

The two parties furthermore discussed the ways and means of enhancing the struggle of the Palestinian people in Palestine. They noted the attempts of the Jordanian regime and certain suspicious, rightist Palestinian elements to consecrate splits within the Palestinian nationalist ranks, and to instigate bloody rifts. The two parties called upon the Palestinian masses and all nationalist forces to uphold democratic traditions for solving differences, and to isolate the suspicious elements.

The two parties reaffirmed that foiling the US plan on the Jordanian-Palestinian front necessitates an ongoing struggle against the capitulationist, liquidationist policies, and abrogation of the Amman accord. They deemed it necessary for all nationalist forces and personalities opposed to the Amman accord, to close ranks and meet. The purpose of such a meeting would be: (a) to crystallize all-out nationalist opposition to the Amman accord, and to all political moves based on this accord; (b) to reaffirm the soleness of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people; (c) to reaffirm the Palestinian national rights of return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Such a meeting would be an important step towards reuniting the PLO on a nationalist, anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist basis.

The two parties called upon the nationalist and progressive Arab forces and parties to meet to unify their positions and action in the face of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught, and to support the Palestinian nationalist forces opposing the Amman accord. The two parties also called for an official meeting of the Arab nationalist regimes.

In the context of discussing the US partial and unilateral solutions, the two parties reaffirmed the importance and rele-

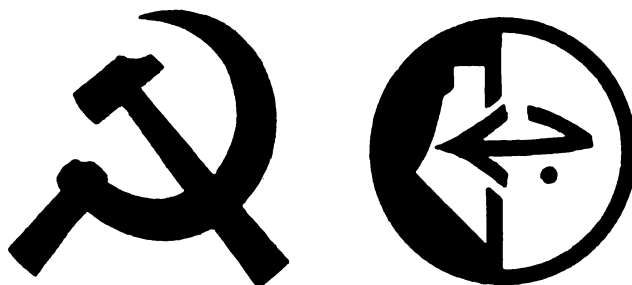
vance of the Soviet proposals of September 1984, including the call for an international conference to deal with the Middle East problem.

When discussing the situation in Lebanon, the two parties stressed the necessity of the Amal movement ceasing aggression against the Palestinian people there, and honoring the agreement it signed. The two parties made clear their stand against inter-Palestinian fighting and against anyone who tries to instigate such fighting.

The two parties reaffirmed the importance of consolidating the tripartite Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian alliance, considering it the spearhead for confronting the US designs in the region.

The two parties condemned the US Administration's aggressive policy on the international level. They highly appreciated the principled, peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and particularly Comrade Gorbachev's initiative to unilaterally freeze nuclear tests.

At the close of the meeting, the two parties expressed satisfaction with their bilateral relations and reaffirmed willingness to further develop these relations.



PFLP Visit to Moscow

Between the 19th and the 23rd of August, a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) visited Moscow for talks with the Soviet comrades. The delegation was composed of comrade George Habash, PFLP General Secretary; comrades Abd Al Rahim Mallouh and Saber Muhyi Al Deen, Politbureau members; and comrade Omar Shehadah, member of the Central Committee.

This delegation held fraternal and comradely talks with the Soviet comrades in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union (AASC).

Present at the meeting with the AASC, which was held on August 20th, were comrade Kodriatsiv, AASC Vice-President and member of the Supreme Soviet Council; comrade Kalnedrov, Executive Secretary of the AASC; Comrade Drogin, Secretary of the AASC; and comrade Rashid, head of the Palestine department.

On August 22nd, another meeting with the Central Committee of the CPSU

took place in the headquarters of the Central Committee's International Relations department. Comrade Kafilinco, Vice-President of the International Relations department, was present, together with comrade Malozov and comrade Kalandrov. A working lunch was attended by comrade Sazakov, comrade Bisscov and comrade Gregory.

After the return of the delegation, the Front's Politbureau held a special meeting to evaluate the talks with the Soviet comrades. The Politbureau highly appreciated the successful visit and fruitful talks, and stressed the following important points that were discussed and affirmed:

1. The necessity of preserving the unity of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO is a historical achievement for which the Palestinian masses have sacrificed greatly over two decades.

2. The necessity of adhering to the essence of the Palestinian national program as it had been decided in the consecutive, legitimate sessions of the Palestinian National Council. This prog-

ram affirms the Palestinian national rights, namely, the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

3. The necessity of escalating the struggle to abrogate the Amman accord signed by Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan. The Amman accord minimizes the PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people. It is considered an abandonment of the Palestinian national program. It is a prelude and cover for unilateral bargains. It will make possible the attempts to extend the Camp David accords on the Jordanian-Palestinian front.

4. Affirmation of the Palestinian people's right to continue their struggle by all means against the Zionist enemy, particularly when this enemy is escalating repressive measures in the occupied homeland in an attempt to break our people's spirit of resistance and enforce capitulationist conditions on our people and revolution.