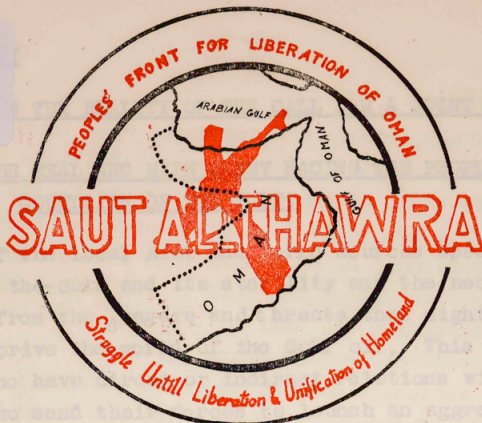


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**Weekly Bulletin Issued by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman**  
Information Committee P. O. Box 5037, ADEN, P.D.R.Y. (South Yemen)

# 9th JUNE

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## GULF SECURITY

### WHAT IS THE REALITY OF THE CALL FOR A JOINT GULF PACT?

#### WHO IS THE REAL AND MAIN ENEMY FACING THE PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES OF THE GULF?

Many of the local Arab and World sources speak about the security of the Gulf and its stability and the necessity of evading it from the dangers and threats that might explode the area and deprive the world of the Gulf oil. This tune covered all those who have direct or indirect relations with the area and those who send their forces to launch an aggressive and criminal war against the people of the Gulf.

All of them speak about security and stability amidst dreadful armament deals and fascist repressive measures to an extent that the citizen became unable to differentiate between the owners of the similar press statements and exchanged talks in receptions and meetings. So it is necessary to revert once again to the originals, to the cause and to reality with all complications in it and with all conflicting interests and the reality of the calls made by the owners of these interests. We will then discover the basic contradictions and the main source in this contradiction and what is the position that must be taken by the national and progressive parties at the level of the popular movements and the national countries towards such calls:

#### Who are the Owners of this distorted call?

During the period of British presence in the Arabian Gulf area the colonialists justified their presence continuously on the basis that the Gulf did not know the freedom of navigation nor security prevails in it except with the British presence. They also portrayed this as if the real reason for such distorted calls is the eagerness of Britain to control the area's people and to crush any national movement and to subjugate the people and chain it with harsh and excessive treaties.

The struggle for control of the Middle East as a whole and for the gulf oil reservoirs is increasingly the focus of the imperialist global plans. The oil in the area is both indispensable for the industrial growth of the western world and as a major source of imperialist super-profits.



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The Shah portrays his increased role in the Gulf as necessary to protect Iran's economic lifeline - the waterways of the Gulf, which are also the oil route to the imperialist nations - from the activities of insurgents. Because oil is "Iran's lifeblood," he concludes that Iran's "national" interest extends from one end of the Gulf to the other and even one thousand miles from the Gulf to Dhofar. Whose interests are really being served?

Every statement made by the Shah justifies his activities on the basis of the needs of the U.S. and Western Europe for oil and oil products and profits. We must take him at his word. Even to the extent that Iran's oil industry needs an outlet through the Gulf to sell its oil, the exploitation of Iranian oil resources is not carried out in the interests of Iran as a nation but for the U.S. - Controlled oil monopolies. Even the disposal of oil revenues is irrelevant to Iranian national needs. In 1972, for instance, the entire oil revenue of three billion dollars was used to purchase arms from the U.S. rather than to improve the sub-poverty subsistence of the Iranian people.

In order for the regime to carry out its assigned task as gendarme, it must have a source of ready cash and foreign loans. The increase of oil production from three million barrels per day to a projected eight million barrels per day in 1976, along with the higher oil prices, is designed to meet this need. In addition to the financing Iran's military build-up, the policy also directly aids the U.S. in financing the U.S. military industry and ensuring the U.S. of the uninterrupted flow of oil at levels large enough to protect them from the effects of embargoes. The recent Arab oil embargo which the Shah boycotted, clearly demonstrates this aspect. Last year's three billion dollar in Iranian arms purchases was vitally important in decreasing the U.S. annual trade and balance of payments deficits and decreasing the U.S. annual trade and balance of payments deficits and saved portions of the armaments industry from certain bankruptcy.

For Iran, the Shah's petroleum policies mean rapid depletion of the people's most valuable natural resource and increased dependence on a single industry - one of the foundations of forced underdevelopment. Oil makes up to ninety per cent of both



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BOTH Iranian industrial activity and exports. The remainder of exported goods are primarily handicrafts and dry goods such as nuts and fruit. Oil revenues are plowed into armaments and related expenditures such as steel and cement for new military bases. This has caused severe shortages in building materials in Iran and has halted housing construction for the poor people and has caused soaring rents halted housing construction for the other people (Iran is the world's third cement-consuming country after the U.S. and Japan).

In other areas as well, such as in agriculture and national industry, the Iranian economy faces severe crisis. In the years 1962-71, imports of agricultural goods rose by 450% (Teheran Economist, August 1971). Between 1963 and 1970, agricultural growth dropped from one per cent to 0.6 per cent of total growth. Although the crisis centres on agriculture and animal husbandry, it reaches into all economic sectors. The two main industrial plans of the regime have been for a petrochemical plants and Russian-built steel mill at Esphahan. Official U.S. figures show that the chemical plant is operating at an \$11.9 million annual deficit, while the steel mill is losing six million dollars per year.

The regime's "Answer" to the crises is to further link the Iranian economy to imperialism and to allow the national economy to suffocate. Import tariffs have been relaxed thereby flooding the Iranian market with foreign-made goods and bankrupting the petite and national bourgeoisies. There has been little effort to develop Iran's national economy. The current militarisation drive is making Iran increasingly dependent on foreign investment, foreign imports and on oil.

The dependence on oil in Iran is central to the Iranian economy and serves to cover up the crisis, but this cannot continue for long. At the current rate of production, the oil reserves will be depleted within twenty years by which time the Iranian economy will have eroded away.

The growing economic crisis in Iran is heightening the contradiction between the Iranian masses and the fascist puppet ruling class. The sharp increases in workers' strikes, peasant uprisings, student demonstrations at the major universities and the struggles of the revolutionary intellectuals have created great fear in ruling circles. Thus the Iranian people have no



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

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GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

interest whatsoever in Iran's role as gendarme or in the current invasion. It is precisely the Iran police function, which is totally captive to U.S. interests, which generates economic chaos. Even more important are the fraternal ties between the Iranian and Arab peoples. They are geographical neighbours and closely related in religion and culture, and the foremost tie they have is in their common enemies.

The calculations of the imperialist strategies were upset by the results of the October war. The state of "no war and no peace" was shattered; the legend of Israeli invincibility was discredited, Israel will be forced to return at least some of the captured territory, reversing its expansion for the first time. The overall purposes of the U.S. were set back.

In the Gulf as well, the Gulf Security was not weathering well. Increasingly all the imperialist cards were in the hands of the Shah as the gendarme assigned to crush national liberation struggles, attack the Pdry, support reactionary regimes friendly to the U.S., and generally maintain U.S. interests in the area while continuing to suppress the Iranian masses.

All capitalists were claiming to be protecting and safeguarding security and stability and all capitalist countries were claiming to be protecting the security and stability in every area in the world. Who was daring to question the fact that each imperialist state was having its own security which is -in its view- the real security and that confrontation of the "peace" projects laid down by it means disturbance of the peace and security in the world.

The entire world had gained the fruits of this imperialist peace in two world wars which caused unparalleled destruction in the history of mankind. We in the Gulf are support to face with accuracy and responsibility the distorted calls which are made with dedication and merit unparalleled in any area of the world and backed by weapons of different types while on the other hand there stands near the gulf nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines and also the Diego Garcia island base which is piled up with nuclear weapons.

In this way the colonialists punish those who really call for peace and security in the Gulf. But the masses did not stay unmoved. They faced them and confronted them because these masses knew that peace cannot be realised except with the extrusion



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

of these from the Gulf.

If the imperialist countries are eager about the Gulf due to its strategic position in the nineteenth century, any stupid or fool cannot disbelieve that the imperialists are not racing to robe the vast oil wealths of the area, particularly after it became known that oil is one of the most important items for the industrial countries and the major imperialist countries. No one can believe that the imperialists who were eager about the enslavement of peoples of the area on the consideration that it is the first defence line for India, the owner of raw material, spices and gold, are not eager now about the oil and huge markets created by them in the Gulf.

No doubt that the world balance of power had changed much since the first world war and the second world war, and Britain is no more have the say in the Gulf as it was forced to allow oil monopolies from different imperialist countries to share in looting and exploiting these wealths. The main conflict in the world is no more confined to the capitalist countries, as the second world war had ended such a status quo and created a new situation summarised in the birth of socialist countries as a world major power and the weight of the revolutionary movement increased in the colonies and semi-colonies and the working class movement started to render fierce blows to capitalist in its countries in a way that it became necessary to the capitalists to get together for standing in the face of the new force. So it became necessary to hand over their affairs, as a result of the second world war, to the biggest imperialist state in the capitalist camp. This is the United States, in order to arrange their affairs for confronting the outcome of destruction caused by the war and to face the popular movement in Western Europe as well as to confront the national liberation movement which is beginning to pose real danger to the imperialists because this means their loss of the raw material countries and extensive markets.

In this way the Americans appeared in every area in which the old imperialists existed. At a time in which they defend the interests of all imperialists by confronting the movement of militant peoples, they were also wanting to realise



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

THEIR OWN aims and to spread their influence and sweep out the positions of their other imperialist allies. This is one of the most important features of the capitalists, as they always endeavour to obtain profits for themselves before anybody else and when they face the danger of the popular movement they get together with each other for confronting this movement. But they did not skip one foot their interests. They conflict increases in the absence of a revolutionary force. So we find them lay down distorted projects to reduce their conflicts and to confront the popular movement everywhere in the world and in particular in the developing countries.

As to the Gulf area, the Americans were keen from the beginning that they have the lion's share in the oil. The American oil monopolies hurried to enter into exploration concessions and used all weapons in their possession including bribes and other ways in order to involve the American government in the Red Line Agreement of 1927 which formed the extensive door for it later for obtaining extensive concessions from the Saudi Kingdom and Bahrain and the other Emirates. The Central Intelligence share in ousting the Mussadeq regime in order to enable the oil monopolies to enter the consortium (oil) which replaced the Anglo-Persian Oil company.

What the capitalist countries need other than the raw material and markets? This is the glittering truth about which all great economists and revolutionaries spoke and affirmed that the imperialists are prepared to throw the world into a destructive aggressive war in order to cause the re-division of the colonies between them. This fact appears clearer and clearer in the Gulf but in another manner and form, as there exists no more a conflict between the imperialist countries for distribution of the shares of the oil companies and rivalry for the markets, but the main factor which is moving all imperialist countries is the conflict for the continuation of looting the area and crushing the revolutionary and growing democratic movement. Rivalry and competition between the imperialists and reactionaries became in the second place.

All imperialist countries want to have control over the raw material and in particular the oil and also want to have control over the Gulf markets. But in front of the growing



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

popular enlightenment and intensification of the movement of peoples, they cannot leave matters aloof, but have to make something in order to keep these matters in their hands. In this way matters developed to an extent that more strategic area in the world are not more controlled by old imperialisms but by neo-imperialism - American - which created new methods for having control on the world and placed before its eyes safeguarding of the continuation of the relations of developing countries with the capitalist countries and confrontation of the progressive revolutionary movement which is not backed except by the "Soviet and Chinese" influence.

The Americans have placed in front of their eyes the Arab area entirely to become under complete American control.

Eversince the defeat of June, 1967, American imperialism is not hiding its aims. It wants to crush the Arab national liberation movement and to isolate it from its natural allies - the socialist countries and the working class movement in the capitalist countries and the world liberation movement - and to bring it back to the yard of imperialism but not the old yard. It is a new yard decorated with many enticements for the existing regimes and contains many assurances for these regimes to stay in spite of the will and desire of its peoples. The assurance of the Americans and their preparedness to send hundreds of thousands of experts, advisers and technicians to the Arab area which if it is forced to enter into a war similar to the Vietnam war, this cannot be interpreted except in the light of the oil and huge strategic interests these possess in these countries and the importance constituted by these countries to the imperialist countries topped by the United States of America.

Oil wealth stands in the forefront of the raw material received by the American oil monopolies which have the lion's share in the Gulf area. If we skip the Don Kishot threats distributed by the Gulf and Saudi Amirs and Iran over nationalists, and if we carefully look into these interests we will see that these interests are distributed in the following manner according to the Gulf countries:

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GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

The American companies control about fifty per cent of the Kuwait Oil Company which was nationalised by the Kuwaiti Government, and over 100 per cent of the Saudi and Bahrain oil and own a great share in Iranian oil. But in Qatar and Abu Dhabi, these companies have 23.75% of the shares of the Qatar Oil Company which was nationalised by the Qatar government, and 23.75% of the shares of the Abu Dhabi Oil Company Ltd. This is in addition to a number of American companies working in Abu Dhabi. So is the case in Dubai and Um al-Quwein as well as Ras al-Khaimah, al-Fujairah, and Ajman where the Occidental company secured extensive concessions in the later four Emirates. But in Muscat Sultanate Windel Philips secured the biggest concession for exploring for oil in the continental shelf of the area extending from Saidah island to Muscat.

The yields of these concessions are more than fifty per cent from the whole oil concessions in the Gulf at the hands of the Americans.

Control is not restricted to oil only, but the fingers of oil monopolies in control of the banking capital stretched its influence in the Gulf area.

If the relations of Chase Manhattan, First City Service and Richard Bank with the giants of oil monopolies are no secret to anybody, these giant banks have taken from the Gulf area fertile place for looting capitals and exporting them abroad and tied with them the majority of the local banks. Sometimes we do not find except banks with local names, but in reality they hide behind them the truth about the relations tying them with the foreign banks for expansion in the Emirates to the extent of making them establish branches for them in the smallest oasis and small districts in order to stretch their veins to every district and gallow for absorbing the little dirhems obtained by the ordinary citizens and on the other hand to share in the land competitions in which the foreign banks were brilliant and particularly in the Emirates where we find on top of these banks are the American banks and the Milli bank of Iran and Iran Exports Bank, and Hábib bank and the like.

This American activity is not confined only to the oil and banking fields but also stretches to trade and export of goods to these Gulf countries.



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We will find that some Emirates which were traditionally imparting the majority of their needs from Britain have turned to America for their needs and the size of trade coming from America is in the forward of the list. But in some other Emirates such as Dubai for example, the philosophers of American smuggling in the field of gold and narcotics, find bigger facilities for themselves and realise vast profits behind the smuggling of gold and silver to India in collaboration with local capitalists topped by Rashed bin Saeed Ruler of Dubai. This is along with the smuggling of narcotics to the Gulf area as a whole where the British and local authorities encourage such trade and offer it all facilities.

Moreover, American investments stretched to cover the fields of agriculture and fisheries where one of the American companies secured huge agriculture areas for planting them with fruits. Another company secured a concession for catching fish in the area neighbouring Masirah island. (In 1971 Qaboos granted Charles Black a contract for work valued at two millions and one hundred million dollars exempted from tax for establishing and developing the fishing industry. The first job carried out by it was to survey Masirah island for searching for sea tortoises. For completing the survey and search, the fishing company carried out an aerial photographing for the island to know the size where fish exists.)

As to the Aramco company, on whose nationalisation talk is now going on, for a while, this company secured extensive contracts amounting in value to tens of millions for extending pipes and bringing water and electricity as well as paving roads and establishing a number of installations within the new five-year plan. It started to share in implementing the plan.

These bases interpret for us the eagerness of the Americans towards the security and stability in the Gulf because this means safeguarding of the monopolies and also the regimes hostile to the peoples of the area and keen about the interests of the Americans in the basic place and prepared to hit always the masses and seek the help of the foreign forces to ensure the continuation of their presence in the rule.

The Americans were the first to put up this distorted and suspicious idea since 1967. The CENTO circles were in approval



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

over the British withdrawal in spite of the stage play that followed the announcement of this intention through American statements showing dissatisfaction with the declaration. America started to prepare its friends, agents and potentialites for taking over the place of the British crown and American statements started to pour on the area calling for the necessity of making available the necessary security and stability in the area. The purpose behind these statements was clear. It is meant as not to allow the popular masses and their national forces to change these tribal regimes and to create national regimes fulfilling the masses requests and confronting the imperialist plans.

But the Americans did not follow the British way but used new ways taking into consideration the total developments that took place in the world in general and the Arab area and Gulf in particular. So they laid down the Nixon Doctrine for the Gulf and then the Gulf pact on more than one occasion and through more than one key American officials from 1968 upto 1975. All calls were beating the tune that American imperialism is very keen about security and stability and that it will help those who help themselves and that it wants strong regimes and stable ones in the Gulf area. These regimes can depend upon American for help in and at all circumstances.

If American imperialism is showing increased care towards the Gulf it is not only depending upon its own power, but is also depending upon local power most significant of which is Iran. Why American is depending on Iran more than any other reactionary country, is due to the identity of the American-Iranian interests in the Gulf to a great extent as American finds that Iran is the best country that can implement its policy and the Shah of Iran finds that implementation of the American plan ensures for him all his ambitions and expansionist dreams.

At a time in which international and Arab attention was concentrated on the American peace conference and what went on in it, the area of the Gulf and the Southern Peninsula were witnessing extensive imperialist attacks and movements. Manoeuvres by the CEMPO took place from 20th November to 2nd December, 1973 in the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and near the Hormuz Strait. The successive provocative movements by the



GULF SECURITY -Cont'd.

American Seventh Fleet on the borders of Democratic Yemen were increasing.

Then, the biggest Iranian military campaign came, in the same period in which the Palestine resistance movement is facing liquidatory plans by the reactionaries as part of the imperialist plan which aims at liquidating the blazing breach in the security of the Arab area.

This came serves to reveal the falsehood of the allegations by the Iranian throne of support for the wishes of the Arab people and of siding with them. It also reveals the depth of national treason which the Muscat regime does not hesitate to commit when they find that their interests are in danger and that the national movement has reached a stage which threatens their existence.

At a time when the circles of imperialism were preparing for this huge military campaign, some of the newspapers which are closely linked with the colonialist circles pointed out that the American companies plan to carry out re-explorations in the southern region of Oman (Dhofar? at Marmool field in which the exploration operations were stopped after the revolution in 1965.

Reports of the revolution confirm that there is complete coordination between the Iranian and mercenary forces which are backed by Iran and Saudi Arabia on the borders of Dhofar and Democratic Yemen. There is also great coordination between the British and Iranian forces and the mercenaries aiming at liquidating the revolutionary presence in this area and at ensuring the safety and security of the imperialist interests. This proves that the main aim is to ensure absorption of the oil wealth, particularly after ensuring protection of the oil passage at Hormuz Strait by the occupation of Um al-Qhanam island and control of Roos al-Jibal at Massendum strait and the establishment of an Iranian air base at Hallaniyat (Kuria Muria) island.

Crushing military battles are now raging over an extensive front from the east to the west in the central region where the Iranian forces carried out landing operations in some positions. The British in Muscat admitted this military campaign which was named "the big campaign".



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

The physical aim behind it was to open the Red Line which links Sallalah with <sup>Thamre</sup>et and the north and other military centres existing in the desert and across the Saudi border.

It is to be recalled that the PELO liberated the Red Line in 1968, following fierce military battles with the mercenary forces led by the British officers, thereby closing the only communication line which links Saqlalah, capital of the southern region, Dhofar, with all desert centres and also forcing all supplies to come to Sallalah by sea and air. The British and mercenary forces had to be supplied with equipment and provisions by aircraft which take off daily from the British air base of Sallalah.

Why was the central region of the liberated areas chosen? This is because the central region constitutes an important and strategic area to the armed revolution and to the enemy as it overlooks the main towns in Dhofar and in particular the capital, Sallalah. The revolution, from its positions in this area, managed continuously to hit the strategic positions in the towns and to cause great disturbance and confusion to the enemy who wants to hide the presence of the revolution from public opinion at a time in which every citizen and foreign visitor hears the sounds of guns shelling the town. During the past month, the forces of the revolution shelled with artillery the centre of Sallalah base and managed to spread panic within the circles of the British officers and stooges. This shelling caused more contradictions within the ranks of the enemy and his allies. Moreover, those falling also refused to continue the march with Qaboos and preferred to leave the country or return to the revolution.

The Red Line was so named due to the hugeness of the fierceness of the battles which took place over it. The numerous losses suffered by the mercenary forces made many of them refuse to go to this position to fight. Therefore, the British are working at the military level to control the Red Line in order to separate the eastern region (east of the line) in which oilfields exist from other liberated areas in order to knock down the revolution through a comprehensive military campaign. But participation of the Iranian forces is evidence of the bankruptcy of the Muscat regime and the British forces in thwarting the revolution militarily and that "American imperialism is not confident of the ability of Britain and the rulers of Muscat



GULF SECURITY - Cont'd.

to hit the revolution particularly after the successive defeats faced by them throughout the past eight years. This means in the first place and in view of the size of the involved Iranian forces, that the real aim is to place Oman under Iranian influence in cooperation with Saudi regime which does not want to show itself in front of the Arab countries as an aggressor. Due to the seriousness of the situation in the area of Oman and the Gulf and the completely foreign invasion of the Arab area, the Arab countries and national and progressive forces are required at this stage to bring pressure on the rulers of Muscat to stop the foreign and Iranian forces and see them withdraw immediately as well as to consolidate the armed revolution in Oman.

The Qaboos regime has turned Oman into an Anglo-Iranian protectorate - to force the Omani people kneel to his rule and accept with servility the domination of reaction and imperialism.

The Shah is now using the Hormuz Strait to impose his conditions on the rest of the Gulf countries. He managed to reach that through the national open treason committed by the Muscat rulers when they handed over the Arab sector of the Omani strait to the Iranian reaction for defending him. This cause a serious situation in the area that cannot be faced except with a united Arab stand.

The Shah is erecting himself as a protector of the world oil which is exported from every area in the Gulf. He ignores that three quarters of this oil comes from Arab territory. If anybody is to defend this strait in the face of foreign threats then it is the Arab countries who are to shoulder such task.

The Gulf Security project needs further definition of the positions of the different parties in this project. As we have already explained the "American and Iranian greeds, yet the methods used by imperialism to impose its hegemony are in need to further explanation.



MARCH AND THE AMERICAN-IRANIAN OFFENSIVE ON  
THE ARABIAN GULF

The Imperialists Are Turning the Area into An Arsenal Depot

March this year is peeping with all beautiful revolutionary memories and great and dear sacrifices which were introduced by one of the militant arenas in the Gulf to make of this month, amidst the successive and fast events of these days, in addition to the threats that threaten the area entirely as a result of the ugly American plan, a symbol of steadfastness and heroism not only for the brotherly Bahraini people but also for all peoples of the area, in the face of the imperialist and reactionary plans and extensive conspiracies which are being woven against the revolutionary forces topped by the benevolent Omani revolution and against all countries of the Arabian Gulf topped by the militant Omani region.

As this month gains its militant value through the great pileage of the revolutionary events that occurred during the past years, it is necessary for the revolutionaries at this serious and sensitive stage, to make use of the lesson created by the previous experiences to escalate their escalation with the imperialists with great energies and better enlightenment. It is also necessary to give reaffirmation to all basic and strategic issues and to come out for laying down the confrontation programme for the confrontation of the anti-revolutionary forces.

Aims of the American Offensive in the Arabian Gulf

The Gulf area constitutes a great strategic target in the world imperialist plan in view of the vast oil wealths it contains and the huge markets it forms along with the oil royalties that might be restored once more to the pockets of the monopolies for keeping this area a milking cow for the monopolies in the basic degree and depending upon the world capitalist market at all times.

With the flow of oil in huge quantities, American imperialism used many direct means to tighten its control over the area and its revenues. Most important of these are the following:-

1) Transformation of the area into a huge arsenal whether on the Iranian side or on the Arab side. One of the most significant signs of this attitude is the recovery of the oil funds once again



MARCH - Cont'd.

under the curtain of need for huge quantities of arms to protect the greedy. Arms trading became one of the profitable trade in the Gulf for which small and major traders race in the Gulf from all Western sources that might guarantee arms. Imperialism assure and encourage great corporations in its countries to develop the military sectors.

We in this respect or not concentrating on the political target behind this vast flow of huge quantities of weapons to the extent that the Shah buys arms from the United States less than what he buys from Britain and France and these arms are piled in the same way with which foods are stocked.

What signifies this new stage from the previous stage in this aspect are the changes in the ways of exporting arms as figures reveal to us the great change that that weapons although come in the form of military aid also pour huge and imaginative amounts of profits to these countries.

During the year of 1954 the United States extended military aid amounting to 1960 million dollars while it sold only weapons o the value of 230 million dollars. But in 1968 the aid reduced to 466 million dollars while the sale of arms rose to 1500 million dollars.

The huge pile up of weapons and the mad race for arms amongst the Gulf countries is demonstrated by the imaginative figures outlined in the budgets of the gulf countries for arms as these are topped by Iran in a basic manner.

	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Budget	Defence	Budget	Defence	Budget	Def.	Budget	Def.
Iran	2812	915	7000	1973	11000	3160	36200	10160
Saudi Arabia	2567	641	3607	1080	6444	1706	28071	2888

The figures are in millions and dollars.

2) Increase of the size of trade between the United States and the gulf countries as these exporting countries of consumer goods are topped by the United States which exports these goods to the Arabian Gulf.



MARCH - Cont'd.

The most significant features of imperialism are that it depends upon the backward countries for exporting goods in order to gain further profits and to sabotage any industrial policies and to attach these countries to the wheel of the capitalist market as part of the policy for unequal balance so that these countries cannot come out from the followship ring.

Sales of American weapons during 1973 - in mil. dollars

Country	Total Sales
Iran	2106,5
Federal Germany	350,7
Canada	210,3
Israel	197,0
Turkey	181,6
United Kingdom	157,5
Italy	119,9
China, Taiwan	94,3
Japan	93,8
Saudi Arabia	77
Holland	62
Greece	44,8
Spain	59,3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4176,7</b>

3) The open door policy upon which the United States is depending for her transactions with her allies the imperialist countries through which it managed to penetrate into a number of closed influence areas of the British and French, appeared clear in the Gulf area in the oil field more than any other field, inspite of the importance of the trace field including the military. The United States managed through the five huge oil companies (Esso, Gulf, Texaco, Soccoc and Mobil) only to control more than 53 per cent of the oil production in 1971, American control increases through the independent countries which pour on the area. The following table shows the production received by the five American companies and the other companies.