

nian-Syrian-Lebanese alliance, the role of the Arab nationalist regimes and the necessity of their harboring the Palestinian revolution, and the subject of the revolutionary struggle in general. Time does not allow me to cover all these topics. However, I wish to indicate that the PFLP realizes the necessity of the connection between Palestinian struggle and Arab national struggle in the years to come. On this level, I would like to make a few points:

1. The current task facing us is rectifying relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces. It is impossible to imagine that relations between us and them should continue as they are. We, as the PFLP and PNSF, must plan for continuous and intense meetings so as to restore unity. Unity between the PNSF, Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces is imperative for any serious confrontation of the imperialist attack.

2. In the light of the deterioration of the official Arab situation, and the Camp David phase, Syria constitutes the steadfast fortress in the face of the Zionist enemy, in the eyes of all forces of progress, liberation and socialism in the world. We, as PFLP, emphasize the importance of our alliance with Syria on the basis of (a) confronting all aspects of Camp David; (b) preserving Palestinian armed resistance in Lebanon and keeping Lebanon open for struggle against the Zionist enemy; and (c) restoring the PLO to the national line according to the program of the PNSF. We will always hold Syria in high esteem for its historical stand in the Arab-Zionist conflict, in the light of the humiliating deterioration of the Arab situation.

3. We hold Syria, Democratic Yemen, Libya and Algeria especially responsible for shouldering their part in confronting the imperialist aggression which targets all of them without exception. At the moment imperialism is concentrating on Libya. We, as PFLP, and the nationalist Palestinian masses declare our complete solidarity with Libya in confronting the imperialist aggression which is based on the Camp David agreement of Egypt. It is impossible to conceive that the situation among the Arab nationalist countries remains as it is. The reactionary regimes coordinate better among themselves than do the countries of the Steadfastness Front. The nationalist regimes are facing an Arab summit. Do they want to attend? If so, what plans do they want to propose?

and implement? Until recently, the PLO was their partner; now it is part of the reactionary camp. What do they want to do about that? Of course, that is firstly a Palestinian responsibility, but what is their opinion? What do they propose to do to help restore the PLO to the national line?

4. The general attitude prevailing is that the Arab nation is going through a period of deterioration, and we can do nothing about it. It is true that the general phenomenon is one of deterioration, but we should not underestimate what has happened in Egypt in the past few months, or in Sudan, or in Lebanon. We should see the dawn which is rising over the Arab nation. We denounce the Palestinian right's talk about another Yalta in the region, implying that the Soviet Union views the people's cause in the same way as imperialism. Palestinian national struggle must always be placed in the correct international framework. This requires continuous struggle to strengthen the solidarity between the Palestinian revolution and the Soviet Union and socialist community.

Current tasks

The basic tasks that the PFLP will struggle to achieve in the coming year are the following:

1. continued struggle against US solutions and for overcoming the PLO's crisis;
2. struggle to abort the highly dangerous Israeli-Jordanian plans;
3. escalating armed struggle;
4. safeguarding the PNSF - When people talk about confronting the deviationist trend, their demand is that we unite. The PNSF consists of six fac-

tions who sincerely want to overcome any problems and safeguard the PNSF, so that united it will confront the deviationist trend. Front work is always difficult and we still do not have a deep understanding of its basic principles. Our understanding can only be deepened through experience.

5. rallying all nationalist and democratic forces in the Palestinian arena;
6. achieving unity in the field; to protect Palestinian armed struggle in Lebanon and our people in the occupied homeland, we must unite all patriots from all organizations with the same political stand;
7. preserving armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon;
8. struggling to form a Jordanian national front in Jordan;
9. strengthening the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese nationalist alliance;
10. amassing the efforts of the Arab nationalist countries to nurture the Palestinian revolution, and to confront the imperialist assault in the region;
11. strengthening relations with the factions of the Arab liberation movement, especially in Egypt and Sudan;
12. strengthening principled relations with the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and liberation movements around the world.

Comrades, in these bitter and difficult times which the PLO and the Palestinian revolution are experiencing, I hope that you, and all the revolutionary and democratic Palestinian forces, will be up to the challenge of these new tasks. This is the responsibility which has been cast upon your shoulders by the developments in the Palestinian and Arab arena.

Attacking the Security Zone

A PFLP military spokesman announced the following operations carried out by the PFLP fighters in December, against the Israeli and Lahd troops in the so-called security zone in South Lebanon:

On the night of December 3rd, the commando group of the martyr, Mohammad Kanan, working behind enemy lines, launched an attack on a Zionist military post at Kafra. The post was equipped with a 500 mounted machine gun (capable of hitting a wide range of the surrounding area). The attack destroyed the post, and the soldier manning the gun was seen dead; 2 other enemy soldiers were wounded. The

clash lasted about 20 minutes and our unit returned safely to base.

On December 11th, our commandos attacked a joint Israeli-Lahd patrol with B7 rockets and machine guns at the Sabrin-Kafra intersection. Two of the enemy soldiers were killed.

On December 11th, our militants attacked a post of Lahd's army at Tallat Kafra, with 107 mm rockets, scoring a direct hit.

On December 14th, our militants attacked a jointly manned checkpoint near Swaira village in the western Bekaa Valley, with 107 mm rockets, scoring a direct hit.