

GENERALISATION ON THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN AND THE ARABIAN GULF TO THE SUPPORT COMMITTEES

In every stage and in the face of every historical junction the revolution with its bases and leaderships stand in front of the total tasks laid down on it and discusses the programmes and policies laid down by it during the previous period and the ability of these programmes and policies to face and shoulder the tasks of the forthcoming stage and the new policies needed by the prevailing conditions.

During the period lying between the first congress of the front and the second congress, the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf witnessed many movements and extensive arrangements for the conditions of the puppets and reactionaries, and world imperialism in general and American imperialism in particular began to give this area increasing attention.

The imperialists are fighting our people for safeguarding their oil interests in the first place, and are weaving all conspiracies to tighten their grip on this vast oil storage and to back up the small and big tribal regimes so that they be facades behind which they hide their faces and their real interference in the domestic affairs of our people and homeland.

Oil had caused a huge social revolution which shook the traditional construction which depends upon natural production and trade, to be replaced by another society, the capitalist, which is linked with imperialism and the world capitalist market. New class forces appeared. These are represented in the working and petite bourgeois class, the compradors, landlords and the sector of extensive services. The forces of neo-colonialism tried to preserve the complete upper construction, corporations and decayed political relations left from the tribal era and before the appearance of capitalism to ensure through the tribal families control and continuation of their presence in our homeland.

But the new forces of production came out from their fortresses several times and expressed their wrath and indignation through extensive and broad massive uprisings in all oil areas. Moreover the masses came out with all its national classes against the foreign presence in order to build their country by themselves without any foreign interference.



These two factors, - foreign occupation which imposed itself for long years on the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and which is resembled in the military and political agreements and foreign bases and British advisers in control of the matters of affairs, and the huge development in the forces of production and growth of the working class and spread of the revolutionary ideas amidst extensive sectors of the masses, these two factors played a big role in forcing the imperialists to change their tactics and programmes in this area, and to shift from the policy of old colonialism to the policy of switch-over and neo-colonialism.

During its presence in our country, the policy of colonialism was based on the following points:-

- 1) The policy of divide and rule, which depended upon the tribal structure and which became later the skeleton of the State;
- 2) To defend its political presence and influence and its reactionary allies and their control over the matters of affairs and to make the masses bow by force to the backward political authority;
- 3) To attach the economy of these States to the economy of the colonialist country and not to weave economic relations between each other. In other words to increase the political remoteness not only between the regimes but also between the total and entire conditions in these emirates and the total conditions in other Emirates;
- 4) The military and political treaties which turned them into protectorates by the British crown;
- 5) Obstruction of the social, political and economic developments and to undertake repairs and renovations when necessity forbids as it happened in Bahrain for example when administrative modifications were introduced in the thirties to march with the massive uprisings and people's wrath against the British presence and the puppet family.

#### REFLECTION OF THE PLANS OF THE IMPERIALISTS ON THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

During the previous period, the national movement in every Emirate was feeling the great weakness and inability to face the colonialist and the tribal families. The majority of the mass movements - even those which adorned the type of violence in the oil Emirates - were **not** able to lay down the basic demands of the masses which include



freedom from colonialism and the tribal rule and establishment of the people's authority. But these were contented with laying down reformatory democratic demands. In spite of this they found strong opposition from the colonialist. The nationalist movement was to realise that it has to search for the combative cohesion between it and the national movement in the other Emirates lying under the control of the British colonialist and which live similar circumstances. To come out from the small size and small potentialities in which the colonialist had kept it cannot be achieved except through cohesion and closer links between it and the other groups in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

If the national movement is stretching its sight to farther than its Emirates, the basic and main enemy who was in wait for it at the level of the Gulf and Oman, is the British colonialist against whom confrontation was the basic task of the national movement. It was not possible to confront it individually in every small Emirate.

The national movement reached these convictions after bitter experiences waged in Bahran, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait, and discovered since the sixties that it is necessary to search for combative relations combining the parties of the national movement in Oman and the Gulf together and putting on top of its assignments the expulsion of the British colonialist and establishment of a popular progressive regime in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

These conclusions have been created by the following circumstances:-

- 1) scarcity of population in the Emirates where the number of population in some does not exceed several thousands;
- 2) Historical link between the people of these Emirates;
- 3) The unity of dangers faced by the area and the unity of the revolutionary forces;
- 4) Failure of the previous popular movements to realise any remarkable objectives for the masses;
- 5) Spread up of the national and revolutionary ideas within the ranks of the broad sections of the masses and increase of the movement of education and enlightenment.



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For all these factors the national movement endeavoured to weave combative relations between each other. The revolution of 9th June played a great role in this field since the first moments of its establishment as it worked since 1966 to contact all national and revolutionary forces for entering with it in a united front having the basic task of confronting the British enemy and toppling down these tribal regimes.

During the period stretching from 65 to 67 the front fought against the secessionist regional trend and weaved extensive relations with the national forces in the Gulf area, where it was endeavouring to create a united front combining all national forces.

But the war of June, 1967 and its outcome at the level of Arab relations and the developments within the entire national movement had created new circumstances and forced the front to undertake changes inside it at the strategic and theoretical levels so that it can be able to confront the obstacles of the national liberation stage.

After that the front marched with its comprehensive strategy after the Hamrain congress which stressed upon the necessity of establishing a united front in the arena of the Arabian Gulf for confronting the British colonialists and their reactionary allies. The front was also able to weave extensive relations with the revolutionary movement in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and crowned these relations with the historical Ahlaish congress and the emergence of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS AFTER 71 in THE GULF AREA

Through the escalation of the struggle against the colonial presence and the escalation of the people's struggles and their continuous demands over their legitimate rights in addition to the extensive unity between the imperialists for looting our homeland and its wealth, as a result of all this the colonialist circles found it necessary to cause a change in their old methods in a way conforming with the economic, and social development and the producing forces and the development of the national movement aiming behind that at establishing their interests and ensuring their stability and security.

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This cannot be achieved under odd political circumstances and their direct influence and the continuation of the rule of the feudalist tribal families which administer the country with the mentality of the medieval ages and which do not care except for the wishes, palaces and personal desires.

For this Britain declared its intention to withdraw by 1968, and gave a period of three years for arranging the conditions of the puppets in order to create new entities to perform the tasks which used to be performed by Britain and to give these entities the legal form.

The reactionary and colonialist circles held tens of conferences and meetings between the Amirs in order to come out with a specific formula for their relations between them and the soundest formula for the continuation of the influence of these sheikhly rulers and non-opening of the way for the national movement to receive political authority in these Emirates.

During the years of 1968-71 the Emirates witnessed a number of campaigns of arrest and torture against the national movement in the Emirates so that the movement cannot stand up to face the plans of the imperialists and mobilise the masses behind it.

The imperialist circles managed to create weak political entities with scarce population and human potentialities and not in possession of the characters of States but in possession of vast oil wealth and cannot, due to their own conditions, be the master of this wealth but a prisoner of the petroleum monopolies and the colonialist and reactionary circles surrounding them.

Three entities came out to the international society from the nine Emirates which were under Britain before 1971. These entities secured Arab and international recognition - although all admitted the slimness of these entities and their weakness in front of the stronger entities and their dire need for unity in order to be able to face the great challenges in their area.

The national movement found itself in front of a new situation and in front of new tasks and "independent" authorities with the basic aim of repressing the masses and serving their imperialist masters. The circles of imperialism started to enact another chain of divide and rule by endorsing these entities and repairing their conditions and creating the State corporations for them.



At a time in which Britain was forced to withdraw from the Emirates, it kept Oman where the same treaties and agreements still rule this Sultanate and where the advisers, officers and mercenaries who ruled Oman during the era of Saeed bin Taimour are the same decayed faces known by our people since more than thirty years. Moreover the British bases in Sallalah and Masirah still prove daily the adherence of the colonialists to this dear part of our homeland.

In order to march with the total developments and repairs carried out by them in the Emirates at the same time in which they keep their interests and military and political presence and draw the massive carpet from beneath the blazing armed revolution in the Region of Dhofar the flames of which stretched to inner Oman in 1970, they staged their famous play when the British officers arrested Saeed bin Taimour and replaced him by his son Qaboos. So the series of repairs and extensive information distortions started to make Oman enter later into the same ring lived by the Emirates and to find the path on which the Emirates walked at Arab and international levels paved. Therefore, it joined the procession of the Arab League and the United Nations.

During this period we faced increasing circumstances and difficulties and different tasks in an increasing manner on one area and another. The forces of imperialism managed, due to the vast oil wealths in these Emirates, to conduct extensive repairs within their ranks and to liquify extensive sectors of intellectuals and absorb the people's wrath against them. This also differs in one area and another.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf laid down for itself a strategy based on the complete liberation of this area from British influence and the tribal regimes and fought throughout the past period for mobilising the masses and piling up their ranks and for uniting the national forces in one combative front to confront the common enemy.

But the tactics of the imperialists and their criminal policies for partitioning our country and establishing these weak entities, placed increasing obstacles in front of the united national movement from Dhofar upto Kuwait and made it fight against five political entities having their conditions which differ from each other daily, and having their contradictions

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and played with by the greeds of the reactionary countries surrounding them whether the Iranian or Arab. This imposed on the national movement in every political entity the duty of laying down programmes and phasical and daily policies for fighting the regimes and mobilising the masses against them as these regimes - and not British presence - became clear in front of the masses and it became a must on us to fight more and to make clear to the masses these new imperialist policies.

The front took into consideration these objective facts and laid down an internal plan based on the necessity of facing these regimes in accordance with the remarkable visible circumstances inside these entities without forgetting for a moment the nature of the prime movers of the policy of these weak entities who are the imperialists.

At the same time we found that the national movement has, in order unite, to march within two equal lines:

- 1) To create superb forms of relations between the national groups inside these entities for confronting the plans of the puppet regimes and foiling them;
- 2) To face the joint national challenges at the level of the Gulf area and Oman and the solidarity, coordination and cohesion required by it for defending the homeland in the face of the Iranian aggressive violations, to face the dictatorial nature of the tribal regimes and to defend the joint issues of the total nationalist movement in Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

We have accomplished considerable steps in this field as we managed to pacify the obstacles in the face of the meeting of the national forces and to lay down a working programme at the local and national level for the nationalist movement in Oman and the Gulf.

#### WHAT AT THE LEVEL OF THE FRONT?

During this period the People's Front, bases and leaderships, were watching accurately the political and economic developments in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and was studying them deeply and analysing every new development in the Gulf arena and at Arab and international levels and their effect on our combative status and the tasks that can be accomplished during this stage.



After the October war our area entered a new status as the Iranian army entered, within the imperialist plan to liquidate the forces of the Arab revolution and their armed groups, into Oman and sent a special division to fight in Dhofar for repressing the armed revolution and making Oman an Iranian protectorate as a prelude for enacting Nixon's principle to give Iran the repressive role used to be carried out by Britain.

The entry of the Iranian army laid down on the shoulders of the revolution in Oman new tasks differing in type from the objective tasks lying on the shoulders of the groups in the other Gulf areas.

1) Iran has its own expansionist greeds in the whole area but it implemented a basic part of it in Oman and put the national movement under the leadership of the People's Front in front of national tasks requiring the unity of the broadest Omani and Arab masses against this foreign invasion;

2) Isolation of the puppet Qaboosite regime which violated Oman and its Arabism and made it a doorstep for all greedy States. Its isolation cannot be achieved except through the call for uniting all national efforts and to reduce contradictions with the other reactionaries to simplify victory over it after isolating it from its allies.

Lengthy discussions prevailed within the ranks of the front over the policies which must be followed for confronting this new imperialist plan. After the completion of these discussions at the level of the base, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf held its second congress which had on its agenda the question of the political and combative strategic course and in the light of the lengthy discussions which took place in the congress the following resolutions were taken:-

1) Organisational independence of the People's Front organisations in the political entities in order to be able to lay down policies and programmes in accordance with the political circumstances in those entities.

2) To frame up the branches of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf existing in Oman in one organisation i.e. the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman;



3) To confirm the combative relations between the groups of the national movement in this area and the struggle for deepening them in accordance with the requirements of the current stage.

Comrades,

While notifying you of these great developments which took place within our ranks, this is due to our belief in the necessity of notifying you of the circumstances which coupled this event at the political and internal levels, so that your programmes be in harmony with the total developments being passed by the front and with the political developments in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

Your tasks will undoubtedly increase during the forthcoming period as a result of the Iranian extensive imperialist unity in Oman and the increasing heroic resistance demonstrated by our people against the invaders and their servants in Muscat. The entire national movement in Oman and the Gulf will shoulder great tasks for confronting the total Iranian and imperialist danger and the deadly attempts made by the reactionaries to abort the gains of the massive struggle in the Gulf areas. You are required to back up these struggles and to stand by the side of the liberation issue in this strategic area in the world.

We affirm to you, comrades, our complete agreement with our comrades in the areas of Oman and the Arabian Gulf who fought with us sincerely and loyally and are still in this political analysis and the requirements of the present stage at the level of Oman and at the level of the other Emirates. The second congress was historical as to its promotion to the level of the great events and confrontation with great courage of all organisational and combative needs called by the present circumstance.

We also affirm to you our determination and firm belief in the unity of our people and that the unity of our struggle is a strategic question and we will all work to endorse it through practical exercises continuously.

Please accept our combative regards.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE, PFLOAG

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