



SAUT AL-THAWRA

Weekly News Bulletin Issued by
People's Front for the Liberation
of Oman & the Arabian Gulf

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7th JULY, 1973

MILITARY REPORT

- * OUR REVOLUTIONARIES ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS AT ASHIRAKH AND AQABAT ASHEIKH, NORTH OF THE BRITISH AIR BASE AT SALLABAH AND ENEMY POSITIONS AT AL-MAGHSEEL, AT AL-MAMMAR AND NORTH SARFEET IN WESTERN REGION.
- * ENEMY TRIES TO MOVE HIS FORCES FROM THEIR CENTRES AT ASHIRAKH AND AL-MAMMAR TO EVADE OUR ATTACKS WHILE OUR MILITANTS CONFRONT THEM AND FORCE THEM RETREAT.
- * BRITISH PLANES ATTACK GATHERINGS OF CITIZENS IN CENTRAL REGION AND INJUR SERIOUSLY ONE OF THE FEMALE CITIZENS.

Full Details Pages 1 & 2.

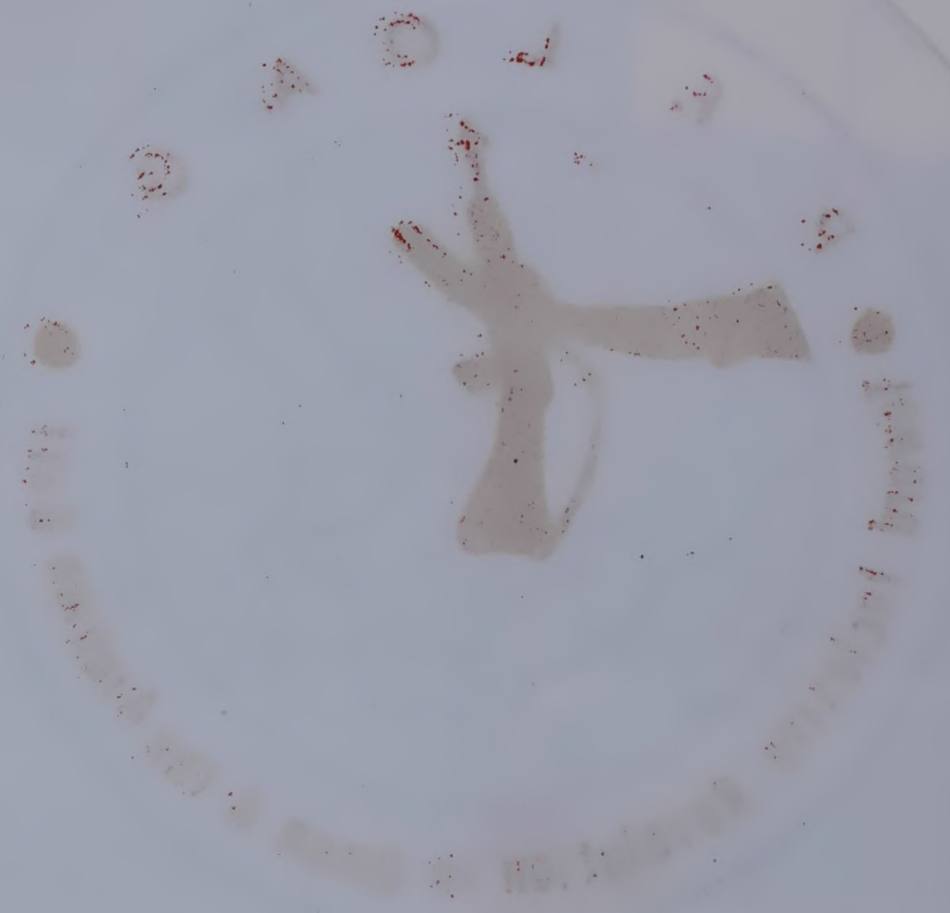
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FREE PEOPLE
UNIFIED HOMELAND

SAUT AL-THAWRA



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MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 309-317/73

ISSUED BY FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, DHOFAR

The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia are still continuing their successive daily attacks on the enemy centres at Shirakh and Aqabat Asheikh in the north of the British air base at Sallalah Plain and also on the enemy positions in al-Mammar and North of Sarfeet. During the period lying between 20th and 29th July, 1973, our revolutionaries carried out seventeen operations against the enemy positions in these places using all types of weapons, light and medium. The sniping groups also carried out similar operations against Ashirakh and Aqabat Asheikh. The enemy forces suffered heavy losses in life and helicopters were seen following every attack removing the dead and injured of the enemy. However, the enemy planes and heavy artillery shelled the gatherings of the citizens in the Central Region.

CENTRAL REGION:

In the Central Region, our revolutionaries carried out nine offensive operations on the centres of Ashirakh and Aqabat Asheikh between the periods 20th to 27th June using machine-guns, mortars and rocket launchers in addition to successful operations carried out by the sniping groups on these positions. As a result of these successful attacks the enemy forces suffered heavy losses in life and positions, and the enemy tried to evade the attacks of our revolutionaries by moving from his positions to nearby positions but he was always checked off and returned defeated. On 27th June and after offensive operations carried out by our militants in the morning of the same day on the centre of Ashirakh, which was named after Martyr Nasser bin Mussallam and Martyr Hasson Assanafani, the enemy advanced to nearby positions but our forces set ambushes for him. No sooner the enemy reached the middle of the ambushes he was surprised by fire from our forces heavily. The clash with the enemy forces continued for four hours after which the enemy forces tried to retreat to their positions carrying with them their dead and injured who were not assessed up to now. During the clash helicopters were seen landing four times on the rear positions of the enemy to remove the casualties. From our side there were no casualties.

On 21st June, the liberation forces carried out successful operations against the enemy centres at Aqabat Asheikh (Beitu Zurbaih). This made the enemy direct his planes and heavy artillery to retaliate from the unarmed citizens. The aircraft combed extensively the gatherings of the citizens resulting in the injury of one of the female citizens.

AL-MAMMAR:

At al-Mammar, the People's Liberation Army forces and the People's Military carried out a number of operations on 29th June as follows:- In the morning of the same day the enemy tried to advance from one of his centres at al-Mammar but our forces were watching his movement. At ten our forces opened fire from their artillery guns and other weapons on the enemy. The clash continued for half an hour after which the enemy was forced to retreat carrying with him six members between killed and wounded. Helicopters were seen removing them from his rear positions.

On the same day another group of our revolutionaries attacked the enemy positions at al-Maghseel using artillery. The attack continued for half an hour during which the enemy was seen removing two casualties. In the afternoon of the same day, our revolutionaries repeated their attack on the same position using artillery. They destroyed an enemy position with its crew. From our side there were no casualties.

WESTERN REGION: (NorthSarfeet):

In the Western Region, the forces of 9th June revolution carried out five attacks during the period 23rd to 28th June on the enemy positions at North Sarfeet using artillery guns and machine-guns inflicting upon the enemy losses in life and defensive positions. Most significant of these attacks were those launched at noon on 28th June through artillery and light and medium weapons from short distances. The attack continued intermittently for four hours, during which the enemy was stricken with great panic and sought the help of the royal air force, which bombed the nearby areas indiscriminately beside the long-range artillery. The enemy as a result of this attack suffered the death and injury of four members and the destruction completely of two defensive positions. From our side there were no casualties. Total losses of the enemy as a result of our attacks in the Central Region, al-Mammar and Sarfeet were as follows:;

- 1) Death and injury of thirty members
- 2) Destruction of one position plus a watch tower plus a machine-gun post.

Our losses included the injury of one female citizens seriously.

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LONDON:

QABCOS VISITS LONDON

Puppet Qaboos arrived in London on Tuesday 3rd July on a visit which was described as private. Qaboos is accompanied on this visit by a number of Ministers, and senior officials in Muscat. It is to be recalled that Qaboos had been accustomed to make such visits annually since Britain brought him to power in place of puppet Saeed bin Taimour.

This visit comes at the savage crime which was committed by the colonialist and reactionary authorities in Muscat which resulted in the execution of ten militants of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the passage of imprisonment verdicts against tens of Omani citizens ranging between six months and life imprisonment.

Certainly the talks of Qaboos with the British officials will centre on the conditions prevailing in the so-called Sultanate of Oman. Qaboos will discuss with the British the possibility of laying down new plans for confronting the armed people's revolution. In this connection Qaboos will ask Britain to increase the number of her forces in Oman in which forces from a number of reactionary countries exist and in particular Jordanian and Iranian reactionary forces in addition to the British forces and a large number of Asian and European mercenary soldiers. During his visit Qaboos will affirm to the British officials his allegiance and loyalty to the British throne and will ask reinstatement of confidence in him and particularly after the circulation of reports on differences between Britain and America in this respect, since Britain sees that Qaboos began to lean towards America more and more and began to abandon Britain which brought him to power. It also believes that he failed to crush the revolution. Therefore, Britain sees that he must be changed while America insists that he must stay to give him a chance to prove his allegiance and ability.

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LEBANESE NATIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES CONDEMN CRIME
OF PUPPETS IN MUSCAT

The Standing Committee for the Support of the Revolution Yemen and Oman and the Arabian Gulf which includes 32 parties and organisations issued on 23rd June a statement of resentment against the harsh and criminal sentences passed by the colonialist and reactionary forces in Muscat which led to the execution of ten militants of the People's Front and imprisonment terms against tens of detained citizens. The statement dealt with the arrest campaign which took place in the beginning of this year and which covered extensive sections of the Omani people. It also dealt with the torture operations faced by these detainees and which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of them.

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NAMES OF DETAINEES AGAINST WHOM HARSH SENTENCES
WERE IMPOSED IN MUSCAT

On 20th June, 1973, the colonialist and reactionary authorities in Muscat passed the death verdicts by firing squad against ten militants of our people, comrades-in-arms, following imaginative trial which pictured all types of oppression, and terrorism, and revealed the malice hidden by colonialism and its puppets against the masses of our people and homeland. The following are the names of these comrade martyrs who members of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf:-

- 1) Martyr Militant Hamad Majed al-Mukhaini,
- 2) Martyr Militant Khalfan Salem Khalfan al-Wahibi
- 3) Martyr Militant Mohammad Saeed al-Wahaibi
- 4) Militant Martyr Mohammad Hashem Attai,
- 5) Martyr Militant Ali Mohammad Salem al-Marzooqi
- 6) Martyr Militant Mohammed Taleb Suleiman al al-Busaidi
- 7) Martyr Militant Hamood Hamid al-Ghaseni,
- 8) Martyr Militant Ali Thani al-Gamoodi
- 9) Martyr Militant Hamood Hamed Arrahabi
- 10) Martyr militant Mubarak Hamed Mubarak al-Keitani.

The imagine courts of the colonialists which were brought to try the detainees, passed its verdicts for the death of these militants on 19th June. These courts also passed life terms against the following citizens:-

- 1) Citizen Seif Saleh Seif,
- 2) Citizen Suwaid Salem Suwaid al-Uraini
- 3) Citizen Awadh Salem Rashed al-Gabri
- 4) Citizen Salem Saeed Hamed Muhanni
- 5) Citizen Ismail Mohammad Annairi
- 6) Citizen Mohammad Saeed Mohammad Assuleimani
- 7) Citizen Saeed Abdul Rehman Juma'ah al-Mukhaini
- 8) Citizen Mohammad Salem Suleiman Anna'abi
- 9) Citizen Nasser Rashid Nasser al-Kuemi
- 10) Citizen Suleiman Mohammad Abdullah al-Abadi
- 11) Citizen Hamad Mohammad Mubarak al-Alawi
- 12) Citizen Ibrahim Abdullah Suleiman al-Qassabi.
- 13) Citizen Nasser Hamid Suwaid al-Lamri
- 14) Citizen Ali Seif Ali al-Kuemi
- 15) Citizen Mubarak Salem Hadoob
- 16) Citizen Saeed Ebrahim Yehya al-Kundi.

- 17) Citizen Salem Ali Sultan al-Hashmi
- 18) Citizen Abdullah Ali -bdullah al-Hamoodah
- 19) Saeed Abdullah Hamed al-Alawi
- 20) Awadh Naseeb Rubay al-Ka'adawi
- 21) Mohammad Saeed Suleiman al-Kuemi
- 22) Citizen Saleh MohammadSaleh al-Uraimi
- 23) Citizen Mubarak Hadoob Ashaiti
- 24) Citizen Yehya Mohammad Hamid al-Ghassani
- 25) Citizen Suleiman Saeed Suleiman al-Kuemi
- 26) Citizen MohammadSallam al-Atraini
- 27) Citizen Hamad Mohammad Adhahab
- 28) Citizen Hamad Saleh -bdullah al-Ghafri
- 29) Citizen Nasser Hamid Khalf
- 30) Citizen Saleh Nasser al-Hashar
- 31) Citizen Mohammad Hamad Saleh Arruzaiqi
- 32) Citizen Ali Saood Attobi.

The colonialist and reactionary authorities also issued prison terms against the following citizens:-

- 1) Citizen Saood Salem Suleiman Anna'abi, five years imprisonment
- 2) Citizen Zahran Zaher Assurmi, twelve years imprisonment
- 3) Citizen Hamod Ali Hamood Al-Busaid, five years prison
- 4) Citizen Salem Ali Hamad al-Kanyani, ten years imprisonment
- 5) Citizen Nasser Binan Nasser al-Khadhoori, three years prison
- 6) Citizen Masood Marhoon Masood, ten years imprisonment
- 7) Citizen Seif Zaid Seif al-Harbi, five years imprisonment
- 8) Citizen Thanyan Khalfan Hamood, ten years imprisonment
- 9) Citizen Salem Marhoon Masood al-Mahrooqi, five years prison
- 10) Citizen Saeed Mohammad Rashed, ten years imprisonment
- 11) Citizen Saeed Mohammad Rashed, ten years imprisonment
- 12) Citizen Ishaq Youssef al-Kundi, ten years imprisonment
- 13) Citizen Saeed Mabrook, one year imprisonment
- 14) Citizen Sultan Isbah Najm, ten years imprisonment
- 15) Citizen Nasser Abdullah Issa al-Amri, two years imprisonment
- 16) Citizen Saeed Mohammad Saleh al-Mughti, twelve years imprisonment
- 17) Citizen Saleh Ali Ashakili, one year prison
- 18) Citizen Salem Marhoon Khalfan Attobi, three years imprisonment
- 19) Citizen Hamed Seif Khalfan Al-Farsi, two years imprisonment
- 20) Citizen Ismail Suleiman Salem, ten years imprisonment
- 21) Citizen Mubarak Amer Mubarak, ten years imprisonment
- 22) Citizen Zahran Ali Mattar al-Miyahi, five years imprisonment
- 23) Citizen Salem Saeed Mohammad Suleiman, ten years imprisonment
- 24) Citizen Hamood Ali -bdullah al-Hamoodah, ten years imprisonment

The authorities also passed prison terms ranging between one year and six months against the following female citizens:-

- 1) Za'imah Abdel Aziz al-Kundi, one year prison
- 2) Fatimah Saleh Nasser al-Hashar, six months prison
- 3) Aisha bint Salem Rashed Rubaih al-Farsi, six months prison
- 4) Rahimah bint Ali Khalfan, six months prison
- 5) Zaboot bint Nasser, six months prison
- 6) Thabat bint Shaaban Fulayfil, six months prison
- 7) Saeedah bint Mussailem Juma'ah al-Ka'adawi, six months prison
- 8) Mariam bint Saleh Nasser al-Hashar, six months imprisonment.

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The harsh and criminal sentences were also passed against seventy four male and female citizens by the reactionary and colonialist authorities in Muscat, which poured their hatred and malice against our people and homeland. After six months of detention during which they found all latest inventions of torture carried out by the colonialist mentality at the hands of the British, Jordanian and Iranian officers, the puppets in Muscat passed these verdicts against these tens of citizens of our great Omani people. By the passage of such verdicts the veil taken by colonialism and its puppets behind which they remained hiding, had fallen down. This the veil of democracy, freedom and welfare for the people.

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LINES FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE MARTYRS OF FOUR PEOPLE WHO
IRRIGATED WITH THEIR BLOOD THE SOIL OF OUR DEAR HOMELAND ON 20.6

Extract From the Biography of Patriot Martyr Mubarek Hamad al-Keitani:-

He was born in Soor in 1948, from a middle class family. Lived poor as he was working in Kuwait as a simple employee in one of the departments. After the birth of the Palestine resistance he joined the Palestine revolution and was a symbol of the brave revolutionary fighter who inflicted a lot of losses on the forces of the Zionist enemy. He then joined the forces of the People's Liberation Army in the southern Region of Oman (Dhofar) and proved his heroism with supremacy during the battles which took place in the Eastern Region.

After that he went to Inner Oman where he worked in Soor. He was an example of the modest citizen and militant who loves the masses and is prepared to serve at any moment. He was well known for his great modesty and endless sincerity for the cause of his people and homeland. He was arrested by the colonialist authorities in December, 1972 and different types of torture were exercised against him. He was sentenced to death by the colonialist authorities on 19th June and was executed on 20th June with his other comrades.

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Extract from the Biography of Patriot Martyr Hamad Mejid.

He was born in Soor in 1948 from a poor family as his father died while he was small and was taken by his uncles. During the reign of Saeed bin Taimour he came out to the Gulf Emirates where he had his primary education. He then went to Iraq where he joined the military academy and graduated in 1971. He joined the sultanate army after graduation and was an example of the officer sincere to his homeland. He was prepared at any moment to clash with the British advisers and officers on any occasion as he discovered by himself the size of insults directed by the British and Jordanian officers to the citizens of his country. He was arrested by the colonialist authorities during the recent arrest campaign on the charge of being affiliated to the People's Front. In the prison he was the toughest nationalist element to tolerate all types of savage torture at the hands of the British and Jordanian executionists. The colonialist circles in Muscat passed their death verdict by firing squad on 19th June, 1973 and was executed on 20th June, 1973.

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Lines from the Biography of Artist Martyr Ali Mohammad al-Marzooqi:

He was born in Soor in 1945 from a middle class family. During the reign of Saeed bin Taimour he went abroad where he worked in Kuwait for several years. He was an example for the sincere citizen loyal to his homeland as he was always singing about Oman and its glories in every popular song. He went to Abu Dhabi where he worked in the police department. He was loved by his companions in the work for his noble deeds and modesty. After the British stage play in Muscat, he went last year, 1972, to Muscat where he joined the Omani musical band and worked as its leader throughout the year of 1972. He was the most prominent Omani popular singer. He also had a number of wonderful nationalist songs. He devoted his life for the service of the people and the cause of the homeland and devoted his arts for the service of the popular masses. This angered the colonialist and decayed reactionary authorities. During the extensive arrest campaign witnessed by Oman in the end of 1972, he was arrested on the charge of being affiliated to the People's Front and on the charge of being the relative of militant Saood al-Marzooqi. The colonialist and reactionary authorities passed its death verdict by firing squad against him on 19th June and the verdict was executed on 20th June.

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DAMASCUS:

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM BY OMANI STUDENTS WHO SAT IN THE
U.N. OFFICE IN DAMASCUS

Omani students receiving their education in the Syrian Arab Republic addressed a memorandum to the Secretary General of the United Nations and to the Committee for Liquidation of Colonialism on the occasion of the passing of the harsh sentences against detainees in the prisons of Muscat. The memorandum says:-

"We appeal to you for the following:-

- 1) To interfere in investigating the conditions of the political detainees in the prisons of Oman
- 2) To condemn the flagrant violation by the so-called Sultanate of Oman and the United Kingdom Government of the International Human Rights Principles and charters.
- 3) Expulsion of the so-called Sultanate of Oman from the membership of the United Nations being a British colony.
- 4) Condemnation of the violation by the United Kingdom Government of the rights of peoples to determine their future and their effective contribution in the struggle of our people for freedom and independence.

We, at the same, time, appeal to all liberals of the world and peace-loving committees to side up with the struggles of our people in the Arabian Peninsula and all over the Arab homeland and to interfere to stop all forms of oppressions exercised by the colonialism and its reactionary puppets against the wishes of the peoples and their security and independence.

The Omani students staged a sit-down in the office of the resident representative of the United Nations in Damascus on Tuesday 26th June for two hours.

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ARAB WORKERS RESENT EXECUTIONS IN MUSCAT

Copy of the message sent by the General Secretary of the General Federation of Arab Workers to the puppet Government of Muscat on the executions reached us and the following is the text of the message:-

"We condemn the operation of executing eight of the revolutionaries in the Gulf and ask you to release union freedoms."

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONDOLES IRAQ ON
MARTYRDOM OF GENERAL HAMD SHIHAB

"We heard with great sorrow and pain the news on the martyrdom of General Hammad Shihab, member of the Revolutionary command council and Defence Minister by criminal hands. While raising to your excellency our heartfelt condolences, we pray the Almighty to take the martyr into heavens and to bestow patience on his relatives."

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE IRANIAN PROGRESSIVE ORGANISATION
OF TOFAN

The Iranian progressive Organisation "Tofan" addressed an appeal to Iranian soldiers and officers who are taking part in the filthy war launched against the masses of our people in Oman and asked them to refrain from spoiling their honour and the honour of the Iranian nation and to join the People's Liberation Army of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

The release of this appeal from one of the groups of the Iranian national liberation movement which is growing, only proves and confirms the combative link and solidarity and the combative unity tying the Iranian peoples and their liberation movements and the people in Oman and the Gulf and their glorious revolution in particular and between the Arab peoples and the Iranian peoples in general. The following is the text of the statement:-

Mohammad Reza Shah sent to the corrupt Sultanate of Oman helicopters, fighter planes, soldiers and officers to share, under the orders of the British officers, in crushing the liberation movement in Oman. Mohammad Reza Shah and his imperialist masters want to extinguish the fire sparked by the Arab peoples in the coasts of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Establishment of the Federation of Arab Emirates and the arming and consolidation of Saudi Arabia and Iran are only part of the new colonialist plan of the imperialists which aim at exterminating the liberation movement in the Middle East and the Gulf area through the puppet local reactionary forces. The despatch of Iranian forces to Oman proves clearly that the American and British imperialists entrusted to Reza Shah the role of the Gulf policeman. This means that the alliance and solidarity between the reactionary rulers in the Gulf under the supervision of imperialism entered a new phase.

All of us know that the enslaving regime in Oman is the most backward regime in the world and that the British officers administer its affairs directly. Today the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Gulf and the liberated areas of Dhofar are constituting an important source for the struggle of the people of the Middle East and that the project for crushing the liberation movement in Oman is part of the plan to crush the total liberation movement in the Gulf area and in the Middle East as a whole. The patriotic struggle of the people in Oman is directly linked with the national struggle hostile to colonialism which is launched by the peoples of the Middle East.

The victory of the people in Oman is a victory for all peoples in the middle East. The despatch of the army of Mohammad Reza Shah to Oman proves that we are confronting the enemy himself. The Iranian people strongly condemn the step taken by the Mohammad Reza Shah and views with endless disguise the despatch of the Iranian army to Oman. They also support the brotherly Arab people with all their forces. The war against the people in Oman is a war against the Iranian people. Warm and effective support is for the liberation movement in Oman and the different and various consolidation is the duty entrusted on all organisations hostile to colonialism.

Soldiers, Officers and non-commissioned officers,

The Mohammed Reza Shah wants to send you to Oman in order to ransack the rurals and demolish the houses and to kill the women and children of a people deprived of freedom and lying under the influence of colonialism poverty and the mist of the medieval ages. Do not smear your honour and the honour of the Iranian nation with such crimes. Stretch a brotherly hand to the people of Oman and join the soldiers of the liberation army. Direct your guns against Sultan Qaboos and Mohammed Reza and against all those imperialist invaders. No doubt that the aggressions of Mohammad Reza Shah, by intimidation from the imperialists, will not lead but to the reinforcement and consolidation of solidarity between the Arab and Iranian peoples.

Down with the regime of puppet Mohammad Reza Shah.

Let the hands of reaction and imperialism in Oman be cut

Warm tribute to the 'people's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, the pioneer of the brave struggle of the people in Oman.

Long live friendship and solidarity between the Iranian and Arab peoples in their joint struggle against reaction and imperialism.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE IRANIAN TOFAN ORGN.

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These verdicts are regarded as one of the numerous crimes committed by the puppet al-Busaid family against the Omani people in fulfilment of the resolutions of CEMIC pact adopted during its recent conference which call for fighting the "subversive" operations in the Sultanate of Oman.

In conclusion the statement asked all national and democratic forces, Lebanese and Arab, to condemn these new crimes and to observe solidarity with the struggle of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

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