



## MILITARY REPORT

During the period from 20st Nov till 4th Dec, Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) and Peoples Militia (PM) launched many successful operation against the enemy the most astounding of which are the operation executed in honour of 30 Nov (Democratic Yemen Day of Independence) as follows:

### Operation in honour of 30 Nov.

#### Mid Region

PLA launched several timed attacks on enemy position in Shirakh, Aqbat-Sheik and RAF base of Salala using rockets and mortar, inflicting the following casualty

- 1) Damage of the runway
- 2) Destruction of 3 observation posts
- 3) Destruction of several fortifications establishments and med-machinegun post
- 4) Inflicting 5 casialites at Sherakh and several others at Aqbat-Sheik and RAF base

#### West Region

PLA launched an attack on enemy position in Sarfeet destroying I6 fortifications and inflicting 5 casualties lifted by helicopter.

#### Mid Region

On 2I/II an engineering unit of PLA planted anti-personel and anti-vehicles mines killing 3 of armt personel.

#### West Region

On 29th RAF raided the citizens shelters and cottages at Beit-Handole for 45 min. . Our anti-aircraft defence resist the raiders forcing them to abdicate after killing 4 camels.

#### Sarfeet

On Ist and 4th Dec. PLA carried 3 operations of mortaring enemy position in Sarfeet.

On Ist, 2nd, 4th Dec PLA Sniper shot down several enemy personel. The total enemy losses at Sarfeet are:

- 1) 20 casualties
- 2) destruction of II fortifications

Total enemy losses for all operations

- 1) 33 casialties
- 2) destruction of 28 fortifications
- 3) damaging Salala run-way and 3 deservations posts and others establishments
- 4) destruction of med-machingsun post

#### Our losses

4 camels and some cottages

Qaboos Regime commemorate his 4th year of rule by new arrests.

A wave of terror swept Oman after an arrest of 50 citizens by the British Intelligence. This is amid a campaign of propaganda for releasing 20 citizens who were held for 2 years without any accusation on occasion of Qaboos birthday.

The British Intelligence planted many spies and informers to watch the Omani officials for fear of their revolutionary leniency.

This wave of terror is meant to conceal the defeat of the British and mercenary forces in Dhofar and to dissuade Omani citizens of following the regime treasons.

All democrats and justice-loving are urged to deplore the new arrests and uncover the client regime.

Coup d'etat trial in Saudi Arabia

It was revealed in Abu Dabi that CIA aborted a coup d'etat which took place in Saudi Arabia 4 months ago. A few hours before its execution a top officer was arrested and taken to Faisal. He was asked by Faisal to confess the names of participants. His reply was: "if you had waited a few hours, your body would have been dragged into the streets."

Some officers foed to Abu Dabi where they were arrested by British Intelligence and handed over to Saudi Arabia authorities.

Expected reactionary attacks against PDRY.

The forces and mercenaries of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran and Jordan are massing along the borders of Democratic Yemen, preparing for new attack. The revolutionary (organ of National Front) wrote in its issue dated 13/12/73 the following:

Extraordinary military moves are going on within the regional waters of PDRY. It was confirmed that naval and territorial military massing is taking place along the water and borders of the 6th Gov. This has been an execution of a treaty concluded by Iran and S. of Oman upon which S. of Oman conceded to Iran the Omani islands of Al-Ghanon and Halaniat in return for Iranian military interference against PDRY. Iranian forces from the 3 arms were sea-borne from Shah-Behar base. Saudi Arabia massed its forces along the borders of the 4th and 5th Gov. estimated to be 30 thousands with air-support. these forces launched an attack on Thamood province in October.

These Saudi-Iranian-Qaboosite military massing are accompanied by US 7th fleet movement in the Indian Ocean and the regional water of Democratic Yemen at Bab Al-Mandeb accompanied by Israeli moves from the Eritrean occupied islands towards the Yemenite islands

PFLOAG receive world wide support

Several mass rallies and mass meeting were held in European countries (France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark) in solidarity with our peoples just struggle led by PFLOAG. PFLOAG representative, comrade Essa Abdula delivered speeches on these rallies and meetings and held press-conferences. The solidarity committees and others democratic anti-imperialist organizations and progressive elements organized these solidarity meetings.

## PFLOAG RAISE A CALL

## ON THE DAY OF HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION

The humanity celebrated today the Day of Human Rights. The intrusion to the human rights nowadays is as backward as the serfdom age.

We will go through the intrusions of the Omani Human Rights, Oman where man is despised and oppressed,

The client regime in Muscat boasts its membership in the UN. and the other specialised agency such as UNECF. It claims that it is bound by the U.N. charter and human rights declaration but the facts of every day in the Sultanate contradict these claims.

The Human Rights Declaration and Geneva Accord concerning the situation of war secured the rights of civilians during war-time but the aggressive war in Dhofar(Oman) is mainly directed against civilians who are the preferred target of the British pilots and mercenaries cannons.

Hundreds of civilians have been killed or wounded in the raids of R.A.F.

The British colonialists and their local mercenaries policy is to destroy the basis of life in the Liberated Zone. To accomplish this savage task, R.A.F. planes and the mercenary army's cannons start the liberated zone destroying shelters, burning pasture and farms, poisoning wells and killing cattle.

The client regime boast such acts in its broadcast and military communiques.

The authority deprived the civilians of their daily rights by enforcing economic blockades against the countryside and siege against towns inhabitants from leaving to the countryside and to prevent any town inhabitants from leaving to the countryside and to prevent countryside inhabitants of buying their vital need from the towns. Whenever farmers sell some of their products they are prevented to buy the equivalent merchandise.

The Human Rights Declaration secured the rights of political prisoners. Hundred of political prisoners are undergoing savage tortures by the British and Jordanian intelligence in Omani prisons which outnumber schools. Many prisoners died under torture.

Since the coming of the new regime none of these political prisoners were put on trial. The only trial which took place was secret and ordered the execution of 10 prisoners.

In spite of the Geneva Accord on war prisoners which secure the rights of prisoners not to be tortured, tried or questioned is not respected by the regime and our prisoners who fell into their hands are tortured under accusation of atheism.

PFLOAG has presented a detailed memorandum to the U.N. Human Rights Committee and the Red Cross. The reply of the Sultanate of Oman and U.A.E. to the inquiries of these international bodies was their denial of the presence of political prisoners.

We urge the internal bodies and organisations and personalities concerned with Human Rights and freedom to organise a world campaign in order to uncover the intrusion of Human Rights in Oman, demanding a just treatment and release of war prisoners.

POLITICAL COMMENTARY.

Is the 'National Assembly' able to solve the masses problems.

Now, after the atmosphere, the method and the results of the election have become well known, it is necessary to carry out a preliminary analysis of the post election situation.

The P.F.L.O.A.S. has defined its position towards the election and what is called 'democratization scheme' by calling the masses and the national forces to enforce the isolation of the regime. The regime is suffering from severe isolation, which is confessed by Hamed Bin Essa, Crown Prince and the commander of the National Guard, in a statement to the local press in September, saying, "There is a gap between the regime and the masses, which is to be covered".

Hamed Bin Essa is the U.S. man, in reserve for the future era when the present men headed by the present premier are exhausted.

There are many reasons for the masses to boycott the election, the most important of which are:

1. The National Assembly should not be an alternative for the masses struggle and organizations, as the regime desires. It has become well known during and after the March uprising of 1972, that the regime promised the masses the Constituent Assembly as an alternative to the popular democratic organizations. This promise is implemented by the adopted policy of prohibiting the establishment of the mass organizations. The Labour Syndicate, the Students' Union etc., and even the social organisations, the Society of writers, Society of Women etc.

The continued confiscation of liberties and the issuing of more repressive rules while the regime insists that the 'National' Assembly is the alternative for the masses, organization which creates a strong reason for the boycott.

2. The election took place in an undemocratic atmosphere, with Bahrain under Martial Rule, to which the new suppressive 'Decree of Meetings and Processions' was added. This decree was rejected by even pro-government elements while State Minister for Legal Affairs considered the rejection amazing, and assumed that it was a guarantee for "true democracy". If this is the regime's understanding of democracy then it is useless to carry out a dialogue with such a regime in its controlled assembly.
3. The problems facing the masses are increasing. The masses are suffering from inflation, while salaries are stable. Unemployment is chronic, while the government imports thousands of labourers and employees. There is an educational crisis for the government, as it is not able to furnish jobs for the graduates does not furnish college education.

Instead of expending real effort to solve these problems, the regime is resorting to more repression in contrast to the basic democratic principles. The Bahraini masses have a wealth of experience with the malicious tactics of the authorities and the resistance to these tactics.

The experience of the Constituent Assembly has decisively proved to the masses that such an assembly is a tool to legalise the tribal authority in its practise of repressive terror and exploitation of our people and the establishment of military, political and economic presence of the U.S.

Cable of support from C.C. of the Democratic Party of Iranian Bleuchstan to PFLOAG.

The C.C. of PFLOAG received a cable of support from the C.C. of Democratic Party of Iranian Bleuchstan which says:

"In the name of toiling masses of Bleuchstan we deplore the increasing aggressions of Iranian rulers against the revolution in Oman.

We assure you of our effective support in your struggle against the Imperialist, Zionist and Reactionary forces."

C.C. of the Democratic Party of Iranian Bleuchstan

Qaboosite authority stop scholarship of Omani students.

The reactionary regime in Muscat practices a policy of subjection towards the Omani students abroad using every mean to realize this.

Among these means, stopping scholarship of the Imani students abroad who are generally true nationalist. Lately the reactionary authority sever the scholarships to Omani students in Syria. These are the first lot

The reactionary authority has previously refused to employ a number of Damascus and Bagdad university graduates on the pretext that there are progressive political parties in these two countries thus the authority do not have a guarantee that the graduates haven't been influenced by political thoughts.

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Cont. Political commentary

and thier imperialist forces; thus our people refuse to grantv such legality to thet tyrants.

In spite of supporting the election by some the election by some democratic elements, the masses were deeply convinced of boycotting the election forcing the government to renew registration for five times where only five thousands out of 27 thousands registered their names on ballot lists.

Now that some democratic elements succeeded to the "National" Assembly, they have the chance to uncover the regime and present masses demands withen reasonable time. If the government does not respond positively to , then they should resign in accordance to thier logic.

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SECURITY FORCES DEALS WITH STRIKING LABOURERS IN OMAN

THE minister of Labour & Social Affairs threatened the Omani Labourers who go on strike to be subjected to the severest punishment.

The official statement says: (Resorting to the strike for any reason and at any condition is prohibited by the law and expose the inciters to the severest punishment. The Security Forces are authorized to deal with any strike carried by the labourers by any method s necessary. . The Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs will not interfere in any strike from now on , but it will leave the whole matter to the specialized authority of law & order.)

This declaration proves that the labour class is active in its struggle against its oppressors and the foreign monopolies, the regime failing to contain these struggles is resorting to suppression. Our labour class will face these tyrinical decrees with its well known struggle.

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Opinion of the Council of the League of Nations  
on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry

The Council of the League of Nations, in its report of the 21st September 1920, expressed its opinion on the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak of the war in 1914. The Commission had been appointed by the Council in 1919 to investigate the causes of the war and to propose measures for its prevention. The Council's report, which was adopted by the Assembly on 24 September 1920, is the subject of the present report.

Summary of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry

The Commission of Enquiry, in its report, has endeavoured to establish the facts of the case and to identify the States which were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the war. It has found that the responsibility for the war is to be shared by several States, but that the principal responsibility lies with Germany. The Commission has also identified the factors which led to the outbreak of the war, and has proposed measures for the prevention of such a war in the future.

Opinion of the Council of the League of Nations

The Council of the League of Nations, in its report of the 21st September 1920, has expressed its opinion on the report of the Commission of Enquiry. It has found that the Commission's report is well founded and that its conclusions are correct. The Council has also expressed its opinion on the measures proposed by the Commission for the prevention of such a war in the future. It has found that these measures are reasonable and that they should be adopted by the League of Nations.

Conclusion

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