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-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 strategic and economic 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 it.

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 with its control over the occupied Palestinian territories.

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 standing 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 no objectively or practically realized through a national front ending the vertical division within the Palestinian-Jordanian society and ascertainment national unity among all the political forces and classes in the country, against the unity of the Palestinian and Jordanian patriotic forces and reactionary forces representing 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

February 27, 1971