

told parliament that under certain circumstances women demonstrators might be shot if they get too close to the nuclear installations. This is the imperialist bourgeoisie's response to the persistent, but peaceful opposition of the women at Greenham Commons.

We cite these examples to show that the internal effects of the missile deployment can help the peace movement to become even stronger by linking its cause with that of other movements fighting political, social and economic injustice. This could be the basis for broader anti-imperialist coalitions in the capitalist countries, and for increased international

solidarity. The fact that the cruise missiles now stationed in Sicily can reach the Middle East only underscores that imperialism's nuclear offensive is part of its global aggressiveness against the people. Realizing this fact can bolster the political platform of the anti-war movement, strengthen its anti-imperialist content, and in turn broaden support to the liberation movements fighting imperialism's aggression on the three continents.

See PFLP Bulletin no. 66 (Spring 1983) for a background article on "Imperialism's Nuclear Threat." ●

establishment of an independent state.

Both sides concurred on the necessity of preserving the PLO's unity and independence, guaranteeing its nationalist political line, and maintaining its gains and active role. In this context, the Communist Party of France highly evaluated the distinguished role of the PFLP in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, as well as the steps towards unity with the DFLP, as a means for strengthening the role of the left. For its part, the PFLP delegation praised the important role of the Communist Party of France in supporting the Palestinian people's struggle and the PLO, as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Both sides agreed on the importance of the role of the Lebanese nationalist forces in confronting fascism, Israeli occupation and US aggression. They emphasized the necessity of support to the Lebanese nationalist forces in the struggle for the unity, independence, national identity and democratic development of Lebanon. There was mutual agreement on strengthening the relations between the Communist Party of France and the PFLP. ●

Visit to French Communist Party

On the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, a PFLP delegation headed by Comrade Abdel Raheem Malouh, Politbureau member, visited Paris. There a series of important discussions were held in the Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, attended by Comrade Jacques Dineau,

member of the Central Committee, and Comrade Alain Gresh, responsible for Arab affairs. In the discussions, the French comrades emphasized the Communist Party's deep conviction that the Palestinian problem is the essence of the Middle East conflict. They further stressed the right of the Palestinian people to national independence and the

CPUSA Convention

The struggle against anti-Semitism is not complete without struggle against Zionism.

The Communist Party of the USA held its 23rd National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, November 10-13th. The convention was composed of 500 delegates from 48 states. It was also attended by guest delegations, among which the PFLP was honored to be invited. Though the US government's refusal of visas blocked some foreign delegations, there were representatives at the convention from communist parties of both western and eastern Europe. Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, opened his presentation of the Main Report by welcoming "our honored guests from other lands who have successfully broken through the Reagan 'window of vulnerability'."

The main theme of the convention was expressed in the slogan: "Raising Our Sights: Towards a Mass Communist Party of Action." Convention documents analyzed the "triple layered economic crisis" and its effects on the US working class. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the unity of the "multiracial, multi-national, male-female, young-old working class" in the US and, to this end, working for equality between all components of the labor force. Party cadre were urged to more actively

assert the party's role and more closely link mass work and party building. Decisions were taken to invigorate the party's work at sites of industrial concentration and in campaigns to increase trade union membership, as well as to organize the growing ranks of the employed, moving them into the "Dump Reagan" campaign.

The decisiveness of the 1984 Presidential elections was highlighted in terms of the opportunity for stopping the Reagan war machine, reversing Reaganomics and stemming the tide of racism, etc. Correctly, positing that neither the Democratic nor Republican party policies can resolve the crisis, the convention emphasized developing the growing mass opposition to the Reagan Administration's austerity and militarism. "The movements for political independence (from state monopoly capitalism's two old parties) have reached a level where there must be serious consideration given to running and electing candidates from the ranks of the different sectors of the anti-monopoly all-people's front". In this context, the convention evaluated the significance of Jesse Jackson's candidacy, yet determined that this does not negate the need for the

CPUSA to field its own candidates.

Regarding international issues, the convention emphasized the struggle for peace in the face of the Reagan Administration's policies of nuclear threat, anti-communism and aggressive intervention. The danger of nuclear war was linked to the new level of undeclared US wars in Central America, South Africa and Lebanon.

The basic document noted, "In the Middle East, Israel continues its role as an imperialist power itself, as well as a heightened role as surrogate for US imperialism. Israel continues its genocidal warfare against the Palestinian people. US imperialism is establishing military bases in Egypt, Lebanon and the Sinai." Zionism's internal effects in the USA were also addressed: "Zionism, because it supports US imperialist policies and the expansionist and annexationist policies of the Begin government, is a divisive and negative influence in the Jewish community and works to divert Jewish Americans from their natural alliance with the working class and the all-people's front." A resolution adopted at the convention stipulated that the struggle against anti-Semitism cannot be complete without struggle against Zionism.