Lately our internationalist position has been subject to misunderstanding and distortion, as well as to criticism from different angles and directions. From one side we find opposition towards our practice of open criticism toward the policies of some socialist countries, including the USSR, concerning our national cause. From another side we find objection to our appeal to the USSR to change the position, they say that this appeal is utopian and misleading to the masses because the USSR will never change its position. And from a third side our relations with some Trotskyist groups, in the sphere of international solidarity for the Palestinian cause, have raised questions of protest from most of the leftist circles and the world communist movement.

Completion of the task of defining the main features of our international position is becoming important, in order to establish relations with the different groups and trends of the world revolutionary movement on a clear basis.

The present historical period is characterized, internationally, by the increasing disintegration of the world imperialist system, the victory of socialism and the rise of the national liberation movements of the oppressed people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Imperialism, in its efforts to hold on to its present position, against the rising revolutionary tide, is resorting to a viciously aggressive policy, based on limited warfare, and aimed at suppressing national liberation movements of struggling people. This aggressive policy is also aimed at states which are the main sources of the aggressive imperialist wars by revolutionary wars of break down the socialist camp it is encouraging rightist movements which call for closer relations with the West (Yugoslavia, Romania, and Czechoslovakia).

The world revolutionary movement, in its struggle against this imperialist aggression, has to overcome two obstacles. The revisionist policy carried by some states within the socialist camp, a policy which encourages the imperialists to intensify their aggressive policy. The devious policy which is tearing apart the unity of the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist front, thus obstructing an effective united struggle of the two camps.

The present revisionist policy finds its theoretical rationale in a series of mistaken analysis resulting from the present Soviet interpretation of the "peaceful coexistence" concept. This analysis is based on the assumption that the "peaceful economic initiative" between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp is the decisive factor in the victory of world revolution, and that the contradiction between the two camps can be solved by means of negotiations and pressure on imperialism to contain its aggressive tendencies in order to provide the peaceful atmosphere which will enable the socialist countries to develop their internal economies. The adherents of this policy always try to avoid confrontations with imperialism, in any part of the world, and try to limit the anti-imperialist interests, for this might push imperialism into waging an aggressive, limited war, thus compelling the socialist countries to comply with their internationalist commitment by aiding the countries which are the object to aggression.

In trying to prevent the "peaceful coexistence" in its present Soviet conception is linked to the theory of "parliamentary transition to socialism" in the advanced capitalist countries, as well as with, the theory of "non-capitalist development" in the underdeveloped nations. Both theories are a clear negation of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" thesis, admitting the possibility of building socialism through the established agencies of the bourgeois state, without the need to destroy it. With these two theories, revisionism seeks to ease the degree of the class and national struggle against capitalism and imperialism, in order to prevent the growth of the struggle from leading to a sharp confrontation with imperialism which will dictate, upon the socialist countries, obligations they are not yet ready to carry out.

It is becoming clear, however, that the only way to accelerate the process of disintegration of the imperialist system and insure the decisive predominance of the socialist system is by sharpening the anti-imperialist and national liberation movements in the different parts of the world, in order to restrict its struggle within the limits of the new reformist ideology which insures the freezing of the local class contradiction and preventing the people's revolutionary struggle from rising to the level of sharp confrontation against the counter-revolutionary forces. But as soon as the struggle sharply explodes and the masses show their determination to continue their revolutionary struggle for the total defeat of imperialism, international revisionism will find itself gradually becoming part of the revolutionary struggle, after the failure of all its efforts to freeze, or peacefully solve it. This means that the struggle against the dangers of revisionism should not necessarily take the form of constant condemnation of the Soviet Union's leadership mistakes, but rather it should be an ideological and political struggle against revisionism and reformism on the internal front, aiming at uncovering the local opportunist leaders, who spread such ideologies, while building a mass independent, class revolutionary movement and arming it with the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism. That is, the main front of the struggle against revisionism is the political and ideological struggle within the ranks of the local revolutionary movements in any country and not visa-versa.

This position should not lead us to equate the policies of the Soviet Union with American imperialism, because the existing contradiction between the two camps is not of personal wishes, nor merely that of theoretical and political position, but rather the contradiction between two different modes of production and ownership. In the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries public ownership of the means of production prevails and the social concept of the state is characterized by a proletarian nature and that is the objective and social base for the contradiction between the two camps.

That contradiction puts the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp, despite their leadership's policies, objectively on the side of the anti-imperialist world revolution. The Soviet leadership is trying by all means of international bargaining and maneuvering to prevent an explosion of revolutionary struggle in the different parts of the world, but experience has shown (in Vietnam and now in the Middle East) that the explosion of sharp revolutionary struggle against imperialism and, with it, its transformation into a long-range protracted people's war, will bring the Soviet leadership, sooner or later, to fulfill its internationalist duties in aiding and supporting the revolutionary movement in the different parts of the world and restricting its sphere of influence within the camp of the anti-imperialist international front, which is the only guarantee for a permanent peace in the world and...
INTERNATIONALIST... This in turn, would tear apart this front and deprive it of its effectiveness against imperialism’s vicious aggression.

Our task, on the international level, could be summarized as follows: the determination ideological struggle against revisionist concepts and politics, and to reserve an independent position from any internal strife among groups inside the socialist camp and the world communist movement. This independent position does not mean a neutral ideological stand toward the problems which are put forth within the ranks of the world revolutionary movement, a neutral ideological stand is but an opportunist position, which is far from Marxism-Leninism. It is our duty to define, frankly and clearly, our position toward all these problems from a Marxist-Leninist and internationalist proletariat standpoint, without becoming part of the present power struggle which has no ideological and political justification.

At the same time, we have to continue our efforts to strengthen the unity of struggle of the socialist camp and the international anti-imperialist united front, on the basis of common struggle in order to oppose the counter-revolutionary aggression, led internationally by American imperialism. This common front should not be based on the opportunist cover up for the present differences in v the opposition communist parties, the Jewish community in revolution. Beside insuring the highest degree of effectiveness in the collective common struggle, this unity also has to insure the freedom of comradely ideological and political criticism among its different groups, as well as, the preservation of the independence of each movement concerning its own national revolution.

To achieve these tasks it is important to strengthen the relations within the countries of the socialist camp, and other parts of the world revolutionary communist movement, without disregarding the differences in opinion, and work towards mobilizing internationalist support for the struggle of the people, the socialist movements and its revolutionary, leftist vanguard.

The Front has repeatedly spent efforts in order to insure communication and cooperation with the different parties in the sister countries of the socialist camp, but all these efforts have not yet led to material results because of the complexity of the prevailing atmosphere within the ranks of the world revolutionary communist movement itself.

One of the reasons which hindered the establishment of natural relations with different parts of the world communist movement, was the planned attempts of "adoption" of the Front initiated by international Trotskyist movements since the Front’s establishment, in order for these movements to cover up their inability to effectively contribute to the national and class struggles. These movements find no justification for their existence, but to quickly adopt the developing revolutionary movements in different regions of the world, and project them as if they were new Trotskyist currents. In the beginning, the Front represented an anti-isolationist vanguard cooperating with the movements along the principle of an open cooperation with all leftist groups, on the basis of support to the resistance, the Palestinian struggle, and the mobilization of world progressive opinion to the side of the armed struggle which our people are waging against Zionism and imperialism. But the danger of mobilization of world progressive opinion to the side of revolution at its present stage. The reason which, in practice, they refused to supporting the DPFLP as a Marxist-Leninist organization. This has resulted in a Front toward adopting their isolationist positions which sprang from the Trotskyists' inability to comprehend the nature of the Palestinian revolution at its present stage. The reason which, in practice, they refused to contribute to the struggle and the committees which supported the Palestinian movement as a whole, as a Front toward its isolation, and only supporting the DPFLP as a Marxist-Leninist organization. This has resulted in a bad effect on the unity of movement in solidarity with the Palestinian resistance outside the Arab world. Above all that, the Trotskyists have tried to present the DPFLP as an organ of isolation against the Palestinian leadership in Palestine, and by putting forth their slogan of a bi-national state, instead of the correct Marxist-Leninist solution to the Palestinian Question.*

The cessation of these Trotskyist attempts has for long become an important task in our internationalist relations, and the success of implementing this cooperation will help to clear up the misunderstandings and reservations of many leftist movements toward establishing strong relations with the Front.

OFFICIAL DPFLP DOCUMENT FROM AL-THAWRI, NO. 3. MARCH 1971.

FREDDIE TAISEER AL-ZABRI

The fascist regime in Jordan has arrested in the first week of June 1971 brother Taiser Al-Zabri (known publically as Abu Ali), member of the General Secretariat of the National Union of Jordanian Students and a leading member of the Palestine resistance movement. The arrest comes in the continuing campaign of the Jordanian authorities to liquidate the resistance movement and to curb the Septembers cooperation and militant activity in a series of massive arrests, kidnappings, and street assassinations of partisans and their civilian supporters.

News have reached us that brother Al-Zabri is being subjected to torture and that his life is in danger. A campaign for his release is being conducted by the United and Palestinian Solidarity Committees in both countries and we urge North American support for his release. Petitions demanding al-Zabri's freedom may be obtained by writing to the Palestinian Resistance Bulletin, P.O. Box 59, Somerville, Mass.

IQBAL AHMAD ON THE PALESTINE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT: AN INTERVIEW

(PR: Dr. Ahmad, You know that the Palestinian resistance is passing through a very critical stage. Do you have any observations to make on the reasons that led the movement to this deadlock, and any suggestions to make on how to break free from such a deadlock, both in the political and in the organizational sense?

A: I agree with you that the Arab liberation movements in general and the Palestinian liberation movements in particular have suffered setbacks in recent months. In a sense, one could say they have suffered setbacks in the recent year and a half. Why have they suffered setbacks, and how can they recapture a promise that was there four years ago, a promise of starting all over again on a new plane, going in a new direction towards a new future for the Arab people or for the Palestinian people?

PR: Iqbal Ahmad, the noted Pakistani writer and journalist, early this year in the aftermath of his arrest by the FBI on charges of "conspiracy" with the Berrigan brothers and their comrades — kidnapp Henry Kissinger, advisor to President Nixon on National Security. The interview below was conducted before the Civil War in Pakistan began and before the announcement of unity between the four Arab republics.)

IQBAL AHMAD ON THE PALESTINE RESISTANCE

Con't, p. 8.