



# SAUT AL-THAWRA

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

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### MILITARY REPORT

- \* SUCCESSIVE STRONG ATTACKS BY OUR REVOLUTIONARIES ON COLONIALIST ENEMY CENTRES.
- \* ENEMY SEEKS HELP OF BRITISH R.A.F. PLANES WHICH BOMB BARBAROUSLY HOUSES OF CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTIES.

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### POLITICAL COMMENTARY

THE 26th SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION AND THE REACTIONARY CONSPIRACIES

MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 399-406 ISSUED BY  
FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY - DHOFAR REGION

The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia are continuing their successive and strong daily attacks on the enemy centres and positions in the southern region of Oman (Dhofar). In view of the hardness of some of these attacks which were carried out by our forces, the enemy was seeking the help of his fighter planes to carry out retaliatory raids on the houses of citizens and their cattle and grazing places in the liberated areas.

The number of operations carried out by our forces during this week numbered eight which concentrated on the Central Region (Ashirakh, north of the British air base in Sallalah), and the Western Region (North Sarfeet) inflicted upon the enemy heavy losses in life and positions. The following are details on each area.

CENTRAL REGION:

On 15th September at twelve thirty noon the enemy advanced from his positions at Ashirakh, north of the British air base at Sallalah, where our forces were watching his movements. No sooner the enemy forces arrived at Hallow heights they were surprised by our forces' fire and a fierce battle ensued for half an hour during which the enemy lost three members. The enemy was seen escaping from the battlefield carrying with him three casualties. Our forces returned safely to base.

At twelve noon on 16th September the enemy advanced from his centre situated at Ashirakh to the Hallow heights. No sooner the enemy forces arrived they clashed with our forces in a battle that continued for one complete hour during which four enemy members were killed and wounded. In the course of that the enemy sought the help of his fighter planes which combed the area without realising any target. Our losses were none and our forces returned safely to base. On 18th September at one in the afternoon our forces shelled with artillery the positions of the colonialist enemy at Ashirakh. The shelling continued for half an hour resulting in the complete destruction of two positions. A helicopter was seen landing on the same centre to remove the dead and injured of the enemy. No casualties were sustained by us.

WESTERN REGION - NORTH SARFEET:

On 16th September at 7.30 a group of our forces launched an attack on the positions of the enemy in North Sarfeet using light and medium weapons reinforced by mortars. The enemy lost as a result of this attack two members killed and destruction completely of six positions. No losses were sustained by us.

At 7.00 a.m. on 19th September our forces shelled with artillery the enemy positions in North Sarfeet for 45 minutes. Enemy losses were the destruction completely of six positions. Enemy casualties were not estimated. Our losses were none. On 20th September at nine in the morning a group of our forces launched an attack on the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using light and medium weapons for half an hour during which two enemy members were killed and wounded. Our losses were none.

On 21st September, at 7.30 in the morning our forces launched an attack on the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using light and medium weapons reinforced by mortars. During this attack one enemy member was killed and four positions were destroyed. In view of the hardness of our blows the enemy sought the help of his fighter planes which came to bomb the area indiscriminately without realising their criminal targets.

On the same day at 3.30 in the afternoon our forces shelled with artillery the enemy positions in North Sarfeet for half an hour during which four enemy positions were destroyed. Enemy casualties were not assessed. Our losses were none.

TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES DURING THESE OPERATIONS:

- 1) Death and injury of twelve members. Some casualties in some operations were not assessed.
- 2) Destruction of 22 positions completely.

From our side there were no casualties incurred by us during these operations.

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FALL OF ANOTHER MARTYR AT HANDS OF FORCES OF CRIME IN MUSCAT PRISONS

Detained militant Saeed Abdullah Ahmed al-Ilawi, was martyred in the prisons of the colonialist authority in Muscat last month as a result of the savage torture operations he faced at the hands of the British and Jordanian executionists. Immediately after the martyrdom of the militant the authorities removed him to hospital where they claimed that he died as a result of sickness. But those working in the hospital confirmed that the martyr arrived in hospital dead, and that one of his eyes was poked and his body contained bruises and injuries while other parts of his body were distorted.

It is to be recalled that the martyr was arrested in December, 1972 as part of the arrest campaign which took place in the Sultanate and every area in Oman and the Arabian Gulf. His relatives were prevented from visiting him, as the authorities were telling them that he was executed while the sentence passed against him was life imprisonment. His relatives asked for his body but the authorities refused to hand it over fearing that their crime might be discovered.

MESSAGE FROM BAHRAIN

BAHRAIN: A call is taking place in Bahrain nowadays for the elections of the National Council which are expected to be held in December amidst the beating of drums and trumpets by the newspapers of the sultanate that the people will shortly get their democratic freedoms and the laying of the anchors of these freedoms.

This makes us ask about the nature and circumstances of the conditions in which talk goes on about the presumed democracy.

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RETURN OF P.F.L.O.A.G. DELEGATION FROM MOSCOW

The delegation from the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf (P.F.L.O.A.G.) arrived on 19th September, 1973 from Moscow after a visit to the Soviet Union which lasted nine days at an invitation from the Afro-Asia Solidarity Committee. The delegation held talks with different official and social organisations in the Soviet Union and got acquainted with the accomplishments of the great October Revolution. Comrade Amer Ali, member of the Central Executive Committee of the P.F.L.O.A.G. and member of the delegation said that the visit was very successful and positive and that the comrade officials in the Soviet Union whom we met and held talks with then, showed great understanding and attention for the struggle of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf. Moscow Radio broadcast following the visit a report saying that the P.F.L.O.A.G. delegation visited the Soviet Union from the period 9th to 18th September at an invitation from the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The radio said that the delegation held talks and meetings with the Soviet social organisations and got acquainted with the life and accomplishments of the Soviet people. Radio Moscow added that during the talks held by the delegation with the Solidarity committee dealt with issues of continuing the development of cooperation with the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

350 OMANI SOLDIERS DELIVERED BY ZAID AS DETAINEES TO QABOCS

MUSCAT: The hiring Governments in Muscat and Abu Dhabi concluded an agreement providing for the exchange of political accuseds. To crown this agreement, about 350 accused persons all of them soldiers working in the "Army of the Federation" were handed over to the reactionary authority in Muscat where they were interrogated by the Anglo-Jordanian intelligence men. Following the interrogation the biggest part of these men were thrown into the prisons of the reactionary authority in Muscat where they still lie without any trial

ASSASSINATION OF ANOTHER JORDANIAN OFFICER IN MUSCAT

MUSCAT: One of the nationalist soldiers in inner Oman passed the death sentence against a Jordanian officer who work in the mercenary army.

The event took place when the officer was training a group of soldiers on one of the mountainous areas and the national soldier poked him with the butt of his rifle in the back strongly leading to the fall of the officer from the top to the bottom of the valley. This resulted in the death of the officer.

The soldier made this step in reply to the shameless activities the puppet officer was exercising against the national soldiers. This puppet officer is known for his shameless acts and disguise to the Omani man and was insulting the soldiers and religion and the homeland.

OMAN: PUPPETS IN MUSCAT AND ABU DHABI RECRUIT CHILDREN IN THEIR REPRESSIVE FORCES

When the colonialists and reactionaries in Muscat and Abu Dhabi failed to take in the youth and make them join their repressive tools and when those misguided youth began to realise their interests and in other words leave the two reactionary armies - leading to the creation of danger within the puppets - the puppets started to implement another of their ugly crimes, which they implemented excellently against the masses of the brave Omani people in the south, centre and north.

This act existed in the recruitment of a number of children in their armies using for that various means and ways such as enticement and attraction and sometimes threats and terrorism against their relatives.

ARRESTS EXTEND TO THE TOWNS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF OMAN - DHOFAR

The colonialist authorities in Sallalah arrested citizen Salem Mohammad Annaqib accusing him of being affiliated to the revolution. This citizen was working as soldier in the colonialist army but he resigned from this army and his resignation was accepted. After that the authority arrested him and direct to him the charge of being affiliated to the revolution. During interrogation with him the intelligence directed a number of stupid questions to him such as: Why you have submitted your resignation from the army of the Sultan? Do you sympathise with him? To feel learning with them?

This citizen is still lying behind the bars of the prisons of the reactionary army without trial. He was arrested three months ago.

EXPLOITATION OF RELIGION TO SERVE THE AIMS OF COLONIALISM

DHOVAR: The reactionary authorities in Muscat recruited a number of reactionaries who trade with the Islamic religion to distort the masses in the towns of the southern region - Dhofar- where these reactionaries forge the verses of the Holy Quran and the prophet's teachings during the sermons made by them in mosques. These hired puppets tell the citizens that any member killing a member of the People's Front will be offered heaven by God even if that killed member is his brother, father, son or relative.

Such a myth and such trading with religion reminds us of the incident that occurred at the town of Norbat in 1970-71 when one of the British officers was performing the role of a preacher in the mosques of the town claiming that he is a Moslem. This officer was urging the prayers to observe cohesion and to stand by the side of the colonialist army for fighting the members of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. It appears that the Colonialist authorities have discovered that this play and game did not overcome the masses of the people who are believing in their religion and its teachings and so started another experiment in the field of trading with religion and the Islamic characters. Certainly such a game will not overcome the masses.

QABOOS AUTHORITY REFUSES TO EMPLOY STUDENTS GRADUATING  
FROM DAMASCUS AND BAGHDAD UNIVERSITIES

MUSCAT: The reactionary authorities in Muscat refused to consider the certificates of Omani students graduating from the universities of Damascus and Baghdad, and refused to employ them in any departments of the authorities or ministries on the grounds that these countries have Communist parties and other progressive parties, and that the authority has no evidence proving that the graduating students do not belong to any of these parties.

FIFTY SOLDIERS FROM MERCENARY ARMY RECEIVE TREATMENT  
IN HOSPITALS OF KUWAIT

KUWAIT: The Kuwaiti authorities received the injured from the reactionary authority soldiers in Muscat and treat them in the hospitals of the Kuwaiti army. The number of injured in one of the military hospitals at Jiwan area amounted to fifty soldiers including some puppets topped by puppet Salen Abboud Saeed from Beit Ra'afit in the Sixth Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The foot of this puppet was amputated in one of the battles. He was given a plastic artificial foot.

The Kuwaiti authorities prevent any visit to these soldiers except if the visitor carries permission from the Sultanate's Embassy in Kuwait.

ESCAPE OF NATIONALIST SOLDIERS FROM MERCENARY ARMY

MUSCAT: The sign of desertion from the mercenary army by national soldiers began to increase particularly after these soldiers knew that they will go to the Region of Dhofar to take part in the filthy war launched by British colonialism against the masses of the people there.

INTERROGATION OF CITIZENS COMING INTO THE COUNTRY  
AND LEAVING THE COUNTRY

MUSCAT: Omani citizens entering and leaving the country began to face prompt and tough interrogations by the British and Jordanian officers and local puppets in the Immigration and Passport Department in Muscat.

These puppets are topped by Nadhem Ali, one of the officials in this department.



INDIGNATION AND TURMOIL REIGN OVER OMANI MASSES

OMAN: The massive atmosphere in Oman is like a barrel of gun powder. There exists indignation and turmoil against the reactionary authority, British, Iranians, Balush and Jordanians as a result of the filthy behaviours and exercises including arrests, executions and high prices of foodstuffs. The long visit made by puppet Qaboos to Britain and the West European countries as well as the spread of unemployment, acts of misappropriation, lavishness and looting etc.

ORDINARY TRAFFIC INCIDENT LEADS TO ARREST OF CITIZEN  
WITHOUT TRIAL

MUSCAT: A strange incident is repeated on the tongues of citizens. The incident is summarised as follows: "Before about five months and while one of the citizens was driving a car on al-Sib-Muscat road the car turned down. But the incident did not result in any injuries to the citizens nor those who were with him. The Qaboos police came to investigate into the incident. It took the citizen to the police station. His ups to now are normal but the strange thing in the matter is that the citizen was thrown in prison without being charged of anything. In other words he is kept in prison without any trial. Five months have passed up to now without any result.

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More than six months have passed while the nationalist detainees suffer from torture in the prisons of Qala'ah, Jeddah, without any sign showed by the regime for their trial or for granting them the minimum limit of human rights and the right of self-defence. The citizens also face interrogations continuously as it happened during the recent days with poet Yacoub Mahragi and Ahmed al-Manacee from the family of intellectuals. Moreover, at a time in which it is boasted of the so-called "democratic experiment" and a time in which even the awkward constitution, bans the deportation of a citizen from Bahrain or his prevention from returning to it in clause 17, the intelligence service deports citizen 'Ali Duwaigher in the beginning of this month after giving him a specific period. Where are those who claim that they are capable of standing in the face of the intelligence inside Parliament, while the State is entirely the State of the Special Branch.

Moreover, the word student in the passport is enough to subject the citizens to being banned from entering or leaving Bahrain and to interrogation and to make sure that this person is not included in the "black list" of the intelligence, and then he is chased and watched up strongly. The daily living conditions lived by the masses in Bahrain are not less worse than those terroristic and repressive atmospheres. Our crushed masses nearly fail from providing the living bread after the soaring prices stretched to cover every thing. The price of a bag of rice amounted to thirty dinars, four pounds of meat cost three dinars and the prices of other basic materials such as milk, ghee, fruits and fish and even gas pipes which are in abundance in Bahrain went up, although these pipes are given at cheaper rates or perhaps free by the monopolistic Alba aluminium companies which in turn absorbs the workers.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

THE 26 SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION AND THE REACTIONARY CONSPIRACIES

The masses of the people in both parts of Yemen celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the revolution of 26 September which came to crown the long procession of the heroic struggle of the masses of the people in the Northern part against the Imamic and feudal rule which was one of the symbols of backwardness, injustice, and oppression in the twentieth century of the human history.

The northern part of Yemen was a fortress of the fortresses of backwardness with its various pictures, and the Hamiduddin family was a tool crystallising this odd situation as is the case in our Omani homeland where the Al-Busaid family, with the deep history in the operation of enslavement and oppression of the masses of the Omani people and betrayal of their national issues. As did our people when they resisted all colonialist intruders and their puppets from the al-Busaid family all over the hundreds of years since the colonialist tried to invade our country and establish their feet on our beloved soil, the masses of the people in the North also resisted with braveness the domination of the Hamiduddin family and its oppression and enslavement and this people incurred tens of martyrs on the path of the struggle until their wish was realised and their struggles were crowned by the victory which was resembled in the establishment of the triumphant revolution of 26th September, 1962 and the birth of the Yemen Arab Republic on the debris of the rule of the Hamiduddin family and its Mutawakillite kingdom.

The birth of this revolution formed a serious turning point in the procession of the Arab struggle and the Arab revolutionary movement as it rectified the balance of the struggle going on in our Arab homeland between the forces of the Arab revolution and the forces of reaction and colonialism which are controlling many parts of the Arab homeland, and gave a new revolutionary impact to the Arab national liberation movement and implanted and deepened belief in the Yemeni masses in particular and the Arab in general on the spread of the of the Arab revolution and the growth of the Arab national liberation movement even in the biggest reactionary fortresses and most backward. In other words the establishment and birth of this revolution affirmed to Arab reaction and to all imperialists that fact which was missing from their mind or which they were neglecting. This fact is that the injustice and oppression and all tools of repression and subjugation possessed by the reactionaries who artistically used them against the masses, will only make those masses more determined and willing to get rid of such an odd situation. But Arab reaction and imperialism, topped by Saudi Arabia, in spite of the fact that they were beaten in their house, did not surrender easily as since the first day of the birth of the revolution, the imperialists recruited their advanced base (Saudi Arabia) for the operation of confronting the new child. Here new signs were marked in the methods of confrontation between colonialism and the reactionaries on one hand and between the Arab revolutionary movement and its national and progressive groups on the other. They have recruited all their energies and forces to be poured in one tribunal which emerged recently. Here the conflict severed and toughened between these two parties. The revolution was able to realise sweeping victories due to this consolidation and the rally of the masses of the Yemeni people, the real beneficiaries from the revolution.



But no sooner the setback of June, 1967 came, with its results, the balance of power in the Northern Yemeni arena began to move sometimes to the left and sometime to the right until the Saudi reaction was able at the end to impose its will and in other words its mandation on the revolution and managed to empty it from its contents and to keep it away from its real progressive objectives.

But the birth of 14th October revolution, of 1963, and in other words the victory of this revolution after only three months from the defeat, proves the extent of will and determination possessed by the masses of the Yemeni people. So was the case with the birth of the revolution of 9th June in Oman, the Southern Region, a matter which began to restore change in favour of the forces of the revolution in Yemen and Oman. After the victory of the revolution of 14th October and the establishment of the progressive regime in Southern Yemen under the leadership of the pioneer of the Yemeni struggle the National Front, this revolution began to constitute a launching base for the liberation movement not only in Yemen, Oman and the Gulf but also for the national liberation movement in the Arabian Peninsula and the entire Arab homeland. If the imperialists and reactionaries were able to achieve what is called victory on the Yemeni national liberation movement and in other words turned the Yemeni north into a base for aggression against the revolution in Democratic Yemen and the revolution in Oman and the Gulf and were also able of making this part orbit within the wheel of imperialism and reaction anew - but with a new dress - and if the imperialists and reactionaries managed to change the Yemeni North into massacres and blood baths on whose soil all characters and progressive understandings for which the revolution of 26th September was brought to manifest on the Yemeni soil, were killed. If all this happened then the Yemeni masses in return fully realised and believed that termination of the odd conditions and restoration of the revolution back to its correct road, cannot be achieved except through the bodies of tens of martyrs and greatest sacrifices. This means the adoption of a new method in the struggle in order to end the conflict going on between them and their national and class enemies. This made the masses and their fighting vanguards adopt a successful method, the method of a long-term popular war and revolutionary violence in reply to the reactionary violence. In fact this anniversary falls today while the vanguards of the people impose their control over many of the rural areas and on many occasions possess the initiative in the confrontation operation in spite of the tens of martyrs and dispersion of tens of others. Hundreds suffer from the pains of savage torture in the prisons of the reactionary authority and yet the masses of the people affirm their deep belief in the revolution and their determination to continue the revolution upto the end.

Our masses in Oman and the Arabian Gulf, through their combative tool the People's Front, affirm their complete support for the progressive national movement in the Yemeni North and the combative method adopted by it the method of the popular war. They also affirmed their pride over and admiration for the masses of the people in Democratic Yemen and the revolution of 14th October under the leadership of the National Front for the firm combative stands taken by them towards the cause of the Yemeni people and the people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf. The enemy is one, unified by his class affiliations and hiring to colonialism and his daily acts against the masses. Therefore, the unification and strengthening of relations between the groups of the national movement in this area is a duty and necessity imposed by the interests of the popular masses in Yemen, Oman and the Gulf. We pay tribute to the martyrs of the revolution of 26th Sept. and the revolution of 14th October as well as the revolution of 9th June in Democratic Yemen, Oman and the Arabian Gulf. Let us consolidate the combative unity between the three revolutions in order to speed up victory over the national and class enemies emanating from the joint objectives and ambitions of our masses.