by referring to the right of all states in the area to live within secure and recognized borders. Resolution 338, passed in 1973 during the Arab-Israeli war, calls for an end to fighting;

urges implementation of Resolution 242 and.

most important, calls for negotiations between

Arabs and Israel toward "a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

ented groups, particularly George Habash's

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In the closed-door committee meetings among PLO leaders, there was strong opposi-tion to Resolution 242 from the Marxist-ori-

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PLO leaders accept resolution and Israeli withdrawal from territories occu pied in the 1967 war. Adopted by the Security cepted a U.N. resolution Sunday implicitly Council in 1967, it implicitly recognizes Israel

recognizing Israel's right to exist and recom-mended that the PLO's parliament endorse the

The move means that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has won his struggle with hard-line leaders over the controversial U.N. Resolution 242.

If the decision is accepted by the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile, it will meet one of the conditions for U.S. recognition of the PLO.

The declaration accepting the resolution was debated and being drafted by a committee for presentation to the plenary session of the Palestine National Council, which began a

four-day meeting in Algiers on Saturday.

"The PNC will come out with a political decision and a program of peace," said PLO spokesman Ahmed Abdul-Rahman

"In the political statement, we will adopt all resolutions of the U.N. Security Council dealing with the Palestinian question. What's more, we will emphasize resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East."

Daily.

Resolution 242 calls for an end to hostilities

Habash's faction is the second-largest of the eight groups comprising the PLO. Arafat's Fatah is the largest. Sources close to the talks said that after two days of haggling, it was clear no compromise

was possible. Habash agreed to note his reservations but

bow to the majority and not create a major split. Salah Khalaf, a top Arafat aide known as Abu Iyad, said, "Never in my career have I seen the Palestinian leadership acting as responsibly as it is during this session. Unity is priority and the minority is accepting the verdict of the majority without any hard feelings."

The 450-member Palestinian council began meeting Saturday and is expected to conclude on Tuesday with a declaration of independence for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In all previous meetings, the council has

explicitly rejected Resolution 242

Those opposed to Resolution 242 objected to its referring to the future of Palestinians in the occupied territories as "a just settlement of the

refugee problem."
The Algiers conference was called to deal with the new developments in the Middle East and especially to take advantage of increased attention and sympathy for the Palestinian cause sparked by the uprising in the Israelioccupied territories

More than 310 Palestinians and 11 Israelis have been killed in the 11-month uprising.

Besides a declaration of Palestinian independence and approval of a political program that includes acceptance of Resolution 242, the conference was expected to establish a provi-

have stressed that the provisional government, when it is formed, would not be an alternative to the PLO but an institution of the PLO man-

