

to the continuous wars... Amal made all efforts to obstruct the execution of these solutions under vague, unfounded pretexts...

2. Amal, and the 6th and 1st brigades, intensified the siege around the camps in Tyre and Beirut, using all kinds of tanks, rockets, artillery and machine guns... and escalating the level of pursuit, assassinations, expulsion and confiscation against Palestinians living in West Beirut... climaxed by expelling the residents of Abu Al Aswad camp (in the Tyre area) and setting it afire.

3. Intensifying the antagonistic campaign against the Palestinian people and revolution, and kindling hateful, sectarian feelings... under the pretext of fighting the «resettlement conspiracy» or the «capitulationist and deviationist trend»...

In particular, the Politbureau examined the political-military tactics used by Amal and the backers of its extermination project, noticing a change in these tactics imposed by the conditions prevailing during the ongoing war of over three months... This change was seen in the tactics of appearing to deal positively with the initiatives put forth, while continuing the siege, and war of starvation and attrition, against the Palestinian camps... preparing to bring them down from inside.

There is no doubt that the steadfastness of the Palestinian defenders, Amal's failure, and the breadth of Arab and international support to our struggle, all contributed to exposing the extermination project's goals, and forcing Amal to employ new methods and tactics, based on maneuvering and buying time... It has become clear that the sponsors of the project to eliminate the Palestinian armed struggle are betting on the time factor. This fact could not be covered by Amal's allowing some food supplies to enter Rashidiya, while at the same time intensifying its siege of starvation and destructive shelling...

In the light of these facts, the Politbureau finds it necessary to reaffirm that:

1. Amal is determined to execute its plan... despite all of its claims... Thus, the PFLP's Politbureau calls on all Palestinian fighters to be on the alert... It calls on the Palestinian and Arab masses, as well as friendly and allied forces, to seriously examine the dangers of the project and its disastrous results.

2. The dangers resulting from the continuation of this destructive war will definitely have a negative impact on the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian nationalist alliance and on all Arab national liberation movements; this demands the consolidation of all friendly efforts...

3. The Politbureau renews the PFLP's aspiration to develop and consolidate the militant alliance with the Lebanese nationalist forces... It calls on them to shoulder their responsibility in a manner which would force Amal to stop its antagonistic war...

4. The Politbureau renews its commitment to the agreement reached on the basis of the Iranian plan... It calls on all Palestinian factions to shoulder their nationalist responsibility by abandoning all selfish considerations and adhere fully to the position of Palestinian national consensus. This will expose the pretexts which Amal hides behind... It would safeguard the unity in the field among the fighters of our people and revolution, and develop this unity...

5. The Politbureau reasserts the aspiration and constant striving of the PFLP to find political solutions for the bloody conflict created and planned by Amal. The Politbureau positively appraises the great efforts of our friends in Iran, Libya, the Soviet Union and all the Arab liberation movements. The Politbureau reaffirms the PFLP's determination to defend the Palestinian armed struggle, and the rights and gains of our people, no matter how great the sacrifices required. ●

## Martyred While Defending The Camps

The PFLP announced the martyrdom of a group of heroes who fell while defending the Palestinian revolution, camps and armed presence in Lebanon. The PFLP pledged to the martyrs to continue struggling, no matter how great the sacrifices required, in defense of our revolution and masses until achieving all of our people's aims: to return to Palestine, exercise self-determination and establish an independent Palestinian state, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Below is a summary of the lives and struggle of the seven martyrs of the PFLP:

Omar Yousef Oufi was born in 1959 in Tulkarem, Palestine. He joined the PFLP on March 3, 1979. His nom de guerre was Sultan Abdul Muhsen Hasan; he attained the rank of captain in the PFLP's military forces. He was married and had two daughters. He was martyred in Maghdousheh, Lebanon. This heroic martyr was an example of generosity and sacrifice, struggling for the revolution and the masses. In 1982, he participated in resisting the Zionist invasion, and in the battles of confrontation in Sidon and Beirut. He participated in the liberation of the Lebanese mountains from fascist control, and in fighting the Zionist occupation. He was martyred while defending the revolution, camps and armed presence in Lebanon.

Dhaher Hamid Abu Azrah, whose nom de guerre was Abu Firas Dhaher, was born in 1947, in Gaza, Palestine. He joined the Palestine Liberation Army in 1966. He participated in the September 1970 battles against the regime in Jordan, and the 1971 battles in Jarash and Ajloun. He fought in the October 1973 war. In 1975, he joined the PFLP, and participated in the battles against the fascists in Lebanon. He participated in the resistance against the Zionist invasion of South Lebanon in 1978, and in the defense of besieged Beirut in 1982. He attained the rank of captain, and was married and had seven children. He was martyred in Maghdousheh on November 29, 1986, while

defending the camps and Palestinian nationalist presence in Lebanon.

Ahmad Arabi Ali was a Yemeni, born in North Yemen in 1952. He joined the PFLP in January 1985, and attained the rank of lieutenant in its military forces. He was married and had two sons. He was a model of sacrifice. He participated in the battles in Keifon and Eitat, in defense of the national democratic program in Lebanon. He was martyred on November 29, 1986, in Maghdousheh, while defending the Palestinian camps and nationalist presence in Lebanon.

Ali Dhayan was from Turkey, born in Ankara in 1954. This martyr was a model of generosity and sacrifice. He was an internationalist struggler, having fought in the ranks of the Turkish Communist Labor Party, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Turkey and the Armed Struggle League in Turkey. His nom de guerre was Malik Ismael Ahmad, and he served as an assistant in the PFLP's military forces. He was martyred in Maghdousheh on November 29, 1986.

Azzo Ibrahim Ahmad Mustafa was a Palestinian born in Oman in 1968. He joined the PFLP on June 29, 1986, and took the nom de guerre Abu Ali. He was martyred on November 28, 1986, while defending the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon, and the revolution's right to continue the armed struggle.

Ismael Khalil Rashwan was a Syrian, born in Damascus in 1966. His nom de guerre was Mohammad Mahmoud Sabri. He was martyred in Maghdousheh on November 24, 1986, while defending the Palestinian camps and armed presence in Lebanon. He had previously participated in the battles in Eitat and Kifon in defense of the national democratic program in Lebanon.

Ahmad Al Masri was a Palestinian, born in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1967. He joined the PFLP in 1984, and took the nom de guerre Guevara Yassin Haddad. He was an exemplary fighter who gave many sacrifices for the cause. He was martyred on December 4, 1986, while bravely defending Shatila camp.