

In Lebanon, due to the constant war situation, the committees also work to provide shelter for the homeless, to maintain, repair and rebuild homes or provide building material, in accordance with financial capacity. These committees played a prominent role after the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The PFLP's social committees also contact friendly Arab and international humanitarian societies and social institutions, particularly in the socialist countries, to solicit aid, especially for the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The PFLP has received substantial material support from our allies for the social service work, which reflects great

internationalism in supporting our people's cause. This in turn consolidates our faith in our international allies and the important role they play at all stages of our struggle.

CHILDCARE AND EDUCATION

Raising the new generation is obviously a priority of the social service work. To this end, kindergartens and nurseries are very important. In Lebanon, the Ghassan Kanafani Cultural Foundation has undertaken a great work, opening kindergartens in almost every Palestinian camp. There are now also nurseries in many of the

camps. The UNICEF provides certain services and facilities for these kindergartens and nurseries.

In Syria, there is a nursery in Yarmouk Camp established by the PFLP's Women's Organization. The PFLP's social committee will soon open nurseries in the camps of Khan Al Sheikh, Jaramana and Sbainei in the Damascus area, and in Nairab camp near Aleppo. Plans are under consideration for opening kindergartens in these camps as well.

In Burj Al Barajneh camp, near Beirut, the PFLP's social committee supervises a school which has the 1st to 12th grades, and a nursery. The school was originally founded in 1965.



Nursery in Yarmouk camp

Sewing course in Jeramana camp, Syria



WORKSHOPS

The PFLP has made plans to establish workshops for embroidery, sewing and needlework in most areas where there is a Palestinian population. These workshops serve a multiple purpose. First, they have an educational function, by teaching traditional arts and skills. Second, they have an occupational function, employing people at useful work which gives them a stable income. Third, they serve a nationalist goal by keeping our traditions alive and spreading them. Fourth, they serve a political goal, being part of the work to mobilize the largest possible number of women in the revolution, and raise their political consciousness.

In the camps in Syria, there are two such workshops, both of which were founded in 1983, in Khan Al Sheikh and Jaramana. As of now, they are mainly for educational purposes. In the future, they will be able to offer employment for some. These workshops run four courses a year, each lasting three months. Twenty to thirty persons participate in each course. By the end of 1987, the PFLP's social committee will open workshops in every Palestinian camp in Syria.

In Lebanon, there are several production workshops in most of the