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## SAUT AL-THAWRA

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of Oman & the Arabian Gulf

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SECRET

### WHAT THE INCREASE OF BRITISH ADVISERS IN OMAN MEANS?

After entering the "non-aligned" bloc and attending the Algiers conference, Qaboos returned again to London to complete the courses he was receiving throughout two months spent by him in London on a private visit.

Before leaving London on his way back to Muscat, news agencies reported Britain's acceptance to increase the advisers and experts for the puppet Government in Muscat as an expression of the escalation of the aggressive war waged by Britain against our people and as an expression of its aggressive and hostile desire to increase the effectiveness of the repressive tools used by the puppet regime in Muscat to confront the escalating revolutionary movement and the people's wrath all over the Sultanate.

Only days passed on his acceptance in the "non-aligned" bloc to make Qaboos reveal the degree of his non-alignment and the reality of his control over the conditions in Oman. He was also unable to wait until the Algiers conference wraps its papers, but he returned again to London to complete all programmes and consultations and to return with new mercenaries to plant destruction and damages in our homeland without any deterrent by the international resolutions signed by him and without feeling shame from the leaders with whom he met and stressed to them that his country is non-aligned.

What the increase of the British military presence in Oman means? And what that Qaboos statements mean on the independence of his Sultanate and his ability to adopt independent resolutions and his preparedness to abolish these military and political agreements with which Britain chains Oman in addition to the advisers and experts of the British army, following the decision taken by the British Government to increase the number of British advisers and experts in Oman whether the resolution was adopted unilaterally or showed as if it came after consultations between the two parties.

It appears from these resolutions and the procedure of conditions in Muscat that British imperialism is prepared to increase military involvement in Oman and prepared to send more military advisers and experts to expand the space of the aggressive war but is not prepared - at the present circumstances - to submit to the demands of our people for freedom and independence. In other words it wants to increase the pains tolerated by our people as a result of the colonialist presence on their territories.

As to the puppet reactionary forces, topped by the puppet al-Dusaid family, it is not prepared to submit to the just demands of the masses to wipe out the British presence and expel the invading armies from Oman as well as abolish all military agreements and realise the daily demands of the masses. But are prepared to get closely linked with the imperialist and reactionary plan in the area and to surrender more territories to the national enemy and to bring more armies, advisers and mercenaries to spread corruption in Oman and convert it into a place for testing their destructive weapons.

OUR STAND - Cont'd.

This proves anew what was stressed by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf that Oman is a colonised State of the British Crown and that the British are the real masters of the puppets in Muscat to whom they pass orders. The puppets cannot move anything without recouring their British masters.

This also proves that what is happening in Oman is not linked with the will of the Qaboos or the will of the dwarf reactionaries in this area, but is linked with the extensive imperialist plan in the Arabian Gulf area which aims at tightening the grip of the imperialists on our homeland and continuation of their absorption of our oil wealth and non to submit voluntarily to any of the just demands of the masses for freedom and independence.

The continuation of British presence and the presence of the Iranian army comes to back up and endorse the American threats made by the American Pentagon and White House circles that the United States will occupy the oil springs either directly or indirectly if it found that the Arabs threaten the Arab oil springs.

This is a clear picture on the situation in Oman. It is copy of the future pictured by the circles of American imperialism in the event of the growth of the popular revolutionary movement in the area and its extension of the Arabian Peninsula and Iran:-

Continuation of the British presence in Oman with its bases and advisers and its military and political agreements and its continued conspiracies against our people but even the pouring of the British mercenaries in an increasing manner following every visit made by the puppets to London or any visit made by the British officials to Muscat.

However, the United States sent the Iranian army to test its ability after testing the ability of the Israeli army in order to prove that it is prepared to hit all hopes and ambitions of our people against the wall for the sake of its vast oil interests in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arabian Gulf area.

The United States is using in Oman what it can use in future in other Arab countries. This fact must not be neglected by the Arab revolutionary movement which must place it in front of its eyes and realise that the revolution in Oman is facing the present and future enemy of the Arab people in a most serious area in the Arab homeland.

If the Arab parties are anxious to exchange love with Qaboos in a bid to attract him to the Arab side so that he later falls more and more in the laps of the colonialists, our people realise this remarkable fact and sees that the political and military campaigns from the mediation projects to the heavy military operations are nothing but two faces for one coin aiming at the continuation of the Military and political presence of the colonialists in our homeland and at keeping our people under the yolk of colonialism. We see that the increase of the British advisers in Oman is a proof of the failure of the British plan to depend upon special local groups. We also see that this increase is a serious escalation of the criminal war waged by Britain in the area against our people and the peoples of the entire area. But our people are determined to continue their struggle for their national and democratic rights and for real and genuine freedom and independence. We also see that there is a great duty lying upon the masses of our Arab nation and the militant peoples and friendly countries in backing the struggle of our people for liberation and independence.





APPEAL - Cont'd from page 3

3) Direction of aircraft rockets and long-range artillery to the positions of gathering of citizens (around the water springs, or their caves and cottages) and killing of many children, women and aged people amongst them, along with a painful and sad state of dispersion and vagrance and the loss of everything even the simplest means for life. All this is being done in order to complete the provisions and texts of the criminal plan to exterminate this militant people fighting for their right for a decent and honourable life.

In view of the details given on the facts of the Anglo-Qabosite crime against this militant people, we turn to you, being in possession of free and honourable consciences and if you are eager for the honour and reputation of your humanitarian organisations, to ask you to come to us and to see with your own eyes that filthy and inhuman war which expresses the extent reached by the criminals in challenging and violating even the simplest human characters.

We appeal to you not to abandon the innocent and leave them in the jaws of the beast Qabos and the officers of Her Majesty. All this is taking place in the name of the Islamic religion and on the grounds that we are Communists. We ask you to give an end to the Islam of Qabos who kills the infant, pregnant woman and the aged sheikh and we point out to you that we are fighting for this people and this homeland and for bread for the children. We ask you to interfere for bearing pressure on the Government of Muscat in order to break the economic blockade on the citizens in the rural areas which was enacted for more than seven years and to halt the bombing of their peaceful homes and farms and cattles with which they feed. We appeal to you in the name of the children who die of hunger in hundreds and in the name of every pregnant woman who was exhausted by sickness and weakness with her hope in life after delivery not exceeding the decisiveness of death. We appeal to you in the name of tuberculosis which kills hundreds of lives yearly and in the name of the exhausting sickness the extent of which cannot be pictured and we appeal to you in the name of hunger to work for rescuing nearly 200,000 persons from the danger of real famine. The eyes of the children look to you full of hope that you will give them bread and medicine. In their name we appeal to you for the last time to guarantee the simplest human rights for a crumb of bread for the children and the children only.

Issued by the Medical Services Committee, Dhofar Region, on 10.8.73.  
The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf

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THE COLONIALIST PRESENCE IN THE  
SULTANATE OF OMAN

The arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf constituted a place for the greeds of the colonialist in the old and modern era as a result of its important strategic location across the world navigational routes and the mineral wealths its grounds contain topped by oil.

Emanating from this it was colonised successively by the Portuguese and Dutch until British control came over this area at the end of the eighteenth century.

Britain dedicated its military occupation of the area through treaties and agreements imposed upon our people in cooperation with the puppet rulers and tribal families beginning from the treaty of 1798 in Muscat and the treaties that followed which converted Oman into a complete British colony and ending with the fictitious truce and friendship agreements concluded by the other Arabian Gulf Princes.

Ever since British colonialism have had full control over the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, it is practising ugly policies of repression and terrorism and resorts to malicious and most cunning methods in order to tighten its grip on the matters of affairs in the area.

During the recent period the importance of this arena to the forces of imperialism topped by the United States greatedened. This is due to the fact that the area oil stock will be the source upon which these forces will depend to solve the energy crisis surrounding them. Sixty per cent of the oils needs of Western Europe and thirty five per cent of the needs of the United States for local consumption of this material as well as ninety per cent of the imports of Japan of oil are all obtained by them from the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf.

Anglo-American imperialism started to re-arrange the political, economic and military conditions in the area in a way conforming with their interests and ensuring for them continuation of their control and imposition of their influence over the rule in our country. These arrangements aimed at creating fictitiously independent political entities which are fundamentally falling in the laps of colonialism and imperialism. These forces worked to impose then on a number of international legal corporations with the aim of greatedening the size of these entities and their shaky political status which is backed in a basic manner by the economic size represented by the area in general. At the same time these forces themselves worked to pave these puppet regimes for having the repressive and own military ability for safeguarding the imperialist economic interests in the area.

A LIVING EXAMPLE - THE QABOOS COUP

The Qaboos coup which took place in Oman on 23.7.70 is a living example confirming this junction in the strategy of imperialism as regards the re-arrangement of conditions in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf area. This coup, which was planned and executed by British officers working in the Sultanate of Oman, was depicted as a revolution which ended the colonialist presence and opened the doors for a new era, an independent and democratic era, and Qaboos was pictured as the national hero who saved the country from the colonialist presence.

COLONIALIST PRESENCE - Cont'd.

Merely after the arrival of this British puppet to the authority he started to dedicate his illegal presence which is imposed on the Omani people through political manoeuvres and in particular at external level. The request submitted by the puppet Muscat Government for attending thenon-aligned conference and obtaining membership in this bloc was only one of the faces of that manoeuvre which is in reality part of the plotting against our people and by its success to realise that will obtain the maximum economic and political backing it wants from them and no doubt in backing imperialist efforts aiming at saving this weak entity from its deteriorating conditions. This is beside the fact that it will enable it to hide the direct colonialist presence existing in it and imposed on our people.

The relations which link the Muscat government with British imperialism and the pacts that link it with the puppet reactionary regime beside its relations with countries such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan all these makes the acceptance of this weak political entity contravene with the priorities of the principles of the non-aligned bloc.

To fulfil the condition that the countries in this bloc must not be members in any military pact, we find the Muscat government is linked with Iran in a military pact concluded during the visits made by Thuweini bin Shihab to Teheran and Abbas Maveda to the Sultanate. In accordance with the agreement, Iran removed 2,900 Iranian soldiers and officers to Oman. Of these 800 were taken to Sallalah for taking part in the annihilation war launched by the British Royal Air Force on the Omani citizen in the liberated area of Dhofar (Southern Region of Oman). The Shah himself admitted that his government extended 31 Iranian pilots and nine aircraft to be used for the same purpose. In addition to this Abbas Maveda, the Prime Minister of Iran, admitted Iran's contribution materially and humanly in the war against the revolutionaries of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. In return for this Iran got the islands of Un al-Ghunan and Kuria Muria which were in turn converted into military bases after evacuating their inhabitants. Of course the military presence on these islands will not be restricted to the Iranian army but will be used by the forces of the CENTO too. Emanating from this it is mistaken to confine the Qaboos-Shah-in-Shah relations within an Omani-Iranian frame since this later country in particular has its direct military links with American and British imperialism. This is beside the fact that it is a member in the CENTO which is administered by America and Britain and which shoulders military responsibilities with international form.

Springing from this the Omani territories will be devoted for the service of the CENTO and Oman will share in a direct or indirect manner in this pact and in the size planned for it by its masters. This of course contravenes with the principles of non-alignment. Beside this we find the secret treaty which controls relations between the Sultanate and Britain and under which the latter has the right to use the Omani territories for military purpose whenever Britain wants that.

NON-ALIGNMENT AND MILITARY BASES

But as regards the case that the State must not willingly permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, there exists in Oman beside the military bases we dealt with many British military bases which were established with the will of the former Sultan Sa'eed bin Taimour.



COLONIALIST PRESENCE - Cont'd.

In spite of the efforts made by us in direct military confrontation against the enemy forces and their mercenaries, yet the front gave great attention and care to the lives of the citizens in the liberated areas. Beside taking part freely in running their political and administrative life in the liberated areas through the elected people's Councils, which were elected democratically, and by the people, all children of the citizens received their education at the schools of the front. A health unit established by the revolution also receives the patients and extends to them the necessary treatment within its limited potentialities.

Of course we gave the question of national unity special importance. This was expressed in the national democratic working plan which was approved at the Ahlaih congress in 1971 during which the maximum limit around which all national and democratic forces can meet was taken care off. We regard the level of coordination with many national forces, which was realised by us within the framework of this programme, as a successful step in this sphere.

We did not also neglect the circle of relations with the friends and the Arab and world progressive forces. In this field we have only to stand in admiration and pride for the backing and support extended to our revolution by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. We also value the support and help of the Arab progressive countries and also the backing extended by the friendly Socialist countries.

Acceptance of the puppet Muscat government as member in the non-aligned bloc is not itself contravening with the first principles around which the countries of this bloc gathered, but also constitutes undoubtedly a backing for the reactionary forces which try to enter such corporations in order to knit them from the inside and divert them from the basic objectives for which they came.

Our people in Oman and our steadfast militants in the prisons and detentions of the enemy and those on the battle front, are defending the right of our people to live freely and peacefully under a free and democratic regime and look forward to the friendly countries and progressive forces in the non-aligned bloc to stand by their side and by the side of right, justice and peace.

Our people hopes that the progressive countries and the revolutionary forces in this corporation will not hesitate one day to realise the compromise undertaken by them and the holy responsibility shouldered by them.

Long live the solidarity of the non-aligned countries for liberation, justice and peace. Long live the principled stand taken by the progressive countries towards the issues of people.

Long live the fourth conference of the non-aligned countries.

Long live the revolution of 9th June.



COLONIALIST PRESENCE - Cont'd

Qaboos (the present ruler) did not work for the abolition of this but the continued effect of this treaty which was signed in 1958, is a natural and logical thing in view of the relations that link Qaboos with his British masters. In accordance with this agreement Britain established its military bases which exist at present in Sallalah and on the island of Masirah.

As regards support to the national liberation movement, this is illogical to be made by the Muscat government as this contravenes with the nature of that government being a colony and a regime established on repressive basis and against the wishes of the Omani people.

How can a leader of a political entity such as Qaboos who devotes sixty per cent of the budget of his government for purchasing military equipment and other instruments and repressive tools and hiring mercenaries to use in his filthy war against the Omani citizens in general and the citizens of the liberated areas in particular and whose hand are still smeared with the blood of the martyrs of our people who were executed last June, to support the issues of the people or defend them.

The Qaboos nature realises that to continue into existence cannot be achieved except by directing further repression and terrorism against the struggle of the peoples. It realises that its political duty is to work for aborting the national liberation movements and for supporting them as every success realised by the latter is like a new nail knock into the heart of its British and American masters.

Those who chose to listen to the voice of Qaboos they do not only serve the forces of Anglo-American imperialism only but they also forget and neglect the voice and steadfastness of the Omani people which is expressed by the revolution of 9th June which came as a decisive result of the status of our colonised and suppressed and backward people. This revolution which springs from the peaks of Dhofar maintain came to confirm and endorse our right to use violence against our enemies and to show our people's deep and firm belief in the revolutionary struggle as a basic way for liberating our homeland from colonialism, imperialism, reaction and the tribal regimes created by the colonialist on our soil. This revolution is the natural extension for those uprisings recorded honourably by the masses of our people in their violent resistance against these forces all over the arena of the homeland since the moment the colonialist presence was imposed on them.

OTHER SIDE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

During a combative procession which took eight years up to now, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf managed to realise numerous modest steps on the path of the hard and strenuous liberation war. The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia did not only manage to foil the huge military campaigns launched and witnessed by the liberators and particularly during the past three years, but even managed to ransack the towns of the enemy and occupy one of them such as Morbat for eighteen hours. By this the revolution managed to keep the liberated areas which cover more than a third of the area of Dhofar which amounts to about 40,000 square kilometres.

SUPPORTERS OF REVOLUTION

LONDON: The (Gulf Committee) addressed an appeal to the British public opinion on the arrest campaign taking place in Bahrain and drew the attention of the public opinion to the flagrant violation of the human rights and the rights of the citizen even on the basis of the constitution laid down by the government. It asked the progressive forces to protest against such campaign.

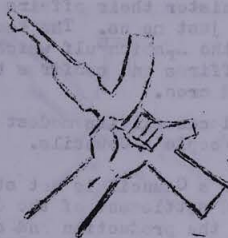
BUDAPEST: The International Democratic Youth Federation sent a protest message to the Muscat government on the executions carried out against the militants in Oman and the arrest collectively of citizens and asked suspension of such campaign.

UNITED STATES: The Arab Students conference in the United States and Canada adopted a resolution to consolidate the struggle of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and asked suspension of Iranian interference in Dhofar.

BERLIN: The Massive Club in the Middle East and the Arab and Gulf countries issued to posters expressing the life in the liberated areas and the signs of foreign interference in Oman.

MEDICAL CAMPAIGN: A campaign is taking place in numerous towns of Europe and America to collect medicines under the name (Dhofar Campaign for Collection of Medicines) with the aim of providing medicines for those affected by the aggressive war launched against our people in Dhofar and to share in reducing the pains of the innocent people.

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THE LIBERATED AREA

THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS THE MASSES TOOK IN THE RULE

The Third Congress of the People's Front which was held in Rakhoyout on 9th June, 1971, established People's Councils in the liberated areas to organise the personal statutory conditions of the citizens and through which to make them exercise their popular authority.

This decision which reflects the belief of the front in the principle of sharing the popular masses in establishing their revolutionary authority inside the liberated areas freed by their blood and sacrifices, was in need to some time for enlightening the masses and the citizens with the People's Councils and putting up for them their designs during the stage of the armed struggle, and the role that can be played by them during this stage to enable the citizen shoulder his responsibilities towards administering his affairs and solving his daily problems through democratic and just ways.

At the beginning of last year the first People's Council was established in the Western Region of the free southern part of Oman (Dhofar). The council issued in the fourth month of this year the second resolution for organising the personal statutory conditions inside the liberated areas which includes marriage, divorce, inheritance and any other matters connected with Islam.

The People's Council is composed of representatives elected by the citizens and people's Militia and the People's Liberation Army. The overwhelming majority of the council is composed of the citizens and the people's council in the area exercises all jurisdictions pertaining to the social sphere such as marriages and divorces etc. The People's Council is regarded as the highest authority after the local command of the region at the level of the masses.

The experiment of the People's Council in spite of its short age, was a wonderful experiment, through which the popular masses proved its ability to administer their affairs and solve their problems by democratic and just means. The People's Front from the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf which grew amidst the circles of these masses, affirms and confirms the success of this experiment in the liberated area.

At the same time it places all its modest potentialities for the masses to develop the People's Councils.

The role of the People's Council is not standing near the question of legislation and settlement of the daily problems of the citizens but also share in the production and construction within the potentialities made available by the citizens and the front. They organise mass initiatives for opening roads for man and cattle in rough areas in which walking is difficult, building of weirs to keep rain water, and repair of water wells. They also organise work for agricultural production and also help the aggrieved citizens whose cottages are burnt and their cattle killed by the aggressive British planes sent by puppet Qaboos to destroy everything alive in our brilliant rules in Dhofar.





FILE ON THE SITUATION DURING THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS:

B A H R A I N:

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROAD

It will be noticed during this period of the political history of Bahrain the increase of the political designs of imperialism within the development of conditions all over the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the increasing role carried out by the forces of reaction which aim at establishing and effecting the passage of such designs.

These political tactics which are putting down the so-called "National Council" against which the national forces must tackle with a political view emanating from the remarkable analysis of the remarkable fact.

This means in the first form that we must emanate in our view from the nature of the "Parliament" laid down in Bahrain with analysis of the development of the European bourgeois parliaments and the nature of the parliaments in the Third World countries as well as the extents of circumstances with which they were attached and the specialities of the parliamentary experiment enacted by the reactionary regime in Bahrain now.

This means that this matter requires from us to know the fact of the European bourgeois parliament and what it was forming at the beginning and what is the revolutionary attitude towards them at the time. Although that was one of the trivials yet it is necessary to place before our sight these priorities.

\* In the class struggle going on between the growing European bourgeois class and the (feudalist) ruling class the Parliament appeared to give the organisational structure form which equals the structure of the feudal State criterion to balance between the interests of the growing bourgeois class and the class of lords princes and feudalists.

\* The European bourgeois class was fighting to consolidate its presence politically after it became in control at economic level. This political structure was (parliament) which was brought out by fact in order to make this class in control over the legislative sources in order to realise their demands for freedom and equality (its freedom and its equality as well) against the feudal rule. This is the nature of Parliament as it is a tool of influence for the ruling political authority. This became clear after the European bourgeois realised control over the State machinery, and its demands for freedom and equality turned into strengthening of the freedom and equality of the growing new class, the working class.

THE BOURGEOIS PARLIAMENT AND THE REVOLUTIONARY ATTITUDE

So what is the principled revolutionary stand taken by the revolutionary parties to face the class "tools" now existing before the formation of the working class itself.

BAHRAIN - Cont'd from page 12

Expl citation of parliament at the beginning was "based on use of bourgeoisie parliaments for intimidation. Participation in the parliamentary work was laid down from the angle of the development of the class awareness, i.e. the alertness of class hostility against the ruling classes.)

Capitalism, including the parliamentary countries, gained permanent stability due to endless increase in the forces of production and expansion of the scope of capitalist exploitation.

But the working class grew up and become strong and more enlightened political through its economic and political struggles waged by it (outside parliament).

As we said it has to face a (political structure) now existing in which bourgeoisie exercises repression. And so was its boycott or participation in this experiment which emanates basically from historical circumstances and the nature of the political stage being passed by it.

Participation and rejection are not emanating from personal desire but emanate from far-sightedness of the extents of this (political) step and the nature of the circumstances attached to it. (Everything here is connected with a series of special conditions. In some circumstances boycott of elections might be imposed or direct destruction of the State through violence or even conformity of participation in elections with the boycott of the parliament itself. This question must be ended in accordance with the remarkable condition and situation.

THE PEOPLE OF BAHRAIN AND THE PARLIAMENTARY DEMAND

The people of Bahrain have a rich experiment in modern political history towards such Parliament. This demand was laid down since the beginning of this century but was faced with repression.

The First Experiment:

Since the beginning of this century the British were ruling Bahrain in collaboration with the tribal clique of the (Al Khalifa) family. Their rule in Bahrain was (based on terror and not respect). Britain tried to enact its laws in validity in India on Bahrain through an ordinance called (Order in Council) which was issued in 1913. This made the cultured bourgeoisie groups, in view of their culture and link with the outer world, to form a constituent assembly which met with Sheikh Issa - ruler of Bahrain at the time - and called for giving an end to British interference and to give the council the right to elect the judicials and religious judges and heads of departments and to dismiss non-nationalists as well as to adopt the necessary steps for safeguarding their right. Sheikh Issa agreed to their view that the British have no right to interfere in the internal affairs. But the British intimidate and impressed the ruler that the council aims at getting rid of him.

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BAHRAIN - Cont'd.

Second Experiment:

After that the ruler of Bahrain was relieved and was replaced by his son and British control increased on the internal situation and carried out many attempts to hit the national unity by attempts to stir tribal feuds. But the nationalists during that period raised up their demands which included - this is our subject in this issue - (that a parliament, national parliament, is to be elected and to start its work in favour of the people as it is in practice in progressive countries) and affirmed their preparedness to die for the previous demands which of course include this demand.

Britain of course knocked down this movement and its leaders were exiled to India.

The Third Experiment:

Advocate of such demands connected with the democratic life of the people in 1938 was renewed and a popular uprising was staged as a result of the strangling financial crisis suffered by the international capitalist regime as a result of the establishment of the legislative council in Kuwait in 1938. This made the people in Bahrain stand up for demanding the establishment of a council like that of Kuwait in Bahrain in addition to national councils for justice, education and workers unions.)

The British authorities started to arrest the leaders of this movement and their exile.

Fourth Experiment:

Repetition of this stressing national demand by the national movements in Bahrain was laid down for the third time in the middle of the fifties - 1954-56, when the national movement demanded at the time the establishment of a legislative council and other councils for the government departments and establishment of labour unions.)

The ruling authority at that period submitted to one demand (as due to the strong pressure and popular insistence upon the establishment of elected councils within the government departments, the ruling authorities were compelled to establish councils in whose elections about eighty per cent of the adult males who are over 16 years old, took part and who numbered about 23,500 individuals.. The Organisation the National Union Organisation obtained 92 per cent of the votes.. This made the authority interfere to abolish the results of the elections and to appoint every member of the councils.

When the masses staged their popular uprising, Britain interfered and arrested the leaders of the national organisation and forwarded them to a fake trial which sentenced some of them to imprisonment and exiled others.

THE FIFTH EXPERIMENT:

The fifth experiment was repeated by our great people in Bahrain (in March, 1965) when the workers demands were attached with the political slogans and Bahrain started to appear as if living a dawn of real revolution to demand the democratic and political rights. But for the fifth time the British authorities interfered to redress the popular uprising by bullets and prisons.

BAHRAIN - Cont'd.

From such historical details three facts, basic facts, appear in front of us. These are:-

- 1) That the people in Bahrain through their modern political history remained to demand real political democracy. Of these demands was the election of a real national parliament representing the people under circumstances in favour of the people.
- 2) That the reactionary rule of the ruling clique remained to refuse to forfeit part of the authority and so redressed this national demand by all means of repression in its possession.
- 3) Britain carried out the direct repressive role against the national movement through the bullets, imprisonment and exile to support the ruling clique.

FROM REJECTION UPTO APPROVAL

Now and after those enriched revolutionary experiments in the history of our people, what made the reactionary regime in Bahrain in 1972 forfeit its rejection? and in what circumstances that took place, and under what conditions that happened?

The situations developed much, the world situation and the situation in our area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the status of Bahrain as part of these parts which together form one unit.

Our era became an era of the victory of Socialism and many of the peoples of the Third World, turned into a Socialist Camp. Many imperialisms were knocked down including British imperialism which imposed its control on many peoples including our people. It was replaced by the United States of America with all its experience in redressing the peoples and the change of colonialism into neo-colonialism, controlling the wealths of the peoples of the Third World under local facades and local slogans, infatuation and governments and fictitious constitutions and internal parliaments.

Such conditions were reflected on the area of Oman and the Gulf including Bahrain. After the announcement on the British withdrawal through what is called (the East of Suez Strategy) it announced its withdrawal from the North of the Gulf and British concentration took place on the Sultanate of Oman. The United States of America replaced Britain in view of the continuous increase of its economic interests in the area (oil companies, investment companies, banks, arms, deals, military bases, and advisers) and other economic interests.

As a result also of the development of the national and revolutionary movement all over the area and the appearance of new signs indicating the increase of the space and escalation of the liberation tide, including the armed revolution in the southern region of Oman, and the escalation of the massive struggle in Oman, inner and coastal Oman, and the political movement in Bahrain, and the democratic movement in Kuwait and the revolutionary regime in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the regime in Iraq. All this led to the replacement of the tactics of the forces of imperialism.

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B. HRAIN - C ont'd.

All this led to change of tactics and many developments occurred including the Qaboos-British coup, the declaration of the State of Amirates, the Sh rjah coup, the Qatar coup, fictitious resignations etc. It was very natural that internal political steps are to be announced which require such independences and these steps which were laid down conform with the political conscience of the masses in every area. The political steps enacted in Qatar differ to those in Ab Dhabi and those in Bahrain. For example it is unreasonable to give the people in Bahrain a granted constitution and an appointed council because there exists organised political forces in Bahrain with massive power and revolutionary class presence and posses a struggle balance and class enlightenment not allowing enactment of the same method enacted in Qatar.

TRIBAL RULE AND SAFETY VALVES:

In Bahrain the picture was differing exactly, as the "suitable formula" was laid down to suit the circumstances. In other words they laid down "what is called democracy" - constitution and parliament - but after withdrawing all their real contents and meanings. This is only in a bid to pull the carpet from under the national forces.

This in fact needs the drawing up of the safety valves which will effect the passage of this distorted experiment and prevent the masses from real participation in the administration of their affairs and to pull the national forces towards participating in this game within the boundaries of the conditions wanted by the authority.

Royal Decree No. 12 of 1972 was issued calling for the establishment of a constituent assembly. In its first clause it provided for the establishment of "a constituent assembly" composed of 22 members elected and ten members appointed in addition of course to the Ministers, in accordance with their positions.

A reactionary election law was laid down in which the electoral divisions were distributed in a reactionary manner imposed the appearance of reactionary elements. This was what in fact happened later. Moreover the election law kept away the women from exercising her democratic rights and deprived thousands of youths who are between the wage of 18 and 20 years from participating. It also prevented the employees from nominating themselves except after resigning from their posts. It also fixed the age for nomination as 30 years. Most important of that is the state of emergency lived by Bahrain since 1956 where the freedom of speech and gathering and press and unions is prohibited. Moreover in March, 1972 a peaceful demonstration by the working class which is demanding basic rights ended by the third clause of the Labour Ordinance was violently dispersed and the repression machineries and in particular the Special Branch which is administered by British officers under the leadership of Anderson who follows the Prime Minister Khalifa bin Salman directly, continued daily campaigns of arrest and terrorism against the detainees.

The government called upon the people to go to the elections under the state of emergency in force and under circumstances all in favour of the ruling junta so that a constituent assembly is established in its favour. The reactionary government was asking popular approval of this situation.

BAHRAIN - Cont'd.

Towards such circumstances the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf - Bahrain Region- put up in its massive statements and bulletin (5th March) the massive demands centred on rejection of appointment, lifting of the state of emergency, freedom of press and gathering and speech, to give the woman her political rights, to reduce the age of free franchise, to release the political detainees and the return of the exiled.

After that boycott of these elections was announced. Participation in these elections in the absence of democratic circumstances means adherence to the plans of the authority.

The national forces made it clear in Bahrain their political stand which is based on boycott of the elections under the conditions of the ruling junta and under the inavailability of the maximum limit of democracy. The slogan of boycott became the massive slogan. This made many of the honest national elements to declare their withdrawal from elections after raising an application to the ruler hoping in it that the state of emergency might be lifted. Even this hope was rejected. A number of citizens declared withdrawal from elections.

The constituent council came and it became clear to the masses in Bahrain the correctness of what the national forces said about the nature of the council and the nature of the constitution which will be laid down in circumstances all in favour of the authority.

FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENT AND THE CORRECT POSITION

Preparations are now taking place for the so-called "National Council" next December. This question calls upon the national forces to adopt a unified stand towards it. The questions to which replies are to be sought are concentrated on the nature of the parliament in Bahrain and whether the previous circumstances have changed and what is the correct political stand towards such projects.

1) It became clear the failure of impressions on the realisation of some reforms by the current regime. On this reformatory road the former constituent council did not achieve any democratic demands which were raised up by the liberal candidates who were transformed at the end and against their will and goodwills into mere secondary representatives to complete the game.

2) The ruling authority was unable even to surpass the extents of its distorted experiment. So we find it violating very simply the texts and rules laid down by it. As while the constituent council was discussing the freedom of the citizen, the intelligence machineries launch extensive arrest campaigns which covered more than forty citizens including workers, intellectuals and employees and are kept in prisons under continuous torture without specific charges.

3) Foreign control over the country increases and Bahrain is converted into a completely American base and the number of American advisers increased under the pretext of advisers and experts and teachers. Saudi Arabia became the honest ally of American imperialism and administers the internal affairs of Bahrain (chaining the freedom of woman in accordance with the request of the great neighbour).



BAHRAIN- Cont'd.

4) The massive and political organisations in Bahrain are still banned by order of the authority. More than one movement was repressed under the eyes of the people's deputies.

5) The state of emergency is still in force which strangles freedom of speech and even worst was the issue of a new decree with these conditions:

To notify the Police Commissioner before the holding of any meeting by 24 hours. The notification is to be signed by two members who must be from the town or the place where the meeting will be held. They should be known of good standing. The decree asks for explanation of the name of the applicant his trade and place of residence and that every meeting must have a committee composed of a chairman and two members at least.

The decree permits members of the police forces to attend the meeting and to have the right of dissolving the meeting under and for any reason.

The decree makes it conditions that the meeting is only to be held during the period lying between the date of the call by the electors and the day specified for holding the elections etc.

6) Dedication of the elections law which the government refused that it should be laid down by the constituent Council as the government still distributes the electoral divisions in the same previous way. It even distributes these divisions in favour of stirring sectarian feuds and the reactionary forces. The right of free franchise is still banned to those aged twenty years (in 1956 the right was for those aged 16) and deprived wide sectors of the youth aged between 16 and 20 years from this right; confined the right for free franchise to thirty years, establish the principle of appointment of the Ministers in the council in accordance with their positions; to regard every employee nominating himself for the elections as resigning from his job. This means in Bahrain that the free franchise is only open for the merchants and those with free professions.

7) Continuation of the deprivation of the woman from her political rights under the pressure of Saudi reaction.

8) Through knowing what went on in the constituent council, it becomes clear that the former constituent council and not the forthcoming council does not possess the actual jurisdictions for exercising its powers.

But as it appears clear it is a distorted picture of the (consultative) principle. This made the masses in Bahrain with their accidental awareness to stand previously a boycott stand. Presently such stand becomes more clear to ascertain the extents of this road and the reformatory methods in the political activity.

But even though these points are not alone leading towards the boycott. The question is deeper than that. This step pushes us towards a realising its extents at the political and massive levels and in other words to adopt a stand emanating from our specialities and status. This needs from us to know the following:

A) This political tactic is a start for a line put down by the reactionary authority in a bid to pull the national movement towards political activity through the forms laid down by it by way of the experiment it wants.

BHRAIN - Cont'd.

Our masses in Bahrain with their awareness and experiment with the constituent council and the tribal rule reject such a line and is today taking a stand of rejection and boycott.

The national forces in Bahrain have to stand a unified stand for fighting this tactic until the reformatory sight is not established in the mind of the masses i.e. that the masses must not be impressed that their basic demands will be realised through the parliamentary struggle.

B) This is the start for this tactic and we are not facing a road that was followed by the masses and we must enter it. But it is in its start and so we must destroy completely the tactics of the reactionary authority. Entrance into such experiment means to give way for the control of the reformatory thinking on the status of the massive movement and to divert its attention to deadlocked combative ways. Participation in these elections in the aforesaid circumstances and in matters so complicated means establishment of the political line of the authority and its success in effecting the passage of its projects under the conditions it wants.

Here appears the difference between the revolutionary forces and the reformatory elements. The basic thing and question is the political question. The question of authority, the question of toppling down the ruling clique. The final objective must be kept under our consideration so that it is not overcome by the present tasks and we must place under our consideration the extents of this experiment and that these extents donot surpass the framework of the Gulf e.g. that this experiment will not overcome the status of the area with all reactionary conditions existing in it.

WHAT IS THE REPLACEMENT AND WHAT IS THE WORK TO BE DONE?

The revolutionary course or line, the correct political line, needs from us under a regime suffering from strangling crisis and massive isolation which was expressed by the masses in more than one uprising, an increase of the isolation around the current tribal regime, internally and externally, and to direct all the efforts of the national forces through a national front with joint programmes and not to give such reactionary regime any breath for the tactics it lays down. This is the maximum limit programme which aims at toppling down the ruling junta and to abolish the reactionary constitution as well as to establish a real and genuine national democratic council and to draw up a progressive constitution for the country.

The current tasks in front of us do not call for participation in parliament and consolidation of the reformatory line but by framing the masses in mass organisations and by raising high the popular demands centred on democratic, economic and social rights and through physical programme for every popular group and to fight for them within the frame work of the maximum-limit general programme for the current stage.

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TERROR AND HUNGER IN THE RICHEST COUNTRY OF THE WORLD

A special Message from the Coast of Oman

The living conditions of the masses become deteriorated every day in the so-called the State of Amirates. While vast funds and amounts of money pour on propaganda reports about the richness of the State of Amirates in the mercenary newspapers the people in the richest State suffer from high prices and increase of foreign immigration and from the state of terrorism imposed on the people. This special message from the coast of Oman explains to us what is taking place there.

Every day new facts appear on the state of the national detainees in the prisons of Abu Dhabi, Ras al-Khaimah and Dubai. As to the detainees in the prisons of Abu Dhabi interrogation and continuous torture still take place against the detainees who have already spent in prison more than ten months. Reports here said that citizen Murshed Sartak is suffering from a sceptic wound in one of his legs as a result of torture and negligence in the prison, in spite of the interference of tribal sheikhs with the rulers of Ras al-Khaimah, Saqr al-Qasseni, for realising him.

Another detainee is suffering from serious ailment in his abdomen and bowels as a result of torture and harsh beating to an extent that he is unable to eat and is given water and milk only in order to keep him alive.

One of the detainees was recently released and he is suffering from ailment in his abdomen and chest and is suffering from cough as a result of severe torture he faced.

Reports coming from prisons say that the health condition of all detainees is deteriorating but their morale is high in spite of harsh beating and nearly daily torture.

Those undertaking such interrogations mainly is the chief of the intelligence in Abu Dhabi. He is from Jordan and is called Rifai al-Hazainah. Of course he is trying to impose his reactionary experience which was exercised against the men of the revolution of Palestine. He tells the nationalists in order to destroy their morale: "America is prepared to wipe out the whole people of the area in order to keep the continuation of the flow of oil and that you do not own but some explosive of which America owns tons and tons. We are ready to wipe out the whole country and America can re-build it and accommodate in it Americans who are better than this dirty people."

By such means which range between the psychological warfare and means of savage torture, "heikh Zaid and other reactionary rulers exercise "the consultative and democratic rule).