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OMAN IMAMATE STATE

OMANI POSTS

Via Amman Jordan



دولة امانة عمان

هيئة البريد العماني
عن طريق عمان الاردن

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OMAN IMAMATE STATE

Official Announcement No. 3

During the few years preceding 1953, the influence of colonisation dwindled and its interests in the two continents of Asia and Africa began to collapse. The British colonisation was driven away from the Suez canal and the British base there was abolished and they started to go round in search for new sites where to transfer their forces and where with to support their remaining posts in the Arab zone. Their attention was directed towards Oman and the South of the Arab peninsula and Cyprus.

In 1953 the English Petrol Company commenced its preliminary operations to search for Petrol in Oman and the British Colonisations under cover of this Company, created an army under the pretext to protect the interests of the said company, and a British officer with the name of McCall arrived at Muscat to establish a camp and the nucleus of a mobile army ; and British ships started to supply it with military equipments and ammunition and British officers started to arrive at Muscat.

In 1954, Imam of Oman addressed an application to the Arab League on behalf of his country to join its membership. The army of the colonisators advanced with all its equipments and armoured cars into Oman and occupied the town of Abri.

In 1955 the English forces attacked Oman from five directions with a force of one hundred and fifty thousand British troops who were transferred from British bases in the Far and Middle East as well as from Cyprus, Aden and Bahrein using aeroplanes, tanks and rockets. They destroyed towns, burnt down and killed women and children, pulling out plantations and filling up irrigation canals and acting as a wave of death causing poverty, starvation and disease in Oman. The people of Oman under the leadership of Imam Ghalib fought them in opposition, defending their freedom, homeland and independence and are continuing to do so up to the present day, British colonisers overwhelmed Oman with military bases, killed and dispersed its inhabitants and prevented journalists whosever they may be from entering Oman and finding out the truth on the spot. The French paper "La Monde" said in its issue dated 28/7/1957 that the objectives of the British campaign against Oman was 1- To centralise the operations of the British air force on the forces of Oman and 2- To fortify the Oasis of Breimi and 3- To occupy the interior of Oman after totally dispersing its people and 4- That the British fleet blockades the coasts of Oman and the Arab Gulf to prevent the entry of arms to the people of Oman.

The Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld said in 1955 that the cause of Oman is no longer a problem concerning the Arabs alone but is one that concerns humanity in its entirety.

Honourable members of British Parliament have on several occasions stood up in the House of Commons defending right and justice; noble people of Britain moved to assist Oman. A society was formed in Britain under the title of the "Committee of the rights of Oman under the chairmanship of the Labour Deputy Mr. Robert Edwards and his noble associates to mobilise British public opinion to stand up against the military policy adopted by the British Government in Oman and to put end to it, Mr. Robert has further addresses a memorandum composed of seventeen pages to the Secretary General containings facts to the effect that the British air force had wiped out 17 towns and villages in Oman in the course of the fighting in 1955 and has dumped the Omanees wounded and captives in holes specially prepared leaving them to die of their wounds and five hundred prisoners to die of torments and ill treatment etc..

The legal authority in Oman represented by the Imam Ghalib Ali who was elected and supported by the love and unity of the people of Oman internally and by all the Arab States and the United Nations : Omanees people do not want other than their freedom and independence of which the Imperialist invaders had robbed it : The cause of Oman is briefly the cause of freedom of a people who desire to remain a master in its homeland, free and independant as it has always been during twelve centuries and therefore it is an honourable humanitarian and just cause duly sponsored by Arab countries and the United Nations who all stand by it.

My dear reader, this is the fact of independent Oman and the revolution of a people wants free life on their noble lands ; will you support them ? We hope so, with the best wishes of Oman Mission in Beirut.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATE
OMANI MISSION
TO LEBANON