

its total rejection of the occupation of land by force. It called for cessation of hostilities in this war that has destroyed the resources of both the Iranian and Iraqi people.

The Central Committee discussed the imperialists' escalation of their attacks against the Arab patriotic states, which poses a great danger to the struggle of the Arab masses for progress and liberation. The Central Committee saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the face of direct US aggression, and affirmed its solidarity with the Libyan revolution and masses. Concerning the imperialist and Zionist threats to Syria, and the amassing of Zionist troops on the Syrian border in preparation for an attack, the Central Committee affirmed the Palestinian revolution's stand alongside Syria, against the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The Central Committee highly evaluated the Soviet peace initiatives for protecting the world from destruction and for spreading peace and justice on our planet. The Central Committee affirmed the need for strengthening the Palestinian

revolution's alliance with the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist community. The Central Committee considers that the Soviet Union, with its firm support to the struggle of the Arab masses, is a strategic ally of our people and revolution. The Central Committee saluted the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community for their support to the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab masses.

The Central Committee concluded its session by affirming our alliance with the liberation movements of the world and the socialist community, first and foremost the Soviet Union. The Central Committee saluted the masses in occupied Palestine and called on them to intensify their struggle against the joint Israeli-Jordanian projects - against the condominium policy and the installment of mayors.

The Central Committee pledges to the Palestinian masses to continue the struggle to achieve the national tasks, i.e., the right to return, self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

PFLP Communiqué on Meeting with Fatah's Central Committee

Comrade George Habash, General Secretary of the PFLP, met in Prague with brother Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) of Fatah's Central Committee. The talks centered on the situation in the Palestinian arena and the dangers the Palestinian struggle faces in the present period, mainly the Jordanian-Israeli division of functions conspiracy, and the ongoing attempts to eliminate the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon, as a step towards liquidating the national cause of our people altogether.

Brother Abu Jihad presented a working paper from the Central Committee of Fatah, which included the following principal clauses:

1. The Prague declaration, signed on September 5th, with all its political and organizational clauses, is considered binding on all parties in the national dialogue.

2. The Central Committee of Fatah commits itself to approving the declaration of the cancellation of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, signed February 11, 1985, in the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue which would start on the eve of the PNC's 18th session.

3. All procedures leading to the PNC, including the time and place, would be agreed upon before the start of the comprehensive national dialogue, on the basis that the period between the start of the national dialogue and the convening of the PNC would not exceed one week.

4. At the same time, the PFLP declares in the national dialogue, its withdrawal from any political or organizational forms or committees outside the ranks and institutions of the PLO, and also declares its commitment to attend the PNC.

Comrade Habash presented the PFLP's point of view on how to restore the PLO's unity, as expressed in the following principal points:

1. The PFLP sees that public and official cancellation of the Amman accord is the entrance to any comprehensive

national dialogue. Without this, the process of Palestinian national dialogue would continue to stumble. The party which has the power to cancel the Amman accord is fully responsible before our people and revolution, for the stalemate in the efforts to regain the PLO's unity on a firm nationalist basis.

2. Based on this truth, the PFLP considers the Prague declaration as a step seeking national unity, but which is incomplete and insufficient. Therefore, some parties who signed this declaration have started a process of reevaluating it, in order to improve and complete it, especially concerning honest and official cancellation of the Amman accord.

3. The PFLP, along with the majority of Palestinian revolutionary organizations, sees that a condition for Palestinian national unity is closure of both gateways to the US solution: Amman and Cairo. This dictates breaking relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, as well as cancellation of the Amman accord.

4. The PFLP still adheres to the organizational clauses of the Aden-Algiers agreement, which would guarantee realization of a collective, democratic, trustworthy leadership for the PLO, instead of hegemony and individualism.

5. The PFLP calls on Fatah's leadership to stop using methods of postponement and unclear formulas like «approving the declaration of the cancellation of the accord... in the dialogue», and instead to publicly declare the official cancellation of this accord. Let's not hide anymore behind the flimsy pretences which are used to justify this dangerous policy.

6. The PFLP adheres to its evaluation of the 17th session of the PNC as being illegal, convened in the absence of Palestinian national consensus and opposed to it; this session paved the way for the ill-reputed Amman accord.

7. In the case of its convening after the cancellation of the Amman accord,

the comprehensive national dialogue is obliged to discuss all political and organizational issues and problems which the Palestinian revolution faces in the present period. This aims at formulating a Palestinian national agreement on these problems. Therefore, the dialogue cannot be viewed in a superficial or unconcerned manner. Nor can it be confined to a short period such as was mentioned in Fatah's proposals (one week), unless some are still looking at the process of comprehensive national dialogue as a formality.

8. The contents of Fatah's proposals, mainly the necessity of a prior agreement on the time and place of the PNC, even before the start of the comprehensive national dialogue, are contrary to serious desire to (1) start the dialogue; (2) reach a national agreement; and (3) broaden this agreement in order to achieve a unanimous agreement.

9. Asking the PFLP to commit itself to attend the PNC, even before achieving a national agreement, and to abandon our present nationalist alliances, is part of the policy of paralyzing the conditions and putting obstacles to the unity process. This process starts by cancelling the 'Jordanian-Palestinian accord'; it continues with the comprehensive national dialogue and agreement, and concludes with the convening of the PNC. The PNC then would consecrate this agreement, formulate a clear and distinct policy for the PLO, form a trustworthy, collective leadership, and institute democratic reforms in the PLO.

10. The PFLP, by confirming its position on how to restore the PLO's unity and the principles necessary for attaining such unity, renews its insistence on exploiting all possible efforts to put these convictions into practice. The PFLP confirms its adherence to the policy drawn up by its Central Committee to start intensive communication and initiatives with all Palestinian forces to speedily restore the PLO's unity on a nationalist basis, opposed to imperialism and Zionism.