

9th JUNE REVOLUTION ENTERS ITS TENTH YEAR

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS REALISED BY REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT ITS  
STRUGGLE OUTLINED

In spite of the Iranian military invasion of the liberated areas which is taking place since the 20th of December, 1973 in collusion with the traitorous regime in Muscat and in spite of the density and fierceness of the imperialist and reactionary campaign against the armed revolution which is raging in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar) yet the revolution is continuing and is realising more and more victories as this is the will of the peoples and history.

The revolution of 9th June under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, had paved its revolutionary way amidst difficult and complicated circumstances at both internal and external levels overcoming many negativisms which coupled many uprisings and revolutions that took place in the area and in the Arab homeland taking advantage at the same time of the total revolutionary experiment of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the procession of the peoples of the Arab nation in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as the revolutionary procession of humanity. The revolution passed historical junctions resembled in the second congress in 1968, the third congress in 1971 and the historical Aleesh congress at the end of 1971 through which it managed to draw up the road of the future taking advantage of all its enriched experiments and the experiments of the other revolutionary peoples in order to march towards better horizons on the road of its combative procession to consolidate its combative positions, militarily, and politically and to push forward the modest accomplishments of the masses. The revolution was always emanating from the reality of the masses and dependance upon them in a basic manner because it realises that the masses alone are the makers of history.

All that was accomplished by the revolution during the procession of nine by-gone years of its just struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction which united against our area (the vast reservoir of the interests of imperialism) is stemming from the ability of the masses to create and to divert their creative energies for pouring into the tribunal of the struggle and pushing it huge steps forward.

AT MILITARY LEVEL:

The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia and the masses of the people in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar) realised wonderful victories recorded by our revolutionaries with their pure blood and revolutionary heroism and wonderful steadfastness to tolerate difficulties and miserable life amidst very difficult circumstances. These victories were the result of those great sacrifices introduced by our people on the road of its long struggle during which it realised and recorded victories in its glorious history. The wonderful cohesion between the forces of the 9th June revolution and the masses in the rural areas was the main factor in realising victories and checking off the enemy's military campaigns in all areas. The most important military accomplishments were represented in the liberation of Dhofar rural areas and the establishment of the authority of the popular masses on them through the People's committees and finally the People's Councils. The area witnessed important military events in which the enemy forces were defeated and the enemy was unable to realise his aims. Most important of these events were the following:

- a) The October-November 1971 campaign,
- b) The battles of al-Mammar at the beginning of 1972
- c) The battles of Sarfeet which started at the end of April, 1972
- d) Clearance of Thaqbeet centre on 8th May, 1972
- e) Morbat town attack on 19th July, 1972
- f) Kudbeet battle in the north of the Western Region in February 1973
- g) Battles of al-Mammar and the current Red Line battles where our forces are realising huge victories over the forces of the enemy and hit all his movements.

It is as a result of the utter failure suffered by the enemy forces at the hands of our heroes, the enemy is currently resorting to retaliating from the masses by having his planes raid and artillery shell the villages of the citizens and their cattle and burn their farms. But our revolutionaries direct their blows to his retreating forces in Sarfeet, al-Mammar, the Red Line and the Eastern Region.

2) AT MASSIVE LEVEL

The forces of the revolution realised that the masses are alone the makers of history and they are the backbone of the revolution and as such the revolution of 9th June paid great attention to its masses especially after the second congress which was held in Ha'rain in the Central Region in 1968 which congress adhered to the line of the masses and the revolutionary understanding of the movement of change. Emanating from this the revolution turned to the masses to enlighten them and to link them with the struggle and to knock down tribalism as well as to reduce the rate of illiteracy, to blast up tribal relations and to build strong bases for new relations within the ranks of the rural citizens (Dhofar) in the middle of whom the revolution lives. We wish first to give the reader a small picture of the social and productive life in the rurals of Dhofar which is signified by a special situation than in any other area in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. The rural society is a shepherd society whose inhabitants depend for their daily life on grazing of cows, camels and goats. This society is reigned by all tribal and backward relations which shape any other shepherd society. The material life of the people from the point of housing, clothing and ownership and the relations which link either the family and its members or the individuals and the tribes, stem from this society. The citizens live in caves built from tree branches or in deep valleys. The clothes of the men are formed of one piece with which he wears half and the other half is kept on his shoulder. The men let their hair grow upto their shoulders and this is regarded as a sign of braveness by the tribes. He binds or wraps his hair with a belt made of goat leather. As to the rural woman, she is unveiled and her material position is not less than that of the man. But we find in some cases that the wife owns the cattles while her husband owns nothing and sometimes they may be equal in ownership. The woman shares in production such as grazing and animal husbandary and cattle care. As to the social relations they are tribal relations linking between the individuals and tribes and each other which relations are based on vengeance and bravery. The groups live in the form of tribes having their own lands, farms, special irrigation water and land ownership which is in tribal form as individual ownership of land or grazing areas doesnot exist and every tribe or group is prevented from using the land, grazing area or water of another tribe or group. Most of the individuals are armed for protecting themselves against the attacks of another tribe.

The cases of vengeance are spreading rendering the life of an individual to continuous danger. Illiteracy within the ranks of the inhabitants amounts to 100 per cent. The colonialist and reactionary authorities worked to preserve such bad conditions and encourage them through a lot of laws, methods and measures such as (encouragement of the purchase of arms as the authority does not take any tax on weapons but takes tax of 100 per cent on water pumps and does not interfere in solving tribal problems. It also did not introduce any of the means of modern life such as schools, communications, hospitals and the development of production etc;)

As to the production life in the rural areas this relies in the first place on animals (cows, camels and goats) and what dairies, meat, fat and skins turned out by them. Then comes the bushes where some work in addition to animal breeding on wood cutting and sale of the wood to the inhabitants of the urban places. This is followed by agriculture which is secondary to a shepherd society such as this; They plant during the rainy season which falls for three months and a half every summer two kinds of grains only in addition to some vegetables.

### 3) THE FIRST DISEASE TO BE WIPED OUT BY THE REVOLUTION

After the second congress, the Naarain congress in 1968, cultural committees were set up in different areas to enlighten the citizens in addition to the continuous link of the People's Liberation Army with the masses in the liberated areas and live amidst them. This greatly helped in enlightening the masses and blasting up the tribal structure. Committees, named as committees for solving the problems of the people, were also set up for solving problems such as the problems of vengeance, inheritance, water, grazing rights and other social problems. Through this the revolution managed by linking the citizen with his national issues to dissolve the tribal structure little by little and to build new relations based on national interest and mutual respect between the individuals and tribes and their common interests and on equality between people and their placement on equal footing apart from their colour, race and affiliation. The revolution abolished slavery and freed what those call the slaves. As to the problems of water and grazing these were solved by the revolution during its third congress held in Rakhyout in 1971 by abolishing tribal ownership of land and grazing areas and water and turned them into public ownership after this was appreciated by the citizen himself who was exercising it before its approval by the third congress.

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#### 4) ANTI-ILLITERACY

Perhaps the most clear sign of backwardness which colonialism and the decayed sultanic rule endeavoured to keep is the dreadful cultural backwardness as the rate of illiteracy as mentioned by us previously reached 100 per cent amidst the inhabitants of Dhofar rurals.

The authority did not establish even one school in the rurals. Even in the urbans it did not establish except one primary school specialised for the children of families loyal to the authority/. Naturally our society is illiterate and in the presence of a revolution which wants to establish new understandings and relations stemming from the status of the people and pushing the movement of its development forward. It is necessary to knock down illiteracy within the potentialities existing with us. As the People's Liberation Army is having its sweeping majority formed of these inhabitants, then the revolution is to turn in a basic manner to the fighters first to teach them the principles of reading and writing. The front confirms the fact that thought directs the gun and so the fighter learns writing and reading beside using the weapon.

About seventy five per cent of the people's army now know the principles of reading and writing. As regards the citizens, the centres of the People's Liberation Army and the centres of patients were turned into anti-illiteracy centres visited by the small and big;

The revolution also established in the Western Region some anti-illiteracy centres and there is great response to these centres and particularly from the women sector:

The Camp of the revolution which was established in 1969 played a great role in the field of anti-illiteracy and political education as many have graduated from courses which shared in eradicating illiteracy whether within the ranks of the liberation army or the citizens. Naturally the revolution is still in the beginning of the road and needs greater potentialities for that; But it is working within its modest potentialities and abilities in this field.

#### 5) SCHOOLS OF THE REVOLUTION

The People's Front made an important step when it established the first school on 1st April, 1970 in the liberated areas which school covered in the beginning sixty students from the children of the martyrs in basic manner.

As a result of the increasing demands for joining the school, and despatch by the masses of their children from different areas for receiving education after cutting long distances measured at hundreds of kilometres on foot, the revolution expanded the school the number of whose students increased ten-folds than in the previous years. As a result of the passage by the students of the primary stage in this school, the revolution established the school of 9th June in 1972 which is regarded above the primary stage. About one thousand male and female students receive education in the schools of the revolution and depend upon themselves for many of the daily works due to shortage of the educational cadre as we suffer much in this field. Students in the higher classes teach their colleagues in the lower classes. The teachers are militants from the liberation army. The People's Front is trying to create a national curricula springing from the heritage of our people and its originality and reflecting its long history which is full of glories and which is part and parcel of the history of the Arab nation.

#### 6) AGRICULTURE

As a result of the policy of complete isolation imposed by the awkward colonialist authority, this help in keeping the rurals very backward in all aspects of production (animal wealth and agriculture. After the birth of the revolution and liberation by it of the rurals and the link of the masses with their militants colonialism resorted to retaliating from the masses by making the British aircraft destroy the bases of life in the rural areas. This is in addition to the fact that the Qaboos democracy prevented the citizen in the rurals from buying his daily food from the coastal towns which were surrounded by barbed wires. It also imposed complete isolation between the urban and rural areas. The enemy aims behind these policies at imposing starvation on the rural masses and to force them surrender. The masses suffered much from such methods and inhuman acts but faced that with more steadfastness and challenge. After the second congress (the Haarain congress of 1968), the revolution paid special attention to agriculture in order to make available food for the citizens and the fighters. It also worked to direct the citizens towards agriculture and set up for that special committees called the agricultural committees.

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These committees were set up in different areas and have carried out a great role in urging the masses to pay attention to agriculture and to depend upon themselves for that. In fact the masses turned to agriculture with their primitive means. During their free times the forces of the liberation army help the citizens who work in a collective manner on ploughing the land and clearing it. In some areas the revolution established some weirs for collecting rain water. But these do not survive the bombs of the British aircraft which destroy all means of life in the rural areas in addition to the economic blockade. The revolution made a considerable step towards convincing the citizens of taking care of agriculture. The citizen, like any member in the people's liberation army, does not get except one meal in twenty four hours and this meal is not complete on many occasions. The help of the brothers and friends in this field will be of great place in our struggle to make available the daily food for the masses and the militants. Moreover, protest against the criminal acts of the authority by preventing the citizens in the rural areas from buying their daily food from the towns, and against the savage bombing of the gatherings of citizens and their cattles and burning of the farms and grazing places is a duty upon all honest and peace-loving forces and a duty upon all human right organisations, world organisations and the International Red Cross, as it did not happen that a government prevented food from the citizens as is the case now in the Qaboos Sultanate. The People's Front is making great efforts towards developing production and expanding it in accordance with its limited potentialities. But there is dire need for the following:

- 1) Agricultural instructors
- 2) Means of production such as seedlings, spray equipment, chemical materials etc:
- 3) Hand-operated ploughing and harvesting tools.

Our revolution is fighting in difficult circumstances and faces very tough and hard methods but we are deeply believing in the ability of our masses to challenge and realise victory.

#### 7) LIBERATION OF WOMAN

If we gave a look to the position of the woman in the rural areas before the ignition of the revolution we will find that the rural woman enjoys a situation relatively better than that of her colleague in the urban areas.

She shares in production and has the right of ownership. She also mingles with man as she is unveiled. But she suffers from oppression and backwardness from which our masses in the rurals suffer. She also suffers from the backward view given to the woman which <sup>is</sup> regarded as a commodity for sale and purchase. One of the resolutions of the Front at its second congress was the one which calls for the participation of the woman in the struggle and in all institutions of the front and her participation in the national struggle and production in an effective manner, abolition of all hard laws against the woman and to give her a chance for education and culture as well as to let her wage the struggle side by side with man. These resolutions are based on the principled belief of the front in the role of the woman in the democratic struggle and that cannot be achieved except through her liberation from the social chains which chain her. Moreover these resolutions relied upon the honourable role played by the woman in consolidating the revolution from the beginning by providing food for the fighters and supplying the fire lines with water as well as preparing the meals for the militants. When the revolution established the camp of the revolution in 1969 for preparing the militants, militarily and politically the woman entered the camp and trained on the weapon and educated politically. Many of the female militants graduated and were distributed amongst the battle lines. There were tens of them who were martyred in the battle lines. These include Fatinah Ghananah, Tufool Mutie, Fatinah Annashita, Khiyar Suhail Ajhan, Fatinah Ahmed Saeed Qatan, Munna Ali Shaanoh and tens of others.

Beside sharing in the fighting she also takes part in drawing up the lines of the revolution. She took part in the third congress of the People's Front in 1971 which guaranteed the rights of the woman and laid down the proper laws for that such as the issues of marriage and divorce and approved the dowry in accordance with the Islamic Sharia law which equals 12,5 silver riyals .

The history of the Omani woman is full of struggle as in the war of 1957-59 in inner Oman the woman played a prominent role in fighting colonialism. The Omani woman in Dhofar came to give a wonderful example for the struggle of the Omani woman.



8) PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

The third congress of the People's Front which was held on 9th June, 1974 at Rakhyout town, resolved the establishment of the People's Councils in the liberated areas to make the masses exercise through them their popular authority. The People's Councils are formed from the majority of the citizens and are meant to organise the statutory conditions amidst the liberated areas. The revolution gave them the jurisdictions of disposing off matters connected with personal statutory conditions including marriage, divorce, inheritance and any other issues connected with the Islamic Sharia. These councils constitute a first step towards establishing people's democracy within the ranks of the citizens on the road of the people's massive authority.

9) MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

The colonialist sultanic rule did not extend anything towards the medical welfare of the masses as the masses were left a prey of diseases which harvest thousands of them. These were helped by the following facts:

- 1) The annihilation war launched by British colonialism and its reactionary stooges which war resulted in the following:
  - a) death of many of the members of the people and led to the burning, injury and poisoning of hundreds of others;
  - b) destruction of the sources of life in addition to the economic blockade which resulted in a great shortage in food which in turn resulted in the spread of a lot of diseases and particular malnutrition and malaria, dysentery, trachoma, tuberculosis, leprocy and fevers and especially within aged people and pregnant woman and children. The rate of death among the children rised remarkably. The People's Front faced this difficult situation which was rendered more difficult by the escalation of the war and the barbaric methods of the enemy. But the front worked within its limited potentialities to take care of the medical life of the masses. Many of our comrades who are martyred in the battle are martyred as a result of the inavailability of skilled nurses and the suitable medicine. The Front worked within its limited potentialities to make available the maximum limit of treatment for the liberation army and the citizens in the following manner:

- 1) A group of individuals from the People's Liberation Army was trained on medical guidance and first aid and was then distributed amongst military units and areas where they extend treatment to the injured and patients from the liberation army and the citizens. The temporary centres of the people's Liberation Army are regarded as centres for extending treatment to the masses;
- 2) With the despatch of a new batch for training as assistant doctors and with the presence of some brother doctors, the front became in possession of main elements for forming a medical machinery of an organised type and distributed amongst the areas to extend medical services to the liberation army and the citizens. The machinery was formed at the end of 1972 under the name "Medical Services Committee" and undertakes the following duties and services:
  - a) First aid for injuries caused by the aggressive war
  - b) field treatment for numerous diseases
  - c) Provision of treatment for the citizens and care for their medical life;

The responsibilities of the medical machinery include supervision of Martyr Habkook Hospital where treatment is available for serious cases along with treatment of patients whose treatment needs supervision from a specialist doctor.

The medical machinery is performing its humanitarian role towards the treatment of injured and wounded left behind by the British aggressive war and thousands of aged people, children and women suffering from mal-nutrition and other diseases. It is performing its roles in very difficult circumstances as the number of its members is small in comparison with the great number of patients and injured and the dreadful shortage in medicines, medical equipment and attacks by the British aircraft on the medical centres and centres of patients. But in spite of this the People's Front is continuing to perform its humanitarian duty towards the people depending in the first place on self and on the backing of the friendly countries and supporters of our just revolution everywhere.

#### 10) STEADFASTNESS OF MASSES IN LIBERATED AREAS

Our masses are preserving a wonderful and endless steadfastness as they face the bombing by British aircraft and heavy artillery on their caves and cottages and gatherings of their cattles and also face the starvation, war and imposition of isolation on the rurals by preventing the inhabitants from coming down to the towns for buying

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their daily food. They are also facing the psychological warfare military campaigns and all barbaric methods with more rally around their revolution. The history is recording the most wonderful heroism ever to be recorded by the masses of our people in the liberated areas and their determination to continue their struggle until realisation of final victory for the revolution on 9th June and the establishment of the authority of the people's masses;

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The most important national accomplishments realised by the revolution of 9th June include the merger of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf and the National Democratic Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf during the merger conference of the two fronts which was held in Ahlesh in the liberated area in December, 1971 and which announced the establishment of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and came out with a formula for the national democratic working programme to be as a launching point for the cohesion of the national forces all over the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and formation of the broad people's front in the face of the extensive front of enemies. The People's Front stressed persistently that the basic tasks for the current stage is the meeting of the national forces in a combative front of cohesion and extension of the armed struggle to areas prepared for that as this is the decisive answer to the plans of imperialism and colonialism and reaction which aim against all national and honest elements and forces.

On these basis was the dialogue with the Arab Worker Party in Oman and the other forces throughout the previous period which dialogue resulted in the cohesion of the Arab Workers Party in Oman and the broad people's front in the face of the front of enemies with the leadership jointly shared by the front and party. By this our people added another victory on the road of its combative unity. The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf is not stopping at this end but is opening further dialogues with the other national forces at regional level throughout the arena for reaching a joint working formula to be as the bases for the national democratic cohesion on the road of forming the combative people's front.

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WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE REVOLUTION AT ARAB LEVEL

The prominent position occupied by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf amidst the Arab liberation movement and the progressive forces all over the Arab homeland became clear during the past two years, as during this the front managed to break the isolation ring which the forces of imperialism and reaction tried to impose on the revolution and to isolate it from the Arab liberation movement and the Arab masses in every Arab country. But the heroic struggle of our people and the justness of their issue broke this ring and came out to the Arab people and their progressive forces through the battles and the wonderful steadfastness and great victories realised by crushing all military and psychological campaigns of the enemy and by achieving victory over his economic war against the rural masses: These matters were the window through which it peeped to the Arab masses and their national and progressive forces in addition to the fact that the revolution had defined its Arab identity. It was stated in the national and democratic working programme that the revolution in Oman and the Arabian Gulf is part and parcel of the Arab revolutionary movement. The Qaboos authority tried to give itself legitimacy by entering the United Nations and the Arab League but failed to convince the Arab masses and their progressive forces of such fake legitimacy.

What was realised by the revolution in its relations at official and popular Arab level was represented in the following:

- 1) Consolidation of the combative relations between the Yemeni and Omani masses through the strengthening of the comradely and combative relations between the two vanguard organisations, the National Front and the People's Front/ These relations are being consolidated and established in the hearts of our masses as the days pass.
- 2) Establishment of good relations with all groups of the Palestine revolution and to regard the armed revolution in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf as one of the tributaries of the Palestine revolution. There is dialectical relations between what is taking place in Palestine and what takes place in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. These relations between the Palestine revolution and our revolution are developing day after day.

3) Understanding by some progressive Arab countries of the struggle of our people in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf as during the past year and this year several delegations from the front visited these countries to explain the cause of the revolution and the imperialist dangers being faced by the area which aim against our people, their territories, prestige and the prestige of the Arab nation by annexing part of their territories;

4) Development of the relations of the revolution with all national and progressive groups in the Arab homeland and to obtain the support of these forces for the struggle of our people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

5) Entry of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf into the co-participant Arab Front in the Palestine Revolution and its stand side by side with the Arab national forces for defending the Palestine revolution in the face of the attack by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

The People's Front had developed its relations with the Socialist Camp and the international liberation movements and the progressive forces and parties in the capitalist countries in a remarkable manner during the past year emanating from its belief in establishing relations with the countries of the Socialist Camp and the liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive parties and forces in the capitalist countries on the consideration that these forces are the basic and main ally of the struggle of our people and their just issue. This was resembled in the following:

1) Visits made by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf to the countries of the Socialist Camp during the past year and this year. Last year visits were made to People's China, the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This year visits were made to the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The Soviet Union is standing by the side of the just struggle of our people and consolidates our struggle materially and morally. The People's Front is going on to develop its relations with the friendly Socialist Camp.

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2) Establishment of good relations with world liberation movements in Asia, Africa and in particular the Vietnamese and Eritrean revolutions and the African liberation movements. The visit by the Vietnamese Liberation Front to the liberated areas in Dhofar came at the end of last year to confirm this. We are endeavouring towards establishing superior relations with the world liberation movements on the consideration that the revolution of Oman and the Gulf is a part affecting and affected by the struggle of other peoples against imperialism, the common enemy.

3) Entry of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in the Afro-Asian Peoples solidarity organisation to become a member in the organisation in the fifth general conference of the organisation which was held in Cairo at the end of 1971 and attendance by the front of world conferences discussing the issues of peoples and their problems with colonialism and imperialism and the conferences of world peace. We have taken part last year in the conference of the peace committees which was held in Berlin. Our delegation also took part in the world peace conference which was held May last year in Bengla Desh. We have also been represented by a youth delegation at the world youth festival which was held in Berlin, capital of the G/D/R/, in July.

4) As to our relations with the labour parties and the progressive forces in the capitalist countries these are becoming more firm continuously. The conference of the committees in support of the revolution in Oman and the Arabian Gulf which was held in Aden in April, 1973 came as a proof of the stand of these forces by the side of the struggle of our people and development of our relations with these forces. More than thirty support committees are at present formed of these forces in Europe, America, the Soviet Union and Arab countries.

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WHO CONDUCTS THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN OMAN

With the approach of the equatorial rainy season in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar) the enemy started to heighten his air and land and sea military operations towards taking increasing positions in order to impose his permanent foreign presence on the Omani national soil:

At these moments the political conflict is interlinked with the military conflict on different fronts and the rulers of Muscat drop themselves further on the laps of the foreign colonialist presence and in weaving conspiracies for continuing to repress the people.

While the Omani people are suffering from the three disasters (poverty, disease and backwardness) funds are earmarked for the repressive machineries (intelligence, police and army). In the budget of 1974 an amount of 103,411 million Saidi Riyals was earmarked of course without announcing this great figure or even mentioning the foreign aid. This is while the sum of seven million riyals was earmarked only for health and 1.6 per cent for education.

On the hand the authority is mobilising and recruiting a huge number of new mercenaries to strengthen its mixed army. It is to be recalled that the sultanate's army is recruiting Zionist pilots from Australia who fought the Arabs in the October war. This time the Muscat government turned to Britain for recruiting one hundred mercenary officers from the British. They were offered annual salaries starting from 4700 sterling and rising to more than that after three years plus two months' leave with passage tickets and full residence in Britain at the expense of the Muscat Government or in other words at the expense of the Omani people.

However, the Muscat Government is trying to entice the Omani youth to enlist in the puppet army but they are refusing to do so. This made the government to bring new mercenaries from Pakistani and the Baluch the last of whom was General (Pakistani) Mubaroon Baluchistan (means destroyer of Baluchistan). It also worked continuously to turn to the repressive and reactionary regimes and in particular the Jordanian regime which responds to such demands as two years ago King Hussein sent to Dhofar and other parts of the Sultanate about 400 officers and soldiers and responded to a demand by the Qaboos for the despatch of a full Jordanian battalion from different forces of the Jordanian army.

WHO CONDUCTS MILITARY OPERATIONS - Cont'd

Finally indications appeared proving the person who conducts the military operations in Dhofar. Is he the Defence Minister Fahr bin Taimour who issues statement after statement or are they the British officers or the Iranian forces?

Recently the increasing dependence upon the foreign forces which exist in Sultanate was noticed. On 17th April, 1974 the British Defence Ministry admitted the death of a British officer from the Irish Royal Forces Brigade and the injury of two others. This increases the evidences that those conducting and leading the war against our people are the British officers, and the foreign invaders as recently an Iranian commander-in-chief was appointed for the invading Iranian forces. This man will shoulder responsibility for all military operations and will not be under the orders of the Muscat Government nor the British military command. He will take the responsibility for conducting the military operations and will be attached directly to Teheran.

On these basis the town of Morbat (town of the martyrs) was placed under direct Iranian supervision. The soldiers of the Shah-inShah who crowned their heads with glory according to the Shah, launched savage operations against our people. They kidnapped an underaged girl not more than twelve years and on 26th April and after a fierce battle they launched a campaign against the citizens in the Red Line and looted their houses and burnt them. They also dragged an injured person from the Peoples liberation army stabbed him with the spears and then opened fire on him. Are these the torches of civilisation and glory brought by the Shah in Shah: This brutality suffered by the citizens only expressed the disappointment in knocking down the revolution. Air bombing, burning of farms and looting of citizens and their arrest and burning of their houses will only increase the determination of our masses and their cohesion with the revolution to check off the invaders.



BRAVE MARTYR SALEM GADDAD

§ Martyr Salem Saeed Gaddad was born in 1948 in the north of the Central Region. He was brought up in a bedouin family and lived like other members of his people a life of backwardness, injustice and tyranny under British colonialism and the al-Busaid family rule. The martyr remained to live his first life with his nomadic family in the desert which is extending from Democratic Yemen to inner Oman and coastal Oman. He suffered with his family and thousands of families the difficulties and hardships of life and nature and suffered the same sufferings received by his people from the colonialists and their stooges.

§ This hard life and these sufferings suffered by him and his family and the difficulties in movement from one place to another all this have had a basic role in the build up of Comrade Salem Saeed Gaddad. He was taught by life since childhood how to bear and tolerate difficulties and how to overcome obstacles and dangers. This life also granted him good features such as patience, bravery, sincerity and courage to face dangers.

§ He did not bear such life lived by his people, and life was not pleasing within his family and people and relatives and so preferred to migrate to another part of the homeland. In the beginning of the sixties he went to ABU DHABI where he joined the police. Beside his work he started his primary education. He was so clever and this feature gave him the basic role in being successful in his work and studies. Comrade Salem Saeed Gaddad was oftenly speaking about the agonies and pains of his people and about the crimes committed by the colonialists against his people. So he was guided to the road of which he always thinking, the road of political activity in order to get rid of the colonialists and their stooges and to build up the society of which his people dreams. He got into the underground organisations of the front the Amirates of the coastal Oman and did with all his efforts for developing the political activity and shifting it to a better degree in the struggle against colonialism and its stooges.

In the beginning of 1965 he returned on leave to Muscat to visit his family and relatives.

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In the same year the first bullet was fired from atop the Dhofar mountains declaring the start of the road towards getting rid of the colonialists and their stooges and towards getting rid of all forms of backwardness. Comrade Saleh Saeed Gaddad was always feeling in the rifle the only language with which to speak with colonialists and the only means for achieving success for the objectives of the people for freedom and independence. He was anxious to join the ranks of the militants;

§ In 1967 Comrade Martyr Saleh Saeed Gaddad was elected as member in the liberation Front in Dhofar and shared effectively in fighting the regional and tribal trends which were gnawing the body of the revolution. In 1968 he took part in the second congress (Hamrain) and also took part in an effective manner in the drawing up of the policy of the revolution through its second congress. He also shared in the resolutions and results of the second congress and was elected in the General Command.

§ In 1969-70 he made great efforts along with his comrades in the command of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia to lay down the proper panels for building the armed militia in order to defend the revolution and the homeland and to share beside the People's Liberation Army in facing the colonialists and their stooges. In September, 1970 when the secessionist move took place in the Eastern Region of Dhofar he had a prominent role in extinguishing this move and foiling the plans of the anti-revolutionary forces.

§ On 9th June, 1971 he took part in the third congress of the Front at Rakhyout and was re-elected in the General Command of the People's Front. Comrade Martyr Saleh Saeed Gaddad managed along with his comrades in the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia to confront the October-November 1971 in Eastern Region which was led by the British commandos and have had the honour of sharing in foiling the October-November campaign. In December 1971 he took part in the constituent conference between the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf and the National Democratic Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. He shared in drawing up the policy of the front and outlining the resolutions and recommendations of the constituent conference - Ahleesh.

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He was also elected as member in the Central Command of the People's Front and during the period between the Ahleesh congress and the first round for the Central Command in 1972 he was member in the Central Committee as he performed an effective role in consolidating the relations of the revolution and drawing up the revolution's external policy. He was member of the delegation of the People's Front which paid a visit to People's China at the end of 1972;

§ At the end of 1973 diseases started to increase on him and was sent for treatment abroad. At a time in which he lying for treatment he was elected as member in the command of the People's Liberation Army beside his position as member in the Central Command. His disease was bad that it was impossible to treat. This stood as an obstacle in front of the performance of his duties in the command of the liberation army. On 27th March 1974 and after it was impossible to treat him and save his life, Comrade Saeed Gaddad died.

§ Comrade Martyr Salem Saeed Gaddad will remain an immortal symbol in the record of the martyrs to light the road for us all. As we vowed in the past to the martyrs we vow today to Comrade Salem Saeed Gaddad that we will continue the struggle on the same road until the homeland is liberated and united.

THE OMANI WORKING CLASS AND ITS ROLE IN THE  
STAGE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

British colonialism and the puppet Al-Busaid family forced extensive sectors of the Omani people to leave the country and work abroad to escape the huge economic hardship caused by the colonialist to the country after he destroyed the Omani navigation and trade. After the colonialist imposed a huge blockade on hinterland of Oman following the continuous attacks on his centres in Muscat and all over the Omani coast and after the occupation of Jebel al-Akhdhar and control by the British of the situation in the inside, increasing groups of peasants and shepherds who played a great role against the colonialist invaders, were obliged to abandon their lands and look for new jobs in the oil areas of the Gulf. These groups formed the proletariat skump in most Amirates of the Gulf and "Saudi Arabia" where they work as watchmen and municipal workers and the like. They were realising that their country was rich but the colonialists and their puppets do not want the Omani people to advance and to take up their rde in the course of human civilisation: Abroad they suffered types of oppression including national oppression which forced them to migrate abroad, the life of exile by many national elements and classed oppression which is crushing them upto the bones, wresting from them their humanity and making them mere tools in the hands of the reactionary classes and the monopolistic companies which pay them no heed and not grant them any rights. They work long hours and live in houses in which tens of workers are accommodated who regard these houses as only for sleep and in the morning they resume the toiling journey for feeding their children and other victims in inner Oman.

In addition to these two oppressions, there were other types of oppression. The British colonialist chased the Omanis in every area of the Gulf and created many obstacles for isolating them from the remaining members of the people in the area. He also wanted to exercise against them social oppression summarised in giving these social groups a look of disguise. This made many of the Omani communities live in a state of isolation from the remaining inhabitants.

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THE OMANI WORKING CLASS - Cont'd

As to travel and residential laws, continuous chasing and consideration of this group as dens from which spring all destructive gatherings and saboteurs, these became for years as one of the signs of life of the Omanis abroad.

THE OMANI WORKER AND OPPRESSION

This very bad status made the Omani workers realise thoroughly well that the only road in front of them is the struggle against the main enemy who inflicted upon them national, class and social oppression and imposed on them an ugly state of backwardness and illiteracy. From amidst these worker gatherings in the oil areas, the sparks of national and class enlightenment were increasing to make the Omani workers form a wide centre of attraction for the revolutionary and national forces. In the face of all horrors that surround the Omani worker and in front of the flare up of the national and progressive thoughts in the Gulf area, the Omani workers found their prey. They discovered that the fuels of the revolution must also play a basic role in its leadership and that the masses who surrender their leadership to exploitative class forces or forces far away from the pains, difficulties and the ugly oppression lived by these masses, cannot manage to reach the shore of victory but will find themselves in front of a new enemy oppressing them and plotting against them in order to obtain part of the coast. The class forces which led the masses of our people against the colonialists in the previous revolutions, were not possessing full confidence in these masses but were regarding them as mere tools only and were imagining that these crushed groups with weary cloths, long beards, sticks and shoes cannot make the revolution march upto the end and that they will fail and stop in the middle of the road. The feudal anti-colonialist forces were not thinking that the masses can realise decisive and historical victory over united enemies and that these groups are "unwise" and do not know their interest and hence it is possible to adventure on them for waging long battles against the colonialists and the puppet Al-Busaid family.

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THE OMANI WORKING CLASS - Cont'd

The Revolutionary Forces Built these Crushed Masses

In the recent statements made by the puppets in Muscat, there was a confirmation of one historical fact. This is that the revolution sprang from amidst these crushed groups which are viewed with disguise. These groups managed to turn up from within their ranks people who realise thoroughly well the pains lived by these masses. From Kuwait, Bahrain and other Amirates came out the revolutionary vanguards which led the armed struggle and due to the huge efforts made by these crushed masses, the revolution managed to continue its heroic struggle. The masses were donating a large part of their daily small wage for the revolution. This fact is today frightening the traitors in Muscat and stooges who defend the Iranian presence. But this fact of which we feel proud remains. We also realise thoroughly well that without this fact the revolution would have not continued and realised great accomplishments.

Since their departure from Oman, these crushed masses carried with them thoughts hostile to British colonialism and the puppet Al-Busaid family and it was clear that the main reason for their subjugation and oppression is the colonialist and the repressive laws laid down by him which wrest from the Omani man his humanity and put him down to a great extent.

From the first moments in which they started work in the oil areas, they discovered that the imperialists and the reactionary class forces are making the workers hit each other and to compete for getting the weak hands in order to make imaginative profits. From such a situation the Omani working groups realised that the real battle for which preparations must be made from these new positions, is the battle which is raging in Oman and that the class struggle which must be waged by the Omani workers with their fellow workers from different nationalities for ending the ugly class oppression, will necessarily lead towards strengthening the task of the Omani workers and towards raising their standard and making them discover that the imperialists and their servants come from one and the same clay and that the exploitation and oppression is one and similar whatever be the pictures or forms it takes.

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OMANI WORKING CLASS - Cont'd

From the sphere of attention for the homeland and its pains and the foreign presence in it, the attention of all Omani national elements, poured in. The tough class subjugation and social oppression suffered by the Omani workers in the Amirates was meaning nothing beside what is going on in Oman and the potentialities to be recruited for streaming them totally in the service of the strategic objective - ignition of the national revolution and continuation of the national revolution until victory. Towards this objective the Omani workers incurred dear sacrifices and tolerated types of subjugation and oppression for the sake of the fils which enters their pockets at the end of each month to go to the land of the battle.

This honouring feature and fact of our Omani workers exploded against them the hatred of the traitors who sold the homeland to the puppets in Teheran. "From Kuwait came out the leaders of the revolution and from Kuwait the revolution obtained the financial aid which made it continue," announced one of the puppets in Muscat recently. He means that the Omani masses in Kuwait have tied up their stomachs with belts strongly to save every fils for the revolution.

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES THE OMANI WORKERS FIGHT TODAY

The gallant national battles raged in Oman since 1798 against the British presence and their fuels were thousands of peasants, shepherds, fishermen and sea workers. Then the oil companies crept in to loot the wealth of the country and found that they must press the brake from the beginning in order to obstruct the growth and uplift of the working class. When they wanted to employ workers, they resorted to the tribal sheikhs in the al-Fuhood area to be as mediators between the company and workers so that only members of their tribes turn up to the company in order to impose laws on them through these sheikhs. It was the chance of life as the sheikhs found that the tribal card is making them profit and that workers coming from other areas can work in the oil company only if they accepted to pay part of their monthly salaries to the tribal sheikh in return for a certificate proving that he is from the area tribes.

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THE OMANI WORKING CLASS - Cont'd

CURRENT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES BEING  
PASSED BY OMAN CRUSHES OMANI WORKING CLASS

In this way the company chained its workers with the tribal chain to ensure that none of them escape its repressive laws. But the acute and hard class struggle waged by the al-Fuhood workers and their strong cohesion with each other broke this chain and made it fall in front of the heroic determination and insistence of all workers to wrest their demands.

After the arrival of Qaboos, the colonialist circles tried to place obstacles in front of the growth of the Omani labour movement for disqualifying it from its revolutionary spirit. So they followed the following methods:

- 1) Main reliance on foreign workers and to call upon the Omanis to delay their return back home until they secure houses. In this way the contractors (local and foreigners) established companies for importing working hands from India, Pakistan and Africa at a time in which the Omanis do not get any work except in small numbers so that the Omani workers do not form the majority and become able to unite and impose their demands;
- 2) The companies and government departments undertake short-term constructions as the duration of the majority of projects does not exceed two years or three years. This creates a state of instability with the workers and makes them fear the dismissal plan at any moment on the ground that the project does not turn up any profit to the contractor and as such he cannot fulfil the demands wanted by the workers;
- 3) To ensure the non-creation of a strong working class, the companies resort, in most projects, to short-term and daily wage employment of workers from the village or area in which the project is being constructed. It works to recruit peasants and shepherds in a way making them not depend upon these jobs but to depend upon their basic professions. We will find that the Omani farmer works in the morning with the company but in the evening he works in the farm of the rich farmer or feudalist or in his small land he owns. In the cases of the town of Soor and other coastal towns, we will find that the majority of their workers also depend upon fishing when their temporary daily work finishes.

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THE OMANI WORKING CLASS - Cont'd

4) The companies lay down their own working conditions. When the puppet government in Muscat laid down its working conditions, it confirmed in a clear manner that it is wresting from the workers all weapons through which they can obtain their demands. It also insisted upon the necessity of the workers being under the hands of the government and their compulsory acceptance of the laws imposed by it.

The political and economic circumstances which are being passed by Oman, crush the Omani working class in an ugly manner. The circles of imperialism and reaction in control in Muscat want to establish their presence by opening the country for further colonialist penetration and foreign capitals which work for making quick profits through the implementation of construction projects for industries affiliated to the oil industry.

The foreign and local capital holders want to obtain huge profits and so quickly and have nothing in front of them other than to make the workers do longer hours under very hard working conditions and inhuman conditions without any rights.

As to the political situation it is pressing upon the worker in order to win the social and class groups oppressing them and in order to secure more funds for continuing the filthy war against the Omani people in Dhofar and crushing the massive movement by expanding the base of terrorism and police repression. On the other hand it deprives the workers and other popular groups of the dimplest life, union and democratic rights and make them live under terrorism, repression and dispersion.

This terrorism and oppression was increased by the call made by the puppet and hireling government in Muscat to the Iranian invaders to enter into Oman for crushing the revolution of the Omani people and for subjugating the people and exercising dictatorship against their mass and labour movement to ensure the continuation of the al-Busaid family in the rule over the country and the influence of the British and American imperialists over Oman using the Shah as a stair and their tool of repression in Oman. Our workers realise that this new status was coupled by the launching of a number of police laws through which the authority of the British, feudalists and compradors revealed their filthy teeth.

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THE OMANI WORKING CLASS ) (Cont'd

As the imperialists and their servants in Muscat stand in the face of the economic and democratic demands of the working class, the question once again goes to the starting point, the necessity of the struggle against the imperialists and their servants in Muscat since the foreign presence in Oman causes damage to the working class more than causing damage to any other class. It increases on it every oppression and repression and makes it suffer from national and class crushing at a time in which it violates the plentifulness of the country. But this plentifulness returns once again as weapons and destructive bombs and rockets and complicated administrative machineries to chain the working class and the other popular classes in order that the colonialists and their servants in Muscat enjoy imaginative profits.

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THE UGLY AMERICAN SENDS HIS INTELLIGENCE TO THE GULF

The American infiltration into the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf is now taking several directions all pouring in one stream to make this area lie under the grip of the Ugly American. These directions include the military bases, monopolistic companies, the coloured television and finally the American peace corps.

Some secret documents leaked out from the American University in Beirut proving this American attitude towards the Gulf and provision of the specialised cadres for this purpose.

The first document is a message addressed by the Assistant Dean of the American University in Beirut Dr: Joseph Malone on 23rd May, 1970 to Major Alfred Brados, Assistant Military Attache at the American Embassy in Beirut where elements of the American Intelligence who take their specialisation at the American University in Beirut and the famous Shamlan Institute stay. The luck of the Gulf area was in Major Norville Dotkin who, as the report says: "completed all requirements of the Magistaire degree in April and who is one of a few persons who won an excellent degree for his studies and other exams. Major Dotkin is superb in his enthusiasm and commitment and his scientific dialogue connected with the question of his studies. His main attention was concentrated on the Persian Gulf area and the political and strategic considerations connected with it at the present time:

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THE UGLY AMERICAN Cont'd

He was an active and attentive observer towards other areas in the Arab world during his numerous visits to them. I feel that he will work much by giving him tasks and assignments connected with the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula more than covering events in the Eastern countries."

The batch which covered by the assessment and evaluation with Major Norville Dotkin included Major M/ Bordon, Major Dennis Howley and Major Richard Barrat.

It appears that the Gulf area is attracting the appetite of the United States of America. The documents which reveal the role of the American University in Beirut in training the specialised cadres, include the third documents sent by the American University to Colonel George Connalley, the military attache to the U/S/ Embassy in Beirut on 7th March, 1968. The message spoke about the active student M/ Tallaly who is concerned with Gulf affairs. The message or the evaluation says: "Major Tallaly was a successful and excellent student and, to my pleasure, he chose a subject for his studies of which he took much care. As such I was in constant contact with him. The study or theme is connected with the history of (Dubai) sheikhdom, its presence and future. It is the best comprehensive study and research on his protectorate which research I hope to be published shortly. As to the political and economic developments in that part of the Arab world, Tallaly's research is of immense importance and value because because it was based on an office research and after a successful visit to Dubai and its neighbours. He had by that laid foot for forthcoming trips in which he will be assigned with tasks in the Middle East."

The message adds that Tallaly learnt Arabic thoroughly good and that Malone took much care of his trips and the circle of his link which he developed here. His ability for analysis and observation is very remarkable and I was much attracted by his talk after his return from Israel recently as we had discussions on it at length."

These documents which infiltrated and leak out recently from Beirut and which were published by some national newspapers, shed some light on the nature of the American attitude and attention towards the Arabian Gulf area.

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THE UGLY AMERICAN - Cont'd

The United States of America sent one of the experts, an Arab, to Bahrain to follow at close distance the nature of the democratic experiment there. He is Anil Nakhla and he is a doctorate in one of the American universities. Moreover, a number of peace corps were sent for teaching voluntarily in the teachers institute in Bahrain.

In the Sultanate of Oman, the programmes of the peace corps cover only those sent this year - twenty persons - to work as nurses, teachers and technicians in medical affairs and farmers, in Sallalah and Sor, Sael, Nizwa, Bahla, Sahhar and Buraimi. It will be noticed that the areas to which these elements were sent are areas blazing in turmoil in the Sultanate which is a field for revolutionary activity.

As to the Charge d'Affaires of America in Muscat, he is a simple skeleton for the American diplomatic leaderships in the Arabian Gulf area. Mr: S/G/ Connilan served in the American air force in the Second World War. After a study on world relations he joined the American State Department where he was appointed in Berlin which he said was an ideal place for studying communism in the nature and studying the communist tactic in East Berlin. After he was appointed in Karachi in Pakistan for two years after which was assigned to open an American consulate in North Nigeria. From there he returned to the Arab area where he studied the Arabic language in Beirut at Shamlan Institute which is specialised to turn out spies. Later he was assigned to open an office connected with the American Embassy in Sana. From Sana he was removed to Cairo and from there to Turkey then to Washington.

On 7th June, 1972 Mr: Connilan was appointed and assigned to open an American Consulate in Muscat. In order to complete the picture on the American attitude we will review here some statements made by Mr: Connilan to one of the Omani newspapers (al-Wattan on 11.4.74) which complete politically the tasks of the other cadres sent by the American intelligence especially if we knew that these political views give the characteristic dimensions for the filthy American role in our area.

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THE UGLY AMERICAN - Cont'd

The American policy springs, according to Mr: Connillan, from the fact that America is in need to our petrol and are anxious that we share in turn in extending our skills (technologically) and our machines.

The Ugly American is playing now the filthiest roles in this area in collusion with the reactionary rulers. For the enactment of this they are prepared to do anything and everything. This serious announcement points out the increasing America role. To a question on the American viewpoint towards the Dhofar war, the American Charge d'affaires says in verse:

"We admit, and have openly said it, that your country is fighting a just war to defend the South of Oman against revolutionaries pushed and intimidated by communists who supply them with equipment. These represent a foreign ideology. Since the United States of America is not taking part in the war, I had the chance of visiting Sallalah several times where I met hundreds of Omani soldiers and officers!!!

Such talk is more than serious and more than despatching spies to work secretly. The government of the United States of America, through its Consul in the Sultanate of Oman, admits in a direct manner interference in the internal affairs of our country. It appears that American interference in the Sultanate is passing through a third party - Iran.

Once again, here the ugly America is shifting its weight to the Gulf area trying to interfere by all ways in means. It is establishing in Bahrain a small American University to turn out cadres for the Gulf area and is releasing a number of "new detectives" through the Bahrain International School and through this way also it is releasing the American culture in our homeland. Once again we draw the attention of the honest national voices to what is going on in our area and to reveal and expose it to our Arab brothers.

The following information was received from the... (text is mirrored and illegible)

The... (text is mirrored and illegible)

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The... (text is mirrored and illegible)