

Amman accord, the split within the PLO, and the Arab official silence to accomplish their policy.

«In this context, the Jordanian regime is intensifying its moves in the occupied territories to enforce the plans of normalization and joint administration with the Israeli occupiers. These plans are being executed under the guise of the development plan, appointment of reactionary mayors to replace the legally elected ones, and sending many official delegations to the occupied territories.

«The heroic uprising of our people in the occupied territories against Zionist repression and the Jordanian policies, and in support of our people's struggle in Lebanon, is one more manifestation of their revolutionary spirit.. It reaffirms the unity of our people and their determination to continue the struggle even under very hard conditions...»

«The three organizations... reaffirm the importance of joint efforts to unite all Palestinian nationalist forces, personalities and mass organizations on a solid nationalist basis, in order to combat the policies (mentioned above)...»

PALESTINIAN UNITY

«The main task which guarantees successful confrontation of the aggressor

sive, liquidationist onslaught, is the continuation of the efforts to reunite the PLO on an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist and anti-capitulationist basis. The success of these efforts requires that unity have a solid political and organizational basis... including the following points:

1. To abide by the PLO's national political program and the resolutions of national consensus.
2. To uphold our people's right to repatriation, self - determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state; to adhere to the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people without sharing, delegating or mandating this representation; to continue the struggle by all political, military and mass means to fulfill this task.
3. To reject all capitulationist plans - Camp David, the Reagan project, self-rule and joint administration; to consider an international conference the appropriate framework for dealing with the Middle East conflict; this conference is a means for blocking bilateral and partial solutions; it should have full power; the PLO should participate on an independent and equal footing.
4. To abide by the national consensus resolution resolutely rejecting Security Council resolution 242.

5. To cancel the Amman accord explicitly and officially.

6. To stop relations with the Egyptian regime as long as it adheres to the Camp David accords; to consolidate relations with the Egyptian people and nationalist forces struggling against normalization and reconciliation with the Zionist enemy.

7. To consolidate the militant Syrian-Palestinian alliance; to build fraternal relations and alliance between Syria and the PLO; these relations should be based on common struggle against imperialist-Zionist plans and all capitulationist solutions.

8. To consolidate the alliance with the forces of the Arab national movement and of the world revolution; in particular, to enhance friendship with the USSR and all socialist countries.

9. To form a collective, trustworthy leadership for the PLO; to implement all organizational points of the Aden - Algiers agreement.

«The adherence of all Palestinian nationalist forces to these points will pave the way to success. A comprehensive national dialogue is the means to adopt these points. This should lead to a political and organizational agreement which will be the base for convening a unifying PNC session whereby the PLO's unity will be restored...»

The PFLP's Social Service Work

This article was contributed to *Democratic Palestine* by Comrade Abu Al Abed Younis, member of the PFLP's Politbureau.

Since its establishment, the PFLP has realized the importance of social work. The bad socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian masses in the refugee camps of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, necessitates a high degree of social care. The Palestinian masses used to live in tents, on the little that was provided by UNRWA. UNRWA services cover only about 20% of the people's needs. The PFLP believes that social services are important to ease the suffering of our masses and solve their economic and social problems, so that they can confront the enemy and contribute to the liberation struggle. Social services are an integral part of the mass work carried out to develop the revolutionary characteristics - ideological, political and class awareness - needed by our people in the battle with the Zionist enemy that occupied the land of Palestine and dispersed its inhabitants.

On this background, we can evaluate the PFLP's social services. We must first clarify that many factors affect this work, such as the geographic dispersion of the Palestinians and the material resources available. In addition, most Arab countries prohibit the



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Palestinian revolution from providing any kind of social services to the masses, for this is viewed as an avenue for organizing the Palestinians politically and mobilizing them as freedom fighters. An obvious factor is the Zionist state that constitutes the main obstacle to social work in occupied Palestine. The various services covered in this article are also carried out in Palestine and Jordan, but in different forms, due to the need for secrecy.

SOCIAL COMMITTEES

The PFLP has established a number of social committees and welfare societies in the areas where there are Palestinian camps. These social and humanitarian institutions aim at meeting the needs of the camp population. It is important to point out that the PFLP's social institutions are not an alternative to those of the PLO. Rather they complement and contribute to the overall social service work of the Palestinian revolution, in the light of the fact that the PLO's institutions do not accommodate all of our people's needs. The rightist, individualist tendency in the PLO's leadership has affected the PLO mass organizations and institutions, and their distribution of aid and services.

Most of the PFLP's social institutions are based in Lebanon, due to the particularity of the situation there. These institutions serve both the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The social committees establish and supervise educational institutions; social, cultural and sports clubs for youth; committees that care for the families of prisoners, detainees and martyrs; committees for orphans and martyrs' children; and centers for the elderly and war handicapped.

A major function of the PFLP's social committees is providing for health needs by establishing clinics and providing medical care and medicine.