

# SAUT AL-THAWRA

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

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Ma'alla, Aden, P. D. R. Yemen



NO. 75

DATE: 27th OCTOBER, 1973

MILITARY REPORT

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- \* BRITISH PLANES LAUNCH RETALIATORY RAIDS ON HOUSES OF CITIZENS.
- \* OUR COMRADES INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON COLONIALIST ENEMY FORCES.
- \* DEATH AND INJURY OF THIRTY SIX MEMBERS OF THE ENEMY FORCES.

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MILITARY REPORT  
FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 434-445/73 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 attacks on the centres and positions of the colonialist and reactionary enemy in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar). These operations this week concentrated on the Eastern Region, Central Region, al-Ma'mmar and the Western Region. Most important of these attacks were those launched on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the revolution of 14th October on the enemy centres at North Sarfoot, in the Western Region, and 'bu Khuseifa at al-Ma'mmar. During this week the British Royal Air Force aircraft continued their raids on the liberated area. The following are details of these operations:-

EASTERN REGION:

On 14th and 18th October, the enemy tried to advance from his centre at Ashirkhin in the Eastern Region. On 14th October our forces engaged them in a battle which continued for 45 minutes during which our comrades managed to kill four enemy members and the enemy forces retreated with defeat. As is the habit of the enemy when suffering defeats, the British aircraft unloaded their loads of incendiary bombs on the houses of citizens and their cattle. The enemy artillery shelled the houses of citizens and this resulted in the injury of one of the female citizens and her child slightly. On 18th October, the enemy tried to advance to the Hazhiz highlands. After the mercenary and puppet forces gathered they were surprised by fire from the machine-guns of our forces which clashed with them in a battle which lasted twenty minutes during which our forces killed two enemy members. The remnants of the puppets and mercenaries retreated pulling behind them the tail of defeat.

CENTRAL REGION:

At 2.45 on 10th October, our forces in the Central Region attacked the enemy centre at Aqabat Asheikh north of the British air base in Sallalah for half an hour. Our forces managed to kill two enemy members. The enemy forces tried to advance from their centre but our brave comrades were in wait for them and clashed with them in a fierce battle from 3.30 in the evening upto 5.00 during which the enemy forces lost eight members between killed and wounded. From our side the two brave comrades Mussallan 'hmed Ali and Mussallan Mohammad Afir were martyred. On 15th October, the British Royal Air Force raided the houses of citizens in Qaftoot area, west of the Central Region, where the British planes started to drop incendiary bombs and rockets and retaliation from the steadfast citizens in the Dhofar rurals. This resulted in the burning of some houses of citizens and extensive areas of farms and grazing places. There were no casualties.

AL-MA'MMAR:

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the revolution of 14th October, our forces shelled on 12th and 14th October the enemy positions at 'bu Khuseifa for several times using artillery. During this nine enemy members were killed and wounded and four positions and counter-machine-gun post were completely destroyed. Our losses were non.

WESTERN REGION - NORTH SARFEET:

During the period 13th and 19th October, our forces launched twelve successful operations on the enemy positions in the Western Region, North Sarfeet, important of which were those operations launched on the occasion of the fourteenth October revolution anniversary. During these operations the losses of the enemy included the death and injury of eleven members. Some casualties were not assessed during some of these operations. Fifty three positions were destroyed completely along with a two-inch artillery position and a heavy machine-gun. The engineering group of our forces also managed to plant anti-tank mines which led to the destruction of a Bedford vehicle completely. Our forces also inflicted heavy damages to the enemy military installations and equipment. During some of these operations the enemy was seeking the help of the British R.A.F. planes which retaliate from the unarmed citizens by burning their houses, herding places and cattle.

TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES:

- 1) Death and injury of thirty six enemy members. Some enemy casualties were not assessed during some of these operations but a helicopter was seen after every operation landing at the enemy centre to remove his casualties.
- 2) Destruction of fifty seven positions completely.
- 3) Destruction of a two-inch artillery position, anti-machine-gun, and a heavy machine-gun and the destruction of a Bedford vehicle completely and the causing of grave damages to the enemy installations and equipment.

OUR TOTAL LOSSES:=-

- 1) Martyrdom of the two brave comrades Mussallam Ahmed Ali and Mussallam Mohammad Afir.
- 2) Injury slight of one of the female citizens and her child.
- 3) Burning of some houses of the citizens and wide areas of grazing places.

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ASHANLAN SAYS: HENDERSON AND THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE  
ARE RULING BAHRAIN

A symposium was recently held in India for Abdelliz Ashanlan, member of the Constituent Assembly of Bahrain, in which he spoke about the events of 56 and the government that was formed following these events and about the National Committee and other national issues. When the discussions were opened, a number of questions were put up to Ashanlan on the detainees, their fate and what was the attitude of the Constituent Assembly and why this attitude was negative towards this question. Ashanlan replied: that the assembly was unable to do anything. Even the government itself did not, because those who rule Bahrain are "Henderson" and the British intelligence and all the affairs of the country are in their hands. We have no comment on what was said by Ashanlan and we leave any analysis to those who are running after the "game" of democracy and the "trap".

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SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM SALLALAH

Conditions in this steadfast town and other towns in the region continue to march gradually from worse to worst as unemployment flares up and prices soar up in connection with the foodstuffs and other consumer goods which are regarded as very essential to the ordinary citizen at a time in which villas and houses are built for men of rank and hired puppets and at a time in which huge buildings are built to be as headquarters for the colonialist administrative machineries while the sweeping majority of the citizens live in caves of mud called houses in addition to the spread of relationships and bribes.

On the other hand, the question of immoral corruption resembled in vice and drunkenness continue to expand as a result of the filthy exercises carried out by the Jordanian and Iranian mercenary soldiers who were given freedom and the colonialist authority here gave them the power to so behave and tamper with everything even the honour and modesties of the citizens. Rape of our girls and women became a very disturbing and painful sign to us as citizens in this town. We believe that to knock down such a state cannot be achieved except by crushing down the reasons and causes for their presence. These reasons and causes are the British and the Iranian mercenaries and invaders and Jordanian puppets. Such belief makes us stand in the rank hostile to the reactionary authority and sympathise, if not to lean, with the side of the revolution. Such sympathy and such alignment impose on us certain duties which call upon us to be prepared for them in a good manner taking advantage of the previous conditions and experiments. We believe that the assassination of one mercenary officer about two months ago in Sallalah was one of the starts which we believe to be correct and proper. However, the citizens here are no more able to continue the operation of silence and submission. In addition to being unable to keep silent over and submit to what is happening to them in their houses, they cannot also keep silent over and submit to what is happening to their brothers and relatives in the rurals which are bombed by British and Iranian aircraft daily with tons of incendiary and destructive bombs in addition to the economic blockade suffered by the child, aged man before any other citizen.

This is as a result of the indignation which prevails among the citizens and which reached the stage of turmoil and as a result of the realisation by the authorities here that such turmoil might one day lead to explosion. These authorities adopted a number of "security" terroristic measures against the citizens.

With effect from 25th September, 1973, the authorities started search operations in Sallalah. Such search operations cover all citizens, men, women and even children, groups and individuals, as well as vehicles and cycles. The search cover even the bodies of the persons. Even women have their bodies searched. These authorities put up a number of justifications including the one that the revolutionaries enter the towns disguised in the clothes of women and that the revolutionaries plan subversive activities in the towns and other such justifications which hide behind them the panic and fear which started to hit the authorities here who fear that the situation might explode not in their favour. Such fear and panic is felt by the citizen through what is being repeated by the information machineries of these authorities as all their talks and commentaries contain warnings to the citizens sometime against revolutionaries coming from the mountain and the "subversive" revolutionaries indulged in the ranks of the citizens and sometimes attack the citizens and insult them because they attack the puppets and listen to the Voice of Revolution and repeated the statements and facts mentioned by the programme. They warn the citizens against the consequences of listening to the programmes of the Voice of the Revolution.

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All this reflects the limit reached by the gap between the citizen and the authority and, to what extent it can extend and what are the expected results. Who will fall in this gap at the end and when. This is subject to the development of events in this town and other towns and ruralsof the Omani homeland.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN MUSCAT

In any colonised country, the language of the colonialist becomes the basic language for dealing inside the administrative machineries established by the colonialist authority in this country and the national language becomes the secondary language.

This is what is now happening in Oman and inside the administrative machineries established by Britain in Muscat, as such authorities laid down the condition of knowing the English language, written and spoken, as a basic condition of the conditions of employment. The strange thing is that this condition is also applied to workers and any other field as the workers are required to fill an employment form in English with the submission of a letter written in English.

#### REPORT ON THE SITUATION INSIDE THE MERCENARY ARMY

What is called as the Army of Oman, is a strange army in its kind. From the point of its structure, this army is like a camp for gathering mercenaries from all nationalities and in particular those nationalities submitting either to colonialism or the terroristic reactionary regimes. There is the Indian, Pakistani, Baluch, Iranian, Jordanian and Saudi in addition of course to the British, and also the hired puppets and a minority of citizens. From within the ranks of this strange structure, the following report came.

The sign of independence from the army by the nationalist soldiers began to expand in a manner which made the authorities review their previous stands on this question. The authority started to adopt repressive measures against every individual submitting his resignation and arrests anybody wanting to leave the army and subjects him for nearly half a month to interrogation and torture operations. After that, this soldiers is either kept in prison or released and is placed under constant watch by the intelligence which carries out acts of inconvenience and terrorism against him.

Such collective resignations are attributed to a number of reasons including:

- 1) The indignation of the soldiers and their dissatisfaction with this odd structure of the army since the numerousness of nationalities created an atmosphere of corruption and disharmony amongst the soldiers themselves and the soldiers and their officers and NCOs.
- 2) The bad treatment received by the nationalist soldiers at the hands of the British officers and the mercenaries and the feeling of these soldiers that this army has no national shape.
- 3) Realisation by these soldiers of the purpose and aim for which this army was created and that they were brought to be as whips in the hands of the executionists who exercise repression and subjugation against their people.

However, the authorities started to bring another number of mercenaries to replace the deserting national soldiers who submit their resignations.

COST OF A BAG OF RICE EQUALS THE SALARY OF A SERGEANT  
IN MERCENARY ARMY

At a time in which the national soldier in the mercenary army receives a salary ranging between 20-and 25 riyals, we find that the cost of a bag of rice equals 23 riyals and if the citizen wanted to purchase some fruits he cannot because two oranges only cost (100) pisas i.e. 100 fils.

If this citizen entered a restaurant and took the breakfast meal, this will cost him about half a riyal.

This is an example of the costs of the foodstuffs. But the costs of other materials such as the cement cost per bag three riyals and 250 pisas. This is only one side of the picture of the new era in Muscat.

MESSAGE FROM BAHRAIN

In previous issues of Voice of the Revolution we published a special message from Bahrain. This message dealt with the ransacking and search operation which was faced by the headquarters of the "national guard" and their command and on the subject we received the following report:-

On Thursday 30th August, 1973, the public security "Special Branch" ransacked the offices of the command of "national guard" and searched all offices and discovered a copy of the statement which was containing an appeal to the guard members not to be searched and to submit their resignations and intimidating the soldiers against the Jordanian officers for their bad treatment towards the soldiers and their filthy exercises within their circles and their awkward manner in using their jurisdictions and power as officers. This statement came as a reply to the statement which was distributed previously amongst the soldiers and which urges them to resign if three years have passed on their conscription. (This question was unpermissible as everyone submitting his resignation faces imprisonment.) This statement - the statement urging the resignation - was aiming at getting rid of the Bahraini soldiers in a bid to feed this guard. In fact during the recent period two infantry battalions of Saudi soldiers were taken in.

After the Special Branch got in hold of copy of the counter-statement, it started to take samples of the typewriters available in the guard offices. But no one was arrested. Three days after, and on Sunday 1st September, this statement was distributed at the training camp at Arrifa, in a limited manner. The statement was not signed by a specific source. After that the state of emergency was declared in all camps of the guard and during this the intelligence started to search all military vehicles when entering and leaving the camp. Curfew was also imposed on the camps from ten o'clock and the offices were not allowed to be opened after the official working hours except with the permission of the officer-in-charge.

There is one probability that a group of these soldiers distributed this statement. There is also another probability which closer to fact. This is that the intelligence had distributed this statement, based on the following:-

- 1) The ransacking operation and the way with which it took place in the offices of the command by the intelligence.
- 2) Distribution of the statement after its discovery by the intelligence.
- 3) Distribution of the statement in the training camp although it was addressed to the old soldiers. Why not in other camps it was distributed.

This is to pave for the arrest campaign within the circles of the guard. In fact recently a group of guard whose number was not assessed was arrested.

### MASSIVE STRIKES IN BAHRAIN

With the approach of the date defined by the colonialist Authorities in Bahrain for the passage of their big conspiracies in the so-called National Assembly and establishing the Democratic regime in the country, the living conditions become more worse and the colonialist authorities try to liquify any massive movement and to block the road in front of any bid to disturb or obstruct its steps pertaining to pavement of conditions in a way conforming with their intention to effect the passage of their open conspiracies.

The first half of this month witnessed a number of massive strikes and movements. The workers and employees of the American hospital staged a strike demanding the increase of their wages. The hospital management responded to this demand which was unexpected. During the same period the workers and employees of communications staged a strike which paralysed the communications movement for two hours, demanding reduction of the working hours to six and increase of their wages. The company submitted to their demand.

However, Awalco dismissed a number of workers and gave compulsory leave to another number on the grounds of their unavailability of spare parts in the company, and as such there is no need for their presence. On the other hand it was scheduled that these jobless persons are to stage a strike on Saturday 7.10.73 but the intelligence knew about this strike in advance and nibbed it in the bud.

### P.F.L.C.A.G.'S DELEGATION TO TAKE PART IN MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

The delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf left Aden last Tuesday for Moscow to attend the peace conference which will be held there during the period 25th to 31st October at an invitation from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee received by the People's Front. The delegation will lay down the issue of our people in the conference and the struggles waged by them against British colonialism and the bases of imperialism in our area which constitute a serious threat not only to our country but also to the peoples of the area and world peace. The delegation will also submit a number of studies and political texts. The delegation is composed of Comrade Mohammad Saleh, member of the Central Command of the People's Front, as leader of the delegation and two other comrades as members.

POLITICAL COMMENTARY

THE LONG-TERM PEOPLE'S WAR IS THE ONLY ROAD FOR RECOVERING  
THE USURPED RIGHTS

The Arab masses were not pleased with the ceasefire. They wanted continuation of the just war waged by the Egyptian and Syrian and Palestinian peoples backed by the Arab Masses for recovering their usurped rights on the occupied territories and recovery by the Palestinian people of their national democratic rights to return back to their homeland.

Our masses were realising that the war is the only way in front of the stubbornness and awkwardness of American imperialism and its open hostility. It is also the only way towards wiping out the traces of the imperialist aggression in 1967, and the wiping out of the imperialist rehabilitation base in Palestine. The masses with their revolutionary sense, were realising that the imperialists, reactionaries and Zionists cannot be defeated by the peaceful way and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories cannot be achieved through negotiations, and the land and man cannot be liberated through the United Nations resolutions or the resolutions of the International Security Council, but this can be achieved through the long-term people's war in which all potentialities of the people are mobilised and all their creative initiatives are launched. Through this long people's war only the Arab land can be liberated from the imperialists and the Zionists.

The Arab masses were viewing with confidence and prestige the brave Egyptian army which managed to crack the fortifications of Port Said line and managed to cross the canal and clear part of Sinai with supreme power which proved the iron will and its huge warring skill. Our masses were also viewing with prestige and confidence the Syrian army which waged fierce battles and managed to have control on parts of the occupied Syrian territories. Moreover, our masses were viewing with prestige and admiration the heroic role carried out by the Iraqi army which came with all its weight to the battle and considered it as the basic battle which is to be waged by it along with its brothers in order to share in the liberation battle.

Our masses were also viewing with prestige and admiration the Arab armies which shared in the battle and see that this was their basic duty.

The brave Palestinian people and their armed revolution were securing the support and endless backing of the masses of our Arab people. The eyes were continuously looking through this just war to this brave Palestinian people who are fighting fiercely the fortress of American imperialism in our homeland and incurring more martyrs in this heroic battle. The Arab masses were not wanting it a short war as the short war does not conform with the circumstances lived by the Arab nation and does not conform with the vast repressive tools used by imperialism to redress the striving and militant peoples.

The Arab masses were wanting it a long war in which all Arab potentialities are devoted and through which all puppet forces and classes which are linked with colonialism and which place the stick inside the wheel of the Arab revolution are revealed.



Although that the Arab masses weren't recruited and mobilised sufficiently for the liberation battle the war itself created increasing revolutionary atmospheres and pushed forward more national masses and forces towards sharing in way or another in this battle of destiny as our masses examined the resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. and their ability to impose their resolutions on Israel. Our masses knew from the first moment that Israel will not be abiding by the resolution and that American imperialism wanted to manoeuvre and to gain the time for giving its repressive base in our homeland the opportunity to re-arrange its conditions and to gain more territories during the truce period.

Emanating from this all our masses stressed upon the necessity of continuing the liberation war waged by our great people in Syria and Egypt and our brave Palestinian people backed by the masses of the Arab nation. This game must not be left to pass without forcing American imperialism to retreat from its aggressive positions in order to make the Israeli forces withdraw to the borders existing in 1967 provided that the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are safeguarded and all potentialities are given to them to continue their just struggle for liberating their homeland and extending all potentialities for backing the liberation battle.

At a time in which the Arab masses rejected this resolution and regarded as benefiting the national enemy, the reactionary puppet regimes clapped for it and felt that a frightening nightmare was wiped out from their shoulders and that they can make use of effectless resolutions for which they beat the drums. The puppet regimes in Muscat, Abu Dhabi, the Arabian Gulf Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan and all repressive and reactionary regimes which were watching the movements of their people at this period and fear any mass move became happy and wished if the war is ended quickly so that they are not forced to adopt stands which may bring chaos to them in future.

Israel and American imperialism also were happy with the resolutions of the Security Council and found in it a chance to establish their positions in the Western sector of the Suez Canal in order to restore confidence to its collapsing army and to establish the view that the Arabs did not achieve any victory in this battle neglecting the great defeat brought to it throughout the days of the war and the great victories realised by the Arab armies and the brave Palestinian resistance throughout the days of the war.

The war waged by the Arab nation is only a war against American imperialism in the Arab homeland and Israel is not but a front base of American imperialism to impose its control on the Arab people in order to hamper their revolutionary procession and absorb all their potentialities and possibilities for progress and construction. Emanating from this logic, this war which is waged by the Arab nation with their national enemy cannot be stopped under a resolution from the Security Council and will be renewed so long that American imperialism is determined to continuation its aggression on our people and to continue its support to the aggressive base in Palestine as well as to continue the Arab reactionary regimes which were pleased by the ceasefire decision.