



## SAUT AL-THAWRA

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

Aden Office P. O. Box 5037  
Ma'alla, Aden, P. D. R. Yemen

NO. 39

17 FEBRUARY, 1973

### MILITARY REPORT

- \* FIERCE BATTLES IN NORTH OF WESTERN REGION AND ENEMY FORCES RETREAT TO DESERT AFTER OUR REVOLUTIONARIES RANSACK THEIR POSITIONS AND CAPTURE MOST OF THEIR MILITARY AND PROVISIONAL EQUIPMENT.
- \* IN NORTH SARFEET OUR FORCES LAUNCHED INTENSIFIED ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY FORCES IN THESE PLACES AND DESTROYED TRANSPORT PLANE ON AIRSTRIP
- \* FIERCE BATTLES WAGED BY OUR FORCES IN THE EASTERN REGION WITH ENEMY FORCES AND ATTACK A NUMBER OF ENEMY CENTRES.
- \* REPEATED ATTACKS ON KUSHM CENTRES IN CENTRAL REGION AND OTHERS AT AL-MAMMAR
- \* BRITISH PLANES RETALIATE AGAINST CITIZENS BY EXTERMINATING 100 COWS AND FIFTY SHE-CAMELS.

Full Details Pages 1, 6 & 7

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### POLITICAL COMMENTARY

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL FIELD - A WONDERFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT  
BY REVOLUTION OF 9th JUNE

Pages 8 and 9

MILITARY REPORT - FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE  
NO. 60 to 75/1973

ISSUED BY FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (DHOFAR REGION)

With the heightening of the extensive arrest campaign launched by the British and Jordanian intelligence agencies in different areas of Oman against the citizens from different groups of the people and politicians, the people's wrath against the British and its authority is also heightening. Accordingly the forces of the People's Liberation Army and People's Militia in the Southern Region (Dhofar) escalated their military operations against the British enemy forces and reactionary forces in different areas of the region. During the first week of February our revolutionaries launched 28 battles and attacks.

In the north of the Western Region our forces cordoned the first of the enemy which tried to centre at Kudbeet through quick landing and through the infantry from the north. Our forces captured most of the military equipment and provisions of the enemy and followed the remnants of the enemy fleeing to the desert. In Sarfeet our revolutionaries intensified their attacks on the enemy positions and imposed on them an unbearable life by artillery shelling and sniping fire and rockets. Our patriots also waged in the Eastern Region a number of battles with the enemy forces during the same period. Our forces in the Central Region and al-Mammar also launched several attacks on the enemy centres and positions. As a result of this the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment. It is worth recalling that the enemy admitted a number of attacks and is now in position in which he is unable to hide the attacks and tens of rockets fired on his positions and camps. During the same week and as it is the custom of the enemy, the enemy planes and long-range artillery shelled the caves of citizens and cottages in the wadis and plains and hit the gatherings of their cattle for water as a retaliatory action from the peaceful citizens. These resulted in the extermination of 60 cattle of the citizens. The following are full details of the battles in accordance with the areas:-

WESTERN REGION

At twelve noon on 5th February, 1973, the enemy landed by air groups of his forces in the north of the Western Region (east of his previous centre Thaqbeet). These were reinforced by other infantry forces which advanced from the north to Hairoon. The enemy forces estimated at two-battalion strong, tried to centre at Kudbeet but our forces were watching the enemy movements. At 7.00 the following morning our forces cordoned the enemy forces from all directions and opened fire on the enemy gatherings from different weapons. The clash continued upto twelve noon during which our forces managed to ransack the enemy front hideouts and clear them. Enemy members escaped leaving behind the bodies of their dead and their military equipment. Our forces continued their march on the remnants of the enemy forces which were retreating to the desert. The enemy tried to break the siege through the planes but in vain. Our forces were chasing the enemy forces from place to another upto 7.00 p.m. when the enemy remnants managed to escape leaving behind 720 mortar rockets of different calibres and tens of boxes of munition, a wireless set and equipment for digging trenches which were captured by our forces. Enemy losses were estimated at 22 members between killed and wounded. Our losses included the injury of three of our comrades slightly.

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February, 1973  
round examin

BAHRAIN:

COAST OF OMAN

NIXON ADMINISTRATION SUPPLIES ARABIAN GULF COUNTRIES  
WITH AMERICAN ARMS

Reuters Agency reported that the American Administration agreed to supply the Arabian Gulf Emirates with military weapons and equipment.

These sources said that the American President agreed to sell weapons two weeks ago to help fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the British forces and to protect the American oil interests in the Arabian Gulf.

These sources said that to supply the Arabian Gulf countries with American weapons will help what is called "these countries not to fall under the effect of the progressive movements and regimes in the area."

Reports confirmed that the American Government assigned to the American National Security Council the task of having full supervision on the energy crisis suffered by the United States of America. Reports indicated that Henry Kissinger, Nixon's adviser on National Security Affairs, submitted a comprehensive memorandum in which he called upon the American Government to concentrate its efforts on finding a "solution" in the Arab area as part of the plan to protect the American oil interests in the area.

He also pointed out that American imperialism, after suffering defeat in Vietnam, will throw its weight on the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf to continue exploiting our masses and to continue looting our oil wealths.

IRAN: IRAN SHOWS PREPAREDNESS TO INTERFERE DIRECTLY  
AGAINST OUR OMANI MASSES

After the series of arrests which were carried out by the puppet authority in the federation of sheikhs and the Sultanate of Qaboos, the hireling government in Iran started consultations with the Government of Muscat for extending to it all assistance to hit the revolutionaries. It also offered to interfere immediately against the revolution there. Such behaviour by Iran comes after a statement made by an official source in which he expressed his country's preparedness to interfere directly against the Omani masses and their escalating revolutionary movement. Such thing also comes under different justifications including fears that the passage of its oil through Hormez Strait might be subjected to danger. In fact the Shah-in-Shah puppet regime stands as the watchdog of imperialism in the area and is now constituting great danger not only to our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf but also to the whole Arab nation.

The collusion of the Sultanate of Qaboos and the federation of Zaid with the puppet regime in Iran and to seek its help for regressing our masses only completes the filthy role of these puppet regimes which give no credit to the prestige of our Arab nation and demonstrate their preparedness to sell the homeland in return for protecting their regimes falling under the blows of our militant masses. We are not surprised by the direct Iranian interference against our masses and are not surprised at the same time by the collusion of the puppets with the Shah as since we have confirmed more than once these regimes have betrayed the homeland and sold the national prestige of our masses and the prestige of the Arab nation as did the Arab kings when they conspired with British colonialism in 1948 to hand over Palestine for good to the Zionists.

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BAHRAIN:

HEIGHTENING OF STUDENT STRIKES

Strikes by secondary school students in Bahrain started on 3rd February, 1973 to support demands for launching a law on the second round examinations of secondary students. The strikes continued to cover all schools with their different stages. The striking students tried to comeout in student processions in the streets but the authorities closed the doors and cordoned the school fences in a bid to prevent the students from coming out.

During the same period the workers of the Ministry of Health and Electricity carried out a strike demanding that their wages which are low be raised and refused to enter into talks with the committees of both Ministries. The strikes are still on.

MUSCAT:

INCREASING ACTIVITY OF REVOLUTIONARIES  
THREATENS RULE OF QABOOS

Al-Ahram newspaper of Cairo published a report in its issue of 27th January, 1973 saying that Brigadier Crazy, British commander of the armed forces in Oman, pointed to the increasing activity of the revolutionaries against the rule of Qaboos and said that the revolutionaries are opening a new front in the north in a bid to overthrow the regime there.

KUWAIT:

STUDENT FEDERATIONS AND LEAGUES IN KUWAIT UNIVERSITY  
RESENT ARREST CAMPAIGN

The student federations and leagues in Kuwait University issued a statement in which they resented the arrest of Kuwaiti citizen Rashed Muhareb al-Matiri by the federal authorities in the State of Amirates and all arrests and search campaigns carried out by the authority there and all over the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf against the nationalist and honest elements.

In a statement published by them it was stated: "We call upon all nationalist, progressive and honest elements and forces to stand by the side of our people and masses in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and call upon all nationalist and sincere pens to expose the colonialist and reactionary plans in our area. We also demand the immediate release of Rashed al-Matiri and his return back home."

The statement was signed by eight arab federations and leagues in Kuwait University.

However, the authorities in the federation of sheikhs refused to allow the relatives and families of the detainees to get in touch with them. Mr. Abdullah al-Muhareb, brother of Rashed al-Muhareb tried to contact his brother in detention but the authorities of repression and terrorism prevented him from doing so.

IRANIAN-QABOOS  
"The area  
there are 500  
fifty thousand  
He said."

MUSCAT: QABOOS AUTHORITIES EXTEND OIL CONCESSIONS TO OIL MONOPOLIES

Feb. 6 - Reuter - It was announced yesterday that the government of Oman granted a group of four companies - two Canadian, one West German and one American - concessions for exploring oil opposite the south-eastern coast of the Sultanate and to exploit any quantity to be discovered by them.

The contract was signed at the town of Sallalah and provided that exploration is to start immediately in an abandoned area measuring about 13,000 square kilometres to the south of Masirah island.

A spokesman for the "Oman Oil Exploration Company Ltd." commented on the new concession by saying: We welcome the entry of other companies into our field. He also announced that an American company and a Canadian company were granted concessions to explore for minerals in a mountainous area north-west of Muscat measuring 54,500 square kilometres.

In this way the hireling government in Muscat grants more concessions to the foreign monopolies and hand over the wealths and plentifulness of our people to the colonialist circles. At a time in which the conflict over the oil wealth hardens and intensifies and at a time in which the colonialist circles reveal their intentions towards the Arab area in general and the Gulf in particular, the puppet Qaboos authorities hasten to fall in the laps of American imperialism and tie the economy of the country with its wheel to ensure their stay and protection by their masters from the wrath of the people and in order to continue to repress and terrorise liberal citizens of our people.

ADEN: P.F.L.O.A.G. HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference was held in the evening of 10th February, 1973 at the office of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in Aden which was attended by correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies, and representatives of local press and the Radio and Television. During the conference Comrade Mohammed Abdul Illah member of the Executive Committee and official spokesman of the Front read a press statement issued by the Central Command on the extensive arrests which covered numerous groups of the people in the Sultanate of Qaboos and in the Federation of Sheikhs recently.

KUWAIT: IRANIAN-QABOOS COOPERATION STIRRED IN KUWAITI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The question of Iranian-Qaboos cooperation was stirred in the Kuwaiti National Assembly during discussions on the partnership agreement. This was raised by Deputy Khaled al-Masood when he said:-

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INFORMATION TO OIL

IRANIAN-QABOOSITE COOPERATION - Cont'd

"The area is by passing an important stage there at present as there are 500 helicopters bought by the Shah of Iran. These landed fifty thousand paratroopers last week.

He added: "Our area is passing danger, and we do not forget the logic of vanity which was spoken by Rogers here and Seisoo who said we have friends in the area: Qaboos is cooperating with Iran at present. They want us to be watchdogs. This agreement is only meant to deviate our attention in order to safeguard their interests and rights after which they will launch the attack on us."

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OMAN

DISMISSAL OF DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE IN OMAN AFTER RECENT INCIDENTS

The British authorities dismissed the Director of the Sultanate Intelligence Colonel Dennison who was Director of General Intelligence throughout the past fifteen years following the recently stormy events witnessed by the different areas in northern and central Oman.

Dennison was removed and was appointed as Adviser to Qaboos on security affairs.

Dennison is regarded as the main pillar of the British authorities in Muscat. He took part in most repressive operations against the Omani people. His leg was amputated during the British campaigns against the Jebel al-Khadhar revolution in 1957.

The dismissal of Dennis is regarded as a clear proof of the utter failure faced by the ruling British machineries in preventing the spread of the revolution.

ADEN: ANNOUNCEMENT BY P.F.L.O.A.G. REPRESENTATIVE IN ADEN ON QABOOS REPRESSIVE DECREE PREVENTING TRADING WITH ADEN

The hireling government in Muscat announced that it will not allow ships owned by Omani citizens from trading with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It threatened all those continuing to trade with Democratic Yemen of having their vessels confiscated and of paying a cash fine. It said that the Omani boats carried weapons from Aden for the tide of the armed revolution in other areas of Oman.

The hireling government tried repeatedly to picture that the revolution of 9th June and the growing massive movement in different areas of Oman tried to picture that they have external works and that the Omani people live happily and satisfied of the wonderful situation created by puppet Qaboos. The Qaboos government is disguising the awareness of our brave Omani people and their determination and thinks that by preventing the marine contact between Oman and Yemen it would be able to prohibit the popular turmoil and able of suppressing the armed revolution. Since hundreds of years our Omani people creates methods and develops weapons in order to place their wish under practical execution. The reliance of our Omani people, first and above all, on themselves and their internal power was the correct method.

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During the clash with the enemy in ambushes set up in the Zakher highlands. The directions.

MILITARY REPORT - Cont'd from page 1

In the north of Sarfeet our forces launched during the same period nine attacks on the enemy positions using mortars, rockets and machine-guns. Later the sniping groups carried out a number of successful operations on these positions. Our artillery fire was pouring continuously on these positions. This made the enemy supply planes land with difficulty and in most cases cannot land at all. A transport plane of the four-engine type was destroyed on the ground. A number of the enemy defensive positions were also destroyed and a large number of enemy members were killed and injured. These operations were launched in the name of the brave martyrs. The operations launched on 3rd February were named after Martyr Ali Suhail Ajham, and the operations launched on 4th February were named after Martyr Ahmed Salim Kharfat while the operations launched on 7th and 8th February were named after Martyrs Saeed Masood Shakhar and Saeed Mohammad Sabah.

AL-MAMMAR

In al-Mammar the forces of the People's Liberation Army launched on 8th and 9th February, 1973 two attacks on the enemy centres at Mu'atabrani in the north of al-Mammar. The first attack was launched by the use of machine-guns while the second was launched with the help of artillery. The sniping group also launched a sniping operation against enemy individuals in these positions. A number of these enemy members were injured and our artillery destroyed a number of enemy positions and injured some of his members. From our side there were no casualties.

CENTRAL REGION

During the 4th and 5th of February, the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia operating in the Central Region launched five attacks on the enemy centres at Rushm (north of Beita Fayah) using artillery and light and medium machine-guns. The sniping group also carried out several sniping operations on the same centre during which the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment. The enemy was continuously seeking the help of aircraft after every attack by our forces to bomb the neighbouring areas. But the enemy aircraft did not realise their targets. These attacks launched on 5th February were named after Martyr Amer Ghanem Samhan. Our casualties were none.

EASTERN REGION

In the Eastern Region our forces launched on 2nd and 5th February fierce battles with the enemy forces in the highlands of Asheiheit/ Kizzit Akhif and Azakher highlands. They also carried out another number of attacks on some enemy centres. At Asheiheit our forces forced the enemy forces to withdraw to their positions at Taqa after a fierce clash in which light weapons were used. The attack continued for not more than one hour after the enemy helicopters were seen removing the casualties of the dead and injured. On the same day our forces attacked the enemy centre at the coastal plain in the east of the town of Taqa using artillery. During the attack a number of enemy positions were destroyed. On the same day our forces waged hot battles with the enemy forces at Kizzit Akhif where the enemy fell in ambushes set up for him. The battles continued for one and a half hours.

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MILITARY REPORT - Cont'd from page 6

During the attack the enemy lost a number of individuals between killed and wounded. In the evening of the same day our forces repeated the clash with the enemy forces. On 5th February, the enemy fell in ambushes set up by us, when he tried to advance on some of the Zakher highlands. Our forces opened fire on him from different directions. The enemy was stricken with panic and was unable to reply to the fire. Our forces clashed with the enemy forces for one hour after which the enemy forces escaped to their positions at Kheisal under cover of the aircraft carrying with him five casualties between dead and wounded.

During this week and after the deadly strikes directed by the forces of the People's Liberation Army to the enemy forces, the British planes raided caves of the citizens and their cottages in different areas. At Wadi Dirbat in the Eastern Region the aircraft of the enemy exterminated 100 cows and 5 she-camels of the citizens. In the Central Region the enemy aircraft combed through the long-range artillery the area situated between the Red Line and Beit Zarbikh resulting in the injury of one of the citizens seriously and the extermination of six goats. Total losses inflicted upon the enemy in different areas were as follows:-

- 1) 71 enemy members between killed and wounded
- 2) Destruction of transport plane with four-engine.
- 3) Destruction of 25 enemy positions and 31-mm artillery and other three-knot artillery and a field gun of American origin as well as they destruction of a wireless set and a heavy machine-gun.

Materials captured by our forces in the battle of 5th February in the north of the Western Region were as follows:-

720 mortar rockets of different calibres, 22,000 rounds of F.N. ammunition, a 609 wireless set suitable for work along with four cartons of wireless battery, an F.N. rifle with eleven Bren magazine, a collection of materials for drilling trenches along with a big quantity of provisions in addition to a number of important documents and messages.

Our losses included the slight injury of three of our comrades and the serious injury of one of our citizens the extermination of one hundred cows and fifty she-camels and six goats of the citizens as a result of the air raids and the long-range artillery fire.

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE OF PFLOG - Cont'd from page 5

If the government of Qaboos is believing that by preventing contact with Yemen it would prevent the revolution from existing it is completely wrong. If Qaboos wanted that let him try to end the entire Omani people first. But let him be sure that he and all puppets and colonialists will end even before they make such an attempt.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL FIELD: A WONDERFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT  
BY 9th JUNE REVOLUTION

The Local Executive Committee issued recently several resolutions for the organisation of the medical field in the liberated area of the Southern Region. The resolutions included one for the formation of a committee for medical services and other sub-committees in accordance with the different areas. Martyr Habkook Hospital was established as the first hospital to be established by the revolution. Several other resolutions were also issued pertaining to the organisation of the medical field and the organisation of the daily work in different fields were also issued.

These organisation acts are regarded to be a great bounce in the field of medical services extended by the revolution to the people. They came after the stage of the direct and priority medical services witnessed by the revolution since 1968 following the second conference. It is an attempt to promote the standard of medical services.

The revolution managed to make such a bounce after training groups of citizens on nursing at higher level as regards technical and political skill and after the availability of a number of doctors and the increase of the revolution's ability to extend treatment and other potentialities. Our people were suffering dreadful conditions as a result of diseases. Britain and the Al-Busaid family did not get for our people other than an imposter erected as a doctor in Sallalah and established a semi-hospital in Muscat and tried to convince our people that these are the total medical services needed by them.

When our people raised the guns on 9th June, 1965, it was clear to that the dreadful state of disease spreading within our people and it became clear to them that it is necessary to confront such a state of medical chaos, during the revolution and not after the victory of the revolution. After Hamrain congress, the revolution began to raise the slogan: "A hand to Build and a Hand to Fight" for implementation and started to send the first group for training in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Numerous friendly countries started to supply the revolution with drugs and medical equipment to confront the deteriorating medical conditions of the masses and for tackling the daily problems of the war imposed by Britain on our people. Day after day the potentialities of the revolution began to increase and the attention of the revolution to the medical field began also to increase along with its abilities in this field.

We are seizing this opportunity to extend our greetings to the comrades fighting in the medical front and ask them to increase their efforts and constantly promote the medical services standard needed by this difficult stage. We also seize this opportunity to extend our gratitude to all our allies and friends topped by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Soviet Union and the Palestine resistance for what they extended to our people in the field of medical services including training and medical equipment and assistance. Our people regard the recent organisation of the medical field as an important gain made by the revolution of 9th June under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and that this gain is made by the masses of the people through their meagre potentialities and as such the masses embrace such a gain and defend it with all their potentialities and will continue to develop it constantly.

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE OF P.F.L.O.A.G. - Cont'd

The latest measures by Qaboos show that Qaboos started to launch repressive and terrorist laws which the rule of his father did not launch. If Saeed bin Taimour prohibited sun-glasses and smoking the Qaboos extended the war against the masses of our people and brought in the Iranian and Jordanian forces to Oman and put the best of the Omani citizens in the prisons and withdrew from the masses of the Omani people in the northern areas their weapons. Recently he prevented Omani citizens from trading with Aden.

These Qaboosite laws and measures are only plans and laws launched by Britain itself and announced by Qaboos, only prove the extent of confusion in which Qaboos and Britain are falling. They will not lead but to the launching of more massive struggle in order to wrest the rights of the citizens.

We also indicate that such a state of affair is only a serious sign within the Arab countries as an Arab country stepped to prevent by force its citizens from trading and contacting another sister Arab country combined between them by historical relations. We must indicate too that such actions must be faced by the Arab countries with resentment and suppression.

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GREETINGS TO OUR COMR. DES IN MEDICAL FIELD AND  
GREETINGS TO OUR PATRIOTIC PEOPLE, THE MAKER OF VICTORIES

ADEN:

The Central Executive Committee of P.F.L.O.A.G. sent the following messages to the Federation of Arab Lawyers, the Association of Kuwaiti Lawyers, the Federation of Lebanese Jurists, the International Federation of Arab Workers Unions and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

In the messages the Central Executive Committee asked them to interfere to rescue the lives of detainees in the Sultanate of Qaboos and the federation of sheikhs. The following is the text of the messages:-

"The extensive arrest and terroristic arrest campaign is taking place since November, 1972 and covered more than 300 citizens in the Sultanate of Oman and the federation of emirates.

" the detainees face brutal torture and the lives of hundreds of citizens is in danger.

"We call for your interference to save the lives of the detainees".

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR LIBERATION OF OMAN  
AND ARABIAN GULF