EGGED on by U.S. imperialism, the Jordanian reactionaries recently dispatched a large number of troops and launched frenzied attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases in Jarash and Ajlun. The guerrillas rose in resistance and dealt the Jordanian reactionaries' armed suppression firm counter-blows. The Chinese people indignantly condemn the Jordanian reactionaries for this new bloody crime and firmly support the Palestinian guerrillas' just counter-attack in self-defence.

The recent attacks by the Jordanian reactionaries are a continuation of their last September plot of armed suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. In the past few years, the guerrillas, supported by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, have fought heroically and handed U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism successive blows. They have become a shock force of the Arab national-liberation movement and a big obstacle to U.S. imperialist aggression in the Middle East and its so-called "political settlement" scheme. Precisely because of this, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have deliberately plotted to wipe out this revolutionary armed force of the Palestinian people. The Jordanian reactionaries' repeated attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas obviously are to serve U.S. imperialism's sinister designs to strangle the Palestinian revolution. No matter how they try to cover up and deny their crimes, the Jordanian reactionaries can never get away with it.

The Jordanian reactionaries' criminal armed suppression of the guerrillas has aroused great anger among the people of the Arab countries. The Governments and mass organizations in many of these countries have issued statements, and the masses of the people have held demonstrations, strongly condemning and protesting against the bloody atrocities of the reactionary Jordanian authorities, and expressing their resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people. This shows that the people of the Arab countries have more and more clearly realized that the Palestinian people's revolutionary struggle is inseparable from the Arab national-liberation cause. It is precisely to stamp out the flames of the struggle against imperialism being waged by the Arab people that imperialism and reaction have used every means to liquidate the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces. The interests of the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries are completely identical.

V.I. Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, said: "Revolutions are subjected to the most serious tests in practice, in struggle and in the fire of battle." It is in the raging flames of struggle for national liberation that the Palestinian guerrillas have tempered and tested themselves and grown in strength. Neither the enemy's gunfire nor intrigues and plots, various hardships and difficulties can overwhelm them or force them to submit. On the contrary, they have grown ever stronger through every severe struggle. They are invincible because they maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the broad masses of the Palestinian people. They are the heroic sons and daughters of the Palestinian people, embodying the latter's hopes. Standing on their side are not only the people of the Arab countries but also the people of all countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. The cause of the Palestinian guerrillas and people is a just one, therefore, it is impregnable.

The plenary session of the 9th Conference of the Palestinian National Council which was held not long ago stressed "permanent adherence to the absolute right of the Palestinian people to liberate their land through the people's armed struggle." This fully shows the indomitable will of the Palestinian people to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are deeply convinced that no matter how many difficulties and twists and turns lie on their road of advance, the Palestinian guerrillas and people are sure to smash all enemy intrigues and win final victory in their struggle for national liberation so long as they strengthen their unity and keep fighting.

July 30, 1971