The relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China

The existing international conditions

The relations with the Arab Communist parties

— Defining the views of the DPFLP on:

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We observe, at the same time, that this anti-imperialist,
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broad relapses, particularly after the 20th Congress of the Communist
Party of the Soviet Union. That 20th Congress dealt with many of the
questions and problems of the socialist revolution, the multiplicity of
ways of reaching socialism in the anti-imperialist struggle, and that
Congress saw the introduction of the theory of "peaceful co-existence"
with the various social systems.

These topics have clearly effected the solidarity of the
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international communist movement and the national liberation
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capitalist countries.

These distinctive phenomena in our contemporary history have
widely opened the doors for the achievement of a total victory over
colonialism and imperialism in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.
They have also pushed forward, in great steps, the cause of
the international socialist revolution.

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The international front, as a result of the developments which
followed the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union, was shaken and the relationships among these forces was
confused. This has led to a hesititation and complexity which has
affected the overall struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

It has been observed that imperialism and its lackey, international
reaction, have worked to gain maximum benefit from the policy of
"peaceful co-existence" and the belief of the saying that "a variety of
roads lead to socialism." These policies have consequently led to the
encouragement of reformist and social democratic trends, especially in
the capitalist countries, in the ranks of the revolutionary forces and in
the worker's forces.

Therefore, imperialism could move from a defensive position in its
struggle against the forces of national liberation throughout the world
and the forces of the international socialist revolution to an offensive
position against this international front. This move enabled the
imperialists, by exploiting the international situation, to accomplish
reactionary imperialist victories over the national liberation movement
in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Additionally, the
American and West German neo-colonialist forces have gradually been
replacing the old colonialist powers of Britain, France, etc. on these
continents.

Imperialism has not only rushed into plotting counter-revolutionary
action and reactionary coups in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin
America, but has also waged, what is termed by American politicians,
particularly former Secretary of State, John F. Dulles, as, "private wars
and limited warfare" throughout the world. These are being waged in
an attempt to defeat the forces which are rising against colonialism and
imperialism, and this attempt is what we are witnessing in Indochina, in
general, and in Vietnam, in particular.

However, imperialism has not been contented at plotting more
counter revolutions, coups and attacks on the liberation forces
throughout the world. Imperialism has also endeavored to sabotage and
encircle the worker's movement in the capitalist countries, and it has
further gone to the extreme by attacking the countries of the socialist
camp for it has bombarded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; a part
of the socialist camp.

Imperialism has gone even further than that and plotted
counter-revolutions in the socialist countries, as happened in Poland,
Czechoslovakia, and previously, in Hungary. Thus exploiting to its
advantage the general economic, political and democratic problems in
the socialist countries, in order to organize counter-coups and revolts.

Presently, we observe that the basic characteristics of our
contemporary time is the intensification of the attacks by imperialism,
colonialism and international reaction and the increase of disjointedness
among the ranks of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist international
front.

We can further observe that imperialism is achieving victories over
the forces of national liberation in more than one country and is daily
creating semi-permanent problems for the socialist countries, as well as,
waning limited wars in order to halt the international, socialist,
revolutionary march and the march of the national liberation
movements. Movements which are struggling to inflict total defeat upon
imperialism and colonialism.

We observe, on the other hand, a series of international concessions
to imperialism and the encirclement of problem areas which are foc of
concessions in the world.

We observe, also, a current, based on the policy of "co-existence"
in international politics, intent on liquidating the problem area of
tension in the world. We saw this happen in Europe with the Soviet
Union-West German treaty and the Polish-West German treaty, these
assisted the outcome of World War II. There are still attempts
occurring to resolve the Berlin question, with attempts to peacefully resolve the Middle East problem. Here we cannot
but observe that the resolution of these problems is always at the
expense of the weaker nations. The resolution of disputes, in Europe,
resulting from the second World War was implemented through a series
of agreements which were not at the expense of one country to
another for they were based on the balance of power in that area, but
in Indochina imperialism has failed to force the Vietnamese people to
accept a solution which is favorable to imperialist interests or the
interests of the Saigon government. This imperialist failure has caused
imperialism to broaden the scope of its armed aggression to include
Laos and Cambodia. This move took place in the face of the
determination of the people of Indochina, with the support of the
Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to carry the task of national
liberation to its final completion.

The national liberation movement in the Middle East is suffering
from a sharp subjective crisis, whose origins go back to the class
nature of the leadership of the movement. A leadership which is of
a petit-bourgeois nature and which is unable to draw a revolutionary
program which will subordinate the production front to the fighting
front and is unable to adopt a theory of "armed people" who fight
along side conventional forces -- long term people's liberation war -- on
all the Arab land in order to defeat imperialism and to achieve the
tasks of the new democratic national liberation revolution in the Middle
East. The solution of the Middle East problem, as a result of that
subjective weakness, comes at the expense of the people of the area
and at the benefit of Israel and imperialism.

We can see, from all the preceding, that the international
revolutionary movement and the national liberation movement
throughout the world are suffering from many difficulties and problems.
These provide imperialism with the ability to advance its blows and
attacks against these fronts, as well as, wage it limited, private wars.
Q. What is the nature of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, not just concerning the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP), but concerning the whole Palestinian resistance movement?

A. Here we must start with the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) as an organization committed to an advanced Marxist-Leninist position. The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) has many critical observations of the Soviet Union's direction in the international Communist movement, and also about the Chinese direction in the international Communist movement, as well as both of their directions on the problems of national liberation and the problem of the East, internationally. We can say, ideologically, that our position on the relations and struggles within the international Communist movement is closer to that of the Vietnamese and Koreans and we are always ready to pursue that advanced ideological line. I am unable to give any information on the practical relations with the Soviet Union or People's Republic of China, but there are some organizations that have relations with the Soviet Union. It is strange, though, that our Chinese comrades presently have good relations with the right wing of the resistance, particularly represented by Pateh.

Although the Soviet Union supports the United Nations resolution and its implementation, we should not consider the Soviet Union as one of a front with the imperialists and colonisers. We should be Marxists in our analysis of the Soviet Union and the countries in the socialist camp which follow the Soviet line in their relations to the Middle East problems and the international problems. Those positions are the results of the contradictions between the economic and social structure (state apparatus) in those countries and their international revolutionary commitment to anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist world revolutions and their problems.

Those contradictions exist, until today, in the interests of changing the proletarian internationalist principles of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism to the benefit of the developing subjective interests. Subjective interests which are the outcome of the general economic and social development of those countries and which are also the result of the assertion of the state apparatus in those countries.

Q. What is the nature of the relationships between the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) and the Communist parties throughout the Arab world? What are the relationships with the trade unions in the Arab world, especially in light of the fact that the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) is the organization which spoke of class struggle more than any other organization and in some cases intervened directly in that class struggle?

First, the Arab Communist parties in the area, with the exception of the Sudanese Communist party which is presently being subjected to a campaign of repression and persecution, are in general reformist, social democratic parties which have adopted a position of a reformist nature toward many of the problems of the area and the world. Generally, the Arab Communist parties, among the ranks of international Communism, adopt the Soviet Union's line in their understanding of the problems of national liberation and world socialist revolution.

Our relations with these movements and these parties are confined within a limited framework and it is difficult to develop a strong relationship with them for this depends on the development of these parties of revolutionary positions toward the current problems placed upon the Arab revolutionary movement.

Our relation with the Sudanese Communist party is much stronger because the Sudanese Communist party is taking a more correct and revolutionary position, more than any other Arab Communist party, toward the problems of national democratic revolution in the Sudan. Further, the Sudanese Communist party, in its international relations, is taking a semi-critical position of, and is not dogmatically committed to, the Soviet Union's line.

Second, concerning the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's (DPFLP) relationships with the trade unions; we must thoroughly understand that the worker's unions in our country are controlled by an ideologically corrupted worker's aristocracy. An aristocracy corrupted by the prevailing petit-bourgeois culture in the Arab national liberation movement.

Those leaderships are not revolutionary leaderships. Our relation with the Arab working class comes about because the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) is committed to the proletarian ideology and we present the national liberation problems from their true revolutionary source and not as a result of a subjective wish.

The introduction of the class struggle in the national democratic revolution and the achievement of the tasks of the national democratic stage in the Arab countries necessitates a clear definition of the true class allies set apart from the class enemies who are tied to imperialism and colonialism. If we do not clearly define the allies, we will find ourselves faced with the big feudal and bourgeois comprador forces in our countries, as well as, faced with the omnipresent rightwing of the petit-bourgeoisie, who assume a class role based on positions which are tied to imperialism and colonialism, and who exist for the protection of the total interests of imperialism and colonialism and who are hostile to the forces of national liberation and the cause of the national democratic revolution.

The national struggle, at this point, against colonialism, Zionism, and reaction in the area is tied, by necessity, to the class struggle against the class forces tied to imperialism and colonialism. Class forces who act, for their own interests, as a watch dog, and who constitute a historical guarantee of security, for the Zionist movement and its attacks. The future will, inevitably, be on the side of imperialism and colonialism to the benefit of the developing subjective interests. The introduction of the class struggle in the national democratic revolution and the achievement of the tasks of the national democratic stage in the Arab countries necessitates a clear definition of the true class allies set apart from the class enemies who are tied to imperialism and colonialism. If we do not clearly define the allies, we will find ourselves faced with the big feudal and bourgeois comprador forces in our countries, as well as, faced with the omnipresent rightwing of the petit-bourgeoisie, who assume a class role based on positions which are tied to imperialism and colonialism, and who exist for the protection of the total interests of imperialism and colonialism and who are hostile to the forces of national liberation and the cause of the national democratic revolution.

It is the duty of all revolutionaries, progressives and patriots to:

- Support the resistance movement's left, represented by the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP)
- Thus enabling it to crush all submissive and defeatist conspiracies
- And enabling it to carry the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and the Jordanian puppet regime.

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