PROPOSITIONS TO THE 9th PALESTINIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Congress emphasizes that:

1. The obtaining of the complete national rights of the Palestinian people and their right of self-determination on their national land necessarily requires the abolition of the Zionist entity, the complete liberation of Palestinian soil, and the destruction of the Zionist system. Therefore, the Palestinian people cannot accept any form of separation or division of the occupied Palestinian territories, and they will continue to struggle against the Zionist entity to achieve their national rights.

2. The Palestinian people's right of self-determination and their national rights constitute a guarantee that will enable our people to achieve their strategic long-term goal of total liberation of Palestine.

3. The Palestinian National Congress takes into consideration that:

(a) The enforcement of total equality in all duties and rights of the people.
(b) The protection and strengthening of the unity of the two banks.
(c) The obtaining of the complete national rights of the Palestinian people, in addition to the regime's power-hungry and selfish interests at the expense of the interests of the masses, will make its behaviour irresponsible politically, economically and militarily.
(d) The struggle for national unity must take into consideration that the existence of many groupings in the Palestinian national liberation movement is based on a series of objective factors which cannot be abolished by subjective decision. The existing factors being the class division of the Palestinian people and their geographical dispersion, this is resulting from the nature of the Zionist colonial-settler state. In addition, there is the influence and interference of liberation movements, and their interference in the Palestinian struggle, which constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Palestinian people, at the disposal of this Jordanian united front, as its revolutionary base for the overthrow of the reactionary regime, in order to reunite the two banks, and constitutes a guarantee that will enable our people to achieve their national rights.

4. The Palestinian people at the present stage of the struggle for their rights, freedom and national liberation.

5. The struggle for national unity is of pressing importance, required by the nature of the revolution in the national liberation stage and necessitated by the present requirements of the struggle which is now facing intensification of national oppression. This repression is aiming at liquidating the resistance in Jordan and is running parallel with continuous Israeli military intensification aiming at suppressing the armed struggle in the occupied territories.

6. The struggle for national unity must take into consideration that the existence of many groupings in the Palestinian national liberation movement is based on a series of objective factors which cannot be abolished by subjective decision. The existing factors being the class division of the Palestinian people and their geographical dispersion, this is resulting from the nature of the Zionist colonial-settler state. In addition, there is the influence and interference of liberation movements, and their interference in the Palestinian struggle, which constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Palestinian people, at the disposal of this Jordanian united front, as its revolutionary base for the overthrow of the reactionary regime, in order to reunite the two banks, and constitutes a guarantee that will enable our people to achieve their national rights.
The relationship between university men and women, have been dictated by and through the dominating values and culture of its dominating forces. That is because of the absence of vanguard forces who would consider it their task to form the bases of common struggle among the students at this stage.

What about the question of women's liberation in the Jordanian university? It has been observed that the female students in their understanding of the question of women's liberation have not surpassed, objective or practically, their bourgeois concept of liberation. A concept of subjective or superficial liberation, based on superficial rejection of their parental or social tutelage, thus leads to submission to bourgeois values. The vague rebellion without theoretical objectives, and in the absence of any revolutionary understanding, bursts like a soap bubble with no lasting effect.

A political liberation based on the superficial participation of the students in patriotic work, with total submission to prevailing social conditions, is an attempt at liberation based on good will and enthusiasm for the national struggle without truly surpassing a "bourgeoisization" process.

The anticipated liberation of women lies in their emotional, political, cultural, and social liberation, through the national struggle and through the basic transformation of the masses' culture and the structure of class society.

The liberation of women is through their realization, and the realization of the society, of their human value as a "productive force." Work alone is the determinant factor of their value in the society, not their class, tribal, or family relation, not the prevailing culture and morals, and not their position as private property of men.

There exists different kinds of unequal relationships between university men and women, as shown by the establishment of warped relationships instead of direct relations among the university men and women. These conditions make necessary the immediate construction of a collective leadership and democratic dialogue at the high level of committees of joint national work (with regard to each one's special duties), considering that the leadership committees are collective.

DPFLP - July 1971