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(1970)

OMAN MISSION TO LEBANON

COUNSELLOR OFFICE

RAS BEIRUT - LEBANON



مملكة عمان في لبنان



مملكة عمان في لبنان

مكتب المستشار

رأس بيروت - لبنان

After June 1970.

by Councillor TADROS.

Dear Sir,

A copy of your letter dated 24th June 1970 had been forwarded to me through Mr. Clive Middle East Stamp Company London.

I tried to trace your name at our mailing list and the directory of the P.S.S. and I.F.S.D.A. but I couldn't.

I think that you are deeply misled either by others like you or others due to some benefit from the other side.

Oman is an independent state since 750 A.d. and has remained so far the last Twelve centuries. Oman inhabitants follow the Islamic idea of government. In particular the principles of individual liberty and the election of the head of state. The Imam must be elected and must govern through the Counsel of Shaikhs or Elders representing tribal and other groups.

In 1793 Sultan Ibn Ahmad whose father had been Imam of Oman, seized power in the Omani coastal town of Muscat. His late father's position gave him no right to authority however, since the principle of heredity is not accepted constituted an act of rebellion against the established Oman state but he was given recognition for strategic reason by the British government which sought a base in that area. In its rivalry with France, for power in the East. 1798 Treaty with Britain gave the usurper in Muscat protection for the treason which he had committed against this country's government. Having illegally separated Muscat from Omani Imamate of which it was an integral part with British help, but the dynasty never succeeded in dominating Oman, in 1868 the Omani Imam drove out the Sultan of Muscat and restored Oman's unity, but the British government of the time unjustifiably interfered in Oman's affair Restored the dynasty and the Imam died in battle, as a result of this interference the country was plunged into a state of confusion "Oman and the Southern shore of the Persian Gulf" in 1913 order was finally restored and the Imamate reconstituted, this involved a long war with the Sultan and British troops. Finally to save himself from the humiliation and military defeat the Sultan of Muscat signed the treaty of Sib, this treaty maintained peace until the first stage of the latest aggression in Oman began 1954 the British government doubtless felt that the existence of a progressive democracy in South Arabia would encourage the people in Muscat and other areas to demand democracy plus the hope of oil in Oman and to find other bases for British troops moved from Egypt and Buraimi ; ;...etc.

# OMANI MISSION TO LEBANON

COUNSELLOR OFFICE

RAS BEIRUT - LEBANON

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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Thus undermining many hereditary despotisms under British protection and thus a violation of treaty of Sib (Mr. Philip Boel-Baker M.P. told the House of Commons in 29th July 1963 "Of course it was for oil that the military operations in Oman were undertaken, Imam "Galib who is still acting" held that oil drilling in Oman territory was a matter of "internal affairs" belonging to him the Sultan hoping to become a multimillionaire held a contrary view and we backed the Sultan with British arms and troops, the whole conduct of invasion of Oman was barbarous in the extreme.

The legal issues in the Oman problem hinge on the interpretation of the treaty of Sib and the constitutional law and practice of Oman. It is clear from the treaty and the conditions under which it was signed that the Sultan never had any sovereignty over Oman. In fact this treaty was signed by the present Sultan's father and the British political agent, constituted an acknowledgement of Oman's independence by the two Parties.

## CONCLUSIONS

The evidence compiled above affords firm proof of the following fact:

- 1) Oman is an independent state with a proud history of 1,400 years of independence behind her. From her constitutional law, as her people have applied it throughout their history, we know that her rightful system of government is the elected Imamate. Her present legitimate ruler is therefore the Imam Ghalib Ibn Ali, elected in 1954.
- 2) The Treaty of Sib, as well as all other legal and constitutional evidence, demonstrates that the so-called Sultan of Muscat has no authority over Oman. Even the authority which he has exercised in the area of Muscat is illegal, as it is based on usurpation only, and he is unable to maintain it without foreign armed force.
- 3) Thus Muscat, as well as the province of Dhufar, forms an integral part of the Omani Imamate, both by law and by historical precedent.
- 4) The British Government, by its support of the Sultan's usurpation and by its invasion of Oman, is guilty of aggression against a sovereign state and of grave violations of international law.
- 5) In the process of maintaining the Sultan in power and invading Oman, the British Government has been responsible for a number of acts which contravene the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.