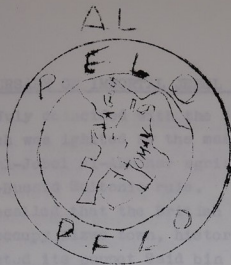


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PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN

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18th ANNIVERSARY OF IMMORTAL JEBEL AL-AKHDHAR UPRISING

The 18th of July coincided with the 18th anniversary of the armed uprising which was ignited by the masses of the Omani people in 1957 from atop al-Jebel al-Akhdhar against British colonialism and the decayed al-Busaid Sultanic rule.

It is to be recalled that the British forces managed on 15th December, 1955 to occupy Nizwa town, historical capital of Oman, and since then erected its puppet Said bin Taumour as Sultan and give him the title as the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. It thought that by such act it managed to stretch its complete influence and control over Oman and that it had established the influence of her puppets in Muscat.

But the masses of the Omani people stood up on 18th July, 1957 to resist and fight the British colonialists and the puppet rule in Oman. The British colonialists faced this uprising with fierceness and barbarism never witnessed before as they opened completely the area of Jebel al-Akhdhar for the British forces and the mercenaries in order to carry destruction and disaster of the villages and towns and to outrage modesties. Puppet Tareq bin Taimour played a filthy role in these operations and is regarded the first man responsible for these crimes. But in spite of this our people continued to resist the forces of the colonialists until the dawn of 9th June, which constituted a more violent and stronger combative impact, came.

Nowadays, the British colonialists and the Iranian invaders, with the backing and support of the Jordanians and the mercenaries of the puppet Qaboos regime, follow the same criminal methods against the masses of our people and their triumphant revolution in a desperate bid to abort the revolution and subjugate the Omani masses. But our masses prove daily and continuously their firmness and steadfastness to continue marching on the path of the struggle until the invaders and colonialists are extruded and expelled and the traitorous Qaboos regime is toppled down.

SECOND CONGRESS OF POPULAR UNION DECLARES ITS STAND BY THE STRUGGLE OF OUR OMANI PEOPLE

The Democratic Popular Union ended its second congress with success on 20th July. The Popular Democratic Union in Democratic Yemen had started its second congress on 8th July. The congress was attended by Comrade Abdel Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front Political Organisation,

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION - Cont'd.

Comrade Anis Hasson Yehya, Secretary General of the Popular Vanguard Party as well as representatives from the Confederation of Democratic Yemeni Workers. It was also attended by representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Comrade Saeed Masood from the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and some national forces in North Yemen. Opening speeches were delivered by all those present who stressed upon the importance of historical agreement between the groups of national activity in Democratic Yemen and unity of these groups as an essential step towards building the democratic and united Yemen.

The comrade representative of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman had also delivered a speech in which he reviewed the conspiracies which are being woven in the Omani arena and the danger of liquidation which is being faced by the revolution of 9th June as a result of the Iranian invasion and the Anglo-American imperialist unity as well as the puppet Jordanian interference.

The Comrade representative of the People's Front also praised the firm and supporting stand adopted by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen towards the question of the struggle of our people. The front's speech also pointed to the bargains and partial solutions taking place at the level of the Palestinian arena for liquidating the Palestinian revolution and the issue of Palestine. The comrade representative of the People's Front stressed upon the necessity of hastening up the unity of the national and progressive forces for the formation of a united national front at the level of the Arab homeland to confront the conspiracies of the imperialists and reactionaries throughout the Arab arena.

He also valued the historical meeting between the groups of national activity in Democratic Yemen which is an historical necessity for establishing a democratic and united Yemen. He also praised the national and democratic struggles of the Popular Democratic Union.

The congress declared its stand by the side of the struggle of the Omani people and condemned the Iranian invasion and the Anglo-American colonialism and the puppet Jordanian interference in Oman. The congress addressed an appeal to the Omani people in this respect. The congress also greeted the struggle of the Palestinian people and the struggles of all peoples in Indo-China, Africa and Latin America.

Special Report From Muscat:

QABOOS REGIME LIVES A STATE OF LOOSENESS AND THE POSSIBILITY
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW STAGE PLAY

It is absolutely natural that one of the results of the conflict going on in the Omani soil between the masses of the people and their revolution on one hand and the forces of colonialism and Iranian and Arab reaction and their staunch the puppet Qaboos regime on the other, be more signs of conflict, clashes and looseness within the colonialist and reactionary structure which is called the Qaboos regime.

About these signs one of our militants speaks to us in a message sent to us from Muscat. He says: "What was in the past a gossip taking place behind the walls between the corners of the regime itself is today the subject matter of the majority of those close to this regime. Before entering into details about that, I must point out here that these conflicts take extents deeper than being between this corner or that. It is a reflection for the sharp contradiction existing between the British and Iranians which centres on who has the right of more control over the conditions in the Sultanate of Qaboos and who must have the first word in determining the affairs of the Qaboos regime. The British see that the priority is for them because they are the old masters and the creators of this regime and its defenders while the Iranians see that they are the first because they believe that if it were not they the Qaboos regime would have now been toppled down and the British expelled and the colonialist interests in this area cleared out. Therefore, it is an act of gratitude to reward them by giving them a freer hand than at present. But the British deny such Persian claims and affirm that they were capable of safeguarding the conditions in the Sultanate and that they have already rewarded the Before by granting them the three Omani islands of Abou Moussa, and Minor and Major Tonb islands and forfeited for them the operation of supervising the Omani water and air space and even to control them. With the exception of s, any other Iranian demands are deemed contravening with the British interests. The British do not forget to remind the Iranians saying that if it were not for our agreement with the American on the necessity of cooperating with each other to preserve the security and stability in this area with the collaboration of their (all in the area, we

Special Report From Muscat - Cont'd.

would have not allowed to make any step of any sort. This is in addition to the fact that you have utterly failed in the assignment entrusted to you. So do you want a reward for such failure?'

This conversation was going on between the Jordanians and the British ever since the feet of the Iranians stepped on the soil of Oman. It is still going on and at the various levels between the soldiers and officers and at the level of the diplomats and even at the level of the political leaderships in London and Teheran. But when this stage is reached the conversation takes another way and is covered by different means but the aim and anticipated result is the same as expressed by the conversation going on between the Iranian soldier and the British soldier. Another remarks was recorded by the British against the Iranians. This is that the British blame the Iranians as being the cause for the critical political state of the Qaboos regime at the Arab level and for the growing Arab support for the Omani revolution and that the Arab stand generally is not contented with demanding the evacuation of the Iranians from Oman but also the extermination of the British presence which was never dealt with by the Arabs.

Each Side Prepares His Puppets for the Stage Play

With the intensification of this conversation each party starts to prepare and re-arrange his conditions in this Sultanate and prepare his puppets. The British are making preparations for a new stage play at the level of political confrontations in Muscat which may come out into existence after excluding the head in the political structure and we mean Qaboos. In this respect gossips come up again to speak about strong competition between Qaboos and his uncle Tareq. The British, who were not leaning much with Tareq when they staged their stage play in 1970, started now to review this stand and began to show increasing sympathy with Tareq. It appears that this British stand is faced by a similar stand from Tareq himself. It is to be recalled that Tareq himself was having conversations towards the British presence but from one angle only and that is that the British have supported his brother Saeed bin Taimour when the conflict over the Sultanate took place between them (he and Said) following the crushing of the Jebel al-Akhdhar uprising in which Tareq played a very filthy role. Even

after Britain has carried out her stage play in 1970 and appointed Tareq as Prime Minister, Tareq remained sticking to his stand because he was seeing that he has the right to have the position given by Britain to Qaboos. When Qaboos removed him from the post of Prime Minister, the gap widened further between him and Britain. But the circles close to Qaboos and Tareq stated that the British managed to calm down Tareq and to convince him of cooperating with them and have confided him that they are not pleased with Qaboos because he is a failure and incapable of shouldering the leadership responsibility and that he leans with the Americans and Iranians more than leaning with them. Moreover, he behaves childishly and stupidly in a way increasing the wrath and indignation of the masses of the people instead of reducing them and that this in turn threatens the presence and interests of the British and also increases the possibility of the penetration of the revolutionaries into the ranks of the people and that the British see it necessary to give an immediate end to this especially that the acts of advice and conviction have failed. Therefore, the British see that there is no personality stronger than this for replacing Qaboos in this assignment other than the personality of Tareq. In spite of his black page, the British see that this page will not become blacker than the pages of the other members of this family. It appears that Tareq is in complete agreement with the viewpoint of the British but he stresses that alone he cannot do anything and that the arena is not for the British alone. The British agree to this point of view and as such work for bringing up a number of faces from amidst the family and outside it such as Fahr bin Taimour, the British Deputy Defence Minister, Salem al-Ghazali, military liaison officer, and Youssef al-Alawi, Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary. These elements are well known of their complete allegiance to the British.

On the other side, the British, and of course backed by America and Arab reaction, want the stay of Qaboos and at the same time discard him.

On one hand they want him to represent their sincere and loyal man. They believe that Tareq or another other person brought by Britain will not be the better replacement except for Britain itself and that the departure of Qaboos and his discardment by the British will mean in one way or another curtailment of the influence of any other power rival to the British. But they - the Iranians, Americans and reactionaries - blame Qaboos for many things due to his personal behaviours and conducts which they describe as childish

Special Report From Muscat - Cont'd.

and which they believe are bringing to him and them alike an increased massive wrath and that if Qaboos does not remedy his behaviours and exercises then the possibility of his removal will become necessary but provided that the personality to replace him is found. In fact the Iranians bet on two horses or prepare two horses which are not strong at present. These are Thuweini bin Shihab, who signed the first traitorous agreements with the Iranians and who is the adviser to Qaboos and Governor of the capital and the other is Qais Alzawawi, the Foreign Minister (and leaders of the compradors) and who is also regarded as one of the basic elements who effectively contributed in the agreements and treaties concluded with Iran as he signed the traitorous agreement known as the Continental Shelf agreement and the cultural agreement.

It is clear that this sharp conflicts and competitions are all centred on one point and one aim which is to find a strong regime actually capable of holding the matters of affairs in the country and giving an end to the growing opposition within the ranks of the Omani masses and in other words to give an end to the revolution which is disturbing the colonialists and invaders and their puppets.

The Iranians stress that they have no objection to withdraw from the southern areas of Oman provided that they are given the sufficient and firm assurances that the conditions in the Sultanate would be in favour of the forces now in control under these conditions. On this point the total moves carried out by the reactionary and colonialist forces in this area are now circling. But the Arab proverb says: The Winds Blow against the Wives of the Ships". The matters of Affairs in Oman do not run in accordance with what was drawn up by the British and Iranians and their allies and puppets. It might appear to an observer who looks to things with one eye and from one corner only that the conditions in the area are in favour of these forces but the reality and fact does not conform with this and these conditions can only be determined by the masses of the people and the revolution.

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FURTHER MESSAGES OF GREETINGS POUR ON 10th ANNIVERSARY
OF 9th JUNE REVOLUTION

The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the liberation of Oman received further messages of greetings on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the 9th June revolution.

... These included a message from the Jordanian Revolutionary People's Party which greeted the revolution of 9th June and its masses and stressed that the establishment of the progressive national front against the common enemy is essential to bring national and classical defeat to the enemies. It said that the masses in Jordan are moving at this stage against the interference of the Jordanian reactionary regime in Oman.

The Central Executive Committee also received messages from The Cuban Communist Party, the Communist Youth of Cuba and the Cuban Solidarity Organisation in which they expressed their solidarity with and support for the struggle which is being waged by our Omani people under the leadership of PFLO

Another message was also received from the Italian Labour Vanguard Organisation.

Other messages of greetings came from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Iraq branch, the Information Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and the National Union of Yemeni Students, Iraq branch as well as the Union of Iraqi Women all of which expressed support for the just struggle waged by the patriotic Omani people against the imperialists, colonialists and reactionaries for realising their sovereignty, prestige and independence.

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8,000 MALE AND FEMALE YOUTHS REPRESENTING THE ARAB NATION
SUPPORT STRUGGLE OF OUR OMANI PEOPLE

Youth Of Arab Nation Chanted Enthusiastically For The Arab
Revolution In Oman

A delegation from the Omani Arab Youth Organisation shared in the second congress of the Arab Youth which was held in Tripoli, capital of the Libyan Arab republic during the period (5th to 11th July, 1975) under the auspices of the Arab League. The participation of the delegation from the Omani Youth Organisation was in response to an invitation addressed by the Libyan Arab Youth Federation. The Libyan Arab Youth Federation resorted to this stand emanating from its firm stand that the Omani revolution under the leadership of the People's front for the liberation of Oman is the legitimate representative of the Omani Arab people and that the Omani Youth Organisation is regarded as the legitimate representative of the Omani youth in addition to being one of the Arab Youth Organisations which established the Arab Youth Federation.

Meetings With Youth Delegations

The delegation held a chain of dialogues and meetings with the delegations of Arab Youths which dealt with the current conditions which are being passed by the Arab homeland and which are resulting from the fierce imperialist, reactionary and Zionist offensive which want to subjugate the Arab nation and to take it circle in the colonialist orbit in collusion with some Arab rulers and Arab reactionary forces. The delegations of Arab youths expressed during these meetings their full support and complete backing for the struggle of our people and brave Omani youth for freedom and independence and for safeguarding the Arabism of this part of the grand Arab homeland. A number of youth invitations were addressed to the Omani youth delegation.

Resolutions and Recommendations of the Arab Youth

The Arab Youths greeted the revolution of our people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and called for its backing and support. The following resolutions and recommendations have been issued by the Thought Committee emanating from the congress. These resolutions and recommendations are connected with the conditions in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf which conditions are resulting from the British and American colonialist presence and the Iranian invasion which threaten the Arabism of this area and the peace and security of its peoples.

ARAB YOUTHS - Cont'd

...ing the seriousness of the colonialist presence in some parts of the Arab homeland on the consideration that it constitutes an aggression on the Arab nations, the Arab youth have reached the following decisions:

1) The Arab Youth, while confirming the Arabism of the Gulf in view of the strategic importance it constitutes to the Arab homeland, strongly condemn the Iranian infiltration and asks the Arab nations to lay down a national plan for its confrontation and liquidation;

2) The Arab youth condemn the American and British aggression represented in the military bases which form a centre for hitting the Arab revolution and sees it necessary to confront them and find national solutions for wiping them out;

3) The Arab youth greet the struggle of our people in the Arab Gulf and calls for the support of the liberating movements which reject the foreign presence and its bases and corporations and to work by all means for backing it;

4) The Arab Youth greet the steadfastness of our Arab people in the Oman and their armed revolution under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman in its continuous struggle against the foreign presence represented in the American, British and Iranian occupation and Jordanian reaction and calls upon the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland to work for liquidating the foreign and colonial presence in order to crystallise their national responsibilities;

5) The Arab Youth, while resenting what is going on in Oman of serious events against their Arab brothers resembled in the torture, imprisonments and arrests, they demand:

a) Suspension of these operations and abolition of the foreign presence and foreign bases and evacuation of its forces;

b) Call upon the Arab information agencies in this area to break the information embargo struck around the revolutionary struggle and to give a clear picture to the masses of our Arab people on the situation.

The Arab youth also declared their support for the Palestinian issue and the Iritrean struggle and the Saqia Hmara struggle.

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MILITARY REPORT

The military operations witnessed relative calm in spite of the continuous bombing by the enemy of the area and its coaming by the artillery and air force aiming against the roads and cattles of the citizens.

This relative calm in the military operations is due to the rainy season in the rural areas.

Our forces in the Western Region launched a series of successful operations against the enemy centres during which they inflicted upon the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment.

In the Central Region our forces blasted a Bedford vehicle loaded with mercenary soldiers through the plantation of anti-tank mines.

The puppets in Muscat wanted to prove their curse towards the people and their police against them to mark the passage of five years over the arrival of Qaboos to power who was brought by the British in Oman; the British air force launched raids along with Iranian aircraft against the houses of citizens and their cattles in the Western Region for three successive days on 20th, 21st and 22nd July, 1975. During these raids the enemy aircraft used destructive and incendiary bombs and machine-guns resulting in the injury of a number of cattles of the citizens.

On 22nd July in the morning the forces of the People's Liberation Army in North Sarfeet launched an artillery attack on the enemy centre at North Sarfeet. The shelling was strong and lasted for a quarter of an hour after which the enemy called for his artillery and fighter planes which came to comb the nearby areas in a hysterical manner and indiscriminately but without realising any aggressive targets.

also on 22nd July, at nine fifteen in the morning a fierce and unequal battle raged between the enemy forces and our brave revolutionaries at North Tedboor highlands. The battle lasted for twenty minutes during which three of our comrades were martyred. Our comrades managed to pull the bodies of our martyrs along with their equipment. Many casualties were not assessed but helicopters were seen landing at the site of the incident to remove the enemy casualties;

OTHMAN SIBBI SAYS: OUP REVOLUTIONARIES ARE CAPABLE OF WRESTING VICTORY

The Eritrean revolutionaries announced that they are capable of wresting their independence by force but this does not prevent endeavours for a political solution with the Ethiopian rulers.

This announcement came in a statement by Othman Sibbi which was beamed from Tunis by the British Reuters agency last Tuesday. Militant Othman Sibbi who is visiting Tunis at the head of a delegation representing the Eritrean revolution, distributed a statement to the pressmen containing four demands made by the Eritrean Liberation Front to the African Summit conference in Kampala:

- 1) To include the Eritrean question on the agenda of the summit conference and to establish a special committee for studying the question.
- 2) To confirm the right of the Eritrean people for self-determination and to demand from Ethiopia the assurance of exercising this right by undertaking a democratic plebiscite organised under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations and the Arab League.
- 3) To regard the Eritrean problem as a question of liberation and nationalism and not a secessionist movement and its just be backed and supported like any other African liberation movements:
- 4) To permit the representatives of the Eritrean revolution to attend any other African conferences held in future as observers.

Comrade Othman Sibbi affirmed that the Eritrean revolution has 25,000 fighters enjoying the full support and backing of the Eritrean people and are capable of wresting victory and the right of the Eritrean people for independence:

SUPREME PEOPLES' COUNCIL INDEMOCRATIC YEMEN BACKS STAND OF
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT IN SUPPORT OF OUR PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

The Supreme People's Council in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen highly admired the policy of the Government of the Revolution in Yemen in support of the just struggle waged by our Omani people under the leadership of their pioneer the Peoples Front for the Liberation of Oman against the Iranian invaders and against the puppet Qaboos regime.

This admiration came in the statement issued by the ordinary session of the People's Supreme Council which was held during the period 26th to 27th July, 1975.

It is worth mentioning that the Central Committee of the National Front Political Organisation affirmed in an appeal issued at the end of its second session on 23rd July its adherence to supporting backing stand in support of the struggle of our people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. The statement said:

"The resolutions issued by the second session of our Central Committee confirm that the National Front Political Organisation will remain adhering to its stand in support of the struggle of the Arab peoples against the forces of imperialism and Zionism and will continue their activities in support of the struggle of the people of Palestine for deterring their future alone and also the struggle of the people of the Oman under the leadership of the People's Front for expelling foreign invaders and to stand by the side of the struggle of the Arab and world national liberation movements:

OUR REVOLUTIONARIES GREET GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN
26th July REVOLUTION

The Cuban people and all militant peoples who fight against exploitative influence celebrated a very dear anniversary to them: This is the anniversary of the glorious 26th July revolution of Cuba which was led by leader Fidel Castro and his war friend Guevara and which ended with great victory against the puppet regime and the American colonialist domination in Cuba:

This revolution had opened new horizons in the life of the brave Cuban people and made this people build its happy future by its hands and to open the way for extensive social, economic and cultural progress.

The victory of the Cuban revolution gave the peoples of Latin America in particular and the peoples of the world in general their confidence in their ability to achieve victory over their imperialist enemies and local puppets.

On this occasion the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro reading as follows:

"Your revolution is a wonderful example for the militant revolutionary movements in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Our militant Omani people gain a wonderful evidence from your great revolution which gave its lively lesson in how to check off the imperialists and reactionaries: Our Omani people continues their war against the Anglo-American imperialism, the Iranian invaders and the Jordanian reactionaries and all mercenaries of puppet Saboes depending upon their own power and the help of the revolutionary allies/. We greet the true comradely relations which link between our two revolutions and peoples. We wish your people every progress and prosperity."