

a logic whereby the Palestinian revolution would abandon its basic revolutionary principles, and the Lebanese would deal with a regime which is the result of the Israeli occupation and US intervention.

Then there was a historical victory and the May 17th treaty was cancelled. One year earlier, no one had expected this to happen so quickly. This victory was achieved with the help of two major factors: One, the firm Syrian stand against this treaty and support to the Lebanese nationalist forces; two, the heroic participation of the revolutionary Palestinian organizations who fought side by side with the heroes of the Lebanese National Resistance Front against occupation.

Support to the democratic alliance

We affirm our support to the approach which aims at restoring the PLO to its vanguard position in the struggle of the Arab liberation movement. This approach is basically represented by the positions of the PFLP, and affirmed in the common stands of the PFLP-DFLP Joint Leadership and the four-party democratic alliance (including also the PLF and the PCP).

At the same time, we highly evaluate the stands of the other Palestinian organizations which faced the deviating methods inside and outside Fatah; we note their concern for the Palestinian people's rights. I am referring to the four-party bloc of PFLP-General Command, Saiqa, the Popular Struggle Front and Fatah- the Uprising.

We view positively talks with all the forces that have a representative weight, that can lead to a joint stand capable of resolving the crisis of the Palestinian revolution. Here I mean Fatah's Central Committee.

We hope for the success of the present negotiations on the basis that was agreed upon by the Joint Leadership in the Aden meetings.

In the framework of the Arab national liberation movement, we see it as a central duty to support the Palestinian revolution's resolving its crisis. Without this, we will not be able to consolidate the victory in Lebanon or spread its results on the Arab level, so that we can strengthen the position of the forces that participated in achieving this victory, mainly Syria and the other nationalist regimes.

Lebanon

It is not true that there is no room or no need for the fighters of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon. Lebanon is the place for every revolutionary Arab struggler, especially the Palestinians. We in the Lebanese Communist Party are far removed from a weak provincial outlook. Concerning the victory in Lebanon, we do not call this the victory of Lebanon. This victory was the result of the common struggle of the Lebanese masses, their progressive forces, the Palestinian masses, their true revolutionary forces, and progressive Syrian Arab support. It

represents a victory for the entire Arab liberation movement. Moreover, this victory would never have been achieved without the firm stand of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union.

Correct principles for Palestinian-Lebanese relations

First: The victory achieved in Lebanon is a Palestinian victory. It provided a major part of Lebanon as an area for the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights. This must be supported by actions which guarantee liberating all parts of Lebanon and channeling all its human, material and geographic potentials into the common national struggle against Israeli aggression.

Second: The Palestinians in Lebanon, like the nationalist Lebanese, should be organized and carry arms to defend the Lebanese land and fight the Zionist occupation. This should be according to a plan agreed upon; it should be under Lebanese nationalist leadership, taking into consideration the nature of the struggle in Lebanon.

Third: The right of the Palestinian people and revolution to use Lebanese territory, like their right to use any other Arab territory, to support the uprisings and armed struggle in Palestine. This must be discussed in order to arrive at the methods for best developing the Palestinian revolution and its alliances in Lebanon and the other Arab countries.

Comrade Hawi called for avoiding parades (meaningless displays of armed force) and taking as an example the Askelon and Jerusalem operations which do not require big offices or heavily armed vehicles. In this connection, he noted the experience of the Lebanese National Resistance Front. He concluded that whatever helps developing the Palestinian revolution's struggle in Palestine is permissible in Lebanon; anything that hinders this should be prohibited in Lebanon through a revolutionary Palestinian leadership decision.

A military blow to the fascists is a must

We have no illusions about the possibility of achieving a solution, even a temporary one, for the Lebanese crisis within the present balance of forces. Yet this does not mean that we withhold support from the efforts to find a solution.

If the enemy forces are not confronted by the needed decisiveness, they will block a solution. The settlement must proceed from two principles: First, continued pressure at every opportunity and by all means, to oblige the political authorities to accept a political solution which guarantees the fundamentals for bringing the country to a democratic dialogue; second, preparations on the part of the nationalist and progressive forces to wage a military operation to deprive the fascist forces of the positions that allow them to continue their sabotage. Such a military blow is inevitable in order to impose the retreat of the fascist forces and make room for a real solution. ●