

hope to see its contents applied very soon."

Poet Ahmad Dahbour, member of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists

"I view the reform document presented by the PFLP-DFLP Joint Leadership as the Palestinian national statement which, if put to a referendum, would be voted for by all Palestinians."

Doctor Suleiman Berkawi, skin specialist at Deir Yassin Collective, a Palestinian Red Crescent Society hospital in Yarmouk camp

"The role of the PFLP and DFLP is of great importance in the Palestinian national struggle, especially at present, whereby these two organizations, through their Joint Leadership and preceding alliance, drew the support of

many independent Palestinian nationalists. This nationalist alliance within the PLO represents an important independent force which will protect the PLO from any leftist or rightist deviation, especially now when an adventurous method was followed by fighting, military options and bloodshed. This poses a real danger to the independent nature of the PLO and its unity, and gives a pretext to our enemies to again impose tutelage over our Palestinian

people. The PFLP and DFLP position represents an important compass for our Palestinian people, capable of rescuing them from this tragic situation. In my opinion, this program is of great importance, though I have a few remarks on some formulations, especially concerning the contents of the introduction and its analysis of some of the reasons which necessitated this action and this program."

Military Operations

Revolutionary violence, practiced in concordance with a clear political line, is an essential component of the Palestinian national liberation struggle. Military operations against the Zionist enemy are our legitimate response to the occupation of our homeland, Palestine. They are our masses' answer to the daily violence of the enemy. The historical examples of victorious liberation movements prove that revolutionary violence is the only way to resolve the contradiction between the masses and the enemy, in our case, imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction.

The military operations carried out in occupied Palestine are an essential and integral part of our strategy of protracted people's war. In general, these operations have political and military aims which can be classified in the following three broad categories:

One: Striking the Zionist military establishment in order to place the enemy on the defense, force it to disperse its forces and lower the morale of the settler population.

Two: Striking economic institutions. A frequent target is the infrastructure used to facilitate the exploitation of our people, and which provides the backbone of the Zionist state and its aggression. Also, targeting economic institutions speaks to our determination not to allow 'Israel' to be a safe haven for monopoly capital.

Three: Providing security for our masses and the revolution by liquidating collaborators.

The ability of our revolution to carry out military operations today is in itself a victory for the Palestinian cause. Each operation refutes the Zionist claim of having destroyed the PLO in the barbaric invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. A recent proof of the vitality of armed struggle was the

bomb attack on an Israeli bus in Jerusalem on December 6th, which killed six and wounded over 46 other Zionist settlers. Israeli police admitted that this was the worst explosion "in Israel" since 1978. We salute the heroic militants who carried out this operation, demonstrating the inability of the enemy to liquidate our revolution, and our people's will to resist until victory. The following are other operations carried out in occupied Palestine in the recent period:

Nov. 2: On Balfour Day, a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli jeep in the Gaza Strip town of Khan Younis.

A car carrying settlers was attacked with petrol bombs near Bethlehem in the West Bank.

Nov. 10: A bomb exploded in Petah Tikva supermarket, near Tel Aviv, in the north of occupied Palestine. The Zionists did not specify damages.

An Egged bus was firebombed while passing Al Amari camp near Ramallah, wounding the bus driver and several settlers.

In the West Bank village of Qabatiya, a Zionist police car was destroyed by firebombs.

Nov. 13: An Israeli car was attacked with light arms fire near the West Bank town of Qalqilia. The Zionist authorities did not comment on casualties.

Nov. 17: An Israeli military bus was firebombed near Balata camp outside the West Bank town of Nablus.

Nov. 18: Two Egged buses carrying soldiers were firebombed while passing through Tulkarem in the West Bank.

An Israeli military observation post in Tulkarem was attacked by molotov cocktails.

Fire bombs were thrown at an Israeli patrol near Tulkarem, destroying the vehicle.

Nov. 21: Four fire bombs were thrown at the Israeli military compound at Tulkarem.

An Israeli patrol was attacked by firebomb in the West Bank village of Thonbh.

An Israeli military bus was firebombed while passing Al Amari camp.

Nov. 28: An armed Israeli settler from Bracha settlement was wounded in a knife attack in the Nablus market.

Jerusalem, Dec. 4: Israeli bus destroyed.

