

CIRCULAR TO:

Solidarity Committees and Supporters  
of P.F.L.O.

You must be following the developments of the latest Anglo-Iranian offensive against the Liberated Zone of Oman on 15.10.75

Actually this offensive has been expected especially that the enemy usually launches its yearly offensive after the monsoon. To understand the dimensions of this offensive it is useful to review the enemy preparations for this campaign and the political offensive which accompanied the military offensive.

First: At military level - A) Preparation for the Offensive

1) The Iranian forces carried at least a fresh battalion from Iran to the Iranian forward base (Mainstone) in the Western Region. As the case with December, 1974 offensive these Iranian troops are paratroopers, helicopter airborne especially trained for counter-guerrilla fighting.

2) The enemy intensified its air raids, long-range shelling and naval shelling against the liberated zone in order to force the population out of the Western Region and to block the supply routes for both the front and the population.

3) Reconnaissance planes intensified their activities on the Western Region.

These are the immediate preparations for the October offensive but of course there have been long range preparations.

1) A world-wide campaign to recruit mercenary officers for the Sultanate mercenary army. Actually hundreds of mercenaries (U.S., Vietnam war veterans, Australian Vietnam war veterans, Rhodesian, British etc.) joined the mercenary army in key posts.

2) The Sultanate received huge amounts of modern and sophisticated arms from imperialists (U.S., U.K., France and Holland). Specimens of these arms (Anglo-French Jaguar bombers, U.S. tow rockets, Dutch naval units). The Sultanate carried this extensive programme of armament with the finance of Saudi Arabia and Iran.

3) Iran and Sultanate built military roads leading to the Western Region and other logistic facilities such as Hamreet air base, Heroun base to facilitate launching this offensive and other coming offensives.

4) The British Minister for Defence Affairs Roy Masson paid a visit to the Sultanate which covered forward bases and posts of both the Iranian and British led mercenary army. He consulted with the top British officers and declared at the end of his visit the British continued commitments to the aggressive war in Oman.

5) The British intelligence carried out an extensive campaign of terror all over Oman which covered the arrest of hundreds, confiscation of hundreds of citizen passports, intensification of patrols etc. in order to paralyse any popular mass action.

#### B) THE COURSE OF THE OFFENSIVE

On the night of 15th October the enemy Iranian forces staged a helicopter force landing from the camp of Sarfeet to three posts forming an axis extending from Dalkout village on the coast to the north.

On the 17th of October the Iranian forces carried a helicopter-borne landing from its military posts at Damavand Line to a fourth post in Dalkout axis. The troops landing was covered by naval barrage by nine naval units, long-range shelling and intensive air raids.

On 21st October Iranian forces staged another helicopter airborne landing to the east of Damavand line at Beit-Hendoub at cross roads.

Since 15th October the extensive fighting has been going on between the front forces and the enemy. The enemy is trying to consolidate its presence in these new posts with the help of air cover. The front forces are attacking the enemy new posts to dislodge it. In the course of fighting the enemy has suffered high casualties till 30th October. These included:-

- 1) 15 plane were shot  
2 Jaguar - fighters  
6 Strikomaster  
7 Helicopter .
2. 416 Casualties .
3. Destruction of 3 trucks , 1 Wireless Set .
4. Destruction of many fortifications and 5 Guns with Crew.
5. Capture of 60 mm mortar and military equipments and documents .

No of operations against enemy : 95

Second: The Political Offensive

The enemy prepared political atmosphere for the military offensive. The Iranian officials paid several visits to some Arab states in order to buy their silence over the continued Iranian war in Oman in exchange for material help.

Saudi Arabia pressed hard in the Arab League so as no concrete action is taken against the Iranian war in Oman.

Qaboos paid a visit to Shah of Iran on 1st August where he was assured by the Shah of Iran of continued commitments by Iran towards the aggressive war in Oman.

Third: What are the objects of the October Offensive

The main object of the October offensive is to weaken the front militarily in order to impose surrender settlement on it.

Information Committee

PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF  
OMAN