one of the PYO's founders, was murdered by Islamists. Paralyzed by its pacifist leadership, the PYO fell into a crisis that led to its liquidation in its 4th Congress in October 1972.

In October 1964, a new constitution proclaimed "democracy." The revisionists united to form the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

The PDPA was in charge of the growth of social-imperialist economic interests in Afghanistan.

Anti-revisionists rejected the PDPA and organized a clandestine organization—the Progressive Youth Organization (PYO)—and published the Shola Jawid.

Founder of the PYO and the Shola Jawid Movement, Comrade Akram Yari, led the larger progressive movement in Afghanistan.

In the late 1940s, Dr. Abdul Rahman Mahmoodi formed a group that studied communist ideas. Heading the People's Party, he ran in the elections and entered the parliament in 1949. While having a democratic practice in the open, Mahmoodi engaged in clandestine communist actions. Following the 1952 crackdown of left and progressive figures, Mahmoodi was jailed until 1966, when he became ill and was freed, only to die few months later.

# The Eternal Flame

a short history of the communist movement in Afghanistan