

Platform of the PNSF

On March 25th, a press conference was convened in Damascus to announce the formation of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF). In attendance were the General Secretaries of the PNSF's component organizations: George Habash of the PFLP, Ahmed Jibril of the PFLP-General Command, Abu Musa of Fatah-Provisional Leadership, Samir Goshe of the Popular Struggle Front, and Issam al Qadi of Saiqa. Also present were PNC President Khalid Fahoum, and PLO Executive Committee members: Abu Maher Yamani, Abel Mohsen al Maizer, Mohammad Khalifeh, and Talal Naji. Journalists were presented with the text of the PNSF's political program, which is as follows:

Preamble

The Palestinian people have accomplished major gains through their prolonged struggle, especially the past twenty years of the modern Palestinian revolution. These gains are manifest in the following:

- keeping the Palestinian cause alive despite all attempts to liquidate it;
 - reuniting the Palestinian people in one national entity;
 - asserting the militant, independent identity of the Palestinian people in the framework of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);
 - gaining Arab and international recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
- These gains have been achieved through all means of struggle, first and foremost armed struggle. For the sake of these gains, the Palestinian people have offered great sacrifices.

The PLO embodies the will, unity and struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve their national aims. Thus, the PLO has been the most important obstacle in the face of the liquidationist, capitulationist plans and projects. It is the most effective weapon in the hands of our people in their struggle to achieve their national rights, namely the right to return to our homeland, exercise self-determination and establish an independent Palestinian state on the Palestinian national soil.

The PLO is faced with internal and external threats. These endanger the national cause. They endanger the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people, as well as its independence and its national program opposed to imperialism, Zionism, reaction and capitulation.

Egypt was withdrawn from the Arab-Zionist conflict as a result of Sadat's policy. This led the Egyptian government to sign the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This fact encouraged imperialism and Zionism to intensify their offensive in the Arab region. The 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon was the culmination of this offensive. This invasion led to the evacuation of the Palestinian revolution's forces from South Lebanon and Beirut. Hence, the Palestinian revolution faced difficult objective and subjective (internal) conditions. The imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots intensified, aiming to liquidate the Palestinian people's national cause. Accordingly, they have attempted to divert the PLO from the nationalist path opposed to liquidation. They have tried to split, liquidate and impose hegemony over the PLO.

These realities brought the PLO face to face with a crisis. This crisis was aggravated by the ongoing wrong practices of the deviating right-wing leadership in political, military, organizational and financial matters. The leadership started to deal openly with US liquidationist solutions. For example, it claimed there were positive points in the Reagan plan. It continued con-

tacts with the Egyptian regime. It shifted its alliances and relations on the Arab and international levels. It continued to hold meetings with prominent Zionist figures. It tried to put an end to the role of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in Lebanon. It dispersed the revolution's forces to Arab countries far from the focal point of the struggle against the Zionist enemy. It concentrated on diplomatic moves rather than armed struggle. It dealt a blow to the principle of unity, and conducted the affairs of the PLO singlehandedly. It kept violating the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). It misused and wasted the funds of the Palestinian National Fund.

Later, Arafat visited Cairo and met Husni Mubarak, despite the fact that the Egyptian regime was still committed to the Camp David accords. By so doing, Arafat relieved the Egyptian regime from its isolation in Arab and Islamic circles. Arafat acted in harmony with the policy of the Jordanian regime. In April 1984, he was about to sign a joint statement with this regime. He convened an illegal session of the PNC in November 1984. On February 11, 1985, he did in fact sign an agreement with King Hussein of Jordan. This liquidationist deal signifies the Palestinian right wing's direct involvement in the US liquidationist plans. It threatens the national cause. It means that the Palestinian right wing has given up the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people.

These practices have clarified the qualitative threat that the deviationist, capitulationist line poses to the national cause. This line is in clear-cut violation of the resolutions of the PNC sessions and the will of our people. It has dealt a severe blow to the common political base of Palestinian national unity. The danger of this line lies in its attempt to drag the PLO towards the positions of the reactionary, capitulationist camp, towards the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan. Therefore, this deviating line and its proponents are considered the main threat facing the Palestinian people. This line threatens the revolution from within. It threatens the correctness of the revolution's political line, its nationalist program and its achievements.

Recent developments have proven that all the previous practices (of the deviating leadership) were not merely exploratory tactics or small mistakes. They are links in a chain, constituting a line that attempts to seek common ground with the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary solutions of liquidation.

Thus by following this line, the leadership has put itself in contradiction with the real interests and goals of our masses. By so doing, it has proven itself to be corrupt and incompetent. This leadership is unable to continue the struggle for our national goals. With its deviating line, it is held responsible for all the problems that the Palestinian revolution is facing in all aspects and arenas.