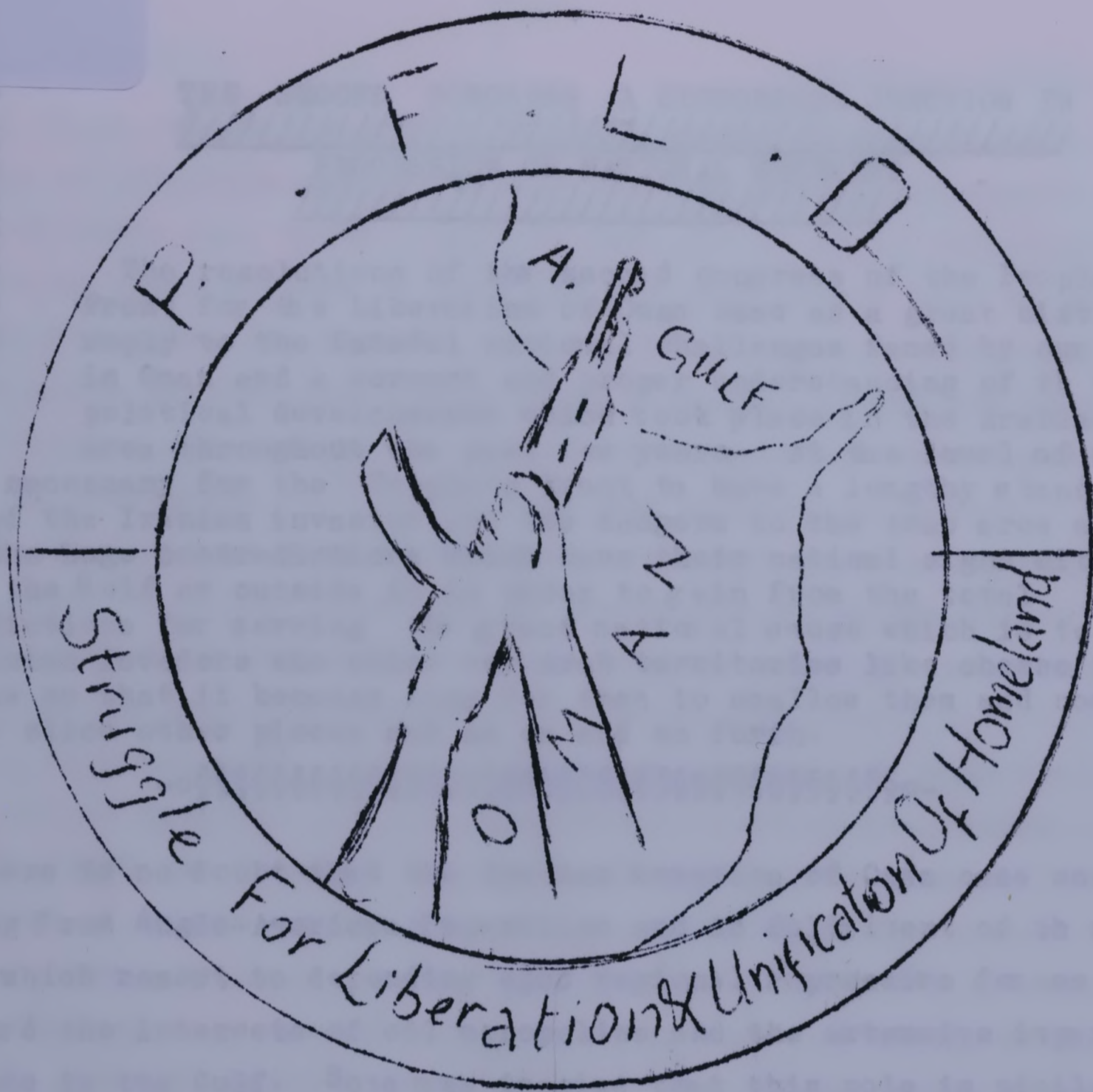


OMA
322.409535
9 JUN
Aug/Sep 1974



9th JUNE

AUG-SEPT. 1974

CONTENTS

- § THE SECOND CONGRESS A HISTORICAL JUNCTION IN PROCESSION OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT
- § STEADFASTNESS OF REVOLUTION PROVED MIS-MIS-CALCULATION OF COUNTER-FORCES.
- § BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY.

-o-o-o-o-

OUR
S
T
A
N
D

THE SECOND CONGRESS A HISTORICAL JUNCTION IN
////////////////////////////////////

PROCESSION OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT
////////////////////////////////////

The resolutions of the second congress of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman came as a great historical reply to the fateful national challenges faced by our people in Oman and a correct and proper understanding of th total political developments which took place in the Arabian Gulf area throughout the past few years. At the level of Oman it was necessary for the People's Front to have a lengthy stand in front of the Iranian invasion and its dangers to the Arab area and to study the huge contradictions which have their national signs either inside the Gulf or outside it in order to gain from the total contradictions for serving the grand national cause which is to expel the Iranian invaders who slice our Arab territories like cheese piece by piece so that it becones easy for them to swallow them and come back to slice other pieces and so on and so forth.

-o\$o-

There is no doubt that the Iranian invasion of Oman came under planning from Anglo-American imperilism and in fulfilment of th new policy which resort to depending upon regional repressive forces to safeguard the interests of oil monopolies and the extensive imperialist interests in the Gulf. Some may imagine that this role is similar to the Korean and Thai role in Vietnam. But this siilarity is correct only from the sphere of its subordination to American imperialism but incorrect from the sphere of the strategic objectives cherished by the Iranian expansionism which is not paralleled either in South Korea or Thailand.

The danger of the Iranian invasion is that it recalls to the mind a long historical tape of expansionist claims which regard the territories from Kuwait to Muscat as Iranian territories taken by Britain by force from the Persian Empire and must be recovered by the Phalevi throne piece by piece. The three Omani islands were the first prelude and later events followed to reveal the papers of the Shah: Within this historical scope the Shah of Iran is not serving his masters only but also works - as a feudalism - on expanding the space of his feudalism. As a servant of the subordinate Iranian capitalism, he wants to flourish its sentiments in the extensive Gulf markets and in the oil royalties which pour on the Emirates, in the strait and oil wealths and before it in liquidating the huge people's wrath by creating external battles in which the people's wrath is diverted, hatred planted and cheuvenism spread in order to make his interference and expansion a response to the "popular" desire to recover the lands of the ancestors.

OUR ST
must n

OUR STAND - Cont'd

This dangerous status is lived by Oman not because it is lying in the Hormez Strait but because it is the corner stone in the entire expansionist plans of the Shah of Iran. After mere annexation of this area, it would become easy for him then to swallow other areas and it would become easy for him to have control and influence over many of the countries lying on both edges of the Gulf by using Hormez Strates for realising his objectives. Therefore the revolution is now defending many of the Arab territories threatened by the Iranian danger and is standing in the forefront to break the thistle of Iranian challenge and greeds in the whole area. In other words it is necessary to understand the tasks required by this historical and serious role. The matter requires specification of the main enemy against whom the spears are to be directed. This enemy is no doubt imperialism and Iranian expansionism and the traitors in Muscat.

This ugly tripartite alliance must be faced at Omani, Gulf and Arab levels. At the Omani level it was necessary to mobilise all Omani energies against a certain enemy, against a certain danger, real and plain to all masses and it was necessary to reduce all secondary contradictions and to make the main contradiction overcome all other contradictions so that it becomes easy for our people to unite their power and to secure more and further Arab and world backing in order to halt the expansionist march and to win the national battle.

It was necessary for the armed revolution in Oman to pile up all Omani national ranks for facing the Iranian invaders and the foreign presence and their servants the Al-Busaids in Muscat and to look for allies not only in the Gulf area and the Arab homeland but also at the level of elements, personalities and forces which marched in the procession of Qaboos but are now against the Iranian presence and prepared to protect the Arabism of Oman.

It was necessary for the armed revolution in Oman to turn to all brothers in the Arabian Gulf area to open their eyes on the storms which Qaboos permitted to blow in our area through the Hormez Gates when the remnants of the Shah crossed to Dhofar to occupy Omani territories. The danger of qaboos against the Arabism of the rest of the area and all forces, national and reactionary, became clear as these forces are in turn threatened of being swallowed and lost in the Pahlevi Empire. Therefore it was necessary to reduce contradictions with other entities - apart from our viewpoint on these entities at present - and the armed revolution in Oman as during this stage the national contradiction is the main contradiction and that the contradictions of the national movement with these entities

OUR STAND - Cont'd

must not hamper the potentialities that can be used by the armed revolution to bring nearer the hour of national salvation in Oman.

§§§§§§§§

It became clear to the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman that American imperialism wants to liquidate the armed gaps in the Arab area and that revolutionary duty calls for the mobilisation of all energies for defending these gaps and reduction of the contradictions not only between the national forces but also with the forces which can stand against the liquidate plans of the Americans so that the armed revolution in Oman can face the American offensive which have a Persian veil. The revolution can do this with the backing of the masses and forces protecting it and defending it at these decisive moments in order to become able to check off the offensive and achieve victory over it.

If some of the Arab countries are imagining that it is possible to halt the Iranian march, we say that halt of such march can take place either through our complete submission to the wish of the Iranian Shah or through heroic confrontation of his greeds and those of his masters and to convert the Arab territories into hell under the feet of the Iranian invaders and to check them off and rid our homeland of their evil. But if there is anybody who always prefers not for him only but for others also submissive solutions, then our people who fought for nine continuous years, now appears more determined than any time before to continue the struggle for crushing the invaders, checking them off and ridding the country of their evil and of the traitors who called them into Oman.

This question constituted a basic and fundamental factor in all programmes and policies brought out by the congress towards the whole strategic stands which were subject to extensive base discussion throughout the past six months.

The economic and political developments and what was released by them at the social level in the Arabian Gulf area constituted an important factor in the new political themes with which the congress came and which expressed accurate understanding towards such changes and the new programmes and policies required by them:

During the past few years the main political worry for the imperialists was how to safeguard the oil lake and to ensure stability and tranquility around these storages and to keep them away from the sparks of the revolution which might throw the interests of the imperialists in utter danger.

OUR STAND - Cont'd

OUR STAND - Cont'd

The circles of imperialism worked to endorse the policy of divide and rule and concentrated tribal states whose population number does not exceed the number of population of the smallest Arab capital. They started to create for these States the skeletons of a State and to pull wrest Arab and world recognitions and legalised their conditions within specific frameworks in order to facilitate for them the way of having control over themselves and of administering them in accordance with the general plan.

The sheikhs proved their hostility to unity in this area because they clash with their interests and each of them started to spend millions in order to show his feudalism as if better and more modern than that of the others without giving prior consideration to the rights of the people and the ability of these entities to observe steadfastness in the face of the fateful challenges storming the area.

Oil played huge roles in establishing the conditions of the reactionaries as instead of oil being a factor for the uplift and real construction of this area, the oil royalties began to be spent on fictitious projects and distributed like sand in some areas in order to silence voices demanding their political rights and to intoxicate them with bribes and lands.

The presence and reinforcement of such entities and the flow of oil hugely and the economic and political and social changes created by them gave way for a new objective state which cannot be overjumped and the national movement cannot but study deeply such state and lay down programmes in every area so that it becomes able to face the fateful challenges.

ON THE UNITED FRONT AND THE UNITY OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

The economic, political and social conditions created new circumstances in this area throughout the past years and it was necessary, with the erection of such feudalisms and their birth as independent States and the need for coordination by the national movement of different specific tasks from one area to another and with different combative forms, it was necessary to also crystallise the national movement within these entities in order to raise the demands of the masses and to fight for realising its legitimate national and democratic objectives.

.....5/.....

.....

OUR STAND

OUR STAND - Cont'd

This question is imposed by the objective circumstances as the national movement is not fighting in a vacuum nor within the precincts of four walls, and is not full of elements dreaming of realising their objectives away from the masses and the level of its political enlightenment and the circumstances lived by it, but the national movement is being established to answer to a certain status within defined circumstances for realising certain demands by the masses and the homeland. If the national movement is urged for organisational unity to face a common enemy occupying every area, change of the tactics of the colonialist and his shift to a new style of colonialism also requires change of the policies of the united national movement and to look for other forms and policies capable of confronting the tactics and programmes of the imperialists.

As a result of these objective circumstances and the automatic movement created by them for the national movement in every area, it became necessary to look for a proper and suitable formula for the front activity in this area placing under consideration the strategic objective which calls for the unity of the national forces in order to be able to achieve victory over their national enemies and also places under consideration the tasks for which the national movement is fighting in every area.

During the past period it was clear that the People's front for the Liberation of Oman was realising thoroughly well these demands and layed down the proper and correct picture for the relations between the groups of the national activity in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

It affirmed in all its thesis during the past year that the front activity must march within the precincts of two balanced lines for realising its objectives and that sacrifice of one line at the expense of another will subject the national activity to danger and cannot realise and continue the march on the other line.

In order to face the local tasks of the national movement within these entities, it is necessary for the national forces to unite and observe cohesin and lay down proper programmes for the relations between them which will turn from them a strong shield in the inside which can pile up all national potentialities and mobilise them for facing the enemy.

.....6/.....

OUR STAND - Cont'd

The front affirmed that the political contradiction is a contradiction between the people and their national forces on one hand and between the colonialists and the reactionary forces on the other and that the differences between the national forces must be solved through democratic dialogues and comradely understanding away from arguments and the mentality of individualism and regency.

For facing the national challenges and for building strong and developed relations between the groups of the national activity and for contributing in the confrontation of the Iranian invasion and to stand by the side of the Omani people, it is necessary to consolidate relations between these forces and to search for better formulae of cooperation between these groups.

To view the resolutions of the congress from this sphere is essential to clarify the historical importance of these resolutions from the point of their correctness and from the point of the vast potentialities to be devoted for the national and patriotic activity in this arena. They will undoubtedly constitute a great jump in the procession of the national and democratic activity in the area of Oman and the Gulf and will lay down more clays on the path of consolidating relations between the groups of the national activity.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR

STEADFASTNESS OF REVOLUTION PROVED MIS-CALCULATIONS OF COUNTER-FORCES

Eversince the Iranian invasion on 20th December, 1973, the liberated areas witnessed a quick escalation in the military operations carried out by our brave revolution from the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia against the bases, centres and airfields of the mercenaries and the invading Iranian forces. The military operations carried out by our bravemen through its density and size of losses suffered by the counter-forces, revealed the cheap claims of the reactionary authority over fictitious "victory" realised by it and discarded claims over the opening of the Red Line and in turn proved the ability of the armed people's revolution to move.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR - Cont'd

The victories of the revolution also proved the mis-calculations of the counter-forces that it is possible to liquidate the revolution through the military activity or political cordonement attempts by depending upon the policy of fencing towns with barbed wires, plantation of bases and the method of burnt land and savage and barbaric bombing of places of gathering of citizens and their cattles without humanity at a time in which the regime boasts of defending the humanitarian characters which it violates every moment.

In turn all tactics of the puppet authority in Muscat failed in securing the satisfaction of the citizens through huge financial enticements sometimes and fascist terrorism in other times. All fake reformatory measures failed to break the cohesion of the masses with their pioneer armed revolution. The authority at the end did not find a way but to reveal its real ugly face which is hostile to all ambitions of the people. It was not possible for the cheap information machineries and the huge potentialities devoted for covering the news of the Iranian invasion and the sale of the homeland to the foreigners, to hide the real picture from the masses and the real position of the regime as a national and classical enemy to the broadest Omani masses who are lying under the yolk of dreadful foreign reactionary detective influence.

At a time in which the Information Minister of the puppet regime was announcing that the activity of the "rebels" (forces of the revolution) was restricted to simple sniping operations, the armed vanguards of the People's Liberation Army were covering the entire areas of the Southern Region with heroic operations and were waging battles of fierce confrontation some continuing for days in which they inflict upon the mercenaries huge losses in life and equipment in addition to the operations of daily shelling of the fortified positions of the enemy in Sallalah, Sarfeet and al-Mammar.

In the start the method of the invading forces at al-Mammar was taking the form of demonstration and muscle-show to terrorise the peaceful citizens, but the huge losses suffered by the invaders in the first hours of the military operations forced them to follow another method with the aim of reducing the losses.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR - Cont'd

It was not possible for this imperialist-reactionary alliance which is reinforced by the potentialities of the CENTO pact and expertise of the clientelles of the Jordanian regime, in confronting the guerrilla war, to realise any military achievement with the exception of the establishment of some centres across the Red Line close to the centres of the Iranian forces in Shamreet and Sallalah which centres are now an easy target for the rifles, guns, and rockets of the Liberation Army.

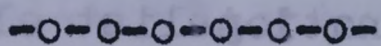
The huge losses confused the ranks of the regime in addition to the contradictions sparked by the Iranian invasion within the camp of the enemy and within the circles of the so-called "national divisions" which did not hide their disappointment over the Iranian military activity, issue of orders, rejection by some of them to fight and the joining of others into the ranks of the revolution.

The ability of the revolution to move conditions and to impose its convictions emanates certainly from the correctness of its political analysis of conditions and creative ability to enact the people's method of war. The combative weight of the revolution plays a significant role in defining many of the features of affairs in the area. This gave rise to the saga of the 600 dissidents and 1,000 militiamen against whom the regime earmarked more than half of the budget of the State for hitting them. This is in addition to these Saudi and Jordanian initiatives (the number of special Jordanian forces amounted to 3,000 most of them from field engineering plus the intelligence men and torture experts). This is apart from 11,000 Iranians and a similar number representing the Qaboos army (non-aligned) because of the numerousness of those affiliated to it in accordance with the expression of Fahd bin Taimour, Deputy Defence Minister. But this saga, certainly, cannot anymore overcome even the simple members of our brave people who knew through numerous stages of their heroic struggle, benevolence and steadfastness and expressed at every moment their determination to observe steadfastness in order to topple down the clique from the al-Busaid family which did not leave an occasion without showing and revealing their collusion and insistance to continue their national treason and to hit the Arab nation and its goals for freedom and unity.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR - Cont'd

The deterioration of the relations of the Al-Busaid clique with the Arab countries and which ended with the diplomatic crisis created by the regime with the Kuwaiti Government and before that the step taken by the regime to expel Arab Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians from the country at a time in which it opens the doors of the country very widely for the colonialists. All these exercises are firm proves of the complete isolation suffered by the regime at Arab level and at all levels and in the eve of the visit of the fact-finding mission to the liberated areas, and an expression of the aloofness suffered by the regime and also a direct reflection of the escalation of the military activities of the revolution. The continuous campaigns of arrests which the regime dares to launch on occasion and on no occasion are also another proof.

The spirit of sacrifice and wonderful preparedness of our masses and fighters for the freedom of the people and for safeguarding the freedom of their territories and for the sake of complete political independence, pushed forward the struggle at all levels with high zeal.



SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE PLANS OF THE IMPERIALISTS IN BAHRAIN AND OTHER AREAS

It was clear to us from the beginning that response by the authority to the massive demands for which the masses fought for long years was a mere coincidence and was not in accordance with the desire of "the Amir" or one of his kind lords, but was part of a general plan by imperialists in the area which realized that alluring of its interests in many of the developing countries, after the increase of the masses movement and the revolutionary struggles, cannot be achieved except through responding to some massive demands and to empty them from their contents and to re-condition them to

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY

The first round of the legislative session of the National Assembly ended with the entry of the police into the Council and declaration of the state of emergency with the arrest of tens of workers and honest nationalist elements.

The authority did not wait until the first round is over in order to crown its experience with "good" fame, but left contradictions to develop within the ranks of the regime and the internal and external reactionary voices went up against Communism which controlled Bahrain. It did not find a way for reducing its contradictions and conflicts other than to hit the labour movement and the honest nationalist elements and to restore the country back to the previous atmosphere of terrorism in which the British intelligence machinery is having control without reverting to the council and without the slightest attention to its "democracy" of which it boasted throughout the previous period.

Perhaps the arrests and non-forwardness of the nationalist elements and the labour elements to trial and the method which reminds the people of the days of Bilkirif in 1956 when horses and vehicles were taking of the night a curtain for sniping and hunting the nationalist elements and later ransacking by the police of the council and promulgation of a resolution for chasing the nationalist elements and uprooting of communism from Bahrain. All these reveal the fakeness of the democracy of which the tribal and puppet regime boasts and also reveal the reality of the role with which the circles of colonialism want to chain the labour and nationalist movement and to restrict it within the narrowest scope.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE PLANS OF THE IMPERIALISTS IN BAHRAIN AND OTHER AREAS

It was clear to us from the beginning that response by the authority to the massive demands for which the masses fought for long years was a mere coincidence and was not in accordance with the desire of "the Amir" or one of his kind looks, but was part of a general plan by imperialism in the area which realised that safeguarding of its interests in many of the developing countries, after the increase of the massive movement and the revolutionary struggles, cannot be achieved except through responding to some massive demands and to empty them from their contents and to re-condition them to

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

to farther extents in order to serve the regime and the classes linked with it and to form in other words a factor for chaining the massive and labour movement and a trap for the national forces to simplify hitting them at the appropriate moments.

Response by the circles of imperialism to the demand of the National Council was a necessity called by its extensive interests in the Gulf area and the sensitive and strategic position constituted by Bahrain for the total of these interests as well as a necessity to create stable and peaceful conditions enabling the companies and the reactionary and imperialist countries to exercise exploitation and looting with the protection of the laws and "national" councils, and its exploitation takes the legal form under the claim of the need of these companies to compensate the shortage in the oil royalties.

Such attitude can be seen by us in more than one of the developing countries as when the reactionary forces, the No. 1 puppet of imperialism, control and increase their pressure and hegemony on the national forces, all conditions become in the hands of a giant. Then these circles hasten to introduce new stage plays either through military coups or through corrective moves from within the regime or the replacement of a ruler by another and the declaration of a group of resolutions which in form as good and excellent and can serve the masses and eradicate the injustice and previous oppression but in reality is a curtain hiding behind it a new repressive plan and warns of huge and great dangers to the total massive and national movement.

Examples for this are many and in the Gulf area there is more than one example either in Muscat or Abu Dhabi or Qatar. But in other countries the recent coup in Sana was only a clear proof of the renewed changes in the methods of the imperialists for facing the nationalist movement and its increasing demands.

NATURE OF CONFLICT IN BAHRAIN

The conflict in Bahrain cannot be understood apart from the total conflict in the area and cannot be digested if we repeated that the masses fought for the National Assembly and that's all. But the masses fought for the Council not as a council for remarkable demands in its possession and for limiting the dictatorship of Al-Khalifa and the colonialist authority and controlling classes in the country.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

The masses also fought in several periods under the leadership of political groups expressing certain classical interests and take from the masses a slogan behind which they hide their real classical interests but not at all expressing the interests of the masses.

The masses were and are still viewing any council as the authority which will enable them to stop the Al-Khalifa family at its end from mishandling the interests of the country and people and to launch laws serving the broadest toiling masses who are building the country with their sweat and blood and the lives of the best members of the people and under which the citizen will feel stable, confident and secure.

The masses were imaging the council as the alternative for the repressive authority which exercises against them various types of dictatorship and terrorism in different walks of life. For this they raised such slogan and fought hard for it and are still fighting for a real and genuine council fulfilling their ambitions and expressing their pains and great hopes.

They discovered through their remarkable experience with the present council that it is not their council but it is the council of the authority and the colonialist circles and the tribal authority which accepted the idea of establishing the Council which it wanted in fact to be a tribal council serving it basically and acting as an obedient son who does not deviate the precincts of its orders and wishes. It created more than one safety valve inside the Council and outside it in order to have control over all resolutions and in all discussions taking place inside the council.

Therefore, our imagination from the first beginning was clear. This is that the current council is the council of the authority and that the laws launched by the authority whether for the elections or for the working method of the council, only serve the new plan and fulfils its aims and that the growth reached by the massive movement exceeds to a farther extent the form and shape put up by the authority. It is the duty of the national movement to fight for imposing their demands in the light of the huge development reached by the massive movement. The experiment of the past six months proved the correctness of the statements put up by the People's Front in Bahrain and its evaluation of the situation at the time and the historical

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

necessity to depend in the basic place upon the massive movement for blocking the road in the face of the authority and for revealing this new plan and the foiling of the thesis laid down and repeated by the authority over the one Bahraini family and also the necessity of the classical harmony and sacrifice of the classical interests for enticing the foreign companies and the investment companies to pour on Bahrain.

During the six months, it became clear to the masses through observation of the council, that such corporation cannot respond to their demands and cannot come out with a resolution serving their growing movement and curbing the influence of the reactionary classes in control in the country. But they discovered that this corporation is a tool in the hand of the authority for issuing laws and recommendations which reinforce the influence of the exploitative classes and the foreign companies and foreign influence.

WHAT THE COUNCIL REALISED DURING THE FIRST SESSION

The authority and its machineries and press repeated that the basic aim behind the establishment of the council is to take the country on the road of democracy and to provide public freedoms for the people as well as to eradicate the obstacles which were a nightmare on the chest of the massive and national movement.

There is no nationalist who does not want political freedom, as freedom is a demand for which all nationalist movement fought and through political freedom the political forces can explain their programmes and objectives to the masses and attract increasing groups around it for pushing the wheel of the country further and further towards reinforcing democracy and realising more gains for the masses through which it is possible to expose the regime more and more and combine the masses against it.

But political freedom under the shadow of the tribal authority cannot be but an opposite for the freedoms known by the democratic regimes. This authority knows freedom as obedience by the masses and the political forces to all rules and regulations issued by it and that all have to stick to such rules and regulations and to completely submit to the authority.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

During the past period extensive developments occurred in the economic and social structure in quick manner not paralleled at all at the level of the political authority. In spite of this developments took place inside the Tribal families and within the corners of the regime where increasing groups and elements began to appear which see that continuation of the old tribal mentality is harmful to the family and that it is necessary to recondition with the demands of the new situation and to isolate the new growing social forces and their demands through adoption of their demands and creation of some faces which can absorb the wrath and replace the weakening elements in the family.

So Bahrain witnessed two mentalities inside the family. The first represented Khaled bin Mohammad with his backward mentality which is sunk in reaction and which cannot imagine that there is someone who can dare to come up to the ruling family and ask for an account. The second mentality is represented in Mohammad bin Mubarak who wanted to follow the Kuwaiti style without neglecting the great reactionary sister and her recommendations. No doubt that in the left or right of each of them stands elements supporting and blessing his steps and exploiting the positive aspects which serve the authority as a whole in the movements of every side.

The basic and strategic aim is to safeguard the regime and protect it against cracks and to respond to the demands of the Saudi 'brothers' or other Gulf Emirates so that the Bahraini reactionary can march for ending the political conflicts and safeguarding the regime. Naturally behind all stands the colonialists circles whose interests are mixed up and which see in this person or that a good representative for their attitudes and plans.

Through such a situation, the political freedom was lame under the tribal regime which does not know how to march with the economic and social developments. It is not mere coincidence to hear continuously screams from liberals or reactionary elements which say that the authority is not firm and that its policy made the companies run away from the country and the country was hit by economic paralysis. Matters reached the extent of declaring war against such policy by Khaled bin Mohammad who submitted his resignation and announced that he will declare war against communism which spread up in Bahrain.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

DEMOCRACY AND REALITY

So Bahrain witnessed a stage said to be a stage of democracy but this democracy was signified in the council and outside it by the following features:-

1) Encirclement of individual freedoms even inside the Council and treatment of the Council members as if they are students. The matter even reached the extent that the government asked one of the deputies to apologise to it for the attacks launched by him in which he accused it of negligence, and of not responding to the demands of the masses. Perhaps those following the meetings of the National Council will see mockeries from the behaviours of the authority and its treatment towards the deputies. In more than one meeting some of the Ministers ask the deputies to understand what they say and to talk in full objectivity.

2) Encirclement and chaining of freedom of the press and in spite of the numerous chains set up around the press the measures of the authority and its laws recently issued proved the continuous inconveniences exercised by it towards the press;

3) To fight the national movements and to trace its steps and to recruit every special section or branch for following the honest national elements and active labour elements and to arrest the jobless workers when they staged a demonstration in which they asked for employment. It also launched an extensive arrest campaign against the unionist workers and against the nationalist elements and closure of the library of Dr. Abdul Hadi Khalaf and arrest of some opposition deputies in order to silence the nationalist voices and to create a state of panic and fear at a time in which the authority did not take any action against the reactionary bloc which laid down a project for non-mingling under intimidation from Saudi Arabia and some elements from the ruling family - such as Khaled bin Mohammad and Mohammad bin Salman -.

The authority even allowed them to demonstrate and use the platforms of mosques for making a lot of propaganda which is far away from the Islamic religion and express in reality the reactionary attitude pushed up by Saudi Arabia particularly in the recent period. Such oppression is exercised by the authority against the labour and nationalist elements which proved their loyalty to the homeland and their non-preparedness to deal with any force whatsoever in our homeland. The authority also opened the radios and press for the reactionary and puppet forces to move. This plainly exposes the policy of the authority and its understanding of the political freedom and with whom it stands.

4) The authority proved that it is a basic enemy for the popular masses and the working class, the woman and the student in particular as throughout the past period it allowed the workers to form unions for them, but used the same liquifying method used by it with the constituent committee when a demand for formation of unions was submitted to it and promised to study it at a time in which the Minister of Labour announced that the material connected with the unions was frozen by the government without issuing a decree on that.

But the more stranger than this is that the authority claims that it is preparing a Labour Legislation. The Minister of Labour announced on 23rd April, 1974 to *Sadda al-Asboo* magazine that his Ministry has completed laying down a new Labour legislation which was raised to the Council of Ministers which in turn formed a committee for studying it. Although two months have passed since the statement of the Minister was made before the end of the first session of the council, the legislation did not find its way to the Council although it is understood that Deputy Khaled Addawawi submitted a labour law project but the authority neglected it and refused even to talk about it and insisted upon waiting for its legislation not caring for the wrath of the labour and the labour problems resulting from the absence of bodies representing the workers for defending them in the face of the oppression and exploitation of the companies and the far-flung position of the government from the difficult circumstances and problems of the masses of the workers.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

What proves the hostility of the authority towards the working class and its council is the authority's rejection to recognise 1st May as Labour Day. Perhaps the strangest thing is what was said by one of the religious elements that he rejects to celebrate days coming from Chicago but he will recognise days coming from Mecca. He wanted to say that what is not pleasing the master of Riad cannot be enacted in Bahrain. He charged 1st May as Communist and such weak justifications which only express the complete hostility towards the working class and its rights and the necessity of confessing that it is the main producing class in the country and that the weedy class which absorbs the food of the workers and their sweat wants always continuation of such odd situation.

During the short age of the council a lot of workers strikes took place which strikes were not given any attention by the Council which only paid attention to the increase of the salaries of the deputies.

5) What about the detainees and the rights of the citizens. The question of Murad and his removal from Bahrain to Bu Dhabi and later to Muscat and the lies fabricated by the authority such as the operation of his removal and other weak justifications, only expressed the value and attention given by the authority and its council to the lives of the political and nationalist elements whose fate is being played by the Special Branch. Moreover the arrest of more than eighty workers and nationalist personalities and their imprisonment in the prison of Jeddah without trial only express the extent of disguise given by the authority not only towards the freedom of the members of the people in political views but also its hostility towards every progressive and nationalist view.

6) As to public freedoms and the right of citizens to establish political parties for them, or unionist organisations or other professional gatherings, this is in the view of the tribal authority and its esteemed council are things which are not to be taken care of guided by the statement of Saudi representative in the authority who says: it is impossible to accept the national council, unions and parties and if it is a must then let it be the National Council.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

This basic question - political freedom - for which the people of Bahrain fought long, cannot be realised within the tribal authority. It has been remarkably proved that the ruling family is based for its existence in the main place on the Saudi regime. The Saudi Ambassador played a big role in moving the religious bloc against the question of mingling and the question of labour problems. The Saudi regime is moving towards this direction fearing the huge effects that may be caused to it in the eastern sector in the event that the puppet authority in Bahrain responded to such demand.

In spite of this external pressure, the massive movement proved to the authority that the losses that might result from submission to the Saudi pressure might be bigger than the losses that might be caused to it in the event of responding to the just demands of the masses. The labour movement also proved that it is completely prepared to fight for its rights whatever be the sacrifices incurred by it and that it is prepared to impose its will not through the lame council but through its organised movement and preparedness to escalate the struggle through partial strikes and even comprehensive strikes all over the country and even occupation of factories and companies if the matter forbids.

HOW THE COUNCIL FACED THE OTHER ISSUES OF THE MASSES

The council - before the authority knocked the nail of mercy into it with the entry of its policy into its galleries - became a laugh for the people. Discussions by it on its internal regulations took four months of the age of the council at a time in which the ghost of the soaring up prices increased along with unemployment and dismissal of workers as well as problems of housing and rents and increase of crimes without having the council and the wise government look into such problems. The authority was far flung from the masses and their problems.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

When the flare up the government laid down some measures such as increase of the salaries of its employees but was not able to tackle the problem of the soaring up prices. Essential commodities have vanished from the markets under the ears and eyes of the authority.

Perhaps those following the discussions of the council on the issues of the masses, will realise that the authority does not want all this council to reach any resolutions or even recommendations not conforming with the wishes of the authority. When discussing the question of wages in the private sector, the government asked that the meeting is to be in secret for discussing this question. After the secret meeting the council came out with a recommendation to the government for tackling this question. Such mockery was expressed to the council by one of the journalists who wrote in Al-Adhwa's issued of 2nd April, 1974 when he said: did not we say that there is strong fortification called the private sector.

HOW THE AUTHORITY VIEWS THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

It was clear from the beginning that the authority wants the council as a facade through which it claims that the country is using the democratic way, and that the laws valid in the country have been launched by the representatives of the people.

But the procession of the council showed clearly that it is an obedient tool in the hands of the executive authority and that the government- the executive authority - regards itself as part of the legislative authority and exercises full rights in it. In spite of the clarity of these things, all resolutions, laws and recommendations with which the council came out, are only regarded as papers in the waste baskets and will not find time from government to revise them.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

The deputies will discover that all their recommendations are having dust piled up on them in the files of the council. During the past session a labour committee was formed up to look into the issues of the workers. This committee came out with the following remarks on 13th March, 1974:

§ The present wage system is unjust and does not realise a decent standard of living

§ Non-existence of safety tools;

§ Non-insurance of the lives of the workers.

At the level of the private sector the prominent remarks were as follows/

§ Presence of a big percentage of foreigners

§ Mal-treatment

§ Low wages

§ Non-opportunity for Bahrainis to take up higher positions

§ Non-conformity of size of training with size of projects.

§ Psychological instability in field of work

§ Spread of relationships and mediation

§ Lack of local qualifications for development

§ Inexistence of offices for labour affairs

§ Shortage of safety affairs

§ Curtailment of number of workers in connection with hugeness of work

§ Problem of workers of transport and the injustice suffered by them from the Transport Department

§ The english language being the main language in the field of work this causes a lot of problems to the workers/

.....:é21:
baskets and will not find time from government to revise them.

BAHRAIN AND THE FAKE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd

On top of the recommendations of the committee was the release of the freedom of union organisation and the promulgation of a labour ordinance and in spite of the passage of four months yet the authority did not find time for reviewing these recommendations.

As to the committee for replying to the Amir's speech, it showed clearly the question of public freedoms as it was stated in the reply to the Amir's speech the following:

§ The council confirms the right of exercising democracy and political freedoms and the release of public freedoms such as the freedom of press, opinion, demonstration, meeting parties and the establishment of councils through public ballots in accordance with the texts of the constitution and interpretation of that practically in fulfilment of the correct democratic life. In confirmation of that the council urges the government to prevent misuse of authority and influence in order to protect the freedom of opinion and to eradicate chains and to open the way for the opposition to use democratic exercises in legal ways;

The Council also urges the government to prohibit physical and morale torture, and censorship of letters and tapping of telephone calls.

Only three months after, the police ransacked not only the houses of the citizens and threw them in Jeddah prison, but also the National Council to impose by force a law from the council permitting it to follow all workers and nationalist and to clear the people from destructive thoughts and to launch an extensive campaign of arrests within the nationalist and honest elements and to throw them in prisons under the eyes and ears of the members of the National Council.

THE PEOPLE'S FRONT RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS:

From Organisation of Arab Students, Detroit, America	\$500	§
From Committee in Support of 9th June Revolution, Detroit	345	§
From Organisation of Arab Students, Akron Ohio, Detroit	100	§
From Organisation of Arab Students, Lawrence Kansas, U/S/A/	50	§
From Organisation of Arab Students, Michigan University, U.S.A.	100	§
From Arab Students in Oregon University, Eugene, U.S.A.	1,000	§
From Supporters of 9th June Revolution in West Berlin	6865/50	Mks:
Students of Bronschiefg University, Electrical Div, W:Berlin	42/17	§
From one of the teachers at Anglican Church in West Berlin	100	§
From organisations taking part in Gulf Week and 9th June Day in West Berlin :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3240	"
From Union of Libyan Students, West Berlin	300	"
From Students of Bronschiefg University, Social Affairs Division, West Berlin :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	125	"

-0-0-0-0-0-

The Council also urges the government to prohibit physical and moral torture, the use of force and tapping of telephone calls.

Only three months after the police ransacked not only the houses of the citizens and their families but also the National Council to impose by force a law from the council permitting it to follow all workers and industrial and to clear the people from destructive thoughts and to launch an extensive campaign of arrests within the nationalist and honest elements and to throw them in prisons under the eyes and ears of the members of the National Council.