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CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEFINES CURRENT TASKS
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Muscat Regime the Horse of Troy in the Hands of
The Imperialists and their Iranian Stooges

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the glorious revolution of 9th June, 9th June Magazine held an interview with Comrade Mohammad Ahmad, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. In the interview Comrade Mohammad Ahmed replied to a number of questions. In his reply to a question on the reasons behind the unity of the imperialists and reactionaries comrade Mohammad Ahmed said: Oman like other Arab regions faced greed by old and neo-colonialism whose interests met with those of the traitorous local reactionaries. These later on entered into alliance throughout history to subjugate our people and to defeat it by various ways and means and to chain it purposely with the chains of backwardness and various sufferings and slavery and to transform the land of Oman into aggressive bases in order to achieve such aims and to confront the Arab revolutionary movement as well as to place this area in the aggressive colonialist strategic chains which is directed against the peoples of Asia and Africa.

In a question about the information embargo struck around the Arab masses amidst the fierce anglo-American and Iranian and Arab reaction offensive, Comrade Mohammad Ahmed replied: "This information embargo struck by these forces aims in the first place at physical liquidation of the revolutionary group, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman which is leading the struggle of our brave people. This is resembled in the launching of extensive military campaigns in which these forces took part using all developed weapons and psychological warfare as well as information embargo in order to distort the Arab and world public opinions through fabrications, falsehood and distortion of the understandings of the revolution, its abilities and legitimacy and its definite victory.

Asked about the programmes of the People's Front for the present for confronting the pre-Iranian invasion and the interference of Arab reactionary countries such as Jordan with its forces side by side with the Iranian and British forces, Comrade Mohammad Ahmed said: The programmes of the revolution have always emanated from the

INTERVIEW - Cont'd.

the ground of fact in Oman and the Arabian Gulf with aim of tackling up the colonialist hegemony. The forces of the revolution in our country have realised huge victories in the course of their struggle which in turn resulted in the causing of important changes in the status of the Arabian Gulf. Accordingly this made the front to revise its programmes and to try to change them relatively in a way conforming with the developing status in favour of the liberation issues in the area.

In a reply to a question about the broad national front, Comrade Mohammad Ahmed said: "The question of the national front was and still is the most significant task of the Omani revolution, as the People's Front concentrated in its programmes on the necessity of creating a broad front combining all nationalists for taking part in waging the national struggle with different forms against the reactionary and imperialist forces and the Iranian expansionist greed in our country.

Asked about the indications of an American interference, Comrade Mohammad Ahmed said that it is not strange for Kissing to make threats over the occupation of the Arab oilfields. It is not strange too that the puppet Muscat regime becomes an aggressive base for the American threats as American, which is the No. 1 imperialist State hostile to mankind, sends its hatred and aggression against the peoples aiming at encircling them and looting and exploiting their wealths and making peoples bow to such inhuman policies. It is not strange to us that the Muscat regime becomes the Horse of Troy in the hands of the Americans and to open for them Oman for using it as an aggressive base against the Arab nation as this regime, which slays the Omani people, is not expected to become a regime protecting the national rights of the Arab nation in its struggle against its enemies.

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QABOOS SUPPORTS THE LOOSENESS OF CONDITIONS IN THE COAST

The Muscat authorities show increasing attention towards what is going on in the north of Oman, where calls rise for ending chaos and continuing the tribal mentality and defending the independent existence of every emirate. Some statements began to be made by the federal ministers to the extent of giving indications to end tribal chaos.

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Message from the People's Front in Bahrain to the Comrades in the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman: "On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the glorious 9th June revolution, we greet the masses of our militant people in Oman, the bases and command of the People's Liberation Army, the People's Militia and all sections of the revolution on the great victories realised by them during the past years and convey to you the regards of our militant Bahraini people and the bases and commands of the People's Front in Bahrain who follow with pride and prestige the heroic battles waged by you against the imperialist and Arab and Iranian reactionary enemy and for an independent, united, prosperous and non-aligned Oman.

THE REALITY
OF THE
REVOLUTION
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The heroic and gallant struggle which is being waged by the Omani people under your wise leadership will be crowned undoubtedly with victory in spite of the difficulties, obstacles and hardships laid down by the circles of imperialism on your path. This victory give inspirations to the other peoples who cherish freedom and real independence. We learn great things from your great experiment because it is giving us valuable and dear lessons for all groups of the revolution in the area of the Arabian Gulf and for all groups of the Arab revolution.

FIRST:

The armed Omani revolution is the spearhead and in the forefront of the battle which is waged by our masses in the Arabian Gulf area against American imperialism and its puppet Iran, which made of your country a stage for aggressive experiments and wars. Oman, which is lying at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, can play an effective role and huge role in defending the Gulf. It had already performed this role with honour during its history which is full of glories.

If Qaboos and his clique have already abandoned not only this role but also handed over the country and the Omani people to the Shah-in-Shah of Iran whose fleets and aircraft ply the Hormez Strait and who has taken full agreement from Qaboos to take over whatever territories he wants and to threat any of the Emirates of the Arabian Gulf in return for slaying the revolting Omani people and to protect his throne, then we are confident that the

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THE REALITY - Cont'd from page 3

that the people who brought militant Zaher Ali and Salem Jaddad, Habkook and glimmering planet of martyrs, is possessing full ability to thwart and topple down the henchmen and to realise its real independence as well as to confront the entire conspiracies and plans of imperialist which are aimed at the people of the Arabian Gulf.

You are defending the Arabian Gulf area in the face of the enemies who are combined against our country including the Americans, Iranians and puppet Arabs. From here stemmed our insistence upon having cohesion between all revolutionary and nationalist forces in the Arabian Gulf area and to regard this as the real practical answer to the alliance of the imperialists and reactionaries which these days is casting its old projects and looks in its old papers for the reasons for its failure in the previous occasions.

SECONDLY:

The imperialist offensive which is ransacking the Arab homeland to endorse and establish the positions of the Americans and to sweep out the positions of the revolutionaries in every Arab space, looks with anxiety and great care to the revolutionary vacuums in Oman and Palestine. In the face of all calls for submission, and distorted Arab reconciliation and in the face of the bids made by Arab reaction to slay the Palestinian people and liquidate its revolution and political and great military accomplishments and in front of all calls for reconciliation with the decayed and traitorous Qaboos regime which are released by some Arab capitals to subjugate our Omani people, and in the face of calls for observing the Gulf security and preserving the stability for the oil monopolies in the Arabian Peninsula, in front of all these appears the Omani and Palestinian revolutions against all attempts at submission, putting all revolutionary obstacles for halting such subjugation and shameful harassment of the masses. The role undertaken by ^{you} is not confined to Oman but exceeds it to numerous other areas in the Arab homeland. If many of the political forces speak continuously about the international and Arab balancings and the necessity of having harmony with them whatever the results be, then the Omani revolution teaches us that the Omani people stand with pride in front of such offensive and introduces martyrs and realises victories.

THE REALITY - Cont'd.

This difficult stage in the life of the Arab revolution cannot make a quick change in the balance of power between the forces of imperialism and reaction on one hand and the forces of nationalism and liberation on the other, except through firmness and adherence to positions and defence of these positions. From here stems your insistence to continue the struggle and to stick to the guns and to use all forms of political and massive struggle for obstructing and hindering the projects of the Americans and British in order to make it carry its historical and great meaning.

THIRDLY:

The Omani revolution had proved that the strategy of the long-term popular liberation war is capable to cause a quick and continuous imbalance to the balances of power and is capable of revealing and exposing the puppet and submissive regimes within a short period.

At present many of the papers of many (national and reactionary alike) Arab countries in the light of their stand towards the Omani revolution, and have their links with imperialism revealed. Moreover, Oman is constituting today a graveyard for the intruders. It appears that the puppet + Shah had learnt the lessons very quickly when he accepted to make the reactionary Arabs join in the aggressive war after he was only boasting of liquidating the revolution within only one week. The puppet Jordanian king is harvesting results quickly in Jordan where reports flare up about rebellions within the Jordanian army. These events confirm that your revolution is playing its great role in the course of the Arab revolution. Accordingly the Americans are eager to evade repetition of their vietnamese experiments by seeking the help of Arab armies. We are confident completely that the People's Liberation Army and the People's militia and the armed masses will defeat all invasion forces whatever their sizes be.

FOURTHLY:

Amidst all simple and difficult circumstances, whatever the solutions in practice, adherence to the gun is a basic condition a must for safeguarding the revolution and its masses and for wresting victory. This is a great lesson laid down by the modern Omani revolution.

THE REALITY - Cnt'd.

Many of the Arab countries tried to bounce on the revolution in order to wrest the gun from it and repete the errors of the other revolutions. But the clarity of the vision before you had foiled these attempts and proved that the people, who decide the handing over of its guns, cannot compensate these except by the chains which chain it with slavery and subjugation.

FIFTHLY:

We learn from you the necessity and legitimacy of independence by the adoption of political stands by the national and revolutionary forces in their just struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction as however small our peoples are and however meagre and limited our potentialities are and no matter to how far the forces of imperialism united against us, then adoption of the correct political stands which stem from the national interest in the first and basic place and which take advantage of the backing extended to it by the brothers, allies and supporters, is the basic condition for bringing it out from the fact that it is a tool and instrument in the conflict going on between several parties into an effective force imposing its political stands and gaining the respect of all friends. The heroic steadfastness by your people and the official Arab information embargo prove the correct course on which you walk. Therefore, you are securing great respect and high admiration from all revolutionaries and progressives in the Arab homeland and in the world.

Comrades,

We have had the honour of waging the common struggle in a united front to express our deep belief in the necessity and importance of the unity of the revolutionary forces in this area. If the forces of imperialism and reaction have undertaken quick and certain repairs and modernised new methods and threw in the arena of conflict new and numerous forces which placed us all in front of an historical responsibility for laying down new programmes and policies, then we feel with pride and prestige the current comradely relations with you and affirm our great care and endless backing for your triumphant and victorious revolution. Your comrades in Bahrain, while fighting against the American imperialist presence and against the Saudi reactionary interferences and for the political and cultural freedoms of the masses of workers, youth and women and all other sections of the people, regard the cause of the Omani revolution and its backing by all means possible as a daily duty lying upon the shoulders of all militants.

THE BESIEGED REVOLUTION ?
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Militant from the Popular Democratic Party
in the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) Says:

Little of the revolutions fighting against dual subjugation - national and classical - with the exception of the Vietnamese revolution - which suffered and still suffer - from Arab reactionary and imperialism suffocation and besiege like that suffered by the Omani revolution in spite of the passage of ten years of continuous struggle since the start of the revolutionary spark in the southern region (Dhofar). So what are the fundamental reasons for this besiege? And How the Arab silence can be construed and what is the successful way to break this embargo?

The policy of military and information embargo by the forces of Arab and world anti-revolution against the popular revolution in Oman did not come as one lot and in a heavy manner as its now but this policy came from the totally parties hostile to the revolution in stages and through specific periods. This proves that the anti-revolution was watching closely the nature of fundamental changes within the ranks of the popular revolution there and its revolutionary reflections on the massive status all over the Omani arena and the Arabian Peninsula. This lastly made the hostile parties take the initiative of making a filthy contribution in the embargo against the Omani revolution particularly after the clarity of the fundamental national course of the revolution which is constituting a serious and direct danger to their interests and the interests of the masters and imperialists in the area. In this way the forces of anti-revolution united in their heightening and fierce offensive against the massive revolution in Oman. Sheikh Zaid sends mercenaries in 1969 (about 700 soldiers) and the Shah-in-Shah invasion forces poured in thousands in 1973 and a brigade of bloody dogs of the Hashemite throne also poured in 1974, and finally mercenaries from various countries such as Pakistani, Britain and Australia etc. also poured. Saudi reaction blesses this bloody campaign with funds and weapons. All these aggressive forces fight combined under the orders of the age-old colonialism - small Britain.

BESIEGED REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

The anti-revolutionary forces stem from two basic factors for continuing their atrocious aggression on the Omani people.

These are:-

- a) Self-factor connection with the nature of the revolution
- b) objective factor: the importance of the area in connection with oil and the geographical position.

At the self-level for the course of the revolution during tens years of struggle cons ally, this is summarised in the following main points:-

1) Class Vision of the Revolution: The correctness of the political vision of the Omani revolution through the correctness of defining its programmes and main vital and strategic tasks and also the initiative to cause a strong united combative alliance which combines the national classes in the struggle against British colonialism and local reaction. The years of 1976-68 have witnessed great development in pushing the revolution forward towards its objectives. Moreover, the second congress of the People's Front in 1968 and the other congresses came to resemble a typical jump in the course of the Omani revolution (ideologically, politically and organisationally). These congresses have defined the direct objectives of the struggle for toppling down the puppet Qaboos regime and establishing the new humanitarian society which exceeds all relations that represented the basic stanchess of the old and neo-colonialist regimes and to crystalise actual equality between woman and man on the ground of fact and within the framework of the united combative, social and political exercises. This phenomenon (the phenomenon of equality between woman and man) is an exception phenomenon deserving commendation.

2) Merger with the Masses: The heroic steadfastness by the Omani revolution throughout the past ten years, and the realisation of daily military victories over the camp of the anti-revolutionary forces and the clarity of the political vision for the revolution, did not take place except with the presence of a genuine revolutionary command which knew how to make the revolution lead its correct course in the interest of the popular classes and to adopt the revolutionary conducts and behaviours in their daily relations with the masses.

By that it check off all exercise of repressive and terroristic and bureaucratic methods either in its daily relations with the masses or inside the organisation itself. By this dialectical relations - the relations of being effected and ~~and~~ being of effect - the roots of the revolution have been reinforced in the social status and the rally of the majority of the masses around it. Through this vanguard revolutionary exercise it paved for the creation of the suitable atmosphere for the creation of the new Omani man.

3) Alliance with the Popular Side: This increases the class malice in the chest of the Arab and world hostile forces, and their increasing anxiety as a result of the nature of alliances carried out by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman with the revolutionary sides in the entire Arabian Peninsula in particular and the Arab and world arena in general. This proper way for the revolutionary alliance with the popular sides in the area does not only reject and resist the trusteeship of Arab regimes over the revolution only but also affirms and stresses upon the strengthening of relations with the stratic allies of the revolution. This resulted of course in the reaction by the forces of anti-revolution which reaction was strong because they saw in such alliances by the revolution a thing escalating the spread-up of the revolutionary atmosphere all over the natural Arabian Peninsula a matter that makes the call for security in the area loose its weight. From this point the anti-revolution had its fierce stand against the popular revolution in Oman and made it tighten its rope around it and chase the revolutionary elements all over the Arabian Peninsula which elements have sympathised and supported the revolution there.

b) The importance of the Area to World Imperialism: Oman and the Omani coast occupy a special position in the general strategy of British imperialism since the middle of the nineteenth century. If Oman represents a linking point in the British naval strategy between its colonies in India and the Arabian Gulf, to ensure its naval communications at that period of history, then today its importance exceeds that of yesterday particularly after the discovery of oil in Oman and the entire Arabian Peninsula. This added the exceptional importance of the area to imperialism. This discovery - oil - finally led to partition of influence between it and the American imperialisms. The latter got the lion's share in Saudi Arabian and Iran and shares in the Arabian Gulf while Oman and some of the coast remained within the circles of the British monopolies.

Until the revolutionary struggle could reach highest epoch in the recent decade and loosen imperialist grip, it became possible that the developments in the Arabian Gulf caught the attention of public opinion.

The conflict between the people and the progressive organisations on one hand and the imperialists and their local clients on the other, has reached its climax especially in Oman where a fierce war is raging. This war is no more than a local conflict for the foreign powers directly involved in the war waged against the Omani people.

Iran, the gendarme of U.S. imperialism in the Arabian Gulf has committed its forces in Oman since December, 1973. Britain preserves its military bases with hundreds of officers, pilots and other forces in this war. Jordan has committed armed forces intelligence and army officers.

The United States has been backing these reactionary regimes furnishing war machinery facilities in the British base at Masirah island of Oman which is currently used to stage air strikes against the liberated zone of Oman and Democratic Yemen.

Despite the imperialist hegemony and monopolies, control of this rich region, the popular struggle in the Arab littoral countries of the Arabian Gulf and in Iran itself is developing. The political conscience of the people towards the extents and implications of imperialist hegemony has reached a higher stage - that it imposed on the local reactionary regimes some modernisation steps.

People's control on oil resources, liquidation of U.S. oil fields supported by practical Iranian forces from Oman and counter-ing U.S. possible invasion and Iranian expansion are the key issues of the Arabian Gulf popular struggle.

The U.S. official open statements on military take-over of oil fields supported by practical steps, i.e. acquiring bases and introducing task force in the Gulf area, have exposed the U.S. projects in this region.

Such projects should be uncovered and countered, a thing which necessitates the unity of the national democratic forces in the Arabian Gulf, heightening of anti-imperialist and anti-reactionary struggle all over the world.

The exploitation of oil resources was facilitated by the British control over the region. The British took the necessary steps to have their own monopoly through imposing treaties on local sheikhs granting Britain the right of oil concessions in the area.

Treaty signed with Sultan Taimoor of Muscat in 1923, followed by treaties with other sheikhs. Britain imposed the rule of one tribe against the will of the population in every Emirate. It interfered militarily on several occasions to save the client tribal regime of al-Busaid threatened by the advancing armed Omanese to the capital, Muscat, in 1830, 1866, 1915, 1920 and 1955 where British-led forces occupied the interior to secure oil extraction.

Upon the revolt of Interior Oman, known best as the Revolution of Jebel al-Akhdhar, the British launched a barbaric war from July, 1957, until late 1959 and subjected by force the people to their rule.

Britain also forced al-Khalifa rule in Bahrain in face of al-Jalahma uprising and pearl-divers uprising in 1911. Britain used to topple down the Sultan or Emir who proved unloyal or unfit to its interests. British-dominated consortium guaranteed concessions in Iraq and Iran, thus using these two countries as a base to stage further oil interests.

On the other hand, the U.S. oil monopolies were financially superior to the British. U.S. monopolies resorted to delude local chiefs by bribery and influence through advisers.

The two contradictory factors contributed to the present map of the division of oil concessions among U.S., British, Dutch and French monopolies.

U.S. monopolies control 100 per cent of Saudi oil while British control 100 per cent of Omani as Oman was closed to British presence. American oil monopoly, ARAMCO, used Saudi Arabia territorial claims to expand its concessions by resorting to bribe the tribal chiefs.

The open door policy, which means covered conspiracies, feuds and even local wars resulted in the present division of oil concessions among the oil monopolies in the Arabian Gulf. In 1954 the Saudi Omani conflict on al-Buraimi oases, rich in oil, was resolved with British-led campaign on Saudi Arabian post in al-Buraimi. Consequent take-over and division of the area set in between Oman and Abu Dhabi. Saudese revenged by backing the Imamate uprising since 1957 in face of Sultanate and British control.

Today, the Arabian Gulf littoral countries collectively stand as the third ranking exports after Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The Gulf region furnishes sixty per cent of exported oil and contain more than sixty per cent of known world reserve. Recently, new wealths, especially minerals, proved to be of great reserve oftenly in Oman. The Gulf region is increasingly becoming an important source of natural gas.

The Gulf Basin is the most vital oil route where about twenty million barrels a day pass through to the energy-hungry capitalist countries.

No wonder where military bases of colonial and imperial powers are liquidated, overseas, Britain, on the contrary, is preserving its bases in Oman. The U.S. is establishing more bases the latest of which was in Masirah. No wonder that one of the last colonial wars is being fought in Oman, where wickest alliance of imperialists and reactionaries led by Saudi Arabia is designed against the people of Oman.

The U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war taught the Americans a precious lesson that it is easy to get involved in a war but it is very difficult to get out of it as stated by Henry Kissinger to Business Weekly January, 1974. The ill-famed Richard Nixon, also stated in his statement before the nation in the Congress in 1972 that the U.S. is going to help those who want to help themselves.

Siesco confessed that Congress sub-committee on Near East affairs in its debates in May, 1973, said: "It is vital for the U.S. and its western allies to have Iran and Saudi Arabia strong."

The Shah of Iran repeatedly stated that Iran is entrusted to be the guardian of sixty per cent of the world oil reserves. There is the possibility that one of the regimes on the other side of the Gulf be toppled down when there arise insecurity. Take, for example Dhofar rebels of Oman. Tomorrow they will be in Muscat, which is very near to Hormez Strait. I can't tolerate this. I am ready to cooperate with the others on the other side of the Gulf but if necessary without them. These statements exemplify the U.S. policy and thus the imperialist policy in the Gulf.

To strengthen Iran and Saudi Arabia militarily and to manipulate them as a gendarmerie in this region. Of course, Iran with its huge human capabilities has the first role especially in the Gulf where Saudi Arabia has the first role in South Arabia. This policy is two-fold beneficial for U.S.

First, it relieves the U.S. from being involved in exhausting overseas wars as the local forces are more capable of shouldering this role.

Second it injects the ailing U.S. economy with continuous injections especially military industries, thus balancing U.S. offsetted exchange.

Iranian military invasion of Oman is clear-cut example of U.S. strategy, a thing coincides with interests of the Shah of Iran expansionist policy.

In the face of possible overthrow of these regimes, U.S. strengthened its direct military presits interests. U.S. preserve naval interference in case of any threat to its interests. U.S. preserves naval base in Bahrain and a task force in the Arabian Gulf. Lately, it acquired facilities in the British base of Masirah in Oman. This is vital in view of Ford-Kissinger's policy threatening to takeover all fields in case of strangling of western economy by another embargo on oil exports to U.S.

The United States is replacing British presence militarily, politically and economically.

The U.S. monopolies (oil, finance, bank, trade, etc) is infiltrating deeply in the Gulf economy like an octopus. The latest closed region before U.S. presence in Oman, which has been swept by U.S. influence with the British open-door policy and joint-share of war burden since July, 1970.

The U.S. influence in Oman is expected to be dominant facilitated by the presence of Iranian troops - the newly acquired base of Masirah and the bilateral U.S. oman agreement.

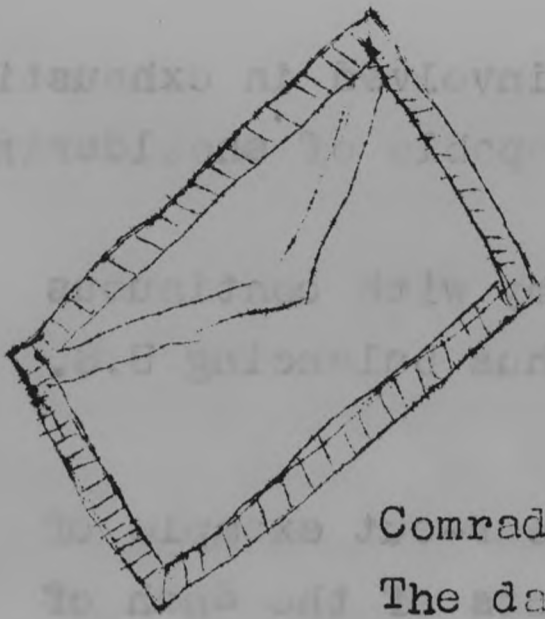
In each region of importance to imperialist interests, one country is the focal point due to one reason or another. Oman is the focal point in the Arabian Gulf due to several factors. One and foremost is that Oman is one of two flaps of gulf-gate while the second is Iran. Strait of Hormuz-Masendum is the only outlet for the vital Gulf basin. This narrow strait is navigatable only within a stretch of few kilometres on the Omani side.

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MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY FROM THE ORGANISATIONS
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IRANIAN NATIONAL FRONTS
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Comrades-in-the Struggle,

The day of 9th June, 1965, is an important point of junction in the history of the liberation struggle of the oppressed Omani people. Selection by the Omani people and their militant organisation of the method of revolutionary war since that date was and is the correct method for facing the colonialist and local reactionary forces.

Now that ten years have passed on your just struggle while the revolution of Oman is side by side with the revolution of the Palestinian people in addition to its national importance, it reflected the toiling revolutionary will in the area and the world.

Comrades,

Liberation of the Middle East area is a political-cum-economic blow to world imperialism. Therefore, the struggle of the oppressed peoples in this area is very difficult and of a long nature.

The forces of imperialism and local reaction, in addition to their military aggressions, resort to different methods for continuing their hegemony in this area. They obstruct the victories of the Middle East peoples.

The policy which is at present practised by the imperialist countries and their puppets against the revolutions of Oman and Palestine appears on one hand through acts of repression, military aggressions, creation of intrigues and chaos with the endeavour to establish their power, and on the other through continuation of their presence by making a false call for peace in order to effect the passage of their submissive projects against the oppressed and the revolutionary forces in this area through the opportunist politicians and the henchmen of imperialism.

It is our duty to fight united against all types of military aggressions which deface the interests of the toilers and to face them with decisive and continuous struggle against the invaders whether they be American or British colonialists

and imperialists or Iranian and Arab reaction. It is also our duty to walk united on the path of a policy safeguarding the independence and freedom of our territories and interests of our peoples and revolutionary solidarity for the toiling and oppressed peoples in the world.

Comrades,

At the the time in which we greet you and the militant Omani people on the tenth anniversary of the ignition of the armed struggle in Oman, also affirm to you that the Iranian revolutionary believe firmly in the necessity of the cohesion of all revolutionary organisations in the Middle East. We believe that in the absence of cohesion and a strategic joint working programme in the area, it is impossible to achieve victory over the enemy in a complete and final manner. It is also our responsibility to know objectively and scientifically the nature and method of work of our local and world enemies and to analyse the basic stanchues of the revolution and the allied forces of the revolution in the area strategically.

In our view, the organisations fighting in Oman and Palestine are regarded as basic forces united with us in the area strategically and we must work for creating a clear programme organising the stanchues for this cohesion and the joint activity in our area.

Without the presence of a clear and plain strategy and without giving care to the basic forces of the revolution in our area, the liberation movements of these countries would not realise full victory and would lead them to deviation.

Comrades,

It is to our regret that the liberation movements in the area do not possess such a programme - a joint working programme - upto now. Our great regret appears in this aspect in particular in connection with the Palestinian and Omani liberation movements which reached a level of growth and sufficiency and did not work for building the combative unity and necessary cohesion between them but continue their struggle separate from each other.

In our view the inform Arab regimes cannot be regarded as strategic allied forces or supporters or even protectors of the revolution at all. We believe that the efforts made by some leaders for cohesion with Arab regimes ought to have been exerted for cohesion with the forces of the revolution in the area in its historical procession.

We wish to announce that the Iranian revolutionary forces regard the militant groups of the Omani and Palestinian revolutions as their basic allies and they pour all their revolutionary activities in this united zone and cohesion for fulfilling our joint objectives.

The revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Oman, Palestine and Iran run side by side with the different peoples of the world until complete victory. As to the puppets like Qaboos and the Shah they cannot be able to stand in the face of our revolution. Death for the aggressive forces of imperialist and death for the Iranian and Arab reactionary forces. Long live the struggle of the Omani and Iranian peoples.

THE IRANIAN PEOPLE COMMANDO ORGANISATION ALSO
AFFIRMS THE
NECESSITY FOR THE COHESION OF THE TWO PEOPLES
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Comrades-in-Arms,

In the name of the brave Iranian people and in the name of our organisation and on the occasion of the passage of ten years for the start of the armed struggle in Oman we greet you and extend to the Omani people and fighters of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman warm greetings and comradely wishes.

Comrades,

At these circumstances in which the colonialists and internal and external reactionaries try to thwart the just struggles of the people and who do not hesitate to undertake any criminal acts and bloodshed, we feel proud of the continuation and expansion of the armed revolution of the Omani people and share their joys on the historical day of 9th June, the day on which the armed struggle was ignited in Oman, and resent along with the Omani and Iranian peoples the aggressions by the Iranian reactionary authority on the Omani territories.

We do not condemn such criminal acts by the Shah's authority only through revealing them in articles and different leaflets by our organisation but through revolutionary military acts which consolidate the struggle of the Omani people. Now the Iranian reactionary authority by representing American imperialism in the area, had revealed its real face and appeared in the form of the common enemy of the area peoples.

This criminal authority is benefiting from the strategic position of Iran and the presence of oil and rich mineral wealths in order to play a leading role in the unholy reactionary union against the militant peoples in the area, and by adopting the policy of distortive friendship and under the curtain of economic backing for the reformatory and reactionary Arab governments and in particular the policy of aggressions and military interference in Oman which reveal clearly such role.

Emanating from this, the struggle against the Iranian reactionary authority as a joint and common enemy of the area peoples, is part and parcel of the struggles of the revolutionary forces in this area.

The great role in the struggle against this common enemy lies on the shoulders of the Iranian revolutionary who, through their continuous armed struggle and direction of strong and effective blows in the body of this common enemy, will weaken and crush him.

Today the revolutionary forces are not only turning towards rallying around the revolution but even the political atmosphere which was created by it in Iran entirely led to the prosperity and expansion of the labour and student movements and to the escalation of the popular level of enlightenment. The Iranian people adopted the struggle for the new revolutionary movements.

Our organisation, as a vanguard revolutionary organisation believing in the armed struggle and its conviction with the necessity of taking advantage of other forms of struggle for the growth and escalation of the struggles of the people, is advancing and progressing more and more. We are confident that we will be able to wiping out the barriers and be as one row with the entire revolutionaries of the area.

At present the intensification of the struggle of the Palestinian and Omani peoples made their revolutions reach a stage of growth which have great effect in the uplift of other peoples. From here realisation of this by the reactionary forces increased their fears and ferocity. As such we see them weaving conspiracies daily against the revolutionary forces trying to put off these two flames in the area.

In addition to the open military aggressions by the forces of imperialism and local reaction against the Omani territories, a filthy conspiracy has been weaved recently by the Arab reactionary governments athrough the ill-famed imperialist henchmen against the struggles of the Omani people with the aim of bearing pressure on the Omani revolutionaries to enter into bargain with the reactionary Qaboos government.

But these forget that the answer of the revolutionary forces and the brave Omani people is only to foil their traitorous imperialist plans and to continue the violent struggle until final victory is realised.

This thing is not only proved by the brave peoples including the Vietnamese people but also proved by the victories and experiences of the Omani revolutionaries throughout the past ten years.

We are confident finally that the unity of the revolutionary forces in the area is essential to crush imperialism and its puppets.

Death is for imperialism, Iranian reaction and the Arab plotting reactionaries. Complete victory is for the struggles of the Omani people.

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QABOOS SUPPORTS - Cont'd from page 2

The Muscat authorities were keen to worsen conditions continuously with the Federal authorities and with Ras al-Khaimah in particular after placing the area which it occupied from Roos al-Jibal under the influence of Iran. The official circles in North Oman show increasing attention to the activities carried out by the Muscat puppets which activities meet with the Iranian activities in these Emirates.

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INTERVIEW WITH COMRADE AHMED GIBRIL SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE POPULAR FRONT (GENERAL COMMAND)

In an interview with Comrade Ahmed Gibril, Secretary General of the Popular Front (General Command) on the occasion of tenth anniversary of the 9th June revolution in Oman, Comrade Gibril replied to a number of questions put up to him by 9th June Magazine.

Asked about his opinion on the Omani revolution while passing its tenth year, Comrade Gibril said: "In fact we only stand with pride and prestige in front of the accomplishments of the Omani revolution and its steadfastness throughout ten years of its history. But this does not make us overlook the ability and braveness of our people in the South, who fought and still fight the mercenaries and troops of British colonialism and Iranian reaction in addition to the troops sent by the puppet regime in Jordan. In my view the Omani revolution is at the same time working on two lines: the military line which is clear through the heroic military operations carried out by our revolutionaries in Oman, and show the ability of the revolting Arab man if we realise the size of the hostile forces which are equipped with modern weapons. As to the other line it is the activity of the revolution in the liberated areas where poverty, deprivation and the ugliest pictures of exploitation which were exercised before at the massive level and the daily living of the burdens and problems of the inhabitants and fulfilment of the essential priority as a first step towards the road of progress. It is not easy for the revolution to work at the same time on both lines if we realise the potentialities in its possession and the circumstances lived by the revolution.

As to the extent of steadfastness of the revolution in this part of the Arab world, he said: "No doubt that the strategy of fact in which the Omani revolution is waging its armed struggle for securing freedom and that this part of our Arab world is circled by the biggest Arab and Iranian reactions, no doubt this gives the steadfastness of the revolution limits that exceed the local limits to the role undertaken by the Omani revolution at the level of the area first and at the level of the war against reactions in the entire Arab area secondly.

INTERVIEW WITH GIBRIL - Cont'd.

No doubt participation by Jordanian reaction and Saudi backing for Sultan Qaboos and the colonialist Iranian umbrella as well as the stand of the revolution in the face of all these combined, is a clear proof of the role undertaken by the revolution in Oman for revolutionising the area, a matter which is feared by the reactionaries and colonialist circles which back them.

Asked about the possibilities for the cohesion of the Omani and Palestinian revolutions under such circumstances and the American offensive is at its height, and the conditions for this cohesion, Comrade Gibril replied: "Basically the Arab liberation movement is one even if the distances between these revolutionary gaps or those are far, yet the joint objectives remain as they are: to liberate the Arab land from the colonialists and their lackeys the reactionaries and to liberate the Arab man from backwardness, exploitation and subjugation. In my view the conditions for this cohesion may be included under these headlines:

- + To regard the Palestinian and Omani arenas as an arena of armed struggle so that the effectiveness of both revolutions is escalated in order to render decisive blows to the ranks of the common enemy. No doubt that the realisation of a victory at the Omani front will raise the Palestinian revolution and strengthen its position. So the realisation of victories at the Palestinian front which will in turn strengthen and consolidate the Omani revolution. This needs further coordination as the arena of activity is regarded as one in the first step.
- + Response of fighters from both sides, such as the introduction of fighters from the Palestinian revolution to fight with the ranks of the revolution in Oman and the participation of elements from the Omani revolution in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. There is nothing effective than the cohesion of the struggle in the remarkable cohesion which would develop the meaning of theoretical cohesion and turn it into practical act taking its correct depth in one fighting trench.
- + Joint realisation and awareness of the nature and understanding of the political settlement which imperialism is trying to effect in our Arab area and which means not only to liquidate the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian revolution and to

INTERVIEW WITH GIBRIL - Cont'd.

to establish the Zionist entity, but also means to hit and liquidate the Arab liberation movement and to reinstate the imperialist influence in the area area and the hegemony of local reaction after the great setback which befell it.

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COMRADE ABU SALAH, MEMBER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FATEH,
PRAISES PIONEER EXPERIMENT OF OMANI REVOLUTION IN AN
INTERVIEW WITH 9th JUNE MAGAZINE

Asked how he sees the Omani revolution in its tenth year and within the framework of the map of Arab reversions, Comrade Abu Salah said that the Omani revolution, in our view, stems from the basis that this revolution is an expression of the right of the people of Oman to win their complete national independence and to expel the forces of Iranian invasion and Jordanian invasion and to liquidate the puppet regime which is backed by the petroleum monopolies and which linked Oman with the strategy of imperialism from the other, The Omani revolution is the striking shield of the Arab national liberation movement in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and in other words represents the liberation objectives of this movement in a strategic and sensitive part in this Arab homeland. In the present situation the Palestinian and Omani revolutions constitute the striking wings of the Arab revolution from the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean and open the two dangerous fronts against the imperialist and Zionist presence from Palestine to the Gulf. The Omani revolution which is living a fascist isolation imposed by the reactions of the Arabian Peninsula, managed constantly to break this isolation and to fight the puppet regime of Qaboos to the extent which made Qaboos ask for occupation and invasion forces from Iran and Jordan to protect his regime in the face of the revolution of the Omani people. If some of the Arab groups are today establishing new relations with imperialism at the expense of the Arab national liberation movement, and conclude deals for re-arranging the area conditions in general and the Gulf area in particular in a way that such new conditions are negatively reflected on the Omani revolution, then such reversions witnessed by the area are of temporary nature and do not indicate that the

ABU SALAH - Cont'd.

national struggle will face a long crisis or permanent tide in the coming period. The reversion that occurred - in spite of its reflections and forthcoming negativisms - would not lead to any final results in the interest of American imperialism or the ruling local reactions. In my belief and to my satisfaction the Omani revolution which is suffering at the present situation from the burdens of such reversions, has escalated its struggle in the front of Oman and the Gulf. The call for Iranian invasion forces and after that the Jordanian invasion forces, is only a clear proof that the Qaboos regime is unable to protect itself in the face of the revolution except with the backing of the foreign invasion forces. This is one sign of the signs of the fall of the puppet regimes.

Asked to comment on the cohesion of the Palestinian and Omani revolution and their unity, Comrade Abu Salah said that this cohesion is vital and essential for consolidating the common struggle of the two revolutions against their common enemy. He said that this cohesion is also one of the basic assurances for the realisation of victory over the enemy.

Asked to assess the interference of the puppet Royal regime in Jordan in the filthy war against the revolution within the role drawn up for the Jordanian regime against the Arab Liberation movement, comrade Abu Salah said: "From the beginning the Jordanian regime was created at the hands of colonialism and imperialism, in order to employ it for serving its interests and to complete the role of Zionism in the liquidatory conspiracy against the Palestinian people. The repressive acts and the acts of strangling the Palestinian personality which were carried out by the regime either in the Western Sector before 1967 or in the Eastern Sector of the River Jordan which were culminated by the events of September, 1970 and those followed, are only part of the job given to this regime. The role carried out by the army of the puppet regime for serving imperialism in Oman to defend the Qaboos regime and to fight the Omani people and their interests, is a similar rôle stemming from the same role in the circle itself. Here I must point out that the usurper Zionism in Palestine is part of world imperialism and is working to absorb the wealths and resources of the Arab world and that Arab reaction in Muscat is serving the objectives and aims of imperialism and Zionism.

ABU SALAH - Cont'd.

To serve the aim of imperialism and zionism, the Jordanian repressive regime is carrying out the same job for which it was created either in Palestine or Jordan, in Oman or anywhere else in which it can perform such task. The existing alliance between this regime and the Shah-In-Shah regime which is backed by imperialism to protect its interests in the Gulf along with the forced Qaboos regime, proves the role which created such regimes for carrying it out. The Jordanian regime is exercising against the revolution in Oman the same role which was exercised by it against the Palestinian revolution either in the repressive form which was exercised in September 1970 and now being exercised against the Omani revolutionaries, or through the conspiratorial form undertaken by Jordan for serving imperialism in order to wrest from the Palestinian people their right for self-determination and representation in its leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He said that the Jordanian regime was created as a fascist regime and a repressive army was built up for it in order to hit any revolutionary movement or national movement coming up in the Arab world, and in any area in which imperialism has special interest in the first place such as the area of the Middle East in which this regime and its army, which do not possess but the backing of imperialism, constitute the repressive tools for imperialism or the executive machinery for the conspiracies which are being woven against the Arab peoples. It is also constituting on the other hand a point of link between the groups of puppets and reactions in the area and completes the Zionist occupationist role for serving the interests of world imperialism.

Asked about the future amidst the feverish offensive launched under the leadership of American imperialism in the arena of Oman Palestine and Eritrea which aim at imposing liquidatory solutions and liquidation of the accomplishments of the groups of Arab national activity, Comrade Abu Salah said: "Any victory or progress realised by the Arab national movement constitutes a threat to the vast lively interests owned by imperialism in the area. Therefore, any sign of power for this movement is met with stubborn and sharp offensive. With the development of the forms of Arab struggle to take the form of armed struggle in Palestine and Oman, imperialism feels a great increase in the possibility of crushing its interests and presence in the area.

THE GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION ENTERS ITS SECOND DECADE

- * The Omani Revolution was Launched against the British Presence And the Presence of Local Puppets to Realise Genuine Independence And Democracy for the Popular Masses.
- * Use of Revolutionary Violence by the People to reply to the Violence of imperialism.
- * Britain Tried to Distort the picture of the Omani in the Arab and International Assemblies, then the revolution Came to Demonstrate the Origin and Heroism of this Militant People.

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This is not the first time in which the Omani people revolts against its executionists and foreign invaders who wanted to subjugate it and keep it under the yolk of enslavement. He is known for his rejection of the foreign presence and his insistence to fight the occupationists and not to co-exist with them and to regard the struggle against foreign presence - whatsoever - as a sacred duty that cannot be abandoned. When the imperialists record the heroic resistance found by them in Oman and the continuous violence directed against their presence they do not hesitate to release descriptions which distort this struggle including: piracy, wild acts etc. etc. In other words the violent heroic struggle which is now being waged by our people is a continuation of the heroic struggle waged by the ancestors for defending Oman and its sovereignty and independence and not to allow the foreign colonialists govern the destiny of the country. If the previous revolutions had faced setback and could not continue their processions, then what signifies the glorious revolution of 9th June is the clarity of vision in front of it. The clarity of the political objectives for which the people are fighting and its benefit from the heroic struggle, setbacks and the bitter experiences waged by our people throughout their history. If the Omani revolutions have failed following extensive British or Iranian interference or through the import of mercenaries with modern weapons, then the present Omani revolution is recording the ability of the brave Omani masses to face the forces of British occupation and to force the British politicians to change many of their aggressive plans which aim at pulling the masses from around the revolution.

THE GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

And the Confront of the forces of Iranian greeds which found failure not imagine by the Shah of Iran and his masters in Dhofar and to an extent that turned the Iranian officers and soldiers into a mockery in Sallalah and amidst the other mercenaries, and the confrontation of the forces of the puppet king which came with pride to Oman affirming that the fate of the Omani revolutionaries would not be better than that of their Palestinian brothers, and that the experience obtained by the Jordanian army in confronting the Palestinian revolutionaries and the experiment shifted from the Israeli army to the staff of the Jordanian army will all be employed for serving the puppet regime in Muscat against the revolutionaries of Oman. This is in addition to the reports beamed by news agencies about rebellions and arrests within the ranks of the Jordanian army and the killed and wounded who are removed weekly to Amman amidst stringent security measures. This made the Muscat Information Minister confess the defeats of the Iranian army and British commandos and also to confess that fighting in Dhofar and the climbing of mountains and valleys is not performed except by the area people. Moreover some elements who were enticed by the Qaboos propaganda and the British trick have only added another figure to the number which fight the revolutionaries. The British officers did not discover the secret behind the steadfastness of the People's Front and the inability of their local divisions other than to accuse these divisions of being in collusion with the front and that they are planted with elements loyal to the revolution.

DEFINITION OF THE BASIC ENEMY AND THE FORCES LINKED WITH HIM

From the first moments of the revolution, the front defined the basic enemy who is British colonialism and affirmed that the sufferings suffered by the Omani people were only due to the British presence. The main aim of the British is to destroy everything linked with the Omanis, Omani navigation and trade, and erect a tight blockade around Oman in order to take long years to the back. When Britain controlled Jebel al-Akhdhar it worked to distort the picture of the Omani in all Arab and international assemblies and played a big role in the isolation of other sons of the Gulf and in according special treatment to them and giving them abusive descriptions and fought them in all political, economic and educational domains.

THE GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

The British were knowing that the Omanis have played a great role in the history of the South-East Arabian Peninsula and the Indian Ocean and were they key of the Gulf and the Gulf cannot be control without their complete destruction. From this fact emanated the definition by the front of the basic enemy which definition was the first accomplishment and basic one which remained to light the way in front of the militants throughout the past ten years and is still lighting for them the way.

Defining of the enemy was the first and basic gain for the revolution because Britain worked throughout the past years and particularly after the arrival of Qaboos to hide behind the local facade. The first reaction by the People's Front after the replacement of Said bin Taimour was to point to the British role in this stage play so that things are not mixed up to the masses.

The Muscat regime tried to throw away continuously this charge through hundreds of internal and external methods. But the front was always catching the strings continuously and tell the masses that this is the main enemy who is to be fought.

The picture was clarified more and more with the increase of British advisers and experts and the import of Iranian forces with Anglo-American coordination in the CENTO pact, by the hire of the British Masirah base to the Americans and by bringing the British students from Jordan to fight the Omani people. It became clear to the masses that the enemy who is to be fought by the revolutionaries of the People's Front is not ghosts in the dark, but material presence of British colonialism represented in the treaties, bases, troops and British military and civilian advisers.

The front thoroughly knows the balance of power and relations inside the rank of imperialism and reaction and analysis it clearly as the battle waged by the Omani masses is not isolated from the battle raging between the masses in the Arabian Peninsula or the Arab homeland and their imperialist enemies. If the British are still holding possession and control of the wheel of the battle in Oman, then the first one controlling the forces of imperialism in the Arabian gulf is American imperialism which was a carefully watching and with anxiety what is going on in Oman and comes out with the forces of its allies and puppets in the battle before finding itself force to enter directly into the war.

THE GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

The Iranian invasion of Oman gains importance due to the American attention for the war in Oman. The hire of Masirah base and the import of American advisers and experts for training the 'Omani' army is only the start of the big part for the forthcoming confrontation.

REALISATION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL SUCCESSES OVER THE ENEMY

The revolution aims at bringing political and military defeat to the imperialist and reaction enemy. This complicated operation which continued for ten years deserves study to discover the losses and successes realised by the revolution in this procession.

At Military Level:

The puppet authority in Muscat tried to prove continuously and since the first year in which Qaboos came, that the revolution had ended. Only one month after the arrival of Qaboos, the British officers in Sallalah claimed that there was not left other than forty 'communists' who are being chased and liquidated and the operation will not last more than a number of weeks. Statements and press inquiries followed all of which pour in one line and talk on one subject: the revolution ended and there was nothing left except those some who are hiding in caves like beasts - in accordance with the expressions of the Shah of Iran. But this did not hide the reality.

During the past five years the revolution faced British, Iranian and Jordanian military campaigns and foiled them and made the enemy become lost in his aggressive plans and replaces the Defence Minister by another. Within only five years, three Defence Ministers, all British, were brought and they in turn brought a foreign army to replace another foreign army. In spite of this talk about the end of the revolution did not stop. The most significant battles which took place during the last year, were the battles of the Western Region and the Red Line. The Iranian army planned for complete control of the Western Region and arrival to Sharshiti and Beit Gandoob on the grounds that they are strategic positions for the revolution. The Iranian army introduced hundreds of killed and wounded without realising any mentionable military result.

As to the Jordanian army which was brought to replace the Iranian army in the Red Line, its military leaders were impressed that the Iranian army had cleared the area in accordance with the military

GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

communiques issued by Teheran and Muscat. But it was surprised by the fall of tens of killed and wounded continuously from amongst it.

During the past year, an unequal military battle raged in Inner Oman but it remarkably proved that the revolution possesses the ability to shift the battles to the positions which are thought by the regime as fortified and cannot be reached. The result of the battle came at the tongue of the Muscat Information Minister who commented on the defeat of the Iranians by saying: "It was proved that climbing of the mountains and valleys in Dhofar is an act which is properly done by the citizens of the area themselves."

At the Political Level:

The Sultanate of Muscat lived a state of isolation during the era of Said bin Taimour. But the discovery of oil in 1968, made the British revise their policy in Muscat. The fall of Said bin Taimour was coupled by a huge attempt by Britain to bring out the Sultanate from its isolation and to encircle the front at the level of external politics. This led to extensive political battles between the puppet regime and the Omani revolution. The external policy of the revolution was controlled by the following lines:-

- 1) The basic allies of the revolution are the Arab national and progressive movements and the Arab national and progressive countries as well as the national liberation movements in the world and the Socialist countries and socialist and progressive parties in the capitalist world;
- 2) It is essential and vital to wage an extensive war against the puppet regime at the Arab level basically for revealing:-
 - a) its link with British colonialism and continuation of all signs of colonialist presence which were condemned by the Arab countries and the progressive forces and parties;
 - b) revelation and exposure of the danger of the British military bases in Oman to the Omani people and the other Arab peoples and the necessity of backing the Omani people for liquidating these bases;
 - c) legitimacy of the liberation struggle waged by the Omani people and its link with the Arab struggle for liberation and participation in the battle of destiny which is waged by the Arab nation against imperialism and its puppets in the Arab area.

GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

But at the level of the Arab liberation movement, the front has occupied its natural place as a revolutionary clashing group fighting in one of the forward strategic positions of the Arab revolution. The national forces in every Arab region started to weave warm relations with it and in particular the groups of the Palestinian revolution. Moreover the front shares a modest role in the Arab Front of the Palestine Revolution.

The revolution managed to some extent to break the fence of isolation and blockade imposed by the circles of imperialism and reaction in the area since the reports of the daily battles started to find their echo in a basic manner amidst the ranks of the Palestinian and Jordanian revolutionary movements and to be reproduced by the literatures of the militants in many of the Arab countries. There is still before the national and progressive forces the duty of forming up backing and support committees in each Arab region.

But at the level of the Arab League, some of the Arab national countries stood by the side of the front and rejected all reasons introduced by the Muscat government for the cause behind calling the Iranian army. These countries also managed to foil the plans of the reactionary countries which wanted to use the Arab League as a doorstep for realising their liquidatory dreams. These gains were realised due to the heroic struggle waged by our revolutionaries against all forms of foreign interference and to bring defeat to the forces of invasion and the aggressors.

At International Level:-

The People's Front weaved strong relations with the national liberation fronts and movements fighting against imperialism. This appeared in the visit made by the Vietnamese delegation to the liberated areas and the visit made by an Omani delegation to Democratic Vietnam which visits were clear proof of the deep cohesion between the Vietnamese and Omani revolutions.

Moreover the Omani revolution expressed its full stand by the side of the liberation struggles waged by the Iranian peoples under the leadership of their revolution organisations. The front had affirmed its strong combative relations which link between the Arab and Iranian peoples in their joint struggle against imperialism and Arab and Iranian reactions.

GLORIOUS OMANI REVOLUTION - Cont'd.

During the past few years, the People's Front established close relations with the African liberation movements and the progressive African countries. It clearly exposed the identity of the Qaboos regime which is hostile to the ambitions of our people and which meets with the racist regimes in South Africa in particular and against the African countries and African liberation movements.

But at the level of relations with the Socialist Countries the People's Front was eager to establish closer relations with the Socialist countries on the consideration that they are the basic ally of the national liberation movement and whose stand in principle by the side of the struggle of the Arab peoples against Zionism and imperialism was proved. During the past few years the relations with all Socialist countries and in particular the Soviet Union, Cuba and People's China, were developed and these countries extended the morale and material backing to the revolution.

The revolution had realised huge successes in the world conferences and in particular the peace and solidarity conferences. It had a great role in revealing the new policy of imperialism in the area of the Indian Ocean and participated with success in the world peace conference which was held in Moscow and all other conferences held in New Delhi and Baghdad.

The Front won extensive support at the conference of the Popular and Technical organisations which was held in Baghdad in February, 1975 in which more than 1,000 personality in the world and political organisation took part. This conference condemned the Iranian invasion on Oman and valued the heroic struggle waged by the Omani people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. The great success realised by the front at the level of the popular backig was its attendance of the conference which was held at Algeria by the international jurists. This conference was attended by 500 international jurist persoanlity from different progressive political affiliations. The conference condemned the criminal policy followed by the Muscat government against the citizens and asked for respect of human rights and release of the political detainees. It supported the just struggle waged by the Omani people for wresting their freedom.