

CABLE TO ZHIVKOV

Comrade Todor Zhivkov,
First secretary
Communist Party

The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman congratulates you, the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people on the glorious thirtieth anniversary of the Bulgarian Socialist Revolution accomplished by the heroic resistance of the Bulgarian (See Page 3)

SAUT AL-THAWRA

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Sources close to the Iranian government confirmed that one of the Arab rulers in the Arabian Gulf criticised the aggressive and expansionist policy of Iranian reaction and the operations of intensifying its military forces in the Arabian Gulf area. They said that the Iranian government was surprised by this criticism, because it was not expecting that any Arab ruler in this area, in particular, will dare to criticise its policy.

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CENTRE FOR ARAB GULF STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

What Is The Aim Behind Enemies Movements & Statements?

Qaboos Hoped Arab League Would Follow A Role Similar To Iran's

Puppet Qaboos said: "I pray God faithfully that we will see shortly an Arab unity and that the area will undergo on 10th Ramadan a new Ramadan with a dawn witnessing the expulsion of rebellion and communist forces". This was said by Qaboos in an inter-

view with the Egyptian Akher Sa'a magazine and published by the evening newspaper 'Oman' in Muscat on 24th August, 1974.

Analysis of the logic of this traitor does not require a n y great effort as this traitor wants the Arab countries, in particu-

lar the Arab armies which waged the most bloody parties with the Zionist enemy and expelled it on an October, to come to our homeland for standing with the invading Iranian forces in one trench for performing the busy role performed by the Khalevi forces, the forces of Her Majesty the British Queen and the forces of King Hussein, the criminal of September and the executioner of the Palestinian people, under the pretext of fighting rebellion and communist forces.

In the view of this traitor, the Oman people who are today waging a national and patriotic struggle for freedom, real independence and realisation of justice, social and economic progress over its territories, such a people does not deserve but to be buried in this territory.

This puppet devoted his interview for talking about the revolution which he describes as a communist rebellion. This puppet also revealed some aspects of the Arab policy of his regime and the aim behind the switch-over of his regime on the Arab countries when he said: "I was waiting since Oman became a member in the Arab League that the brothers will hasten to stop such fighting." Qaboos was clearly meaning that he did not submit his application for membership into the Arab League because he is believing in the objectives and principles of this organisation, but because he was hoping behind that at throwing the Arab League into a confrontation war with the revolution of our people under the pretext of halting the fighting. He also wanted the Arab League to be transformed from a tool and means for Arab solidarity, unity and united Arab work for the good and interest of the whole Arab people and victory of the national and patriotic issues of these peoples, into a tool implementing the plans of

colonialism, who brought this puppet on the chair of rule in this part of the Arab homeland. In the same logic, the puppet is also justifying his switch from Arab League and his lean towards

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Military Report

The military report covering military operations from 12th August to 12th September (M.C. 177 to M.C. 186) reveals barbaric air strikes by the British R.A.F. and the Iranian I.A.F. directed against the civilians in the liberated zone. The air strikes against the Western Region were so intense that their object was not only to terrorise the population but also to destroy the economy of the Western Region, to annihilate the population and to force them to become refugees.

Thus, we heretofore publish some extracts about these operations in each area separately.

EASTERN REGION:

On 12th August, the enemy forces moved from their centre in Kheisal to Fiqqit highlands in the Eastern area where our comrades were watching their moves. At eleven before noon on the same day, our forces clashed with the enemy forces in a battle which lasted for half hour after which the remnants of the mercenaries and puppets retreated to their positions in Kheisal after suffering heavy losses and casualties. No casualties ensued within the ranks of our comrades.

At seven in the morning of 18th August, the colonialist and invading forces moved from their centre at Shrikh in the Eastern Region to Mahfir highlands in a bid to harm our brave comrades. On the same day four of our comrades fell in an ambush set up by the enemy and clashed with the enemy forces. Our brave comrades fought heroically for one and a quarter hours. Two of

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EDITORIAL

The area of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula is witnessing a series of movements and exchanged visits between the regimes of this area at top-level. These movements justify that they aim at facing the conditions resulting from the Iranian military presence in Oman, of which - as said - the Arab regimes in the area are afraid and in particular Saudi Arabia on the borders of which the Iranian forces exist.

Although, since the first days of the Iranian invasion, we have been raising the slogan of the necessity of Arab move at popular and official levels to confront this utter danger of Iranian presence emanating from our understanding that this danger does not only threatens the peace and security of the Arab peoples in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf but the Arab homeland as a whole, yet we find ourselves today committed to stand against such movements because they are at least suspicious movements.

Such stand of ours is based on a chain of facts and evidences and springs from the same launching-points of our previous stand arranged as follows:

1) That any national movement to confront such danger must take into account and combines in the vanguard those forces which practically confront such danger, represented by the forces which support and back up these confrontation forces. We do not believe that there is any one ignoring the value of the

sacrifices and the size of these sacrifices incurred by our people and their armed revolution backed by the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and other nationalist Arab regimes. Therefore any move away from such clashing parties, in particular the revolution of our people, is rejected in form and shape especially if the parties leading such move are puppet reactionary parties as Saudi Arabia;

2) The parties leading such movement and such call are parties not only suspected but also known for their freedom and allegiance to world imperialism, primarily American imperialism. We mean Saudi Arabia for its strong links with Iranian reactionary regime apart from the race of interests between the two regimes which dissolve to meet on one imperialist-reactionary strategic aim.

This makes the Saudi aim meets with the Iranian aim and pour together in one tribunal which American imperialism wants to be as a general tribunal for Arab conditions.

3) This call comes - not as a coincidence - in company with the statements which were made by puppet Qaboos to one of the Egyptian newspapers in which he called for the establishment of what this puppet called as a new (10th Ramadan) so that this area witnesses a new retreat and defeat of

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PFLO Greets Colonel Qaddafi On Libyan Revolution Day

The masses of the Arab Libyan people are celebrating the fifth anniversary of 1st September revolution. On this occasion the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman sent the following message of greetings to Colonel Muammar Qaddafi: "On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the 1st September revolution, it pleases us in the name of our brave revolutionaries in the People's Liberation Army and on behalf of the masses in the liberated rural areas to raise to you and to the brothers in the Revolutionary Command Council warm and heartfelt felicitation and good wishes for your constant good health and for the progress and prosperity of the brotherly Libyan people under your wise leadership.

The revolution of 1st September, by crushing one of the giant fortresses of reaction in the Arab homeland, by forcing the Anglo-American forces to quit the Libyan territory and by hitting the oil monopolies; constituted a huge historical junction in the procession of the Arab national movement and a decisive victory for it in its fierce and stubborn struggle against world imperialism and Zionism.

While celebrating this immortal anniversary of the 1st September revolution, the hoisting of the banner of Arab unity and the march forward with firm steps towards its realisation, our Arab people here in Oman, in the extreme end of the Arab east, are still waging a hard and strenuous struggle since the past nine and a half years under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman against the British presence, the traitorous al-Busaid family and incurring caravans of martyrs for their freedom and sovereignty over their land.

Moreover, our people are today facing, beside the British forces and remnants of puppet Qaboos, a fierce and savage Iranian invasion for which Qaboos opened the doors of Oman widely in response to the Shah-in-Shah greeds who dreams of recovering the Kiswa glories at the expense of the Arab nation.

The Iranian invasion of Oman which violates all international and modern rules and laws is not less dangerous than the Zionist invasion of Palestine. Therefore, its resistance and confrontation is a national responsibility lying on the shoulders of all Arabs because it is not only posing danger to Oman

and the Gulf, but also threatens the Arab nation entirely. It also constitutes an open threat to peace and security in the whole area. Therefore, at this hard

and difficult circumstance facing the revolution in this important and strategic piece of the Arab homeland, we ask you for more backing and sup-

port to stand by the side of the just struggle of our people against the Iranian invaders, the British presence and its traitorous puppets.

OMANI STUDENTS REPRESSED

Since the establishment of the National Union of Omani Students was announced through its constituent congress which was held last year in Baghdad as a national democratic students organisation which came basically for defending the interests of the Omani students and for framing their efforts within this union, this union has been facing different forms of pressures from the authorities in Muscat aiming at thwarting it or at least emptying it of its real contents and meanings making it a facade.

Our imagination is that it did not miss the mind of the Omani student while laying down the first clays of this federation that the relations with the authority will certainly march towards such direction because the nature of the regime existing on the homeland is that it sees in every democratic organisation a danger to it and it must fight it.

The regime started to deteriorate its relations with the students starting with the Omani students who are studying in the Socialist Countries, namely in the Soviet Union, where it sent circulars asking them in a hard manner to return back home and to abandon their studies promising them of ensuring for them scholarships in other areas (European and Arab countries) and at the same time warning any one who dares to reject and refuses those orders to have his passport withdrawn and his grant abolished. But this attempt failed in the face of the firmness of the stand of the students there whose reply came logically and against the will of the authority and showing the weakness of the junctions from which the order of the authority came. This made the authority retreat from withdrawing all students from there and become contented only to withdraw the students in the preparatory stage and the students of the first year by issuing another circular.

Before the end of the past academic year the students in Beirut, Syria, Iraq and Kuwait were surprised by the issue of similar circulars that made the Omani government ask for the withdrawal of all Omanis in different stages of study without giving the slightest considera-

tion to the stage in which they study or giving consideration to the views of the students themselves. By such act, the regime proved for the thousand time that it is not placing under consideration the interest of the Omani homeland or the Omani citizens whosoever as the Omani worker faces ugly exploitation under the eyes and ears of the authority by a skump of merchants. The students also face such wishful methods to which the officials resort when they review matters connected with the students. This is a part of the repression, expulsion and exile faced by the Omani citizen.

Students who have secondary roles, these are required to sign an undertaking for their return to Muscat.

As to students who return to spend the summer time in Oman, the summer this year was too hot to the students and they were chased by the detective authorities which did not exclude any student from being called

to the intelligence apart from whether he has connection with the federation or not. They are called and interrogated for knowing their attitudes and activities.

They resort to the method of comparison as they ask more than a student about the attitude of the others and so on and so forth. All this takes place in a repressive method in a bid to scare the students and get them away from the federation and to impose a terroristic atmosphere on their relatives.

Disclosure of such methods became an assignment of every patriot in Oman, in all Arab and all over the world as the Omani homeland is facing an Iranian occupation and its national forces face different types of torture and repression. What is the justification for such dreadful silence towards what is going on there. There remains one and important question: "Up to when the regime in Muscat will be able to continue to transform Oman into a big prison."

Democratic Yemen Warns Against Aims Lying Behind American Claims

An official source in the Government of Democratic Yemen made a statement on the weak justifications created by the imperialist circles to cover up their military movements in the seas and oceans overlooking the Arab countries or countries form their natural boundary and their aggressive plans against the Yemeni people and their revoution, and against the Arab people and their national movements. The source said:

"During the recent period, the American circles were accustomed to create weak justifications for covering up their military movements in the seas and oceans, whether those overlooking the Arab countries or those nearer to them and also to cover up their aggressive plans which they design against the Yemeni people and their revolution, in particular, or against the Arab peoples and their national movements, in general, through the statements of the major politicians in these circles who claim that there is a Soviet military base in Democratic Yemen."

The source said that such statement causes the surprise and

sarcasm of those well-informed with the affairs of democratic Yemen at those unfounded allegations which are expressed by the major American politicians at this circumstance, a thing that only discloses the pre-planned aggressive intentions justified by these circles and their puppets against Democratic Yemen and the revolution of the Yemeni people and against our Arab people.

The source added: "At a time in which we expose such false allegations and claims by the American circles based on no foundations of truth, we ask our Yemeni people and all Arab people fighting for freedom and progress to stand with alertness and preparedness against the conspiracies of the enemies and their false claims which are in fact only to camouflage a conspiracy planned by these enemies. We also ask the total Arab national liberation movements and all progressive forces and peace-loving forces to stand by the side of our people in their struggle against the enemies of their freedom, sovereignty and progress.

Review On Health Condition Of Inhabitants In Dhofar Region

(Oman)

The Region of Dhofar lies in the south-east corner of Oman and like the rest of the regions of Oman it is economically and socially backward. As a result of one and a half centuries of British colonial rule, which did not even open one road, establish one single hospital or even build one school, imposed on man a black rule of backwardness and subjugation.

British colonialism established strong fence around Oman as part of its plans to have complete control over Oman, to monopolise its wealths and to miss the opportunity in front of other rival colonialist countries. This awkward policy resulted in the suspension of the wheel of development.

This tragic situation becomes more worse in the Region of Dhofar as a result of local authority in Muscat, where very harsh and fierce measures were imposed on the masses. Moreover, as a result of the roughness of the region and its economic form as a society depending upon grazing, all health problems existing in a backward society found here in two folds.

The region of Dhofar suffers from scarcity of permanent water resources and the few water springs do not even suffice to quench the thirst of animals and to meet the needs of man for drinking and for making food. As to agriculture, it cannot meet this purpose due to the scarcity of water. In fact their limited agriculture depend upon seasonal rainfall when grass grows in the herding places and the bushes become green. But no sooner the season of clouds and rain ends, the green colour in the bushes turns into dry weeds as a result of the blazing sun.

In arranging their economic life, the citizens depend on the question of exchanges with the urban areas such as selling the animal products and sometimes even the animals to the inhabitants of the urban places in return for essential provisions - like rice wheat, sugar, tea and also fodder materials, which is very vital for keeping the animals alive until the forthcoming rainy season comes. This exchange process signified the predominant relations during the period before the ignition of the revolution of 9th June 1965 in those rural areas.

In the light of the very backward social life lived by the citizen and his low potentialities, and in view of his deprivation of culture and the simplest bases of attention from the authority, this people remained sunk in a sympathetic

desperate social status to an extent that cannot be imagined. In this status, disease constitutes the zenith of the problem. This is in addition to the fact that the people are deeply sunk in superstition; such as force majeure, blaming of the jin and satans as well as magic etc. That result in different backward methods of treatment such as volmets, buring and filthy which renders the disease more worse and complicates things.

This increased the sufferings of this people from backwardness, disease and poverty along with that filthy criminal war launched by the British and puppet authorities against it. This people, since the ignition of the revolution of 9th June 1965, have been demanding its national and social rights. Yet, the colonialist authorities started to implement a filthy criminal plan aiming at exterminating this people and liquidating the revolution.

The elements of this black colonialist plan are:-

1) The economic blockade and starvation upto death. This is done through the imposition by the colonialist authorities of an economic blockade against the citizens of the rural areas and their deprivation from having exchanges with the urban areas. In other words, they deprived the citizens of obtaining foodstuffs, a thing resulted in making the food situation of the citizen more worse and low to a dreadful standard. But the determination of the citizen to continue the revolution, is alone that made him challenge such status and to observe steadfastness in spite of starvation and the very harsh circumstances.

2) The policy of burnt land; this led to the burning of the farms of the citizens and their herding places and animals through the British aircraft. This is in addition to the bombing by those aircraft, which were joined by the aircraft of the Iranian air force, of the cattles of citizens and their extermination with the aim of depriving the citizens of their dairies. In fact they succeeded in exterminating many of the cattles of the citizens.

3) The colonialist aircraft and the long-range artilleries bomb the water springs in the time in which the citizens gather around these springs. They also shell their cottages and caves and kill many of the children, women and aged men.

It is natural that the militant people is to suffer from diseases and epidemics to crown the historical diseases suffered by it.

It is also natural that the simple disease is to turn into a serious disease and it is natural to see one without disease, epidemic or amputation. Therefore we must explain the most important diseases which are spreading, as follows:-

1) TUBERCULOSIS: which claims hundreds of lives. Caves are full of coughs and spits of bloods from the chest coming out with coughing in a dreadful manner. At night the bodies of most people and in particular the children, are ransacked by fever and perspiration. Throughout the night they suffer from severe coughs.

2) Acute anaemia, lever diseases, nervous breakdown and other diseases resulting from vitamin deficiency.

3) Malaria and dysentary, stomach worms, tape-worms, leukworms; anelstoma and ascars.

4) Antimonico Fever: which is a general and important question in view of its abundance and serious consequences such as typhoid, inflammation of the trachea, trachema, ear inflammation, skin diseases, conductive infectant diseases such as chicken pox, whooping cough and diptheria, etc.

5) Acute and chronic rheumatic fever.

6) Leprosis - the malicious historical disease.

7) Stomach Inflammation and ulcer.

8) Scorpion and snake bites.

9) War injuries, wounds and burns.

These diseases are the total things signifying the bad health status lived by this people than other peoples and in particular their very high rate. In the light of all this, the revolution, in spite of its very meagre and simple potentialities in the field of confronting the disease and in spite of its need for technical expertise and medical potentialities, it worked with its utmost to introduce medical services and care to every citizen to have medicine reach every sickman. In spite of all difficulties, the revolution established Martyr Habkook hospital in the liberated areas which extends its services to all citizens and to the elements of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia.

The revolution also worked to make available nearly twenty medical staff after having them trained and distributed them all over the areas of the Region where they roam with their medical bags to treat every patient in any cave or shelter and insisting to bring medicine to every citizen.

Martyr Habkook hospital faces the total diseases mentio-

ned previously. The number of patients visiting it daily ranges between 150-200 patients. It lodges about one hundred patients who receive treatment until they recover. Moreover, the number of patients met and received by the medical staff is estimated at fifty patients.

The hospital and medical staff are faced by a lot of difficulties topped by the question of drugs and their scarcity. This is in addition to the ambitions of the revolution to establish health units and other hospitals and to heighten their energies in this field.

The revolution is fully confident that our people will get every backing and assistance from all free human consciences and from individuals and groups as their help in this very humanitarian question concern the human conscience.

The Omani Red Crescent addresses its gratitude to all those who contributed in extending the backing possible for challenging what is suffered by this people and the dreadful misery suffered by them as a result of both disease and war.

If it is not for the firm will enjoyed by this brave people to live and wrest their right in full, these mountainous and haunted rural areas would have no one to move and everything would have ended long ago.

What came in the medical bulletin of the Omani Red Crescent for the rescue of nearly quarter a million of citizens, a quarter of a million of human beings, at the verge of extermination due to the scarcity of the necessary medicines and drugs, is what needed by this people, and the treatment needed for making the medical services extended by it successful and fruitful.

Consolidation of the Omani Red Crescent is an issue reflecting to us truly that the human conscience is still alive and that man is really still the brother of man and that children can live and make for themselves a better tomorrow and a descent life.

Bulgarian Revolution (Cont'd)
people against Nazism with the sincere support of the Red Army of the Soviet Union.

The 9th of September is a glorious day not only for Bulgarian people but for all the struggling nations.

The 9th of September inspires our Omani people in their struggle against the Anglo-American imperialism, the Iranian invaders and their local puppets.

Why Do You Send Our Sons To Death In Dhofar?

If the Iranian invasion of our country had faced strong opposition and resentment by a national, democratic and progressive forces and all peace and freedom-loving forces in the world, the Iranian masses were the first to oppose and protest against such invasion and such interference which contravenes with the simplest human principles and international laws.

The Iranian masses and their revolutionary and national forces are continuing to express rejection and protest by various ways and means against such act.

In the town of Ramharmez, slogans appeared recently on the walls condemning the Iranian military interference in Oman. These slogans include the following slogan: "Why you send our sons to death in Dhofar" and "Our soldiers must not be killed in Dhofar. The Dhofaris are our Brothers."

It is to be recalled that last spring the Iranian students at Teheran University staged strikes and a series of demonstrations in protest against

QABOOS HOPES (Cont'd)

the Iranian reactionary regime which is implementing in collusion with British colonialism and the backing of the American imperialist circles and some Arab reactionary rulers their expansionist aggressive policy at the expense our homeland, the interests and national wishes denied by this puppet in his interview when he said.

"The trumpets of communist propaganda whether in Aden or elsewhere are known of creating propaganda to distort facts. Iran is a Muslim neighbour State in the Gulf and it cares as we do for the security and stability of the area. Therefore, it hastened to help us when we asked such help. Shah, who helps us deserves every thanks and we care the less for what is said and fabricated."

Of course this traitor is not expected to say something contravening with such talk.

Qaboos is always feeling proud for such act performed by the Shah-in-Shah regime. Qaboos is well known of his generosity and we do not know which part of our home will be extended as present to the Shah-in-Shah regime in order to express such gratitude and thanks.

such interference and asked the withdrawal of the Iranian forces from the Omani territories.

EDITORIAL (CONT'D)

The rebellion and communist forces, Qaboos means by his side the Arab countries, which he did not come, have to push their armies forward for standing with the Iranian forces in their criminal and destructive war against the masses of our people in the liberated zones. When Qaboos released such call, he did not release a completely but came as a result of the nature of these movements.

4) At a time in which the Saudi reactionary regime is seeking our raise news about its indignation and disappointment over the situation resulting from the Iranian reactionary interference in Oman, the stream of letters exchanged between the two puppet kings and the Shah, did not stop and the delegations of both regimes also did not stop the mutual visits. This means that the Saudi indignation and disappointment was not as a result of the presence of the Iranian forces to realise the cherished aim for which they came. In other words, these movements by the Saudi Arabian regime only came for removing such presence in order to hasten realising the joint aim of the two regimes in Teheran and Mecca, to liquidate the revolution of our people and to abort the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen.

5) Perhaps it is not a coincidence as well that such movements by reaction come in company with a series of allegations and claims by American imperialism over the presence of Soviet military bases in the territories of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen coupled with repeated aggressions by Iranian reaction on sister Iraq and the tune of Communist danger and imported thoughts, etc.

For these reasons we are against such movements and we find ourselves asked nationally and with patriotism to confront them with the same degree with which we confront the Iranian invaders and the British colonialists and their local puppets and mercenaries.

For these reasons we turn to the nationalist and Arab progressive forces in the Arabian Gulf, Peninsula, the Arab home-

land and all friendly organisations as well as all peace and freedom - loving forces for the necessity of being aware of and alert towards such movements and conspiracies by imperialism and to stand by the side

of our people and their revolution which is waging a strenuous and bitter struggles against the invaders and colonialists and against the Arab reactionary forces in collusion with them.

MILITARY REPORT-(Cont'd)

our brave comrades were martyred. They were brave comrade Ahmed Awadh Barqiza and brave comrade Salem Omer Hamra'n, Comrade Ahmed Mohammad Nafa'an was captured after sustaining injury. He was unable to withdraw. The fourth comrade withdrew. The enemy forces retreated carrying with them two casualties. A number of enemy equipment was damaged.

AL-MAMMAR:

At eleven before noon on 23rd August, our comrades launched an artillery operation on the enemy positions and fortifications at Abu Khuseifa in al-Mammar for a quarter of an hour during which heavy losses were incurred by the enemy, which were not assessed. On 24th August at nine in the morning, our revolutionaries repeated shelling the enemy centres at Abu Khuseifa for twenty minutes during which losses were sustained by the enemy which were not assessed. No casualties were sustained by us.

On 28th August at twelve noon, our revolutionaries carried out a shelling operation against the enemy positions at Abu Khuseifa at al-Mammar for one complete hour during which our comrades were able to destroy two positions for the enemy with their crew completely. In the evening of the same day, our revolutionaries repeated shelling the positions of the enemy at Abu Khuseifa for quarter of an hour but enemy losses were not assessed. Following the direct shelling of our revolutionaries, the British and Iranian aircraft combed the nearby area in a desperate bid to harm our comrades. They dropped incendiary bombs without realising any target.

Our comrades returned safely to base. On 7th and 8th September, the People's Liberation Army carried out shelling operations against the enemy centres at Abu Khuseifa during which four defensive positions of the enemy were destroyed

with their crew members and fire was set to the enemy tents and installations.

WESTERN REGION - NORTH SARFEET:

On 23rd August, a group of our comrade shelled the enemy positions with artillery for one complete hour during which our artillery fire was pouring on the enemy positions and fortifications. This made the enemy members escape from their front positions to rear positions. Our comrades inflicted heavy losses on the enemy forces in their positions, fortifications and individuals. At six in the morning of 30th August, our forces operating in North Sarfeet launched with artillery the enemy positions in North Sarfeet. The shelling continued for half an hour. The shelling of our comrades was strong and concentrated. This made the enemy launch an extensive combing operation in the nearby areas using heavy artillery to reduce the tension of the shelling of our revolutionaries. Our forces were not able to assess the enemy losses and returned safely to base.

On 10th and 11th September the forces of the People's Liberation Army launched several attacks by mortars and machine gun weapons on Sarfeet centre. Sniping operations were also launched which resulted in several positions of the enemy being destroyed and the injury of several enemy individuals.

TOTAL LOSSES OF THE ENEMY:

1) Destruction of several enemy positions. Our forces also inflicted heavy losses on the enemy positions and fortifications.

2) Death and injury of a number of enemy individuals of whom nine were assessed while others were not assessed.

OUR LOSSES:

Martyrdom of two of our comrades. They were Comrade Awadh Barqiza and Comrade Salem Omer Hamra'n. Another comrade fell in captivity after sustaining injuries and was unable to withdraw.

SADT AL-THAWRA ORGAN OF PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN.

Without Comments (Cont'd)

The said sources stated that such new stand by this ruler made the Iranian government to stir up the discussion of the

friendship agreements and treaties which were concluded by this ruler with the Iranian government, and asked him during his recent visit to Iran to

issue the guarantee of the adherence of both sides to such agreements and treaties. It appears that both sides did not agree on anything in this res-

pect and as such no statement was issued on the visit of this ruler to Iran.