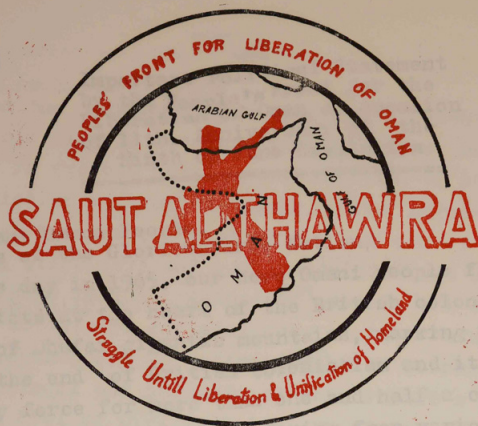


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Weekly Bulletin Issued by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman

Information Committee P. O. Box 5037, ADEN, P.D.R.Y. (Southern Yemen)

# SAUT ALTHAWRA

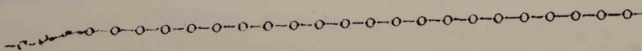
## SPECIAL ISSUE

9th June '76.

IN THIS ISSUE

\* REVOLUTION WITHSTANDS A MOST PIERCE MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

\* IMPORTANT POLITICAL STATEMENT BY THE PEOPLES' FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN ON OCCASION OF 11 TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE 9TH JUNE REVOLUTION.



Important Political Statement  
by the People's Front for the  
Liberation of Oman on occasion  
of 11th. Anniversary of the  
Ninth of June Revolution  
=====

Our Militant Omani People,  
Our Masses of the Glorious Arab Nation,

On this day in 1965, our hero Omani people fired their first bullets at the heart of the British colonialism from the tops of Dhufar gigantic mountains, marking thereby the start of the end of British colonialism and its domination imposed by force for more than one and half a century, during which our people have been suffering from various sorts of oppression and slavery, and marking thereby the resumption of the march of their armed struggle with determination to sacrifice every dear thing for Oman's independence and complete independence.

This immortal anniversary gains its significance particularly since this year which we today celebrate its end is the year which imperialism has been betting to be the end of the end to the revolution, and subsequently, the beginning of the implementation of plots against the territory's people, as the revolution has been the obstacle in the face of all schemes aimed at re-arranging the situations in the territory, and linking them to imperialist pacts.

But the year has ended and the revolution is stepping towards its twelfth year. The betting has failed and the revolution remained persistent like a giant, and continuous thanks to our people's determination and insistence on fighting and supporting all forces loving peace and peoples' independence.

Since the out-break of the Ninth of June Revolution, we have been well aware that our battle with the enemy is a long and difficult one, and will pass by big impasses by virtue of the importance and strategy of the area to the enemy's economical interests and his reserves of reactionary regimes and cartoons which are easy to change now and whenever he wishes.

Britain has been trying for the last five years from 1965 to 1970, to liquidate the revolution through military and psychological campaigns and repressive acts. However, our people have been more powerful than their torturers. They

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They faced bravely all acts of repression and terror, embraced the revolution and supplied it with blood of life that enabled to achieve overwhelming victory at all, political, military, social and cultural <sup>levels</sup>, and forcing Britain to change its policy in the whole territory represented in the declaration of her <sup>military</sup> withdrawal from the Arab Gulf, granting independence to its states, <sup>and</sup> replacing former agent Saeed Bin Tamor in an attempt to encircle the revolution and isolate from the masses. With <sup>the</sup> declaration of withdrawal, America entered as a direct side in planning the imperialist policy in the territory, and from 1970 to 1973 Anglo-American colonialism adopted a policy of threatening and allurements. On one side, the escalation of military campaigns and adoption of land-burning policy in war, and on the other side, offering financial <sup>incentives</sup>, corruption of consciences, and broadening of the size of opportunists. This had been a stage of examination of the real revolutionary forces which the revolution managed to pass, forcing colonialism to resort to its reserve which it had prepared to play the role of police to protect its interests. Hence, came the Iranian invasion of Oman on December, 20, 1973, as a new <sup>in</sup>vidence of the U.S. policy in the territory, which is based on the following:

1. strengthening of local repressive forces in order to carry out, on behalf of imperialism, repression of the national forces. Iran stands as an outstanding example for this.
2. ensuring blackmailing of oil resources <sup>in the area</sup> by the American monopolies, striking any people's move to liberate these resources from the monopolies' control, exploiting oil huge revenues in serving the western economy, and preventing any genuine development in the territory.
3. Revival of the policy of pacts and regional blocks which had been renounced by the peoples. The Gulf security scheme personifies this dangerous policy which is hostile to the territory's people.
4. Reactionary states are in possession of huge financial possibilities thanks to oil revenues. They have begun to exploit these immense fortunes to carry out American schemes in the territory, although the increase of these oil revenues has been the cost of the blood of our Arab nation's martyrs in the Golan, Sinai and Dhufar, and not a gift by these reactionary regimes.

Our militant Arab masses.

Today, amid our violent struggle with the expansionist Iranian forces, the Anglo-Jordanian occupation forces and Qaboos mercenaries, and at a time when our people are being slain, some Arab regimes are standing indifferently, while others rushing to gain the Shah's consent and activate to take out Qaboos from his isolation as a reward for his national treason of the Omani people and the Arab nation by his calling the Iranian forces and opening a gap in the body of the Arab nation not less serious than than already opened in its body and is still bleeding Palestine, and for making Oman a springing board of the foreign bases and centre of their aggressive activities which threaten the whole territory's security and safety. They also seek to persuade Qaboos to remove the Iranian forces from Oman in exchange for despatching Arab troops to protect him from the people's wrath under the guise of nullifying the situations until a solution to the struggle in Oman is found. If this is achieved, it implies the implementation of Nixon's project to Arabise the war. It will also mean that to kill the Omani revolution on the Qurashite way (to make Arab armies contribute to killing them) as some Gulf newspapers have put it.

When we warn against the consequences of being involved in despatching Arab troops to kill our people, repress their determination and engage us as Arabs in a war from which only the Arab nation's enemy will benefit, this does not mean that we are against the expulsion of the foreign forces with their various races from Oman. On the contrary, we entertain any Arab <sup>loyal</sup> effort that aims to send away the foreign forces. But at the same time, we are against any foreign alternative whatsoever is its sort and objective, because the Omani question is an internal question, and its solution is of the concern of the Omanis themselves. We will not allow at all to become victims of the imperialist arrangements currently carried out in the area, and will oppose them with the forces of arms.

Our Arab nation masses,  
The Arab nation and its national and progressive sections are being exposed to a dangerous imperialist plot aimed at disuniting them and paralyse their power of resistance and continuation, and usurping the national and democratic gains.

On the Gulf area, the imperialist activity to... 4  
...the Gulf security project, the copy of the  
...one of the objectives which  
...the imperialist interests in the territory,

In the Gulf area, there is feverish activity to bring into existence the Gulf security project. The copy of the infamous Baghdad Pact, and which one of its main objectives is to protect the imperialist interests in the territory, crush down the national movement in the Peninsular and Gulf area, and link the territory anew to the colonial pacts. At present Iran is implementing one of the items of this pact against the Omani revolution.

In the Lebanese area, the situations are becoming more complicated as result of the intervention by foreign forces supporting the fascist isolationist forces with the aim of beating the Lebanese people's determination represented in their national movement, and liquidating the Palestinian resistance.

The present imperialist reactionary tide in the Arab area is becoming more violent owing to the economic and strategic importance of the Arab territory. It is conceded that the imperialist forces and their reactionary agents will fight brutally to maintain their military, political, economic and cultural influence on the Arab area. The character of the struggle between our Arab nation with its progressive and national forces against its reactionary and imperialist enemies has assumed a clear and fierce type in Oman, Lebanon and Palestine. What these forces are after in this present stage is to clear off their account with the Arab revolutionary centres ultimately. Therefore, the Arab revolutionaries have to confront these imperialist and reactionary trends by mature and fierce opposition and by depending fully on the capacities of the Arab masses.

The imperialist reactionary plots in the Arab area is principally aimed at silencing the Arab gun in Oman and Palestine, and emphasizing its failure and leading the train of settlement to its final station on one side, and disuniting the Arab nation and get it involved in regional conflicts and local axis and bringing forth surrendering solutions as a replacement for the revolutionary and sole road of struggle against imperialism, zionism and reactionarism, supporting the Palestinian revolution, restoration of the usurped Arab lands and raising more guns in the face of imperialists and their agents in the territory.

Our Arab nation masses,  
In view of this dangerous circle which threatens the course

of the Arab revolution movement and its militant sections, the revolutionary and decisive reply to the plots against the Arab nation's aspirations is the unity of the national and progressive forces and their regimes along the Arab area in a united progressive front that shoulders its historical responsibilities and stands firmly in the face of all colonial projects to foil them. The principal condition for the success of this front is the correctness of the programmes and their <sup>practical</sup> interpretation in a revolutionary and correct way.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, proclaiming its solidarity and full support for the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian movement in their resistance of the isolationist and fascist forces and foreign interventions, sees further unity among the Palestinian resistance sections a necessity imposed by the present stage the Palestinian revolution is undergoing and a principal condition for their victory. The front also strongly denounces foreign interventions in Lebanon's affairs, and sees that <sup>only</sup> the Lebanese who have the right to solve their problems in the way they see it serves Lebanon's interests and protect its independence and integrity.

We greet the heroic struggle waged by the Iranian national work sections against the stooge Shahinshahi regime, and believe in the unity between the Iranian and the Arab people against all imperialist and reactionary plots against peoples of the territory on both shores of the Gulf. We also support entirely all liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and affirm our principled and supporting stand toward the struggle of the Desert Arab people and the Britishian people.

On this auspicious historical occasion, we highly appreciate the principled and unlimited stand taken by People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, government, people and organisation, toward our people's struggle in Oman. We also appreciate the stands of support by the Arab and sister national states and the friendly socialist states and the revolution supporting committees in everywhere.

Our greetings to our martyrs who died for the dignity of the Omani homeland and to those honourable militants in prisons of Mascat and Salalah and other prisons of the stooge regime in Mascat who are daily suffering various kinds of physical and spiritual torture for Oman's freedom and sovereignty.

Long Live the Ninth of June Revolution

Love Live the persistent Omani masses

Long live the militant solidarity between the Arab and world revolution sections

Death for imperialists, the Iranian invaders and their stooges

9th. June, 1976

## REVOLUTION WITHSTANDS A MOST FIERCE MILITARY CAMPAIN.

On the road of the long-range popular warfare our hero revolutionaries are carrying on the torch of struggle with highest degree of heroism, defending the eastern border of the great Arab homeland in the face of the Iranian expansionist challenges and liberate Oman from British colonialists and their traitor stooges. The 11th. year of the life of the ninth of June Revolution has been the year of challenge and of testing the ability to persist by our Omani militant masses, and a test of the ability of the Ninth of June Revolution to interpret its slogans and the truth of its statements. The revolution with its militants and masses has passed this test and continued to persist with stubborn determination.

In this critical period of our people's struggle, our revolutionaries are facing enormous military challenges in comparison with the possibilities, particularly after the Iranian expansionist powers militarism entered the scene of virtual struggle on the side of the British and Qaboos mercenaries.

The forces which the heroes of the Popular Liberation Army are facing, which outnumber them in troops and possibilities are represented in:

1. The three forces of the British colonialism (land, air and sea), in addition to the intelligence section which directs the police repressive actions against citizens.
2. The Shah military forces with their striking land, sea and air forces.
3. The agent Hussein's forces
4. The Qaboosi mercenary forces.

This imperialist reactionary collaboration is indeed aimed firstly eventually at taking away the gun from the hand of the Omani revolutionary so as to subject this part of the Arab homeland to the imperialist monopolies. For this end these four armies brought together are waging the most brutal and ghastly warfare ever known in the history of this territory, a war of annihilation against all living things in Dhofar countryside. In their hostilities they use barbaric methods against our revolutionaries and our people's persistent masses in Dhofar countryside. Most important of these are:

1. Policy of burnt land
2. Policy of drying the sea around the fish
3. Policy of pursue and destroy

The use of these three means vividly and manifestly shows the military arrogance and its injudicious acts, and the nature of these reactionary and colonial armies as regular armies trying to drag the revolution's armed forces into a thorough face-to-face war with them in which the colonial, invading and reactionary forces gain a quick and decisive military victory which they will invest politically for the benefit of the Sultanate stooge rule in Masqat in order to stabilise the props of its collapsing rule. But, did the hostile forces succeed in achieving their targets? The fact is that the invading forces have achieved some military achievements, but they are not strategic. At the same time, they were met failures, because the revolution government follows a military line which is different from that of the enemy forces. It is the strategy which is totally dependent on the masses' possibilities and valiance. Such strategy ensures the presence of the revolution inside the enemy's heart and around his borders. The popular long-range warfare has its own known fighting traditions like surprise attacking, encircling, withdrawal, ambushing, and beat-and-run methods. These methods horrify the regular army and act to defeat him gradually and convert his temporary power into weakness. At the same time, the revolution's militant force is intensified as result of her waging battles against these aggressing forces. Consequently, their militant possibilities are developed

and new means of confrontation are discovered.

The elongation of the war certainly exhausts the enemy forces particularly since the international political circles are pouring criticism on the countries involved in the war against our people, such as Britain, Iran and Jordan for their launching a criminal and unfair war against a people aspiring for freedom, in addition to the massive pressure exercised against these countries by their peoples demanding their withdrawal from Oman.

Following is total estimate of results of the confrontations, battles and heroic military operations carried out by the revolutionaries of the Popular Liberation Army and People's Militia in the period from 12/5/75 to 12/5/76:

Number of Military operations by Liberation Army Forces:

137 attacks with various weapons.

136 artillery shelling operations

27 clashes

Aggressive Air raids

1. British and Iranian air forces launched 68 raids on citizens' houses

2. The enemy forces carried out 137 artillery shelling of citizens' houses.

24 Enemy aircraft shot down and destroyed

Enemy's total casualties:

1. 1997 persons killed and injured, including Iranians, British mercenaries and agents.

2. 1144 defence positions were completely destroyed

3. Ten aircraft (8 Strike Master) and (2 Jaguar) fighters shot down.

4. 25 helicopters were shot down and destroyed.

5. One transport aircraft was shot down.

6. An Iranian pilot (First Lieutenant) Mohammed Ashrefian was captured.

7. Seven Salahuddin tanks were destroyed.

8. Nineteen military vehicles of various sizes were destroyed

9. Fifty artillery and batteries of various sizes were destroyed.

10. Fifteen heavy and medium machine guns were destroyed with their crews.

11. 13 wireless equipments with their crews were destroyed.

Two wireless contacts headquarters in the enemy centre were also destroyed.

12. 21 observation towers were destroyed

13. 4 ammunition stores were destroyed.



Admissions by Enemy

- 1. An aircraft was shot, and its pilot was killed.
- 2. Destruction of Transport Plane.
- 3. Two helicopters were shot down, and two British and a Qahousi agent was killed.
- 4. 14 foreign officers, a captain, a British colonel and a brigadier were killed.

Our casualties:

The following comrades were martyred:

- 1. Muslim Suheil Bin Qadhifh (Local Command Member)
- 2. Ali Saeed Tair Bukheiror
- 3. Saeed Ahmed Kuneil
- 4. Saeed Saem Attawil
- 5. Ahmed Mohamed Abdulla Gaber
- 6. Salem Mohamed surnamed (Namo's)
- 7. Ahmed Suheil Baskoon
- 8. Saeed Hana Aater
- 9. Khaled Salem Anbo b
- 10. Mohammed Masood Almuheishi
- 11. Huna Salem Saeed Agar
- 12. Ahmed Mohammed Ali Taher
- 13. Khayar Salem Ahmed Fykheyh
- 14. Salem Rabab Ali
- 15. Hasan Bukheit Saeed
- 16. Mohammed Saeed Fagshoosh
- 17. Rabi Masof Aader
- 18. Suheil Ali Herzli
- 19. Saeed Ahmed Saleer (Atdoub)
- 20. Ahmed Ali Alawayan
- 21. Saeed Awadh Ali
- 22. Saeed Ahmed Saeed surnamed (Ankteib)
- 23. Ali Hatcoq Qaata t surnamed (Burshegeb)
- 24. Comrade Sa d Abdulla Astukeili fell prisoner.

Following citizens were martyred:

- 1. Bukheit Aamer Salem
- 2. Sae d Al Mukheim
- 3. Ali Saeed Ali Zein
- 4. Fatimah Saeed Kshei
- 5. Mohammed Saeed Mehysi

Two others were injured:

- 1. Saeed Suheil
- 2. Mohammed Ahmed Arabi, seriously injured, and four children were also injured.

Our losses in Properties.

Our losses of property:

- Extermination of wide areas of citizens pastures.
- 2. Extermination of 44 of citizens' camels.
- 3. Extermination of hundreds of citizens' cattle and sheep.

booty of Liberation Army Forces:

- 1. 2 60 mm cannons
- 2. A Swedish bazooka and a wireless apparatus
- 3. 2 knots artillery supports
- 4. 4 aircraft wrecks
- 5. important military documents and military maps
- 6. Huge quantities of ammunition and medicines
- 7. Three cases
- 8. Binoculars (one set)
- 9. Tnes of corpses buried by our comrades.

Interview with Comrade Commander of

Martyr Bin Ghaunah Camp

The phase of persistence that the Ninth of June Revolution is passing by, as it receives its twelfth anniversary, necessarily requires self-preparation process, preparation of the circumstance to surpass the stage of persistence to that of victory making, the Martyr Bin Ghaun Camp is one of the schools at which Omani revolutionary is being prepared. On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Ninth of June Revolution, Sarv-Atthaurab interviewed Comrade Omer, Commander of the Martyr Bin Ghaun Camp.

Q. What role does the Martyr Bin Ghaun Camp play to strengthen the frontline in the face of the colonial reactionary enemy?

A. Bin Ghaun Camp is not the first camp of the Omani Revolution. Since 1969, the revolution has begun to construct a number of camps, and this is one of them. As for the role being played by Martyr Bin Ghaunah Camp, it is represented in implementing a lot of programmes (political, economic and cultural) drawn out for it by the revolution's command, and aided fundamentally at raising the standard and effectivity of the people's liberation army in these aspects.

At military level, the camps members are trained on all kinds of weapons in the revolution's hand. At the political level, there are political sessions held weekly for militants. At the cultural level a cultural programme is held comprising a collection of cultural works. The camp also carries out the task of spreading education among the militants who had been deprived of the

blessing of education. Each militant joins the camp spends a period ranging between five and six months attending all these programs, and thence he is transferred directly to the front to face the enemy.

Q. You have taken part in commanding several military operations in the southern regions of Oman, and experienced a number of military campaigns. May you give us an illustration about the campaigns which the enemy launched at the western Area and the objective of these campaigns?

A. The enemy has begun to launch his military campaigns against the revolutions since 1971. Naturally, the purpose of these all campaigns has been to end the revolution. As for the last campaign on the Western Area, it was clear that the enemy was seeking to achieve many purposes, the most important of which is occupy some important strategic positions to the revolution. The enemy began his campaign on the Western territory in July, 1975. Of course, during this very period the enemy did not dare to engage in fighting with us because of the gains. The enemy forces of infantry and tanks had been stationed north of the Western Area. From there his forces began to advance on the area, benefitting from the nature of the land, which was open desert, enabling the airforce to form a strong protection for the advancing forces. The enemy forces had gathered in Fodoun Ufeirut, and from there began their advance to Ansitat, Baal Maqseed and some northern territories. Our confrontations of the enemy on these frontlines had been strong, specially when the enemy had begun to advance on these positions. The enemy used in these campaigns several methods in his fight with us. For example, he invoked his artillery principally against roads and waters. In these combing operations British and Iranian aircraft and barges had participated on wide scale. The enemy was aiming to terrorising the masses and weaken their morale, so as to influence the revolution and undermine the determination of persistence and fighting within the militants of the People's Liberation Army and the Militia. The enemy had mobilised his radios and information media to launch a psychological warfare against the revolution and its masses before and during the campaign.

As I have mentioned before, the strategic aim of the campaign was to liquidate the revolution militarily in this sea. But the enemy failed to fulfil this aim although he managed to control some positions and areas which was thought by him to be important and strategic to the revolution.

Although the enemy had fortified the positions he occupied, and despite his propaganda that he had liquified the revolution militarily in the western area, <sup>we</sup> are able to get access to any place in the western area, and those positions of his are vulnerable to our continuous artillery shelling. The enemy (British, Iranian, and mercenary) sustained heavy casualties in equipments and lives in this campaign. At air-force level were shot down nearly 36 aircraft. The revolution undoubtedly suffered casualties among our militants, including martyrs and injured. We lost some positions, but we still confirm that the enemy had not <sup>been</sup> and naturally- will not be able to achieve his target on which he had built the plan of his recent campaign on the western area.

Q. Comrade Omer. Colonial and reactionary information and propaganda media are continuing to repeat false allegations that the Omani revolution has come to end, or more truly, the end of the armed struggle of the Omani people. As one of the militants experiencing the reality and fact of the continuation of this struggle, you are requested to disclose to the Arab Nation's masses and world public opinion these falsehoods.

A. The enemy's false and untrue propaganda are not new things to the revolution. Such propaganda has been launched by the enemy since 1972. We are not going to answer these allegations with word. Our answer will come from our guns which our hero revolutionaries and the masses of our hero Omani people are carrying. Indeed, an army may be defeated by an army. But this cannot apply to the armed popular revolutions. In the case of the Omani revolution, the Iranian, British and mercenary armies could not end it. Our answer to the allegations and falsehoods will not be in the form of words, but will come out clear from the mouths of our guns and cannons, and this answer will reach the ears of brothers and friends in the Arab homeland and the world.

Q. We are now on the threshold of the 11th. anniversary of the revolution. On this occasion, have you any word to say?

A. Of course, it pleases me very much to say a word on this occasion, specially to our Omani masses. Our people are facing numerous and intensive campaigns, whether military, information and repressive campaigns. Our people are facing a psychological warfare launched against them by this filthy alliance to force these people to surrender to the will of the colonials, invaders and stooges.

We emphasise our full and complete confidence that these people will withstand and will challenge these campaigns. These people will imperatively make their certain victory over their enemies however mighty is the Shah of Iran and however mighty are the agents in Mascat and their mercenary aides and masters. Falsehoods and fallacies cannot obscure this fact. On this occasion, I extend my greetings to the Omani people masses and the militants of the pioneer of the these people's struggle, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, and all <sup>the revolution's</sup> supporters and friends, and every one concerned with the cause of our people and their just national struggle.

Q. A last question, Comrade Omer. What was the most critical situation you have faced during your military struggle?

A. Actually there were many critical situations which I have faced. However, the most critical one I confronted was in 1967. We were a group of militants stationed in Wadi Forem. We were six. But only two of us were armed. They had English (303) guns. We were about to have our lunch meal, without we had felt any thing a squadron of the enemy forces was besieging us as we were having our food. We had no enough time to think on how to face the enemy forces. We pretended that we had n't felt the enemy's presence, and that were engaged in work. The enemy began to tighten his blockade on us. His aircraft were flying over our heads. However, taking the enemy by surprise, one our unarmed comrades, with a pot in hand, jumped out and followed by three others, pretending to be citizens. When we were steps away, the two armed comrades began to open fire to cover our withdrawal. We rolled on the ground and ran as the enemy fire chased us. We also were chased by the aircraft. Despite all this blockade and the chase by the aircraft, we were able to escape from the enemy's grip. We ran away from the blockade, and we could not believe that we have escaped.

### Foreign Presence in Oman

Omani People Have Full Right to Hold to Gun

The cause of the Omani armed struggle, and the <sup>struggle</sup> waged by these people for their freedom and progress, are in their <sup>essence</sup> a disclosure of the British colonial fact and its means, aims and intentions in this area, the importance of which has emerged since the discovery of Europe-India route, and it became necessary to secure this road for colonial interests.

Therefore, they have begun to infiltrate gradually in order to control the Arab Gulf in general and Oman in particular, by virtue of its strategic situation and physical volume to the Arab Gulf area. Britain invoked diversified methods its aggressive aims, ranging from annihilation warfare, burning of cities, bombardment of villages and killing and banishing of their population, imposing terror and repression by British forces and their stooges, ratification of unequal treaties and agreements which fettered these and placed them under colonial domination.

Our People have and will reject humiliation and slavery

However, the Omani people, who are deep-rooted in struggle refusing to be humiliated and enslaved, proceeded to strive against the colonial forces. The history of Oman is full of battles which the Omani people had recorded with their sons' blood and managed to drive away the aggressors, and set up forms of national authority. However, the enemy's overwhelming power and advanced weapons, and his ability to instigate tribal conflicts and sectarian disputes had aborted these revolutionary uprisings and liquidated all their achievements.

Such heroic struggles and achievements by the Omani revolutions had been appreciated both at Arab and world levels. <sup>Until late 70s</sup> The Arab League used to view Muscat Government as a colonial regime.

So did the United Nations. The cause of Oman was one of the subjects that had been debated by the UN De-colonisation Committee. The Imamate of Oman State, and not the then Muscat Government which represented the Omani at the Arab League.

This was realised in the wake of a series of measures <sup>which Britain had</sup> adopted before its withdrawal from the Arab Gulf area, setting up a number of entities which were formally independent, but essentially subjecting to the British colonialism.

Britain did not hesitate to complete all conditions of presenting the drama in the proper (masked) way, sacrificing some of her

agents and bringing forth new ones who were more loyal and <sup>W(ULI)</sup> suit the new positions. Thus, Britain presented Saeed Bin Taimoor as a sacrifice <sup>sheep</sup> for Pher plans in the area and brought Qaboon on 23/7/70 to carry on his father's march on the path of treason, but in a new form and in the frame drawn up for him. Britain sought with all her efforts to gain an Arab and international formal recognition of those cartoon regimes. She exploited the circumstances of the Arab nation after the June, 67 defeat and the recessions experienced by the Arab nation<sup>a</sup> liberation movement to press for the Arabs recognising the stooge regime in Mascat. This was the first step on the road of stabilising that entity.

Oman is Still British Protectorate

Despite all publicity which had accompanied Qaboos's ascension to power, one does not need to exert efforts to discover that Britain still retains all what she requires in Oman, and that she still practises the same <sup>colonial</sup> role she had played in the days of Saeed Bin Taimoor. The domination might have assumed a modern type, but the essence remains invariably the same. This is due to the following reasons:

1. Qaboos, on reaching authority on 23/7/70, did not declare any agreement signed by his father with Britain cancelled or destroyed. On the contrary, he declared his adherence to it, particularly as far as that related to Maseirah Base, signed in 1958, is concerned. On 8/7/71, Qaboos stated to the Cairo Algamhorriyah newspaper saying: I don't think there will be any change in our relations with Britain. As for the two small stations in Salalah and Maseirah, they are among the facilities given to Britain, and I do not think there are intentions to use them against the Arabs.
2. When she announced her withdrawal from the Arab Gulf area, Britain did not include ( Sultanate of Oman) in the withdrawal strategy. On the contrary, the partial <sup>from the north of the Gulf</sup> withdrawal was covered by the British military presence in the Sultanate of Oman. Therefore, the size of the British forces increased and the number of her bases in Oman doubled. SHE developed Masirah air-naval bases, improved Salalah airbase and set up installation in the infantry bases in Yeet Alfaleg and Azka. The British State Minister for Foreign Affairs said at the House of Commons in November, 1974, that Britain will continue her support and backing of the Sultan of Oman.

.....10. Britain did not completely all conditions of present but essentially supporting to the Sultan and the Sultanate of Oman. the area at the proper (masked) way, sacrificing some of her

3. The British Royal Airforce the infantry and artillery are directly participating in the war of annihilation which Mascat regime is waging against our people. Britain admitted having lost many of her officers and large numbers of soldiers and some of her R.A.F aircraft when those participated against the revolutionaries of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. On January, 9, 1972, the British Observer wrote: Thw two <sup>SAS</sup> who were declred to have been killed were also from British troops. They were supposed to train the Sultan's soldiers. But, like the American advisers in the early days of the Vietnamese War, the British have become too much involved in the fighting.

David Enals: Oman Sultanate, An Ally and Friend

The British Defence Secretary declared that his government feels that she must continue to give assistance to the Sultanate of Oman in the present circumstances, because it is a close ally and friend.

Press conference by the minister in  
Mascat on 24/4/75

It is necessary to contribute to supporting the Sultanate of Oman. It is a friend, and an ally who stood long <sup>on</sup> Britan's side. There is questioning on the stability of the territory as a whole. But we are concerel with Oman and her interest.

David Enals.

Br. Foreign Secretary.

London, August, 1975

The conference demands from the Government the following:

1. To close <sup>down</sup> the British military bases in Oman and withdraw R.A.F. units and those of the army, and the special arforces operating in Salalah and all <sup>military and civil</sup> installations. 2. To end loaning of military officers and experts, as well as officers of the R.A.F. who are serving with the Sultan's mercenary forces.

From a reminder by British Labu Party in Wales. A draft proposal to the Labour Party Congress, Noveber, 1975

Oman and Britain have common <sup>views</sup> political stability and

security in the Arabian Peninsula.

James Callaghan. Br. Foreign Minister, after his visit to Mascat on Nov. 29, 1975



A number of Conservative members of Parliament tabled a proposal at the Parliament (House of Commons) to congratulate the Sultanate of Oman for what they described as the successful end of the war. This proposal greets the Sultan's troops for achieving on the very few victories since the Second World War. It also proudly records the British military's contribution to this.

London Radio.

16/12/75

Britain is taking part in the war on the side of the Sultan's troops. She seems to be involved in it to the extent of sending her soldiers to fight with the regular forces

The Daily Express

December, 1975

Britain's forgotten war in the Sultanat of Oman is far away from being brought to an end despite all repeated allegations that an all-out defeat has been inflicted on the forces of Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The British Labour

Weekly.

16/1/76

4. The Sultan's army still comes under a British command. It is commanded by Major General Bearnings who was appointed to succeed the British former commander T.M. Creezy. What is called the Omani Defence Council is also mainly composed of English officers. On 3/1/72, the British Daily Telegraph said: The Sultan's 7000-soldier strong army is entirely commanded by British officers, and the air and naval forces which were recently formed are directed by British.

#### Iranian expansionist Syster Takes Its Place

If such were the most important features of the British colonial presence in the "Sultanate of Oman", it is worthy to note that there is an enemy not less serious than it. Furthermore, in the long range it represents a more fierce enemy than Britain. This is Tahrans' expansionist regime, which is ambitious to dominate the Arab Gulf and stalking to take over the full colonial legacy as soon as opportunity is availed. Therefore, with the date of the British withdrawal drawing near, the Shah sent his troops to cut off some parts of the Omani Arab lands. The occupation by some sectors of the

Iranian army of the Arab islands (Minor Tomb, Big Tomb, and Abu Musa.) was the first step on the Iranian expansionist path at the detriment of the Arab lands. The Arab silence or ashamed disapproval and the hesitant talk on the actions of the Shah forces had more than encouraged the Shah to occupy more parts of the Omani islands which control Hormus Straits and which no one can assess their importance both at strategic and economic levels. When he embarked upon such an aggressive act, the Shah was not satisfying his ambitions only, but he was willing to obtain the American confidence and was aspiring to convince them that he had the most qualified regime to protect their interests in this area. Therefore at the same time he began to convert his regime into an arsenal that possesses most sophisticated weapons, he also shouldered the task of confronting anything that will cause difficulties to the Anglo-American plots in Oman and the Arab Gulf, or prevents them being realised.

Proceeding from that, the Shah responded to Qaboos's request, and sent his forces and aircraft to contribute to the war of annihilation against the Omani people in the southern territory. The Iranian army entered Dufar under the umbrella of the Qaboosi forces, and at Britain's consent and U.S. incitement. The cost which Tahrán regime received in exchange for that military backing was that he obtain the right to establish military bases in the Omani islands near to the mountainous strategic areas and in Dhufar. The danger coming from Iran emanates from an American approach to make this regime a heavily armed military power and capable of taking responsibility, particularly, the increasing role played by Israel. This does not abrogate the role of the Zionist entity and its hazard to the Arab revolutionary movement, but it makes it, along with Iran, a threat to the Arab Liberation movement. The Iranian throne is not less dangerous is not less dangerous than Israel to the Arab nation. It finds that one of its tasks is to back up the Zionist entity against the Arabs. It is of opinion that as much as the Arabs fail and become enfeebled in the face of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the Shah ambitions for an empire that can control these "weak" neighbours are realised.

The Shah said in an interview with the Newsweek in May, 73: There is possibility of <sup>toppling</sup> some regimes on the other side of the Gulf by extremist elements and of sabotage acts being carried out. Take for example the Dhofar Revolution in Oman. Imagine what will happen, if they succeed, in Mascat which directly faces Hormus Strait. "

The most dangerous mistake the Arab national liberation movement might fall in is to look at the Iranian intervention in Oman from a sole military view, and confine it to the contribution by the Iranian forces to the war going on in the southern region (Dhofar). Such intervention must be associated with the role the U.S. had drawn out for Tehran regime, and the expansionist coveties of the Shah. Therefore, at a time when all the reactionary and imperialist sides had agreed that Iran should interfere in their favour against the Omani revolution, which is led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, Iran had been utilizing that circumstance to widen the circle of her influence in Oman, and increase the size of her military presence in this area. This is represented in the following:

1. The Iranian bases, and the Iranian-U.S. bases which were set up by Tahrani Government over the three islands occupied by it.
2. The military bases set up by Iran with the agreement of Qaboos regime in other parts of Oman, most important of which is Khasab Naval Base in Rousaljalal territory, the naval wharf in Ummulghanam, and Thematit military base in north Dhofar.
3. The increasing number and size of the Iranian forces in Oman, having reached 30 thousand men contributing, under the Iranian direct command, in the aggressive war against our Omani people.
4. The military and cultural treaties and the continental shelf treaty which Mascat regime has signed with Tahrani regime, under which Iran has achieved further control and intrusion in Oman.

5. The declarations by the Shah and Qaboos:-

1. We have offered to the Sultan of Oman the aid he has asked from us. The Iranian infantrymen have realised (glory), then they opened last month Dhofar Road between Salalah and Mascat, which the rebels had been occupying.

Shah of Iran

The Daily Telegraph. Report-  
by French Press Agency

on 7/2/74

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2. No one, with the exception of the Shah of Iran hurried to help us. The fact is that the Iranians landed publicly at Salalah airports.

Qaboos on 8/2/73, in interview with the Lebanese Alhawahedh.

3. The presence of the Iranian forces in Oman is a situation we have created on our own will. That is, that the units of the Iranian army came upon our government's request.

Fehr Bin Timoor,  
Br. Vice-Defence Minister  
in Mascat.

4. Our forces are continuing their military operations in the western area of the southern region with collaboration of the "Bister" Iranian forces operating in the Sultanate.

Communique by Defence  
De t. in Mascat  
Reported by

news agencies  
12/12/74

President Ford alluded during his talks with the Shah of Iran to the effective role which Iran plays in the Gulf area.

Voice of America.  
12/5/75

The United States did not give the government of Oman the explanations concerning the supply facilities which it wants to get from the British base in Masirah.

Radio Dubai, quoting  
Azzirawi, the Sultanate's  
foreign minister  
29/3/75

Iran's armament will serve to protect the consuming countries' supplies of petrol which is transported through the Gulf.

Abbas Eyaida, Iran's  
Prime Minister.  
11/6/75

Sultan Qaboos, of Oman has asked Emperor Mohammed Redha Pehlewi, Shah of Iran for the remain of the Iranian military units stationed in the Sultanate of Oman. Sultan Qaboos also asked the Shah of Iran to keep Iran's economic assistance of the Sultanate of Oman going on.

BBC, London, reporting  
from Iranian press  
2/9/75

The British colonial presence in Oman and the Iranian military invasion of the area constitutes an open breach of the international law and customs. Mr. Hartley Shoukers, a greatest authority in law, and who had <sup>been</sup> attorney general in the United Kingdom, says literally:

"The firm principles in the international law imply that no foreign state shall interfere in another state's affairs, even if such interference is carried out at the request of a government trying to crush down a popular revolution, an armed rebel, or in implementation of a standing treaty enabling such an interference."

Hy de, in his book "International Law", mentions on pages 253 and 254 of volume one on foreign intervention by a foreign country against another country's people the following:

The legal status is not changed by an intervention having taken place in implementation of a treaty of guarantee, or at the request of any one of the two sides for such an intervention. A foreign intervention, whatever are the bases calling for it, is an act against a sector of the people of a foreign state, constituting a renunciation of its right to revolt or end a revolution and use its possibilities to control its country's government or stobilise that control.

Accordingly, and proceeding from these legal arguments, we find that it is <sup>one of</sup> the rights of the Omani people to revolt and carry arms to defend their freedom which has been assailed by Mascat regime and violated by the Anglo-Iranian armies. We furthermore consider this a sacred duty which the Omani people must carry out.

Therefore, the heroic struggle waged by the militants of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman is but a patriotic task, and national responsibility requires support of this people who is fighting for his lawful right.

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Interview with President of Omani's  
Organisation

The period between 18th. and 19th. June, 1975 constituted a turning point in the Omani woman's life and her march of struggle. For in the period the first conference of the Omani Woman's Organisation was held. The conference realised the aim for which it was held. It approved a programme of work and an internal regulation and elected a leadership for the organisation. A few days later, the Omani woman will be celebrating the first anniversary of the holding of the first conference.

On this occasion, "Soututthaurah" met comrade Wafa Yasser, president of the Omani Woman Organisation, and asked her the following questions:

Q. In the next few days the Omani Women's Organisation will be celebrating the first anniversary of the holding of her first conference. One year of the organisation's life has passed. What are the successes which the organisation has made at internal and external levels.?

A. Undoubtedly, the first conference of the Omani Women Organisation is an outstanding and important event in the life of the Omani woman. Such importance lies in the fact that the conference is the first of its kind in the Omani woman's life. The conference had been held amid democratic atmospheres and after sufficient preparations. In fact, the holding of the conference is one of the achievements of the Ninth of June Revolution which adopted the woman's cause and supported her struggle. Apart from this, the significance of the event also lies in the resolutions, recommendations and programmes it had approved.

The programme of work approved by the conference and passed on to the organisation's leadership to carry out is also a quantitative transition in the course of the Omani woman's struggle both at internal and external levels. Despite the very decent subjective possibilities and capacities we have exerted our efforts to carry out the contents of the programme internally and externally. At internal level, we are and have been exerting efforts to implement anti-illiteracy programmes and spread consciousness within Omani woman in the areas controlled by the revolution in the southern homeland. We have met some successes. But honestly, we say that these successes were not what we had been aspiring for.

At the level of other occupied territories of our homeland, we are facing difficulties and obstacles. As you are aware, the colonial reactionary authority is fighting the mass organisations in general, and the Omani Woman's Organisation is among those mass organisations of which these authorities are angry. In order to be able to defy these authorities and impose the existing reality on them, we must exert our utmost efforts. These authorities claim that they support woman's emancipation. But we know the kind of freedom they want for women. They send women's delegations abroad to participate in Arab and world women's conferences so as to make the Omani woman and the Arab and world public opinion believe they side with woman's cause. However, although such acts on the side of the authority are only one of their means of fight against us, I mean against the Omani Woman's Organisation and the cause of woman in our country and although the women they send are these favoured personalities, yet, they send with them spies to surveil them and prepare and deliver speeches. Such was what has happened at the Mexico Conference early in 1975, convened by the United Nations.

Apart from this, the authority, while raising false slogans about woman's freedom and the freedom of the Omani people, they put our brothers, mothers and daughters in their prisons and impose their terror on our masses. We certainly know that this authority cannot concede to woman's freedom, as by nature it is hostile to freedom. We know that our freedom is part of our people's freedom. This authority is contributing with the British colonials and the Iranian invaders to usurping our people's freedom. Hence, our struggle is not restricted to orientating the Omani woman concerning her own cause. We should link this cause to the cause of the people and the homeland as a whole. Within this concept, we are moving at internal and external level.

Externally, we were first facing the task of stabilising the organisation's relations with Arab regional and national women's organisations. We also had to work for linking our women and national cause with that of the Arab woman and our national struggle. In the frame of this concept we made the initiative at the national level, and, thanks to God, we have got the honour of membership of the Arab Women's Federation. We have also been able to stabilise our fraternal

relations with sisters in the Iraqi Women's General Union, The Syrian Woman's League, the Libyan Woman's General Union and the Palestinian Women's General Union. He have participated in the assembly of Arab woman which took place in Damascus on November last year.

The organisation's delegation has participated in the political seminar organised in Baghdad by the Iraqi Women General Union. We proudly mention here the strong relations linking us with sisters in the Yemeni Women General Union.

At international level, we moved believing that the cause of woman's liberation is integral -taking into consideration each country's particularities. Therefore, we had our first contacts with the World Democratic Women's Federation. Our relations with it are close and we have participated in most of its effectivities and solidarity stands. I can remember here that we participated in the World Conference in Berlin which crowned the effectivities of the Women's International Year. We submitted three studies to this conference on the Omani woman and her struggle, and came out from the conference with recommendations in the interest of our and our people's struggle. We also participated in the youths' meeting which was held in Moscow during the second half of 1975, and participated as well in the women's seminar held in the Soviet Alma Aata city last year. We visited Democratic Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Women's Union in mid 1975. These are some of the activities which we carried out at Arab and world level.

Q. Comrade Wafa. There is no doubt that you are facing difficulties and obstacles. Is it possible to define these obstacles and difficulties?

A. No doubt there are many difficulties and obstacles which stand on our way. For example, we/new to this pattern of trade unionist work. The tasks are enormous, and our possibilities are, as I have said, modest and limited. Our society, like other backward societies, is fighting against woman's cause, in addition to the fact that the authorities are fighting us not only with chastings and detention, but also with their information media. Yet, we are obliged to implement the resolutions, recommendations and programmes of our first conference, not merely because they are resolutions of a conference that should be implemented, but because they actually represent our aspirations. We are lacking in women's cadre which can carry out the women's urgent tasks. Therefore, we face the urgent task of preparing the cadre.



Q. There are undoubtedly many problems you have to face. Some are urgent, and some are most urgent. At social level, for example, what is the most urgent problem you have to face in the present circumstance?

A. In fact the most prominent and most urgent social problems are issues of marriage and divorce. For example, polygamy, dowry and right of divorce, all these are among prominent phenomena in backward societies like our Omani society. We in the southern homeland are trying in cooperation with the revolution and its other mass institutions to draft an integrated law on this issue. The revolution has put some restrictions which limit - and also prevent - polygamy and divorce unless there are conditions to justify it and with agreement of both sides. The revolution also limited dowries. These legislations enacted by the revolution will undoubtedly constitute the essence and spirit of any law on this matter.

Q. Comrade Wafa. Our Oman masses and revolutionaries are celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the Ninth of June Revolution. This anniversary comes as the Omani Revolution passes by the most difficult and crucial stages of its struggle, and this requires intensification of efforts and potentialities of struggle within our Omani people. What is the role of the organisation in this aspect?

A. On this immortal occasion, it pleases me on behalf of my comrades in the Executive Bureau and the central command of the organisation, as well as our women's masses, to extend the most heartfelt greetings to our hero comrades in the People's Liberation Army, our Omani people masses and our women masses. It pleases also to extend greetings to the heroes who are persisting in the prisons of colonials, stooge and invaders in Mascat, and greetings to the revolution's martyrs.

The Ninth of June Revolution which is the hope of our Omani masses for liberation from the fetters of colonials, British invaders, Iranians and their stooges the rulers of Mascat, this revolution is particularly the hope of our women masses and their sole path to liberation and emancipation. Therefore, the Omani woman, whether in the south or other parts of the homeland, have been exerting arduous efforts and enormous sacrifices to support this revolution and strengthen its march to victory. If the present circumstance of the

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If the present circumstance which the revolution is undergoing is a critical and difficult one, this is not strange, nor is <sup>it</sup> surprising to us. We have been aware that our revolution would face such ferocity, because it is burning in quite an important and sensitive area which imperialism and its agents cannot cede so easily. However, in the same time, we have been and will still remain confident that this circumstance will be overcome by the revolution and masses. We draw our confidence in victory from our confidence and belief in the militant abilities of our people and their incessant revolutionary action.

As women occupying this position, we are holding an enormous responsibility of mobilizing our Omani people masses and arouse their militant potentialities, mobilise our women masses and arouse their militant activity within their ranks. The revolution is our destiny and our life. To defend it and guarantee its victory implies the defence of this destiny and this life.

EDITORIAL

Thanks to her masses' belief in it and the persistence of her revolutionaries and fighters, the revolution has been able to maintain her military, political and popularly presence at internal, Arab and world level, despite attempts of military and political liquidation carried out by her enemies, the colonials and invaders. But, is this end of the role? That is, is it the end of the revolution to realise persistence just to stress existence? or there is a post-persistence stage and a subsequent stage.??

There is no doubt that the Omani revolution has its own specific aims for which it break out. Those aims are determined in its programme of the national act which was approved by the second general national congress held in July, 1974. Certainly, this revolution is determined to realise and implement the programme's contents literally and spiritually. Its items are an interpretation of the aspirations and wishes

of Omani militant masses. This means that the present stage of persistence is but a respite during which to re-breathe and prepare ourselves, through earnest and patient work within our and our masses' ranks, to move <sup>to</sup> the post-persistence stage, the stage of beat and repulse, and then the stage of achieving victory, however long it will be.

#### The Persistence Stage, Crucial and Difficult

This stage - the stage of persistence - is regarded as one of the most dangerous stages of the struggle. Our enemy has been betting on it rather than on the results of his military campaigns against the revolutions. In this stage some surrendering and defeatist elements which will compromise on our national cause may emerge.

Our people's enemies have been and will be spending arduous efforts to blockade us politically and tighten their information blockade of the revolution at the same time when they and their sympathisers, using the slogan of Arab solidarity, put forward a collection of schemes and settlements aimed eventually at reaping the results which their military campaigns had failed to realise, or, more correctly, the results led to by those campaigns.

We emphasise that the stage is extremely crucial and quite sensitive. It is promising for the emergence of surrendering voices and calls, a natural phenomena in any revolution facing dangers of liquidation and abortion which our revolution faces.

Although upto now there are no indications or evidences pointing to the presence of such voices and calls, however, we take such phenomena into our most precise account and estimates by which we face this critical stage in the march of our bold national struggle. Our considerations also include the confrontation and opposition of these phenomena in case they appear. In our estimates, such opposition and confrontation begin their first steps with <sup>the</sup> revolutionary action of refusing and foiling the liquidation schemes which we are smelling these days.

We are <sup>not</sup> pleading war and killing. We call for justice and peace. We seek security and stability for our homeland, our people and for this area. Our aims proclaimed in the programme of the national act define <sup>quite clearly</sup> our national identity. But, we understand justice, peace, security and stability. Our concept is quite different from that of the imperialists

and reactionaries. We view these matters from an angle quite different/ <sup>from</sup> that through which the imperialists and reactionaries are looking.

Our concept and look-out of these matters proceed from the same concept and look-out of our people and the people of the territory. Our people and their brethren and friends from the peoples of the Arab Gulf, the Arab Peninsula and the Iranian peoples are well aware that no justice, no peace, no security and no stability could be realised - not only in Oman, but in the whole territory, so long as the colonials' feet are standing on some parts of this territory, and as long as the policy of aggression, expansion, repression, terror and assassination is reigning against the peoples of the territory, and as long as the wealths of this territory's peoples/ <sup>are</sup> exploited in implementing these criminal policies.

We also are not against the Arabs' solidarity in the Arab Gulf area. On the contrary, we were the first to call for the necessity to lay down the props of this solidarity so as to oppose the Shah's covetousness and expansionist hostile policy, and to clamp down on his conceit and arrogance, and avert the colonial threats, fleets and bases from the territory. When an Arab Gulf official declared saying: "I detest the Popular Front, but I cannot accept it being defeated by the Iranian forces. For its defeat by these forces means defeat for the whole Arabs," we welcomed this declaration. Although this declaration belonged to an official known for his hostility towards the Omani revolution, we welcomed it, because we thought that the Arabs of the Gulf still have national senses and feelings. But we were surprised to see that the train of Arab solidarity turned into a wagon in the imperialist train led by the Shah. Is this the solidarity which our Arab peoples are after? We are not chauvinists, and we cannot bear grudge to the Iranian sister peoples, but we bear the whole hostility and envy to the Shah and his regime, and will bear hostility and envy to anyone who stands with the Shah and extends to him any sort of assistance to carry out his criminal policy against our people, homeland and territory. The souls of our people's martyrs and the pure blood shed by the invaders and colonials will damn any one who shakes the hands of these invader, colonials and traitors, the rulers of Mascat.

The aims of the Omani revolution are as clear as the sun. They remain the same as were determined by the programme of the national act which the revolution is committed to implement. The programme includes no item or merely an indication that the revolution intends directly or indirectly to overthrow this or that Arab regime. The revolution's attitude toward any regime is decided according to the stand of this regime from our people's struggle. We still stress our abiding by the items and provisions of the programme of national act. We are no amateurs of making hostilities or enmities. We are no amateurs of weaving conspiracies against any regime, wherever and whatever it is. Till now we are not afraid to lose anything. We do not either think that we will be facing a situation worse than that we are facing at present, which we feel we are able to confront and repulse.

The Omani revolution - like all liberation revolutions - is a natural result of an objective fact and condition still existing in our country, not a result of wishes or desires of a person or a certain Omani or non-Omani sector. Subsequently, no force can ever end this revolution. Such a force might manage to put back the hour of victory, but it cannot cancel that hour.

The Ninth of June revolution, as it enters its twelfth year, the year of persistence and determination, wishes to reaffirm that any schemes or solutions for the Omani People's cause and national struggle treat the invaders, colonials and Mascat traitor rulers on one side, and the Omani revolution on the other - that is, the aggressor and the aggressed - equally, will be rejected categorically. The results of such schemes and solutions are the same as those which the invaders and colonials aim to realise through the genocide war they are launching against our people.

The invaders, the colonials and the Mascat traitor rulers have no right over people. They are invaders, and traitors, and have to be treated on this basis.

The friendly stand taken by Arab regimes toward the Iranian regime will not change its aggressive expansionist character. The presence of Qaboos' regime in the Arab

League and the international organisations, and his owning a flag and sultanic anthem will not change his character of treason. The marches led by the British and Jordanian intelligence in Mascat will not change our people's hostile and envious stand toward this regime.

The existence of this regime will only intensify and deepen popular envy and increase the fertility of the soil of the revolution. The situation will not change if the forces, which created this regime, create another one putting on a national costume.

Therefore, Arab rulers, if they find themselves unable to confront the Iranian regime, Qaboos stooge regime and the British, should leave our people to liberate their homeland, decide their destiny and make their future and the regime they are aspiring for, and which they think will realise their wishes and aspirations.

Despite plots, intrigues and attempts of abortion and liquidation, the slogan of the armed struggle will never be dropped. The Omani gun will remain lofty and keep banging. until the Omani soil is liberated and the full rights and aspirations of our Omani people are personified on this soil

SAUT AL - THAWRA PROGRAMMES - TRANSMISSION WAVELENGTHS.

Saut al - Thawra broadcasts daily in Arabic (for Arab World) Swahili ( for East Africa) and Farsi (for Iran and Irani forces in Oman). Farsi could be heard on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 15.45 (GMT) and Swahili on Fridays at 16.45 (GMT) or 7.45 - 8.00 p.m. E.A.S.T.

<u>Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Frequency.</u>
16.15 - 17.00 (Arabic Daily)	11770 Khz in S.Wave for Oman. 7190 Khz in S.Wave ,, A.Gulf 755 Khz in M.Wave ,, Yemen. 5060 Khz in S.Wave ,, Africa.
16.45 - 17.00 (Farsi on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays)	11770 Khz in S.Wave. & 7190 Khz in S.Wave.
15.45 - 17.00 or 7.45 - 8.00 p.m. E.A.S.T. (Swahili on Fridays)	5060 Khz in S.Wave.

