

where there had been no previous fighting, was burned down; the 5,000 or more residents were expelled northwards.

To justify their atrocious methods and suspicious goals, the worst concepts are being uttered, similar to the slogans used by the Phalangists and the Jordanian regime to justify their own massacres against the Palestinians. Thus, the slogan of «separating Lebanon's problem from the regional conflict», long used by the Phalangists, is today raised by Amal, as is the other favorite of the Lebanese fascists about the danger of the Palestinians resettling in Lebanon.

The Palestinian revolution's reply to this misleading propaganda is straightforward: The most obvious way to fight the resettlement conspiracy is to support the Palestinian liberation struggle, protecting the revolution's armed presence in Lebanon and allowing it to continue the struggle against Zionist occupation, so that the Palestinian people may return to live in Palestine. In line with this perspective, the Palestinian revolution calls on all nationalists and progressives to intensify their efforts to implement the October 28th accord. This was reached between the Palestinians, the Lebanese national forces

and Amal, to guarantee opening the coastal road, and solving the problem of Rashidiya in accordance with the Damascus accord of 1985, which ended the first camp war, but whose implementation Amal has persistently blocked. Executing the October 28th accord would pave the way for ending this war, lifting the siege from all the Palestinian camps, and stationing Lebanese national movement forces at posts evacuated by the Palestinian fighters. This would avoid friction that might lead to a new round of wars.

The Amal forces have waged a vicious war against our camps and revolution. If they are not forced to back down now, they will never stop their attempts to execute their bloody project. Either the Palestinian revolution deters this danger firmly now, a job that requires collective efforts, or this internal war will escalate, facilitating further imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. All are held responsible before the people and history. The Palestinian people are determined to continue their liberation battle, and will not fall prey or be used as scapegoats in others' retrograde projects. ●

The Battle for Maghdousheh

After 50 days of siege around Rashidiya camp near Tyre, it was logical for the Palestinian fighters in the Sidon area to try and intercept Amal's supply route. On November 20th, Palestinian freedom fighters destroyed a truck full of ammunition intended for Amal. Amal used this as an excuse to start a battle in the Sidon area. Using medium and light range weapons, Amal forces attacked Palestinian positions. Then a ceasefire was agreed on November 21st, but Amal did not abide by this. The next day, Amal forces opened fire on Palestinian positions, and shelled parts of Sidon with heavy artillery. This continued for three days.

The Palestinian revolution then decided not to allow a repetition of the situation prevailing in the camps of Beirut and Tyre. The organizations decided to take a qualitatively new step to defend the camps, by taking over Amal's positions in the Maghdousheh hills which are strategically located, enabling control of the coastal road linking Beirut to Sidon and Tyre. On November 24th, the Palestinian revolution took control of this area in a fierce battle. Among the Palestinian forces, there were six martyrs and 35 injured. From Amal's forces, fifty were killed and fifty taken prisoner; three of their armoured vehicles were destroyed.

On November 25th, Amal tried to recapture the hills. Amal amassed 1,500 fighters and elicited the support of the Lebanese Army. There was a fierce battle lasting for six hours, in which the Palestinian fighters were able to contain Amal's attack. More than one hundred of Amal's fighters were killed.

The Amal forces reacted to their defeat with a barbarism reminiscent of the Israeli-engineered Sabra-Shatila massacre.

They attacked Shatila camp and destroyed a building over the heads of the families living in it. In the Tyre area, they burned the Abu Al Aswad camp to the ground. Amal and the Lebanese Army again tried to capture Maghdousheh, but failed.

On November 27th, Amal tried seven times to capture Maghdousheh, but was forced to retreat, leaving behind dozens of dead. On that day, 'Israel' went to the aid of Amal, staging air raids on Palestinian positions, the fourth such attack in the space of eleven days. While Palestinian forces concentrated their fire against the Zionist planes, Amal was able to advance, but the Palestinians quickly regrouped and contained the advance. The next day, the Palestinian forces were able to recover the positions taken by Amal on the east of Maghdousheh. On November 29th, the Palestinian forces advanced one kilometer, to consolidate their control of the area. As we go to press, the fighting continues. The Palestinian fighters are determined to defend their camps and revolution. ●

Miyeh Miyeh camp hit by Israeli air raid Nov. 27th

Palestinian fighters scale the Maghdousheh hills

