

DPFLP PROPOSALS TO THE 8TH NATIONAL CONGRESS

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1. The recent developments in the Arab arena clearly show that the political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict is now becoming a greater possibility than at any time since the imperialist-Zionist aggression of June 5, 1967. All signs indicate that the year 1971 is a determinate year in the implementation of the political settlement, for the international situation, and especially the talks between the Big 4, clearly pushes toward reaching a total settlement to what is called the "Middle East conflict."

All the Arab regimes with direct relations with the conflict and which have agreed beforehand on the security council resolution, number 242 (November 22, 1967), and the American (Roger's) initiative, have also agreed to the latest Jarring proposal's for implementation of all the points of the security council resolution calling for a complete and permanent peace in the Middle East area.

2. The total "settlement" does not merely deal with the rectification of the results of the 1967 aggression, but deals with the whole Palestinian case. Hence the withdrawal of the Zionist occupational forces from the Arab territories occupied in June 1967 will be met with the recognition of the state of Israel, within secure boundaries, as well as, with a peace treaty with Israel. And its no news if we mention that this means the relinquishment of part of Palestinian land to Israel and this is just what the National Palestinian charter and the resolutions of the National Palestinian Congresses (especially the resolutions of the 4th Congress) decided against.

3. Jordanian reaction, supported by U.S. imperialism, in particular, and international imperialism, in general, worked from the beginning for the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement, so it would be able to totally liquidate the Palestinian problem and impose its dark dictatorship on our people in the Palestinian-Jordanian arena. It has refused since June 1967 to leave the secondary contradiction with the Palestinian resistance movement and the Jordanian national movement in favor of the primary contradiction with the Zionist aggressor and has insisted on resolving the secondary contradiction with the resistance (its liquidation) without paying serious attention to the primary contradiction with the national enemy (Zionist imperialism). So it launched its first attempt to liquidate the Palestinian resistance on the 2nd of February 1968, at a time when the Resistance movement had no militia forces in the cities and in the villages, but the attempt was confined to the Jordan Valley. It continued with its second attempt on November 11, 1968, and its third on February 10, 1970, its fourth on June 7, 1970 and climaxed with its fifth attempt to surround and liquidate the resistance in the September 1970 counter-revolution. Its sixth attempt has been sharply carried on since January 1, 1971.

The history of all these attempts concretely invalidates the rightest and reactionary claims which are trying to rationalize the liquidation attempts by attributing them to mistakes (no matter what size) by the resistance in Jordan.

4. Jordanian reaction, by its successive liquidation attempts, pushes our people, through force of repression and police terror, to search for any solution which comforts them from the historical daily agony at the hands of the Jordanian regime. The appearance of some trends aiming toward a Palestinian state from among our people is but a materialist expression of our peoples desire to end the historical and daily agony which they are subjected to at the hands of the Jordanian authority. The ruling authority in Amman, by its continuous liquidationist attempts, is responsible for the vertical division of the Palestinian-Jordanian society, it has benefited from the sectionalization of the Palestinian case over the last three years (by the Resistance) and now the Jordanian authority promotes sectionalism in the one Palestinian-Jordanian arena and pushes our people, by force, toward reactionary and liquidationist solutions by putting them between the Zionist military hammer and the Jordanian reactionary anvil.

5. The September counter-revolution has provided basic lessons to the Palestinian resistance movement:

a. Jordanian reaction, which is tied to imperialism and colonialism, is determined to annihilate the resistance, refuses to co-exist with the resistance, puts the secondary contradiction with the resistance on the top of the list of its priorities, and it refuses to abide by the principle of suppressing the secondary contradiction in favor of the primary contradiction with the national enemy (Zionism and imperialism).

b. The regime has benefited from the sectionalization of the Palestinian cause by implanting the vertical division within the body of Jordanian-Palestinian society, making a conflict between the same people (Palestinian-Jordanian, soldier-guerrilla).

c. The September attack has proved the daily and historical importance of the organic tie between the wings of the Arab revolution (Palestinian resistance and the Arab liberation movement) in the united struggle against Zionism-imperialism and the forces of Arab reaction tied to colonialism and imperialism, throughout the Arab area. The struggle against the Zionist aggressor necessitates the struggle against imperialism throughout the Arab area, for imperialism is represented in the area by its material and strategic interests. The unity of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism cannot be built by emotional calls but rather can be built from the relationship of common struggle between the wings of the Arab revolution against the common enemy (Zionism-imperialism and Arab reaction) throughout the Palestinian and Arab land. Twisting the neck of Israel is accomplished by twisting the neck of imperialism in the Arab area, because we fight "Israel and whoever stands behind Israel."

d. It is necessary to totally review all the strategical and tactical mistakes of the resistance movement, primarily the failure to bring about the unity of the Palestinian-Jordanian arena practically and objectively and the failure to define exact relations with the Arab liberation movement, in order to bring it out of its subjective crisis (the relationship among the resistance groups) and its objective crisis (with the Arab people and regimes).

6. Defining the present tasks is a way out of the crisis which the resistance is living in and it puts national unity among the ranks of our people on a solid and firm base.

The present tasks are defined as follows:

First, the refusal of the political liquidation of the Palestinian case for it would mean the recognition of Israel and the guarantee of its national security within recognized national boundaries.

Second, continuing the armed struggle against the Zionist-imperialist aggressor for a total liberation of the Palestinian soil and the refusal of all proposals infringing upon that legal, just and right.

Third, building the Palestinian-Jordanian Front to counter the attacks of Jordanian reaction, to protect the revolution, and to work toward the implementation of the resolutions of the 7th National Palestinian Congress (August 27, 1970) which consider the Palestinian-Jordanian arena one struggle front and its people one people. This front will also work toward changing the Palestinian-Jordanian arena into a sanctuary for the Palestinian revolution by struggling for a national democratic regime in the East Bank, hostile to Zionism and imperialism, and building a strong national base in the country.

The unity of the people in the area will remain empty words if it is not objectively or practically realized through a national front ending the vertical division within the Palestinian-Jordanian society and ascertaining national unity among all the political forces and classes in the country, against the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian unpatriotic lackies and reactionary forces represented by the ruling regime in Amman.

The objective realization of the 7th National Palestinian Congress (August 1970) will remain unfulfilled without the buildup of a national Palestinian-Jordanian front.

Fourth, work toward building a wide national Arab front between the two wings of the Arab revolution to put into practice the unity of the Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces, tied to the colonialism throughout the Palestinian and Arab land.

Fifth, thereby the resistance will be able to overcome its main strategic and tactical mistakes and make possible the realization and strengthening of the resistance groups within a united political leadership and united military leadership of all revolutionary forces and through the daily and mass armed struggle on the battlefield it will solidify the relationship among the armed revolutionary base.

The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) introduces these subjects as the basis for a revolutionary examination for the 8th National Congress and as a main step to lift the resistance out of its present crisis.

DEMOCRATIC POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE
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