

For Six Month Period Ending October 30, 2004  
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council (APEC) (b) Registration No. 5578

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant  
P.O. Box 148  
Washington, DC 20044

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
  - (1) Residence address Yes  No
  - (2) Citizenship Yes  No
  - (3) Occupation Yes  No
- (b) If an organization:
  - (1) Name Yes  No
  - (2) Ownership or control Yes  No
  - (3) Branch offices Yes  No

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

Two new Branch offices are being opened in Minnesota, MN and Germany this week. The Germany office, like Washington, DC, will be in charge of European coordinations/activities.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C<sup>1</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.  
Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

Such amendment would be made as soon as we have hard copies from Minnesota & Germany.

<sup>1</sup> The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (a waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:46  
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4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
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(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

*\* Not until hard copies of new developments are send to our Washington APEC.*

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

(b) Have any employee or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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(c) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes  No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>2</sup> during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals<sup>2</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A<sup>3</sup> Yes  No   
Exhibit B<sup>4</sup> Yes  No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2 The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208)

3 The Exhibit A, which is filed on form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

4 The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

## III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>5</sup> as defined below? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places, of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Primary focus was on sponsoring the Ambazonia Republic Head of State Fon Fonfum Gorgi-Dinka to trips in Abuja, Nigeria and Geneva, Switzerland where in both cases, he pursued cases against the Nigerian government, which as party to the 1961 UN Plebiscite, ought to bear full witness in favor of Ambazonia, against Cameroun Republic violations of Treaty of Union. The Geneva cases seek the same. See Attachments!

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes  No

If yes, describe fully.

We have successfully held internal meetings which have shaped our peaceful resolve towards those we consider aggressor nations (Nigeria, Cameroun & France). Primary Agent, Justice M. Mshu, has published a book "International Law and Conflicts: Resolving Border & Sovereignty Disputes in Africa", iUniverse, 2004, to enhance awareness of our

<sup>5</sup> The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes  No

If no, explain why.

All our services are voluntary and based on how we perceive the pains of our colonized status by

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies<sup>6</sup> Cameroon Republic

Date From Whom Purpose Amount

However, some monies were collected to finance the leader's trips to Nigeria. Details are attached. But amounts of who donated what, are still being sought, since this primary agent was not informed at onset of collection process!!

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RASING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign<sup>7</sup>, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D to your registration? Yes  No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date \_\_\_\_\_

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>9</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal Date received Description of thing of value Purpose

6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes  No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes  No

no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
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\* As per 14(a) details of expenses are available, but not donors here in the USA. Primary Agent is working on securing list of donors and amounts they each contributed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Total

(b) **DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>10</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes

No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) **DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>11</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes

No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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<sup>10, 11</sup> Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials<sup>12</sup>?  
Yes  No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal:

- 1. US. Senate : Request for Hearing on Ambazonia (Southern Cameroon)
- 2. UN Trusteeship Council: Request for Audience

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of mon finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Internet
- Other (specify) phone

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

\* just now!

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?

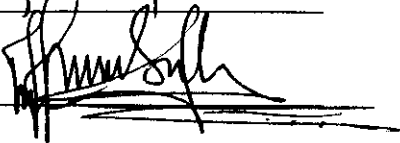
- Yes
- No

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal in connection with an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

**VI--EXECUTION**

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

July 7, 2004  


(Type or print name under each signature<sup>13</sup>)

Justice M. Mbulu

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:46  
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<sup>13</sup> This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT  
CRIMINAL DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

**NOTICE**

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials - page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

YES \_\_\_\_\_ or NO  \_\_\_\_\_


(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:


YES  \_\_\_\_\_ or NO \_\_\_\_\_

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

\* Video documentary is not readily available now!

  
Signature

July 7, 2004  
Date

  
Please type or print name of signatory on the line above

Primary Agent/Secretary General, APEC.  
Title

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:46  
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LIST OF APPENDED DOCUMENTS, By Justice ~~Mr. Ngidi~~ <sup>July 8, 2004</sup>

1. The Republic of Ambazonia: State Recognition and Asylum Protocol.
2. Internet Communication Response 1. July 8, 2004
3. Internet Communication Response 2. July 8, 2004
4. Internet Communications Response 3. July 8, 2004
5. American University Clinic Program letter of Support. 05/15/2004
6. Congressman Tim Penny to Ambassador Madeleine Albright June 20, 1994.
7. Amb. Albright to Congressman Penny, Sept. 14, 1994
8. Republic of Ambazonia at the ICJ, May 15, 1994
9. In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, Crown Office, June 6, 1997
10. Proclamation Formalizing The Republic of Ambazonia as submitted in all Ambazonia legal cases, especially Ambazonia versus Cameroun in HCB/28/92 at the Bamenda Cameroun High Court in 1992.
11. Southern Cameroons Case at Abuja, Nigeria High Court Suit No. FHC/ABJ/CS/30/2002.
12. "No win without Ambazonia", West Africa Magazine article March 20-26, 1995.
13. APEC to Cameroun thro' the Queen of England.
14. APEC - Emancipation Petition # 3, Nov. 2, 2002.
15. APEC - to UN Decolonization Committee, February 11, 2002
16. Petition to UN Geneva Human Rights Court. (undated).
17. Core of the Case of Ambazonia; UN Res. 1608 Analysis.
18. Case of Ambazonia in Maps.

\* 19. U.S. Position on the Southern Cameroons Case in 1959!

20. Southern Cameroons Case in Abuja High Court as in number 11.

21. Ambazonia Republic Case in Abuja High Court as in 20, but with more powerful legal arguments!

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

(Former United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration).

THE AMBAZONIA PEOPLE'S EMANCIPATION COUNCIL (APEC)  
P.O. Box 148  
Washington, DC, 20044-0148

## STATE RECOGNITION AND ASYLUM PROTOCOL

### PREAMBLE:

1. *Considering* that the people of **Ambazonia** have for a period of two centuries constituted themselves as a distinct people in their traditional and historic territory, which came under British influence and eventual control as the southern portion of the British Cameroons known then as **The United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration**.
2. *Recognizing* that the British Empire in the area was begun by a British Missionary called Alfred Saker in 1841-43 as **Ambas Bay Colony**, from which Ambazonia derives her name, as opposed to being called by the terms of British Cameroons, which **confuses Ambazonian nationality with Cameroonian**, and or certain portions of it.
3. *Recognizing* that British Cameroons came under the protection of the British first as a **Mandated Territory** under the **League of Nations** in 1922.
4. *Noting* that the Mandated territory was transformed into a **United Nations Trust Territory** in 1946 with the obligation of its British Trustee to lead the Trust Territory to eventual **self-determination**.
5. *Considering* that the British moves towards self-determination resulted in the decision of local leaders to dissociate Ambazonia from inclusion in its projected constitutional development of Nigeria invoked **The Doctrine of Benevolent Neutrality** (invoked under the leadership of Dr. Emmanuel

2009 JUL -9 AM 11:47  
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M. L. Endeley in 1953-54) as a distinct political status for the Trust Territory.

6. *Noting* that Britain conceded and accepted such a separate constitutional development for this Trust Territory.
7. *Recognizing* that Ambazonia not only elected two governments (The Endeley and Foncha governments) by utilizing multiparty democracy before the said plebiscite—for association with Cameroun but had also accorded women voting rights by 1958.
8. *Further Noting* that the United Nations subverted the rights of the dependent peoples of Ambazozia when upon termination of its Trusteeship the British failed to recognize and apply for the admission of the now independent Southern Cameroon into the United Nations, which as per UN Article 76(b) and the 1959 report of the British Ambassador the UN Fourth Committed, AB COHEN, were additional evidence that the Southern Cameroons was more than ready for independence.
9. *Further Noting* that Britain now not under any mandate still went ahead and imposed as condition for independence for the Ambazonian people a referendum, which according to the pre-referendum negotiation called the **PLESBISCITE MANIFESTO**, thereby reduced our peoples' rights of self-determination into oxymoronic choices of either choosing integration as a region in the Nigerian, or electing for a loose form of confederation with the Republic of Cameroun, which not only compromised already self-governing and or autonomous status which Ambazonians already had as per the Doctrine of Benevolent Neutrality in 1954.
10. *Mindful* that the British accepted the results of the United Nations Plebiscite of February 11, 1961 in which the southern part of the British Cameroons that is now Ambazonia, elected to separate itself from further British control and to negotiate a loose association with Cameroun Republic.
11. *Further* noting that the United Nations approved the results of the Plebiscite by passing UN General Assembly Resolution 1608 (XV) of April 21, 1961.
12. *Mindful* that Cameroun, in violation of its pre-plebiscite understanding with Ambazonia which amounted to an **INTER-PARLIAMENTARY TREATY** between two sovereign states (Ambazonia and Cameroun) has since sought to annex Ambazonia without the consent of the people of

Ambazonia and in violation of the United Nations Resolution 1608 (XV) of April 21, 1961, approving the results of the plebiscite and stating clearly modalities for further association between Ambazonia and Cameroun.

13. ***Recalling that the concept of Inter-Parliamentary Union and Confederacy or Federation was an acceptable practice in international relations, as evidence of the existence of Byelorussia and Ukraine acting as co-equal member states with Russia had seats at the UN!***
14. ***Mindful that Britain and the United Nations were under similar international responsibility, as indicated by precedence above to admit Ambazonia as a member State of the UN upon termination of the Trusteeship in October 1, 1960, before any such calls for confederacy with the Republic of Cameroun.***
15. ***Further noting*** that The Republic of Cameroun with the support of France voted against the said UN Resolution and then proceeded to disregard it by annexing Ambazonia.
16. ***Recognizing*** that while Ambazonia's political status remains unsettled its people are entitled to recognition as a distinct people with a distinct nationality subject to the respect of all other nations and peoples.
17. ***Noting*** that some non-Ambazonians are outside the country to promote **Pan-Camerounism** to weaken and subvert the interest of the Ambazonian people.
18. ***Further noting*** that other Camerounians are emigrating overseas pretending to be Ambazonians to gain favored status and when they do, they revert and attempt subverting the unity and interest of the Ambazonian diaspora by promoting pan-Camerounism in the diaspora.

**HEREBY CALLS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL UNITED NATIONS MEMEBERS AND ALL FRIENDLY STATES TO:**

1. ***Recognize*** that Ambazonia exist as a traditionally, historically distinct people entitled as such to equal rights and self-determination, which should be accorded to the traditional and historic territory of Ambazonia.
2. ***Recognize*** individual Ambazonians in its homeland and abroad as entitled to recognition as nationals of Ambazonia for the purpose of asylum and settlement if they are forced to flee the Cameroun perpetuated oppressive conditions now common in their homeland.

3. *Recognize* that there are others in Ambazonia who are entitled to fair treatment as a distinct people or peoples (as Camerounians or Cameroonians!) but such people or peoples **SHOULD NOT** be classified as Ambazonians.
4. **Ambazonia People Emancipation Council (APEC)** *hereby* appeals to all governments of the world that any Ambazonian national who utilizes this document, and subject to verification from APEC, should be accorded asylum and treated with great respect as citizens of the traditionally peaceful and democratic Ambazonia Republic.

### **CONCLUSION**

The confusion that has characterized Ambazonia's quest for self-determination is rooted in its susceptibility to the emotive content of **Pan-Kamerunism, Pan-Africanism and now Pan-Camerounism**, which Ambazonia nationals continue to battle. This began as far back as 1952 when a Camerounian national, Um Nyobe illegally represented the Ambazonian people at the United Nations in the "**What the Cameroons Peoples Want**" **Speech**. This syndrome called Pan-Camerounism with amoebic tendencies exemplified by the name-changing syndrome (from a supposed Cameroon Federation that never was, to United Republic of Cameroon and now back to Cameroun Republic — Cameroun's true identity at independence when it was admitted to the United Nations in 1961 as a separate state from Ambazonia) remains Cameroun Republic's modus operandi in subjecting Ambazonian nationals to worse than colonial status. These deprivations amount to state-sponsored terrorism with all its ramifications. This is a consequence of the illegal, forceful occupation and exploitation of the Ambazonian territory by Cameroun and France. Ambazonia Republic (Southern Cameroons) should be recognized and freed from Cameroun neo-colonialism now.

The United Nations and all civilized nations of the world should **RECOGNIZE AMBAZONIA NOW!**—knowing that Ambazonia is not at fault here, and impress on Cameroun to **WITHDRAW PEACEFULLY** from the Ambazonia. Ambazonian citizens should be accorded separate recognition from Camerounians when they seek refugee status, asylum and other gains and interests associated with these in foreign lands. Ambazonia is not Cameroun and there is no "Camerounianness" by which Ambazonia nationals ought to be subjected and to remain in such degrading and dehumanizing non-status, when indeed they remain Africa's most consistent democratic and peaceful people!

**APEC SIGNATURARIES:**

Justice M. Mbuh

Primary Agent, Ambazonia Republic (Southern Cameroons)

& APEC Secretary General \_\_\_\_\_

Done: May 15, 2004 at Columbia, Maryland.

CC:

**-SG Kofi Annan**

United Nations Secretary General, New York, USA.

**-US Secretary of State Colin Powell**

**-British Ambassador to the United States**

**-Head of States of all nations that were Party to UN Resolution 1608 of April 21, 1961**

**-All Head of States and Head of Governments of Member Nations of the UNO**

**-President of the Un-Represented Peoples Organization (UNPO)**

**-President of the UNHRC, New York, Geneva, Washington, D.C.**

**-Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka**

Head of State of The Republic of Ambazonia

London, UK

**-Albert Mukong**

National Chairman

Human Rights Defense Group (HRDG),

Bamenda, Ambazonia

**-Chief Ayamba**

National Chairman

Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC)

Eyomenjock, Ambazonia

**-All branches of APEC, SCNC, Youth League and Other Political Associations of Ambazonia Republic**

**-Presidents of all Ambazonia Socio-Cultural groups in the Diaspora**

**-All Fons, Chiefs, Lamidos and Other Traditional Rulers in The Ambazonia**

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**To:** ambasos@yahoogroups.com, scmg-noticeboard@yahoogroups.com, abujanig@yahoogroups.com, mwananchi@yahoogroups.com, TrueBlackness@yahoogroups.com

**From:** "Justice Muluh Mbuh" <jmbuh@yahoo.com> Add to Address Book

**Date:** Thu, 8 Jul 2004 09:21:00 -0700 (PDT)

**Subject:** Fwd: [AMBASOS for APEM] Cameroon native held on claims of bogus political asylum request

Netters,

Any attempts at stating that Anglophones are divided over the return to their sovereign territory to control their own destinies is completely misrepresenting. There may be some who are now entrapped with working for the Cameroun government as public officials, but that should not be used to discount the truth that Cameroun has totally abused our masses in extracting their resources and creating a situation of dependence where none should have existed in the first place.

Attempts at stating that some "Anglophones" are reluctant to fight for total independence, especially being fanned by Francis Neba, is not Balanced Journalistic reporting at all. The question is not whether some Anglos have been making it under the Cameroun regimes, as it is whether Cameroun is in violation of International Law by subjugating Ambazonia Republic (Southern Cameroons) and turning the country into provinces of Cameroun--whether such behavior is consistent with the terms of the Two Alternative by which the majority "Southern Cameroonians" voted for the Cameroon alternative in 1961.

We therefore decry such reporting and call on

2004 JUL - 7 AM 11: 47  
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Cameroun and Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) leaders to get to the bottom of the truth now before it is too late.

Yesterday, I was confronted by a Liberian when I was busy making copies for our cause. The man, of my age questioned why we were trying to divide Cameroun. I said excuse me? He explained that no matter how badly we have been treated, seeking an amicable solution is the best way out. He lamented that we were excited over the destruction of the Mungo bridge, an act done by suicide bomber than an act of nature, he charged.

I asked him why he thinks it should be us to determine how peaceful resolve is accomplished and not how Cameroun government has treated and reacted to our demands since the last forty-three years. He said he is aware of the legal and diplomatic stides we have made and urged we contine but that we must never dream of war. He said we should remember that given what happens during a war of liberation, and given that our territory is very rich, we would be lucky if such a war ends in less than ten years, as their case in Liberia. He then said even after the war, we shall want to rebuild. And that we are making a mistake banking on Britain and the United States--because these two countries don't give a damn about our demise....

AND MY FRIEND FRIGHTENED ME THAT CAMEROUN, NIGERIA, USA, BRITIAN AND FRANCE WILL FORM AN ANTENT TO SUBDUE ANY REBELLION THAT INTENDS TO DESTABILIZE THEIR investments in the oil business especially. My response: Ya, I am now scared, but guess what, when the time for war comes, that time shall determine the methods of resistance and who wins in the end. It is over our resources and territory and naturally, we have a right to resist in every way necessary any foreign aggression destined to impose a failed system (Dictatorship and Cameroon Federation) on our masses.

Let me be clear on this as I was with my Liberian name friend yesterday at Office Depot in Lanham, MD.

1. We dont care what happens in that territory any more than we care only about having control of our destiny in a country that is not Cameroun!
2. We support peaceful means but would not hesitate utilizing every other means to secure our demands; our history has taught us that it is dangerous to be weak in a world where nations feed on each other and would do everything top errase the weaker.

3. It is not our duty to teach Cameroun how to respond to our demand, but rather to be consistent in demanding what is rightfully ours, while, any mediational efforts are left to organizations that carry on such practices, bearing in mind our demands that any further, future association with Cameroun, that is if by some luck they complied with the terms of union, as per 1961 UN plebiscite and UN Resolution 1608 of April 21, 1961, this shall be based on the 43 Billion dollar demand, a billion a year for illegally and forcefully exploiting our country.

4. Cameroun authorities must realize that it is but nature that bad behavior towards a sisterly, brotherly state that we represent is what has produced such sense of insecurity and demands for total independence from our masses.

5. And it is not so much a matter of our masses, or a section of them determining whether we stay with Cameroun or not, but whether Cameroun complied by the rule of law which should have created the Cameroon Federation (Kamerun Confederation) in 1961.

Our union with Cameroun was once hailed for being exemplary that African continent can become one united, prosperous and strong peoples. Now that we want our independence, like every other African peoples before and after us, it is not some other person's position but ours to decide whether we want independence or confederation. We have made it clear and will continue to say that Cameroun, not Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) is at fault here. They are the ones who have ruined our country, ruined our corporations and stolen machine parts to French Cameroun to boost their economy; they are the ones who stole our Marketing Board Funds in sums of hundreds of billions; they are the ones who steal our petrol/oil and proceeds as we speak and give absolutely nothing back to our masses.

**BOTTOMLINE:**

**WE WANT CAMEROUN REPUBLIC OUT OF AMBAZONIA  
(SOUTHERN CAMEROONS) THE SOONER AND THE MORE  
UNDERSTANDING THEY ARE, THE BETTER FOR ALL OF  
AFRICA!**

Justice M. Mbuh  
APEC Secretary General

--- scnceurope@yahoo.co.uk wrote:

> To: ambasos@yahoogroups.com,  
> sceuadmin@yahoogroups.com,  
>  
> fdr\_southerncameroonspeople@yahoogroups.com

> From: scnceurope@yahoo.co.uk  
> Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 16:21:26 -0700 (PDT)  
> Subject: [AMBASOS for APEM] Cameroon native  
> held on claims of bogus political asylum  
> request  
>  
> This story was sent to you by: Sec of State  
> FDRSC Interim Gov't  
>  
> Read on  
>  
> -----  
> Cameroon native held on claims of bogus  
> political asylum request  
> -----  
>  
>  
> July 6, 2004, 2:46 AM EDT  
>  
> HARTFORD, Conn. -- College professors and human  
> rights groups are rallying behind a native of  
> Cameroon whose political asylum was revoked by  
> federal authorities last year on allegations of  
> bogus testimony.  
>  
> Richard Sitcha, 42, has been detained in a  
> prison in Greenfield, Mass., since September  
> and faces deportation. He moved to Hartford in  
> 2001 and was granted asylum in January 2003 by  
> the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization  
> Service, saying that he was persecuted in  
> Cameroon for questioning the government's  
> involvement in the disappearance of nine  
> youths.  
>  
> But his asylum was rescinded last year after an  
> investigator at the U.S. Embassy in Cameroon  
> found problems with Sitcha's story, federal  
> authorities said.  
>  
> Professors at Wesleyan University in Middletown  
> and Trinity College in Hartford are supporting  
> Sitcha in his effort to win back his asylum,  
> and the American Civil Liberties Union and  
> Amnesty International have shown an interest in  
> the case.  
>  
> "I come here to save my life," Sitcha said in  
> an interview with The Hartford Courant. "I'm  
> not a criminal. I packed up my stuff and chose  
> another country to get political asylum."  
>  
> He has filed a habeas corpus petition  
> challenging the legality of his incarceration.  
> A hearing is scheduled for this month, but may  
> be postponed, the newspaper reported.  
>  
> Some of his supporters say the investigation  
> that led to his political asylum being revoked

> was flawed. They say sending him back to his  
> native country is tantamount to a death  
> sentence.  
>  
> Bill Frelick, director of the refugee program  
> for Amnesty International USA, said his  
> organization is looking into the case because  
> the U.S. government used an investigator  
> working in the home country of the defendant.  
>  
> "The problem that this raises is that in many  
> countries where dissent is suppressed, people  
> are going to be very hesitant, very reluctant  
> to divulge information," Frelick said.  
>  
> Nine youths were arrested in Cameroon in  
> January 2001 as suspects in a theft, but  
> disappeared while in custody of security  
> forces. Sitcha says he was working as a court  
> bailiff when a neighbor in his village  
> approached him. Two of her sons were among the  
> missing youths, he said, and she asked him to  
> use his government connections to find out what  
> happened.  
>  
> After speaking with people connected to the  
> case, Sitcha said, he learned that government  
> workers in Cameroon might have killed the  
> children. He said he worked behind the scenes  
> for a committee protesting the apparent  
> killings, which received wide publicity in the  
> country.  
>  
> Sitcha said he was arrested in March 2001 on  
> allegations of working against the government  
> of Cameroon. He said he was beaten and given  
> electrical shocks when he was imprisoned.  
>  
> Sitcha is married with two children, but said  
> he has had little contact with his wife since  
> leaving Cameroon. He said his wife was arrested  
> and detained briefly before fleeing Cameroon  
> for France.  
>  
> Later in 2001, he settled in Hartford and  
> became active at St. Anne-Immaculate Conception  
> Church. He supported himself working at various  
> odd jobs.  
>  
> The INS granted him political asylum in January  
> 2003. But based on additional evidence, the  
> Department of Homeland Security filed a motion  
> to appeal, two days after the INS was dissolved  
> and Homeland Security took over its duties.  
>  
> At a hearing last Sept. 18, the investigator  
> who looked into Sitcha's claims testified that  
> he had spoken by phone with the mother who  
> allegedly approached Sitcha and an attorney

> representing the families of the nine youths.  
> Both said they did not know Sitcha, the  
> investigator said.  
>  
> Homeland Security officials also say that  
> Sitcha was not working as a bailiff in Cameroon  
> at the time in question.  
>  
> Sitcha maintains that his references denied  
> knowing him because of the political climate in  
> Cameroon. They didn't want to be associated  
> with him, he said, for fear of government  
> persecution.  
>  
> Victor Cerda, acting director of detention and  
> removal operations for the Department of  
> Homeland Security, said Sitcha has been given  
> due process.  
>  
> "Right now, he's had opportunities to request  
> release," he said. "This case has gone through  
> a lot of review."  
>  
> The ACLU of Massachusetts has tried to find a  
> lawyer for Sitcha after a federal judge  
> declared him ineligible for a court-appointed  
> attorney.  
>  
> Maryam Elahi, director of the human rights  
> program at Trinity College, says Sitcha appears  
> to be a victim of an overzealous mentality that  
> has emerged since September 2001.  
>  
> "The whole situation for asylum seekers has  
> become very different since 9/11 and the  
> installation of the Homeland Security  
> Department," she said. "It seems like a  
> complete lack of due process; it all seems  
> pretty horrific."  
>  
>  
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> -----  
>  
> This article originally appeared at:  
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CC: scylned2000@yahoo.co.uk, tifuh1980gn@yahoo.co.uk

From: "Edwin Ngang" <ednngang@yahoo.com> View Contact Details

Date: Wed, 7 Jul 2004 04:51:49 -0700 (PDT)

Subject: [AMBASOS for APEM] Re: [SCMG-NOTICEBOARD] INTRODUCING THE SCNC

To the SCNC Official who have posted this document in AMBASOS

Please make this CORRECTION immediately under the caption you have below "Other Southern Cameroons Institutions' which is not only patently false, but one that smacks against all the best interest of the people of Ambazonia {fomer United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration

You said in this very untruthful statement that..  
--quote

"Ambazonia Movement - This is a small movement aimed also at achieving independence for the Southern Cameroons, under the new name of Ambazonia. Led by Gorgi Dinka, the organization functions mainly in the US and Britain"

--unquote

Please delete this for the Republic of Ambazonia has been never under any organization and does not will to be since it is already a Republic. As a Republic recognized already by Cameroon by virtue of the legal fact in the High Court judgement called HCB28/92, AMBAZONIA rrepresents the will of all our people to be

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free in their distinctively sovereign state. SCNC is an entity which as rightly described above is not sure about:

- [1] who we are
- and
- [2] what we want.

This is not the place and time to be degrading and downgrading our well developed sense of RESOLVE and FOCUS by people who have clearly proven {read above document} that they are 'still confused and never convinced.

Edwin Ngang  
Ambazonian Delegate General-- North America

--- che <jawambeng@yahoo.co.uk> wrote:

- > SOUTHERN CAMEROONS NATIONAL COUNCIL
- > North America
- > 6475 New Hampshire Avenue, Suite 504F, Hyattsville,
- > MD
- > 20783, USA
- > Tel: 301-891-8082; Fax: 202-478-0954;
- > Email: southerncameroons@yahoogroups.com
- > Website: www.southerncameroons.org
- >
- > I. INTRODUCING THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS NATIONAL
- > COUNCIL
- > (SCNC)
- >
- > The Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC) is a
- > nationalist movement striving for the liberation of
- > the Southern Cameroons from the annexationist rule
- > of
- > La Republique du Cameroun.
- >
- > The roots of the movement go back to the First
- > All-Anglophone Conference (AAC I) that held in Buea
- > in
- > April 1993, but the movement was formally founded in
- > Bamenda on May 1, 1994 at the end of the Second
- > All-Anglophone Conference (AAC II). It was founded
- > with the hope that it will unite all prior existing
- > liberation groups working for the Southern Cameroons
- > cause.
- >
- > The movement was originally called the Southern
- > Cameroons Peoples Conference (SCPC) and the term
- > SCNC
- > initially referred only to the Executive Council of
- > the movement. Because people were getting confused
- > and thinking that the SCNC and SCPC were two
- > separate
- > organizations, the movement decided to adopt SCNC as
- > its official appellation.
- >
- > The movement's goal has always been the emancipation
- > of the Southern Cameroonian, but the way to bring
- > this

> about has evolved over time. Originally the SCNC  
> intended to negotiate a new federal structure with  
> the  
> Yaounde regime, in keeping with the agreement at the  
> time of the union of the two Cameroons in 1961.  
>  
> When it became clear that the Cameroun government  
> was  
> unprepared to discuss the nature of the union with  
> the  
> Southern Cameroonian leadership, the movement  
> decided  
> to seek complete independence. To do this, the SCNC  
> sought the mandate of the people in the famous  
> Signature Referendum of September 1995, whose  
> results  
> showed that the masses overwhelming supported the  
> independence objective.  
>  
> On December 30/31, 1999, the SCNC formally declared  
> its independence over Radio Buea, and since then the  
> goal of the movement is clearly independence.  
> Committed members of the movement are therefore not  
> expected to participate in political activities  
> initiated by the colonial powers.  
>  
> Since the independence declaration, the SCNC has  
> also  
> been involved in a massive international effort  
> aimed  
> at drawing international support for our  
> independence  
> struggle, as well as mobilizing the Southern  
> Cameroons  
> Diaspora.  
>  
> The organization has also designed a new flag for  
> the  
> territory in April 2000. It has Blue (5) and White  
> (4) strips, and a Dove on the upper left surrounded  
> by  
> 13 Stars. The stars represent the 13 counties of  
> the  
> would-be Federal Republic of Southern Cameroons.  
>  
> Some of our significant achievements have included  
> the  
> victory at the Abuja High Court in March 2002, and  
> the  
> tabling of our case at the African Union's Human  
> Rights Committee based in Banjul, Gambia, in January  
> 2003. We have scored other international victories  
> that we cannot make public at the moment.  
>  
> II. STRUCTURE OF THE SCNC  
>  
> The structure of the movement has been evolving over  
> time. There is a debate currently going on about  
> the

> present structures, and it is possible that a new  
> organizational structure will emerge in the near  
> future. At the moment, the organization had five  
> levels:  
>  
> i. Precinct - This is the basic unit of the movement  
> and it is composed of a neighborhood, village, or  
> small town. A big town or city will therefore have  
> numerous precincts. Precincts were formerly  
> referred  
> to as "Branches."  
> ii. The Local Government Area (LGA) - The LGA is  
> made  
> up of a number of Precincts. Formerly referred to  
> as  
> "Chapters," LGAs correspond with the Subdivision in  
> the Camerounese administrative system.  
> iii. The County - A County (formerly called  
> "Division") is made up of a number of LGAs. At the  
> moment, there are 13 Counties, which correspond with  
> the 13 Divisions that make up the current colonial  
> administrative system.  
> iv. The Zone - Zones are used to designate today's  
> local provinces, and continents where the SCNC is  
> active. In the Southern Cameroons, there are two  
> Zones (the Northern Zone i.e. the Northwest  
> Province,  
> and the Southern Zone i.e. the Southwest Province).  
> Internationally, there are three Zones (Africa,  
> Europe, and North America), making a total of five  
> Zones.  
> v. The National Level - At the National Level, we  
> have  
> the National Executive which is the highest body in  
> the Southern Cameroons organizational structure.  
> The  
> National Executive comprises of the leaders of the  
> Zones, as well as independently elected officials.  
>  
> Apart from the regular SCNC structures, the Southern  
> Cameroons Provisional Administration (SCPA) has  
> created Missions in Washington and New York headed  
> by  
> a Head of Mission.  
>  
> III. ORGANIZATION OF THE SCNC IN NORTH AMERICA  
>  
> The SCNC in North America, sometimes referred to as  
> SCNC-NA, has come out with its own organizational  
> structures. The movement in North America now has  
> five regions and is organized as follows:  
>  
> i. Chapters - Chapters comprise of metropolitan  
> areas.  
>  
> ii. Regions - SCNC-NA has five Regions - there are  
> four Regions (Northeast, Midwest, South and West),  
> while Canada has the fifth Region.  
> iii. The SCNC-NA central administration is made up

- > of
- > a Chair, Deputy Chair (representing the Regions), a
- > Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Spokesman. The Head
- > of
- > Missions to Washington, DC, and to the United
- > Nations,
- > is considered a member of the SCNC-NA executive.
- >
- > IV. CURRENT AND PAST LEADERS
- >
- > First Administration (1994-1996)
- > Barrister Samuel E. Elad Chair
- > Mr. Augustine Ndangam Deputy Chair
- > Prof. Carlson Anyangwe Secretary
- > Dr. Arnold Yongbang Treasurer
- > Dr. Simon Munzu Spokesman
- >
- > Second Administration (1996-2000)
- > Ambassador Henry Fossung Chair
- > Mr. Augustine Ndangam Deputy Chair
- > Mr. Patrick Mbunwe-Samba Secretary
- > Dr. Arnold Yongbang Treasurer
- >
- > Mukete Faction (1998-2000)
- > Prince Ndoki Mukete Chair
- > Mr. Emmanuel Fai Visha Secretary
- > Dr. Arnold Yongbang Treasurer
- > Justice Frederick A. Ebong Strategic Com
- > Chair
- >
- > Third Administration (04/00-06/01)
- > Justice Frederick A. Ebong-Chair/President
- > Mr. Ngala N. Nfor-Deputy or Acting Chair/President
- > Mr. Andrew Azong-Wara Secretary
- > Mr. Theodore Leke Treasurer
- > Dr. Martin Luma Spokesman
- >
- > Fourth Administration (06/01-08/03)
- > Dr. Martin Luma-Chair/Chancellor (Died 04/03)
- > Mr. Ngala N. Nfor-Deputy Chair/Deputy Chancellor
- > Mr. Vincent Feko Secretary
- > Mrs. Regina Mankefor Treasurer (Died 09/03)
- > Mr. James Sabum Organizing Secretary
- > Mr. Augustine Ndangam-Foreign Affairs Committee
- > Chair
- >
- > Fifth Administration (08/03-Present)
- > Chief Ette Otun Ayamba-Chair/Chancellor
- > Mr. Ngala N. Nfor-Deputy Chair/Deputy Chancellor
- > Mr. Vincent Feko Secretary
- > Mr. James Sabum Organizing Secretary
- > Dr. Shiygham S. Shemlon - Foreign Affairs Deputy
- > Chair
- > Mr. Isaac Sona Southern Zone Chair
- > Mr. Humphrey H. Mbinglo Northern Zone Chair
- > Prof. Carlson Anyangwe African Zone Chair
- > Barrister Felix Agbor Nkongho European Zone Chair
- > Dr. Emil Mondo North American Zone Chair
- > Dr. J.J. Asongu Communications Chair

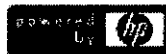


> human rights and social justice.  
>  
> Human Rights Defense Group (HRDG) - This is the most  
> famous human rights organization in the Cameroons.  
> Its leaders are Ms. Franca Nzoukekang (Executive  
> Director), and Mr. Albert W. Mukong (Founder &  
> Former  
> Executive Director.)  
>  
> Ambazonia Movement - This is a small movement aimed  
> also at achieving independence for the Southern  
> Cameroons, under the new name of Ambazonia. Led by  
> Gorgi Dinka, the organization functions mainly in  
> the  
> US and Britain.  
>  
> • This document has been prepared on behalf of the  
> SCNC by Dr. J.J. Asongu. Dr. Asongu is currently  
> the  
> Head of the Southern Cameroons Mission-USA, and the  
> Communications Commissioner for the Southern  
> Cameroons  
> Provisional Administration. He is also the former  
> Secretary of SCNC North America.  
>  
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>  
>  
>  
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> Visit: <http://www.africanpolicy.org>  
> Tel: 301-891-8082  
> Personal Motto: "Servire Sine Fine" (Service Without  
> Limit)  
>  
>  
>  
>  
> "Human rights are about the curtailment of the  
> abstract and super state power, ie the limitation of  
> absolute power corrupting absolutely" Julius Che,  
> june 1997- Buea.  
>  
>  
> Julius CHE  
> [www.fdrsoutherncameroons.info](http://www.fdrsoutherncameroons.info)  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>

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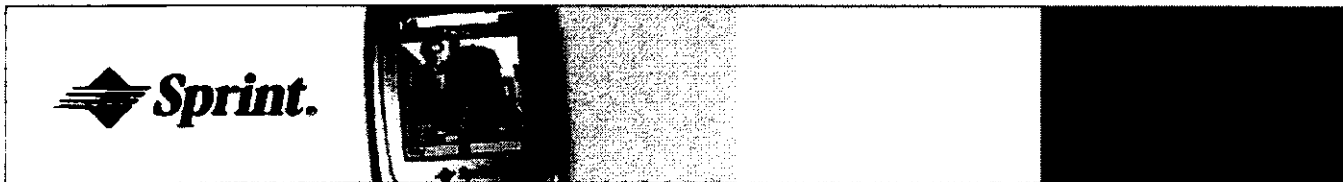
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**To:** scmg-noticeboard@yahoogroups.com, ambasos@yahoogroups.com

**CC:** jsongu@yahoo.com

**From:** "Justice Muluh Mbuh" <jmbuh@yahoo.com> Add to Address Book

**Date:** Thu, 8 Jul 2004 08:36:07 -0700 (PDT)

**Subject:** [AMBASOS for APEM] Re: [SCMG-NOTICEBOARD] INTRODUCING THE SCNC

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To: SCMG-NOTICEBOARD@yahoogroups.com, ambasos@yahoogroups.com

From: "Justice Muluh Mbuh" <jmbuh@yahoo.com> Add to Address Book

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 08:07:01 -0700 (PDT)

Subject: [AMBASOS for APEM] Re: [SCMG-NOTICEBOARD] INTRODUCING THE SCNC

[[[\*\*\*\*\*Ambazonia Movement - This is a small movement aimed also at achieving independence for the Southern Cameroons, under the new name of Ambazonia. Led by Gorgi Dinka, the organization functions mainly in the US and Britain.

- > • This document has been prepared on behalf of the SCNC by Dr. J.J. Asongu. Dr. Asongu is currently the Head of the Southern Cameroons Mission-USA, and the Communications Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons Provisional Administration. He is also the former Secretary of SCNC North America.

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>> =====  
 > J.J. Asongu, Ph.D.  
 > President of the African Policy Institute

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 > Hyattsville, MD 20783, USA  
 > Visit: <http://www.africanpolicy.org>  
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 >  
 > "Human rights are about the curtailment of the  
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 > absolutely" Julius Che, june 1997- Buea.  
 >  
 > Julius CHE  
 > [www.fdrsoutherncameroons.info\\*\\*\\*\\*\\*](http://www.fdrsoutherncameroons.info*****)]]]]]

JJ Asongu,

It is one thing to feign affection for a cause and it is entirely another to not try distorting history and the picture of the true struggle. You see, in the feeble imaginations of your communications skills and doctorate degrees, it would be wise and advisable that in making such political pronouncements, you seek the benefit of those who have expertise on politics and related fields. Lest you drag you academics in the muddy waters of politics, continuously, as you have done in the past in claiming African Policy abilities!

In your feeble characterization of the struggle--to which I responded a while back without knowing it was you who wrote the original piece, while seeking we make corrections to your distorted reasoning, I would want again, because it is from you, to make certain clarifications here:

1. Perhaps you suddenly forgot Adamstown Resolution, whose pre-Resolution meetings, you schooled in our presence about this cause, from which resolution it was agreed that the name Southern Cameroons shall be used secondary to the new name of the territory--Ambazonia Republic. In the excerpt above, you call Ambazonia a "movement"--that in political terms is reductionism, which begs for your clarification as much as you seem not to understand the simple fact that it is not "small" as you think.

2. SCNC is not an entity by itself, nor was its formation done in isolation of Ambazonia Republic. For your information, I participated in the Kumbo, Nso meeting of Ambazonia Republic that produced the Buea AAC I, and the paper delivered there on behalf of Ambazonia Republic. SCNC was therefore an outcrop of all political movements, especially the Ambazonia Republic, Cameroon Anglophone Movement, and Free West Cameroon. And had SCNC had the best interest of our masses

at heart, they would never have attempted by passing the Proclamation Formalizing the Republic of Ambazonia, which was deposited with the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nation in 1990! All attempts at bypassing Ambazonia having failed thanks to SCAPO upholding legalism and diplomacy, how do you, Dr. Asongu and others who betrayed Adamstown now feel--with cries of go to hell with legalism?

3. You make it sound as if SCNC is a nationalistic movement and at the same-time a political party--by your definition of SCNC using parametric terms of political parties--such as precinct, you are confusing us, in as much as the SCNC flashes a constitution in our faces, while remaking the flag of the original Southern Cameroons--leaves us more confused than ever before.

Yet SCNC will defend the Southern Cameroons Constitution Order-in-Council, 1960 (I will prefer 1961) without mentioning the original flag of the Southern Cameroons, and proceed to write a new constitution? That leave us begging for an explanation as to what really is SCNC!: A pressure Group of LRC?, A political Party of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) or just some simple or better still complex amoebic organization flirting with liberation?

4. The SCAPO factor. You leave us confused when you make it seem as if SCAPO is such a group that is distinct from SCNC, meanwhile it is one group that recognized the importance of legalism and diplomacy which Ambazonia Republic long stood for and your kind of minds told us to "go to hell with legalism and diplomacy," in your basement, remember?

5. Flag: Thirteen Star and Thirteen Division. Who made them? Who gave SCNC the right to decide how Southern Cameroons or Ambazonia will be administered? Last I checked the flag posted here, corrections I suggested at the Delaware meeting have been made to the flag--from 13 stars to ten! And we think this is just a tentative emblem, not to be imposed on anyone, since Southern Cameroons original flag, as her constitution can only be amended by a Constituent Assembly or ACT OF Parliament.

6. Ambazonia and her leadership: Please be informed that Ambazonia is a Republic which originated this struggle in 1985 when the iron was red, just a year when Biya declared Cameroun republic, Ambazonia filed issued the Three Landmark Documents which SCNC has plagiarized numerous times and tried changing the message to

suite the figments of machinations of betrayal politics for which that organization is well noted! The names of the leader of Ambazonia Republic are as follows:  
Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka -- not just Gorji-Dinka!  
Please, I beg, show some respect.

7. Last I checked, you and SCNC-NA were supposed to be disbanded, if you failed to resign--for the betrayal politics you folks hatched after betraying Adamstwon Resolution at Capitol Hill in 2001.

Politics is a game in which we make mistakes, fall and wake up--but when you wake up from the limbo of slumbering machinations, make sure to keep the records straight, else folks like myself will make them hunt you. No one will stop SCNC-NA from re-inventing yet another wheel or re-joining this struggle, but a simple apology as to what happened in 2001 will suffice, otherwise you and the rest of them are no players in this struggle as far as Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council (APEC) is concerned. For we shall hold you responsible for treaty violations as well as betrayal, just as we hold Cameroun Republic. No room for any more games.

Next you want to send something like this piece you just wrote, please send it to Dr Ngege to keep things straight, would you?

BOTTOM-LINE: We are where we are today because a few cone heads think they can bypass precedence or repeat the mistakes of the past and get away with it. I say noops! In you feeble attempts at denigrating or undermining the Republic of Ambazonia, you just exposed yourself to ridicule, far more than had it been you said the truth, as it is, as it was before SCNC was founded. We were all at the meetings and today, while some of you make your double dealings (JJ for betrayal of 2001 Summit by dealing with Cameroun Delegation secretly lodged at a hotel; Ebini, a founding father of SCNC and pioneer founder of SCNC-NA, now encamped with Cameroun Peoples Democratic Party (CPDM) machinations in North America) be reminded that as little as you may characterize Ambazonia Republic--simply because it is not a mass movement but a core intellectual group aiming at utilizing legalism and diplomacy to free our country at a far less cost, when the deal is finally done, we shall now who did what, where and when that held us back. We do not seek promotion of one group over another--which is why almost all unity efforts have always come from the Ambazonia Camp, which you would agree, thanks to the SCAPO vindication, has always been right with her conceptualization of the struggle and

how best to attain independence.

When next you display that arrogance and senselessness loaded in machinations that are so unclear as they have no sense of direction, in as much as they claim expertise of what you don't have to make thing move well for the good of our masses, please be advice it does not stray into my e-mail, as it just did! That way, you can manage to fool a few people, but not for long. I guess now our readers understand the truths.

Frankly, SCAPO and Interim Government (IG) have completely bypassed SCNC confusionism and today, we in the Ambazonia camp are happy that our people are beginning to have hope, have faith that things will soon come to conclusion. I see you are attempting to hatch that killer SCNC-NA; I wonder on whose terms you are working to and fro; I truly wonder why in doing so, you find it necessary to hide the truths of our cause. I don't find that amusing at all!

You see, Adam Smith was not wrong when he propounded the theory of Division of Labor and later Specialization. I suppose you are an expert on Communications technicalities, but do not venture into making press releases or re-writing history, for there you will crash, as you just did!

Justice M. Mbuh  
APEC, Washington, DC, USA.

--- che <jawambeng@yahoo.co.uk> wrote:  
> SOUTHERN CAMEROONS NATIONAL COUNCIL  
> North America  
> 6475 New Hampshire Avenue, Suite 504F,  
> Hyattsville, MD  
> 20783, USA  
> Tel: 301-891-8082; Fax: 202-478-0954;  
> Email: southerncameroons@yahoogroups.com  
> Website: www.southerncameroons.org  
>  
> I. INTRODUCING THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS NATIONAL  
> COUNCIL  
> (SCNC)  
>  
> The Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC)  
> is a  
> nationalist movement striving for the  
> liberation of  
> the Southern Cameroons from the annexationist  
> rule of  
> La Republique du Cameroun.  
>  
> The roots of the movement go back to the First  
> All-Anglophone Conference (AAC I) that held in  
> Buea in

> April 1993, but the movement was formally  
 > founded in  
 > Bamenda on May 1, 1994 at the end of the Second  
 > All-Anglophone Conference (AAC II). It was  
 > founded  
 > with the hope that it will unite all prior  
 > existing  
 > liberation groups working for the Southern  
 > Cameroons  
 > cause.  
 >  
 > The movement was originally called the Southern  
 > Cameroons Peoples Conference (SCPC) and the  
 > term SCNC  
 > initially referred only to the Executive  
 > Council of  
 > the movement. Because people were getting  
 > confused  
 > and thinking that the SCNC and SCPC were two  
 > separate  
 > organizations, the movement decided to adopt  
 > SCNC as  
 > its official appellation.

---

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 -----

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<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/SCMG-NOTICEBOARD/>

<\*> To unsubscribe from this group, send an email to:  
[SCMG-NOTICEBOARD-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:SCMG-NOTICEBOARD-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com)

<\*> Your use of Yahoo! Groups is subject to:  
<http://docs.yahoo.com/info/terms/>



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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

W A S H I N G T O N D C

CLINICAL PROGRAM

May 15, 2000

Rep. Benjamin Gilman  
Foreign Relations Committee  
2170 Rayburn HOB  
Washington, DC 20515

CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:55

Dear Congressman Gilman:

We, the American University International Human Rights Law Clinic, are writing on behalf of our client Mr. Edwin Ngang. Mr. Ngang is special assistant to the leader of the Ambazonia movement, which seeks independence for the region formerly known as the Southern Cameroons Trust Territory, alias the Republic of Ambazonia. We would like to express our great concern regarding a long-standing injustice that has been brought to our attention by Mr. Ngang and confirmed by our research conducted over the last several months. Specifically, the Cameroonian government has for the last four decades systematically prevented the anglophone inhabitants of the Republic of Ambazonia from exercising their historic, fundamental right to self-determination. Because of the oppressive environment within Cameroon, this injustice has only begun to surface and be publicized in the last decade.

We would like to offer you the following historical account of the former Southern Cameroon to clarify this matter. Southern Cameroon was a United Nations trust territory under United Kingdom administration pursuant to the UN Trusteeship Agreement. On February 11, 1961 a UN plebiscite was administered in the territory to ascertain the wishes of its people regarding their future international status. Accordingly, Southern Cameroons voted to join the then Republique de Cameroun under a federalist structure. Pursuant to the wishes of the Southern Cameroonian people, this south-west region was to have considerable political autonomy through regional self-government. However, the political structure implemented as a result of negotiations, the Federal Republic of Cameroon, did not allow for such regional autonomy. Accordingly, successive, coercive actions taken by the francophone government have deprived the region of its rightful autonomy. In May 1972 President Ahidjo pushed through a constitutional amendment to create the United Republic of Cameroon, stripping the South West province of most of its powers. Further, in 1984 the administration under Paul Biya unilaterally changed the country's official name to the Republic of Cameroon, further solidifying francophone power. Such, and other, state actions have resulted in the marginalization of anglophone inhabitants and amount to a denial of this region's right to realize the political status chosen and voted for by the Southern Cameroonian delegates in 1961.

The leaders of the Ambazonia movement believe that the United Nations, as the international authority responsible for overseeing trust administration, was obligated to lead the former Southern Cameroons to self-government pursuant to Article 76(b) of the UN Charter. This duty towards the Southern Cameroon, however, was never discharged. In the 1961 negotiations

leading to the federal union treaty between the Southern Cameroons and La Republique de Cameroun, the latter delegation exercised disproportionate influence in the bargaining process. Given its duty to oversee the implementation of the 1961 plebescite demands, the United Kingdom failed to address this inequity in the negotiations, and evidence suggests that this inequity may have been exploited to bring about a quick resolution (see enclosed materials). The Ambazonia movement believes that the United Nations had a duty to ensure that the wishes of the people of the Southern Cameroons were realized. However, the executive power invested in the president of the federal union of 1961 as a result of such unfair negotiations has allowed the francophone government to gradually deprive the former trust region of its historic right to self-government.

As such, numerous anglophone movements, including the Ambazonia movement, have surfaced to reverse this historic wrong. The Ambazonia movement is an intellectual coalition of lawyers and scholars that seek independence for the former Southern Cameroons through non-violent means. The leader of this movement, Fon Gorgi Dinka, former President of the Cameroonian Bar Association, has pursued all available domestic remedies in Cameroon. They have also attempted to pursue available international remedies, including filing for intervention in the *Bakassi Conflict* case presently before the International Court of Justice, but have had made little progress to date. According to our research, international law and the limited international forums accessible to such a group cannot at present accommodate the concerns of the Ambazonia movement.

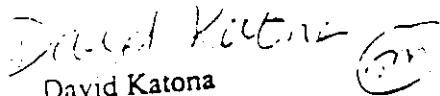
Accordingly, the leaders of this movement seek to build awareness of their cause and to pursue a remedy through diplomatic channels. It is in this light that we ask for your assistance. Mr. Ngang requests a meeting with you to discuss possible options, strategies and directions available to him and the Ambazonia mission. We understand that you must be very busy, but this is a matter that is of great concern to our institution. We would appreciate it if you could set aside a short time to consult with our client.

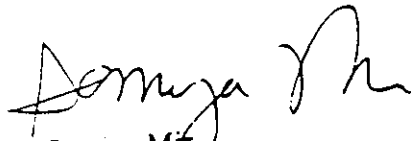
This matter presents a unique opportunity in preventative diplomacy. Although violence in the Ambazonia region has not yet reached a critical level due in large part to the passive, diplomatic approach taken by the many independence/self-government anglophone movements, violent outbreaks have been on the rise in recent years. Various member of the United States government, including former Congressman Timothy Penny and Secretary of State Madeline Albright, have already expressed their support in this matter, and we ask that you do the same.

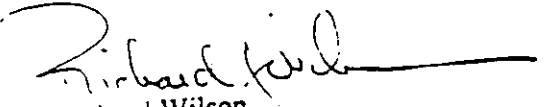
We have enclosed some background materials and letters of support in order that you may be fully informed on this very important matter. Mr. Edwin Ngang will be contacting you in the next few weeks to follow up. Please address all correspondence to Mr. Edwin Ngang at 9482

Ridgeview Drive, Columbia, MD 21046. You may also contact him at (202) 205-3526. Thank you kindly in advance for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

  
David Katona  
American University

  
Samiya Mir  
American University

  
Richard Wilson  
International Human Rights Law Clinic  
American University

Enclosures

**TIMOTHY J. PENNY**

1ST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:

AGRICULTURE

CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN  
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VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

WHIP-AT-LARGE

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
450 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2301  
(202) 225-2472DISTRICT OFFICE  
108 WEST PARK SQUARE  
P.O. BOX 388  
OWATONNA, MN 55060  
(807) 488-8151  
(800) 882-8632 (MN only)**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515-2301**

June 20, 1994

Ambassador Madeleine Albright  
U.S. Permanent Representative To the United Nations  
Main State Department Building  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Amb. Albright:

I am forwarding a copy of some documents which were provided to me by Mr. Edwin Ngang, special assistant to the leader of the Ambazonia movement in Cameroon.

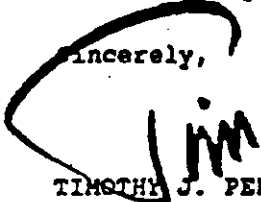
This movement has filed an interpleader summons with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) concerning a dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi border area.

I would appreciate it if you would request information from the ICJ on this case and get back to me with this information, as well as information on your - and the United States Government's - views on this matter.

As a supporter of United Nations reforms, I have advocated "preventive diplomacy" as a tool for the U.N. to prevent instability and violence in the world. We have seen countless examples of internal problems leading to violence, and sometimes, genocide. The Ambazonia movement has been a peaceful one to date; however, I believe that the U.N. should intervene diplomatically in situations which could ultimately lead to international crises.

Thanks again for your assistance. Please contact myself or Mark Mullenbach of my staff at 202-225-2472 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

  
TIMOTHY J. PENNY  
Member of CongressTJP:mm  
encl.2004-JUL-29 AM 11:55  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS

September 14, 1994

Dear Congressman Penny:

I am writing to follow-up on my correspondence of July 13, 1994, wherein I advised you that I would be contacting you when information became available about the "Case Concerning the Land and Maritime Boundary Between Cameroon and Nigeria." I have obtained from the International Court of Justice the enclosed copy of the Court's order which fixes the time limits for written proceedings in this case.

The United States supports the peaceful settlement of disputes and takes a positive view of the parties' recourse to the Court for this purpose.

If I can be of further assistance regarding this matter, or any other issue of mutual concern, please do not hesitate to contact me. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Madeleine Albright*  
Madeleine K. Albright

Enclosure:  
As stated.

The Honorable  
Timothy J. Penny,  
House of Representatives.

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:48  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT



2004 JUL -9 AM 11: 57  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

UNSG  
File copy

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

our Ref. ....  
ur Ref. UNSG/94/07

Date 15/5/94

IN THE CAMEROUN - NIGERIAN BORDER DISPUTE  
INTERVENING PARTY DECLARATION ACCEPTING THE JURISDICTION  
OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

by

UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORY OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS alias  
REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

On behalf of the people and the government of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, alias The Republic of Ambazonia, (an infant Member State of the United Nations which is illegally occupied by troops of the Franco-Cameroun Alliance) I, Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka, Ambazonian Crown Prince, by the grace of God, the traditional ruler, now on the ancestral throne of the Widikums, and solemnly recognised by the Republic of Cameroun High Court judgement No.HCB/28/92, do, in my capacity as the Head of State of the said Republic of Ambazonia, hereby declare Ambazonia's acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all disputes. This declaration shall remain in force ad infinitum but subject to review by the Ambazonian Government.

Consistent with article 36 of the Statutes of the International Court of Justice, this declaration is hereby lodged with the Secretary General of the United Nations for transmission (a) to the parties to the Statute and (b) the Registrar of the Court accordingly.

Signed

The Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka  
Head of State  
The Republic of Ambazonia

To The United Nations Secretary General  
New York, NY 10017 U S A

UNSG  
File copy



## THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

Your Ref.....

Our Ref. 165/94/07.....

Date 15/5/94

The Registrar  
The International Court of Justice  
The Hague  
Dear Sir,

In re THE BAKASSI CONFLICT:  
BETWEEN:  
LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

### INTERPLEADER SUMMONS

I the undersigned, Edwin Ngang, Special Assistant to His Royal Excellency the Head of State of the Republic of Ambazonia, have been directed by Ambazonian Head of State, to, with the leave of the honourable court, file an interpleader summons, requesting the honourable International Court of Justice to adjudge and declare on the questions herein raised, and any other questions that may be incidental thereto.

### JURISTIC PERSONALITY

The INTERPLEADER SUMMONS is issued by Ambazonia either as the United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, (an infant member state of the United Nations), or as a Non-Member state of the United Nations which is under the illegal and forcible occupation of troops of the Franco-Cameroun Military Alliance.

### ISSUES FOR ADJUDICATION

#### 1 THE QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE BAKASSI PENINSULA

In addition to the facts enclosed, the Court's attention is drawn to the last sentence of paragraph 6 of the Cameroun memorial which states as follows:-

" THE CAMEROUNESS OF THE BAKASSI PENINSULA WAS CONFIRMED BY THE RESULT OF THE U.N-SPONSORED PLEBISCITE OF 12 FEBRUARY 1961 BY WHICH THE FORMER WESTERN CAMEROUN UNDER BRITISH MANDATE OPTED TO BE PART OF CAMEROUN"

By this statement Cameroun formally acknowledges that at her independence on 1st January 1960 Bakassi was not part of the territory of Cameroun. In fact the West Coast of La Republique du Cameroun stops at the River Mongo 350 kilometres East of Bakassi.

Cameroun must herself be bound By the OAU declaration which Cameroun has aptly cited in her paragraph 7, thus: "...solemnly declares that all member countries shall endeavour to respect the borders in existence at the time of their independence"

By the said OAU SOLEMN DECLARATION Cameroun has effectively conceded that she has no locus standi in any dispute on sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula and accordingly should be struck out of the suit on the question of sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula

The other aspects which are irretrievably fatal to the Cameroun case include the following:

(a) MANDATE IN 1961?

The Court has judicial notice of the fact that the Mandate System ended with the League of Nations in the Second World War. Cameroun's allegation of a British Mandate existing any where in 1961 is palpably false.

(b) WESTERN CAMEROUN

The United Nations has never treated with any such territory as WESTERN CAMEROUN neither as a subject nor an object of international law. Accordingly the allegation that a certain WESTERN CAMEROUN opted in a U.N sponsored plebiscite to become part of Cameroun is also totally false. It is calculated to attribute to Cameroun that which the law, both municipal and international, has not and would not.

2 BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION

There exist facts on which the Court would find that by error or by design the United Nation was misled into a breach of international obligations owed to Ambazonia under the United Nations Trusteeship as The Southern Cameroons A summary of the said facts is part of material herewith enclosed.

3 MAKING THE CEASEFIRE PERMANENT

The inhabitants of Ambazonia and particularly in the several fishing settlements including Bakassi continue to suffer loss of life, limb and property each time troops of the Franco-Cameroun Alliance engage those of the Federal Republic of Nigeria real or imagined, in combat. Accordingly Ambazonia requests the Court to transform the present cease fire into a permanent peace at least pending the final determination of the case.

For this purpose An Oder to Show Cause, has been filed, which is the most non-contoversial procedure requiring no pronouncement by the judges of the Court and yet it takes effect as an enforceable order of the court once the application has been served on the parties.


The parties must then comply, under pain of sanction, until a party seeking to discharge or vary the order succeeds in convincing the court to do so, in the presence, and with the participation of the other parties.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF THE COURTS JURISDICTION

The Republic of Ambazonia alias The United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, has lodged with the Secretary General of the United Nations a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, a copy of which is herewith enclosed

#### DESIGNATION OF REPRESENTATIVES

The government of Ambazonia has designated His Royal Excellency Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka as principal agent, who would be assisted by Blaise Berinyuy and Edwin Ngang all of whom are the members of the Ambazonian government. Counsels for Ambazonia would present themselves and their respective retainers subsequently.

Signed 

Edwin Ngang

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE HEAD OF STATE

enclosed: 1. Declaration under article 36 of the ICJ statutes  
2 (a) Interpleader Summons, (b) An Order to Show Cause  
(c) An Affidavit of 30 paragraphs enclosing 3 annexures as listed in paragraph 30 thereof.

All corespondence relating to this matter should be addressed to

The Ambazonian Mission  
P O Box 21094  
Kalorama Stn  
Washington DC 20009  
U.S.A.



In the High Court of Justice  
Queens Bench Division  
Crown Office List

Crown Office Ref

CO 2146.97.

In the matter of an application for Judicial Review

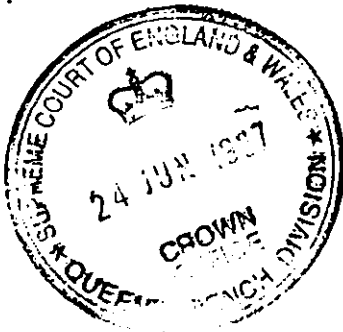
The Queen - v - *SSH D*

Ex parte *Fongum G*

Notice of application for leave to apply for Judicial Review  
Order 53 rule 3(2)

This form must be read together with Notes for Guidance obtainable from the  
Crown Office

To the Master of the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL



The Applicant :  
Name  
Address

*GORTI-DINKA FONGUM*  
*90 B MELROSE AVENUE LONDON NW2 4J*

Description

*ADULT MALE*

Judgment, order,  
decision or other  
proceeding in  
respect of which  
relief is sought, and  
the date thereof.

*NEGLECT, DELAY, OR FAILURE TO ISSUE  
APPLICANT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS ~~PREL~~  
AS REQUIRED BY ~~THE~~ THE ABEYLUM & IMMI  
TION APPEAL ACT / & GENEVA CONVENTION  
ARTICLE 28 & SCHEDULE 1 ART II*

Relief sought :

(Grounds for the  
relief should be  
set out overleaf)

*MANDAMUS AND OR OTHER  
APPROPRIATE REMEDY OR REMED.*

Signed

Dated

*20/06/97*

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:48  
 CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

Name and address of the  
applicant's solicitors, or.

Applicant's Ref.

*0181 450 031*

60/2146/97

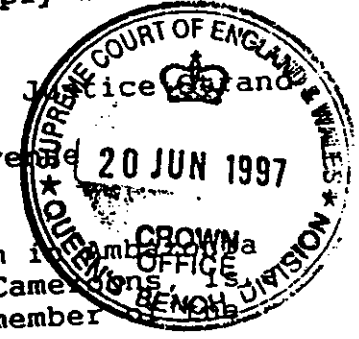
In the matter of application for Judicial Review 007596 DLAM 50.00  
The Queen- v- The Minister for Home Office 50.00  
ON TUD. R. 50.00  
CASH

Ex parte GORJI-DINKA FONGUM

Notice of application for leave to apply for Judicial Review Order 52 rule 3(2)

To the Master of the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand

Applicant: Gorji-Dinka Fongum, of 90B Melrove Avenue London NW2 4JT



Description: Applicant who is the King of Widikum in Cambodia which is the southern part of the former British Cameroons, Barrister of the Bar of England and Wales and a member of the honourable society of Linclon's Inn.

Issue: Respondents neglect or failure to issue New Travel Documents in exchange for which ~~previous~~ respondent applied and handed in his old ones.

Relief Sought : A Mandamus or other more relief

Grounds on which relief is sought

Outline of the Law

- 1.1 The British law *Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993* (section 2) renders invalid any British rules of practice on asylum where such " would be contrary to the Geneva Convention "
- 1.2 The Geneva Convention (schedule 11) states " When a refugee has lawfully taken up residence in the territory of another Contracting State , the responsibility for the issue of a new document under the terms and conditions of article 28, shall be that of the competent authority of that territory to which the refugee shall be entitled to apply. "
- 1.3 The said article 28 of the Geneva Convention states " The Contracting State shall issue to the refugee lawfully staying in their territory documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory ... "

Signed.....

dated..... 20/06/97.....

Address for Service of applicant:  
90B Melrose Avenue,  
London NW2 4JT

Applicant's Ref.  
Telephone/ fax 0181-4500315

6 2146.97

In the matter of application for Judicial Review

The Queen - v- The Minister for Home Office

Ex parte Gorji-Dinka Fongum

AFFIDAVIT

24/06/97 12:22 007995 OLAM  
CD.AFIDT 5.00  
CASH 5.00

I Gorji-Dinka Fongum, aged 67, a natural-born British Citizen of Ambazonia (formerly the southern part of British Cameroons) now in forced exile and residing in London at the address set out in the application supported by this affidavit do make oath and state as follows:

- 1 That I am the King of Widikum and the leader and Head of State of Ambazonia (population 4 million) which is presently illegally and forcibly occupied by the French Republic of Cameroun
- 2 That I having been forced to escape from detention and house arrest into exile in Nigeria in 1988, did seek for and the United Nations High Commission for Refugee accorded me Refugee Status in 1990 with Nigria as my host country.
- 3 That from Nigeria I was again forced by fear for my security to leave Nigeria and decided in February 1995 to take up residence in Britain
- 4 That in compliance with the paragraph 11 of the Schedule to the Geneva Convention on Refugees, to which the British Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act, section 2 accords primacy over any rule made by respondent in this matter, I applied to the respondent for New Travel Documents in exchange for my then current ones
- 5 That after Respondents officials of Immigration and Naturalisation Department (IND) had interviewed me on 22 June 1995 they promised issuing me new travel documents and so they proceeded, in conformity with the article 28 of the said Geneva Convention, to and in fact withdrew my travel document on that same day..
- 6 That when they <sup>4</sup> filed to live up to their promise, and after my many telephone reminders and a written one on May 20 1997, one of respondent's officials by name Mrs. Hosking phoned and asked me to come to their office at 0930 hours on 10 June 1997 to pick up the said Travel Document.
- 7 That on arriving there a certain Mr. Nye, ~~the~~ who attended to me, stated that he was required to up-date their records by getting a few more facts from me before handing me the New Travel Document; whereupon he engaged me in a question and answer exercise.



8. That when this ended I asked for the said Travel Documents and he first did as if he was phoning someone whom he called his boss to bring the travel documents to me; but ended up saying the said boss was away and would be available only at 3 PM that afternoon.

9 That he then asked me to call after 3 PM but when I said I preferred to wait at their offices for the man that was when Mr. Nye suddenly changed and told me that the said travel document was not yet ready.

10 That the respondent know from my interviews and telephones conversations and also from entries in my passport which is with them that by thus blocking me from international travel they caused me much hardship, injury and financial losses; yet they persist in delaying to give me the documents

11 That I swear to this believing same to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and in support of the prayer for leave to issue an order of mandamus and or any other or further order or orders which the court may deem fit to compel respondent to deliver me new documents for international travel as required by the Geneva Convention on Refugees, paragraph 11 of the Schedule, and article 27 and 28, to which section 2 of the British law *Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993* gives primacy over any rules (within the meaning of the 1971 Immigration Act).

Royal Court of Justice,  
The Strand, London, WC2A 2LL

Sworn to at the Royal Crown Court of Justice, Strand London WC2A

Signed .....

this 21<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE 1997

before me

 A. Allen

Commissioner for oaths.

OFFICER IN THE CENTRAL OFFICE  
AUTHORISED BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR  
TO TAKE AFFIDAVITS FOR USE IN  
THE SUPREME COURT.



THE TREASURY SOLICITOR  
Queen Anne's Chambers  
28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS

Telephones DIRECT LINE 0171-210  
SWITCHBOARD 0171-210 3000  
GTN 210  
FAX 0171-210

## LAW and ARGUMENTS

1 **British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914**  
Section 1 (1) *Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.*

Applicant was born in 1930 in the then British Cameroons a place where His Majesty exercised Jurisdiction. Because he was a child born to N D. Fongum who himself was born in that same place applicant was therefore "deemed to have been born with His Majesty's Allegiance and aquired British citizenship.

2 **British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1943**

Section 2 (1) of this act confirms the British citizenship of applicant thus:-

*" Any person born, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in a place where by Treaty, capitulation grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty was at the time of that person's birth exercising jurisdiction over British subjects, shall if at the time of his birth his father was a British subject shall be deemed to be and, in the case of a person born before the commencement of this Act, always to have been a natural-born British subject.*

3 **British Nationality Act 1948 ('the main Act)**

This further confirms Applicant's British citizenship thus-  
Section 1 (i) *Every person who under this act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies ....shall by virtue of that citizenship have the status of a British Subject.*

Section 12 (3) *A person who was a British subject immediately before the date of commencement of this Act shall on that day become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies if he was born within the territory comprised at the commencement of this Act in a protected state or the United Kingdom Trust Territory.*

Applicant born in 1930 in the British Cameroon Trust Territory became a citizen of the United Kingdom at the commencement of the said Act

4 **Immigration Act 1971 .**

This accords applicant the right of abode in the United Kingdom. Section 2(1) a Person is under this Act to have the right of abode in the United Kingdom if he is a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies by his birth, etc etc.



In the High Court of Justice  
Queens Bench Division  
Crown Office List

Crown Office Ref

CO 2146.97.

In the matter of an application for Judicial Review

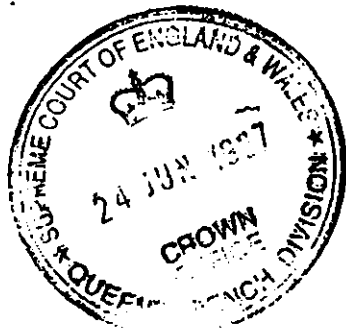
The Queen - v - SSHD

Ex parte Fongum G

Notice of application for leave to apply for Judicial Review  
Order 53 rule 3(2)

This form must be read together with Notes for Guidance obtainable from the  
Crown Office

To the Master of the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL



The Applicant :  
Name  
Address

GORTI-DINKA FONGUM  
90 B MELROSE AVENUE LONDON NW2 4J

Description

ADULT MALE

Judgment, order,  
decision or other  
proceeding in  
respect of which  
relief is sought, and  
the date thereof.

NEGLECT, DELAY, OR FAILURE TO ISSUE  
APPLICANT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS ~~PREL~~  
AS REQUIRED BY THE ASYLUM & IMMIGRATION  
APPEAL ACT / THE GENEVA CONVENTION  
ARTICLE 28 & SCHEDULE 1 ART II

Relief sought :

(Grounds for the  
relief should be  
set out overleaf)

MANDAMUS AND OR OTHER  
APPROPRIATE REMEDY OR REMEDY

Signed

Dated

20/06/97

Name and address of the  
applicant's solicitors, or,  
if acting in person, the  
applicant's name and address.

Applicant's Ref.

Telephone No. 0181 450 031

CO/2146/97

In the matter of application for Judicial Review 007596 DLAM-2  
20 JUN 97 12:19  
CH. JUD. R. 50.00  
CASH 50.00

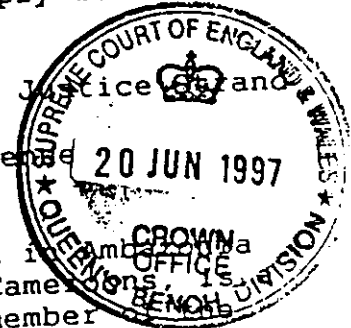
The Queen- v- The Minister for Home Office

Ex parte GORJI-DINKA FONGUM

Notice of application for leave to apply for Judicial Review Order 52 rule 3(2)

To the Master of the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice and

Applicant: Gorji-Dinka Fongum, of 90B Melrove Avenue London NW2 4JT



Description: Applicant who is the King of Widikum in Cambodia which is the southern part of the former British Cameroons, is a Barrister of the Bar of England and Wales and a member of the honourable society of Linclon's Inn.

Issue: Respondents neglect or failure to issue New Travel Documents in exchange for which ~~purpose~~ respondent applied and handed in his old ones.

Relief Sought : A Mandamus or other more relief

Grounds on which relief is sought

Outline of the Law

- 1.1 The British law Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 (section 2) renders invalid any British rules of practice on asylum where such " would be contrary to the Geneva Convention "
- 1.2 The Geneva Convention (schedule 11) states " When a refugee has lawfully taken up residence in the territory of another Contracting State , the responsibility for the issue of a new document under the terms and conditions of article 28, shall be that of the competent authority of that territory to which the refugee shall be entitled to apply. "
- 1.3 The said article 28 of the Geneva Convention states " The Contracting State shall issue to the refugee lawfully staying in their territory documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory .... "

Signed.....  
*[Signature]*

dated 20/06/97.....

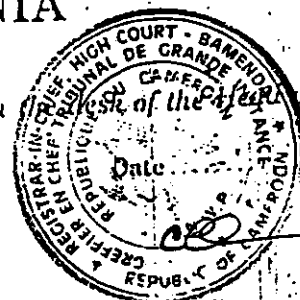
Address for Service of applicant:  
90B Melrose Avenue,  
London NW2 4JT

Applicant's Ref.  
Telephone/ fax 0181-4500315



# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

From



## Proclamation Formalizing The Independence of AMBAZONIA

18 MAI 1992

1. Considering that Ambazonia is the native name for the country which was once described as The United Nations Trust Territory Of Southern Cameroons Under The United Kingdom Administration.

2. Considering that Ambazonia was placed under the United Nations Trusteeship Administration since the formation of the United Nations in 1948.

3. Considering that the United Nations Charter, Article 76.b spells out the objectives of trusteeship thus: "To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories and their progressive development towards SELF GOVERNMENT or INDEPENDENCE as may be appropriate to the PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH TERRITORY AND ITS PEOPLE .....

4. Considering that by 1954 the territory had established an autonomous parliamentary system of government.

5. Considering that by a memorandum (I/1393 of 27th June 1958) the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority, informed the United Nations that the territory was ripe for independence and that since it was being administered as part of Nigeria, arrangements be made to terminate the trusteeship on or about the same time as the independence of Nigeria on 1 October 1960.

6. Considering that pending the termination of the trusteeship agreement, Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons under the United Kingdom administration) became de facto independent having inaugurated its own constitution, "the Southern Cameroons Constitution Order-in-Council" with effect from that same 1 October 1960.

2004 JUL 9 11 57  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION DATA

7. Considering that for reasons which are too dishonourable for mention, the Administering Authority insisted that Ambazonia whose population is more than that of Gabon, Congo and Equatorial Guinea put together, should be made to join either Nigeria or La Republique du Cameroun, an act which was totally unfair, retrogressive and inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Article 76.b of the United Nations Charter.

8. Considering that in order to circumvent this unfair imposition the phrase "achieve independence" was inserted by the United Nations in the two alternatives presented to our people at the plebiscite of 11 February 1961.

9. Considering that if our people had refused to participate in the plebiscite and boycotted it, Ambazonia would have been automatically recognised as an independent state within the provisions of Article 76.b of the United Nations Charter.

10. Considering that even after the people had voted to have a political link with Cameroun, if the Ambazonian leaders had decided not to implement the plebiscite as was canvassed by the Honourable P.M. Kale, the United Nations would have no authority to force Ambazonia into any link with Cameroun, since such a link was an invention which went contrary to Article 76.b of the U.N. Charter as it applied to a de facto independent state.

11. Considering that under those circumstances Ambazonia would have been acknowledged by the international community as a sovereign independent state.

12. Considering that even though Ambazonian leaders did not stage a boycott, Ambazonia was implicitly recognized as a sovereign state and, in exercise of that sovereignty, it concluded a treaty with La Republique du Cameroun, which was a sovereign member state of the United Nations.

13. Considering that the said Treaty which is known locally as the Fouban Accord is cited in the United Nations records as INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION, thus emphasizing the fact that the two parties to the Treaty were mutually sovereign states, each having its own government and parliament and that they had thus created a third parliament to which each subscribed members for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest to the two countries.

14. Considering that since Ambazonians were not Cameroonians, Article I paragraph 9 offered Ambazonians the right to Cameroonian citizenship if, and only if their country became the Federated State of West Cameroon under the Treaty.

15. Considering that the Inter-Parliamentary Union thus created a union of sovereign states entitling Ambazonia to a seat at the United Nations thus giving full effect to Article 76.b of the U.N. Charter, the Ambazonian status being thus analogous with the seating of Byelorussia and Ukraine in the United Nations independent of the USSR in which they are federated states.

16. Considering that the mutual sovereign equality between the two countries was not only implied but restated in the opening article of the said Treaty which reduced each country into a Federated State (the Republic of Cameroon becoming the East Cameroon, while Ambazonia alias Southern Cameroon becoming the West Cameroon.)

17. Considering that since the functioning of the trusteeship system was the assignment of the General Assembly, it was the duty of the General Assembly to properly implement this option and avail Ambazonia alias Southern Cameroon a seat in the United Nations.

18. Considering that from the foregoing the Inter-Parliamentary Union thus became the only link between the two countries and also the only limitation placed on the sovereignty of each of the two countries.

19. Considering that a repudiation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union would automatically cut off the link and simultaneously remove the limitation placed on the sovereignty of the respective countries.

20. Considering that President Ahidjo by proclamation DF 72-270 repudiated the said Inter-Parliamentary Union and thus removed the limitation upon the sovereignty of the respective countries, that is to say, Ambazonia and Cameroon.

21. Considering that in exercise of its unfettered independence, Cameroon has formalized the restoration of its name from East Cameroon back to La République du Cameroun which it was before the Treaty of Union.

22. Considering that Ambazonia has also since the launching of the document - the New Social Order on 21 March 1985 formalized the change of its name from West Cameroon to Ambazonia and sought to reassert its sovereignty also, but has not been able to do so because Ambazonia has been illegally occupied by Cameroon.

23. Considering that, under the circumstances international law recognizes the right of the people of Ambazonia to form a government-in-exile.

24. Considering that an Ambazonian government-in-exile has been formed, headed by Ambazonian Crown Prince H.R.H. Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka, the interim Head of State of the Republic of Ambazonia.

25. Considering that a Proclamation formalizing the status of Ambazonia within the international community is imperative.

26. NOW THEREFORE this Proclamation hereby

(1) formalizes the Restoration of the sovereignty and independence of what used to be Southern Cameroon Under United Kingdom Administration and the territory shall henceforth be known as The Republic of Ambazonia.

(2) That what used to be the Southern Cameroon Constitution hereby becomes the Ambazonian Constitution subject to any reference to the British Administering Authorities being read as a reference to the Ambazonian Head of State.

(3) That with effect from midnight of 31 October 1990 any Ambazonian participating in the Government or Parliament, or a Political Party of La Republique du Cameroun, has voluntarily put himself or herself and family as accomplices and agents of a foreign government.

(4) The illegal political association called Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement or any other political association deriving force from a law of the Yaounde Government is proscribed in Ambazonia. And anyone participating in such a party constitutes himself as the agent of a foreign government.

Dated at Buea this 10th day of October 1990.

His Royal Highness, Fon Fongum GORJI-DINKA QC, CC., ACP  
Head of State  
Republic of Ambazonia

IN THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT  
 IN THE ABUJA JUDICIAL DIVISION  
 HOLDEN AT ABUJA.

BETWEEN

SUIT NO. FHC/ABJ/CS/30/2002

- |     |                           |   |              |
|-----|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1.  | DR. KEVIN NGWANG GUMNE    | ) |              |
| 2.  | AUGUSTINE FEH NDANGAM     | ) |              |
| 3.  | CHIEF ETE OTUN AYAMBA     | ) |              |
| 4.  | PROF. VICTOR MUKWELE NGOH | ) |              |
| 5.  | DR. MARTIN NGEKA LUMA     | ) |              |
| 6.  | NFOR NGALA NFOR           | ) |              |
| 7.  | HILTER HUMPHREY MBINGLO   | ) |              |
| 8.  | DOBGIMA HENRY K. MUNDAM   | ) | PLAINTIFF(S) |
| 9.  | SIMON NINPA               | ) |              |
| 10. | SHEY TAFON                | ) |              |
| 11. | PAUL YIWIR                | ) |              |
| 12. | ISAAC SONA                | ) |              |
- (For themselves and on behalf of the peoples of Southern Cameroons)

AND

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
 NIGERIA ) DEFENDANT(S)

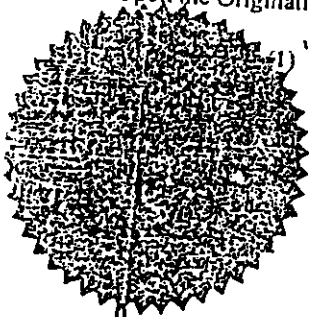
ENROLMENT OF ORDER

Upon the Originating Summons in this suit coming up for the hearing of the Plaintiffs' claims to wit:

(1) A DECLARATION that under Articles 1 and 20 (1) (2) and (3) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Ratification and Enforcement) Act, Cap 10, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990 the Federal Republic of Nigeria has a legal duty to place before the International Court of Justice and the United Nations General Assembly and ensure diligent prosecution to conclusion the claim of the peoples of Southern Cameroons to self-determination and their declaration of independence.

(2) AN ORDER compelling the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to place before the International Court of Justice and the United Nations General Assembly, and ensure diligent prosecution to conclusion the claim of the peoples of Southern Cameroons to self-determination and their declaration of independence.

(3) A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION restraining the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria whether by herself, her servants, agents and or representatives or otherwise howsoever from treating or continuing to treat or regard the Southern Cameroons and the peoples of the territory as an integral part of La Republique du Cameroun (Republic of Cameroun).



R. N. UKEJE  
 (CHIEF JUDGE)

AND upon reading the affidavit in support of the Originating Summons and bundle of documents marked as Exhibit "SC".

AND upon hearing Counsel to the Plaintiffs KOLA AWODEIN S.A.N with (1) CHIEF K.K. ASU (2) TAYO OYETIBO ESQ and (3) IBUKUN AJCMO ESQ and Counsel to the Defendant F.K. BEBU ESQ.

2004 JUL -9 AM 11: 55  
 CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

And the Plaintiffs and Defendant having agreed to the terms set forth in the schedule hereto, it is ordered that all further proceedings in this action are hereby stayed except for the purpose of carrying such terms into effect.

Liberty to the parties to apply.

### SCHEDULE

1. The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall institute a case before the International Court of Justice concerning the following:
  - (a) Whether the Union envisaged under the Southern Cameroons Plebiscite 1961 between La Republique Du Cameroun and Southern Cameroons legally took effect as contemplated by the relevant United Nations Resolutions particularly United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1352 (XIV) of 16<sup>th</sup> October 1959 and United Nations Trusteeship Council Resolution 2013 (XXIV) of 31<sup>st</sup> May 1960.
  - (b) Whether the termination by the Government of the United Kingdom of its trusteeship over the Southern Cameroons on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1961 without ensuring prior implementation of the Constitutional arrangements under which the Southern Cameroons and La Republique Du Cameroun were to unite as one Federal State was not in breach of Articles 3 and 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons under British Administration approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1946, the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1352 of 16<sup>th</sup> October 1959; 1668 of 21<sup>st</sup> April 1961, the United Nations Trusteeship Council Resolution 2013 (XXIV) of May 31 1960 and Article 76 (b) of the Charter of the United Nations.
  - (c) Was the assumption of Sovereign Powers on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1961 and the continued exercise of same by the Government of La Republique Du Cameroun over Southern Cameroons (after the termination by the Government of the United Kingdom of its Trusteeship over the territory) legal and valid when the Union between the Southern Cameroons and La Republique Du Cameroun contemplated by the Southern Cameroons Plebiscite 1961 had not legally taken effect?
  - (d) Whether the peoples of Southern Cameroons are not entitled to self-determination within their clearly defined territory separate from La Republique Du Cameroun.
  - (e) Whether it is the Southern Cameroons and not La Republique Du Cameroun that shares a maritime boundary with the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
2. The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall take any other measures as may be necessary to place the case of the peoples of the geographical territory known as at 1<sup>st</sup> October 1960 as Southern Cameroons for self determination before the United Nations General Assembly and any other relevant International organizations.

Dated at Abuja this 5<sup>th</sup> day of MARCH 2002

  
BENSON ASOGWA  
(SENIOR REGISTRAR)



2004 JUL -9 AM 11: 56  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

Your Ref .....

Our Ref . 91/29/02 - No. 1

Date 02/11/02

## AMBAZONIA PEOPLES EMANCIPATION COUNCIL (APEC), WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBMITTED THROUGH

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND HEAD OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH

TO

THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROUN

### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE EMANCIPATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA (EX-BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS):

In the 11 February 1961 United Nations plebiscite, the "TWO ALTERNATIVES" were explained to mean:

- (i) If you vote to join Nigeria then your country Ambazonia (then called British Southern Cameroons) would have **NO EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION** except in *Agriculture Cooperatives, Primary and secondary Education, Health and Veterinary Services, Local Government, and Customary Courts*; but
- (ii) If you vote to join Cameroun then your country **WOULD RETAIN EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION IN ALL THINGS** except the following eight matters: *Public Freedoms, Immigration, Nationality, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Higher Education, Post & Telecommunications, and Federal Budget.*

Ambazonians voted massively for the latter option and retained our sovereignty.

It was stipulated that if we voted for this later option then in that case:

- (i) A United Nations sponsored post plebiscite Conference would be convened to work out the constitution for creating a *Cameroun-Ambazonia Confederacy* of "TWO EQUAL STATES";
- (ii) The Constitution must then be submitted to the populations/Assemblies of both countries to express their opinions thereon;
- (iii) And if they ratified it, then and only then would the proposed Cameroun-Ambazonian Confederacy come into existence.

As we stated in our Emancipation Petitions last year, signed for and on our behalf by Edwin Ngang, Emile Mondoia and John Fomunyoh (copy enclosed) Britain's Colonial Secretary sold our people and our country to Charles de Gaulle of France and got British troops to hand our country over to troops of the Franco-Cameroun military alliance which continue to occupy our country to this day, enforcing what Human Rights Lawyers call '*the most sophisticated Slave Trade Deal ever done under the United Nations cover*'. This deal was shameful; it was inhuman and must be undone.

We called on the British Government and still do now, that as *Administering Authorities* of Ambazonia (then British Southern Cameroons) prior to the fateful plebiscite to lead the Commonwealth in the action of nullifying this illegal and immoral deal which imposed on us and over 4.5 million ethnic Ambazonians the Slave Status which the Supreme Court of Cameroun used as justification for disallowing the election of John Fru Ndi, an ethnic Ambazonian, in the 1992 Cameroun Presidential elections; where they declared the defeated Paul Biya, an ethnic Camerounian, the elected in place of John Fru Ndi the winner.

Britain and the Commonwealth should recognize the **Judgment of the Cameroun High Court case HCB/28/92 in *Ambazonia versus Cameroun* of 1992**, which preceded the Cameroun Presidential elections of that same year which abolishes the Ambazonian Slave status by forcing President Paul Biya of Cameroun to acknowledge:

- (i) That Ambazonia is a sovereign and independent country with its own Head of State in the person of Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka;
- (ii) That Cameroun occupation of Ambazonia is illegal and constitutes an act of continuing aggression;
- (iii) That President Paul Biya must withdraw his forces of occupation from Ambazonia so that the results of the United Nations plebiscite can be fully implemented.

We would continue to draw attention to the facts that Britain fought a savage war against Argentina to safeguard the sovereignty of just a few thousand settlers in the Falklands and (ii) Britain led NATO to liberate Kosovo and (iii) Prime Minister Tony Blair was recently in Gibraltar where he confirmed that Britain would never hand over their sovereignty to Spain without their expressed opinion to this effect.

One must now ask, would Tony Blair refuse to lead the Commonwealth in doing no more than recognize the Judgment of the High Court of Cameroun, ironically a Commonwealth member for that matter, just because by so doing we achieve the abolition of a Slave Status which a Tory Colonial Secretary imposed on Ambazonians simply because we are Black? Such a racial bias against us would forever leave a stigma of "Slave Trader" on the Queen's Crown, thanks to the **Tory Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod!**


Accordingly, and to facilitate this process of Emancipating Ambazonia, we enclose a draft Accord which the Commonwealth can after recognizing the Cameroun High Court Judgment HCB/28/92 get Cameroun and Ambazonia to sign which would end this ordeal and stigma of Slave Status which presently holds the over 4.5 million Ambazonian people under bondage.

You would agree that there has never been a more peaceful approach to the liberation of a peoples held under centuries of colonialism of all dimensions and deceived into yet another bitter form of enslavement even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century! We therefore trust that premium would be paid for this peaceful approach so that extremist forces would find no habitat to nourish their extremism, the price of which we are all aware.

Many thanks in anticipation of your actions.

Yours Truly,

Justice M. Mbuh.....  
Secretary General



**DONE TODAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2002—FORTY-ONE  
YEARS AFTER THE FATEFUL PLEBISCITE TREATY!**

Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council (APEC)  
P.P. Box 148, Washington, D.C.  
20044-0148  
Email: [jmbuh@yahoo.com](mailto:jmbuh@yahoo.com)  
[ednngang@yahoo.com](mailto:ednngang@yahoo.com)

**NB:**  
**See Proposal below.**

## PROPOSED CAMEROUN-AMBAZONIAN ACCORD

Whereas for the purpose of nullifying the illegal acts associated with the outcome of the 1961 plebiscite, which imposed a Slave Status on the ethnic people of Ambazonia (Ex-British Southern Cameroons) the Commonwealth nations have decided to give effect to the Cameroun High Court Judgment HCB/28/92 as follows:

1. A Conferral Union to be known as the Cameroun-Ambazonia Confederacy is hereby given birth in compliance with the terms and conditions set out in, and voted for by the Ambazonian people in the 11 February 1961 United Nations plebiscite, published in pages 13 through 15 of the Southern Cameroons Gazette of 27 January 1961 as THE TWO ALTERNATIVES.
2. Pending the creation of the governing organs of the Confederacy a cooperation accord to be known as the Cameroun-Ambazonia Cooperation Accord is hereby concluded whereby a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the one country shall be regarded as a threat to both countries.
3. The modalities of application of this Cooperation Accord shall be set out subsequently in a document jointly signed by the Ambazonia and the Cameroun Heads of State or their authorized representatives.
4. Pending the re-establishment of Ambazonia's organs of governance and an orderly division of assets, all the services, material and persons operating under Cameroun authority, but are presently located in the territory of Ambazonia are with immediate effect placed at the disposal of the Ambazonian Head of State.
5. The Commonwealth is to provide safe conduct for the return from exile of the Ambazonian Head of State as well as provide a security umbrella to enable the Ambazonian people re-establish their institutions of governance.
6. A World wide appeal is hereby made for assistance to enable the ethnic people of Ambazonia restore the dignity of their people and the infrastructure for the development of their country after over forty years of an unfortunately situation which was grossly ignored.

Dated at.....this.....day of .....2002

For Cameroun:

For Ambazonia

Signed:.....

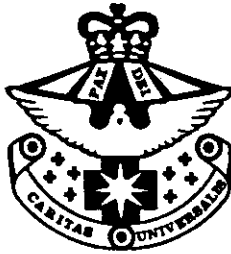
Signed:.....

Name:.....

Name:.....

Title:.....

Title:.....



2004 JUL -9 AM 11: 48  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

Your Ref .....

Our Ref .....

Date .....

**THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA:**  
*(United Nations Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons)*

Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council (APEC)  
The Ambazonia Patriotic Front (APF)  
P.O. Box 148  
Washington, D.C., 20044-0148  
Email: [jmbuh@yahoo.com](mailto:jmbuh@yahoo.com)  
[ednngang@yahoo.com](mailto:ednngang@yahoo.com)  
Web page: [www.ambazonia.com](http://www.ambazonia.com)

Date: 01/29/02

**The Chairman,  
Special Committee on Decolonization,  
The Fourth Committee &  
UN Security Council**

**Dear Sir/Mme/Ms.,**

## **REQUEST FOR AUDIENCE**

On behalf of the Head of State and the people of the Republic of Ambazonia (*United Nations Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons*), we hereby request to be heard by the Fourth Committee of the United Nations Security Council, and the Security Council itself. We are hoping to place before the Committee and the Council evidence of serious discrepancies concerning the Republic of Ambazonia (*United Nations Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons*) and its now continuous colonized status under the Republic of Cameroun (*another former UN Trust Territory*) from 1961 till date.

This situation is in breach of the agreements and UN Resolutions and Declarations that sanctioned the union of the two States in a Confederation of “two equal” states.

In anticipation of this meeting, we wish to draw your attention to the facts surrounding the Republic of Cameroun’s illegal occupation of the Republic of Ambazonia in disregard of domestic and international laws to which Cameroun is a party. The facts include the serious human right abuses that have accompanied this occupation, exploitation, and gross abuse of domestic and international laws since the failure of Cameroun authorities to respect the terms of the plebiscite treaty and also the option for which our people so freely and willingly voted for on February 11, 1961.

We also wish to draw your attention to the fact that the results of that fateful plebiscite have still not been implemented. This has resulted in untold abuses inflicted by Cameroun authorities on the peoples of Ambazonia, so much so that even Taliban and Al-Quada prisoners and terrorists have greater rights today than Ambazonians! All previous and current attempts at having the situation remedied have failed. From every angle the situation now constitute a very serious threat to both international peace and security, together with all the account and economic costs associated with it, and not withstanding the destruction of the economic, as well as socio-cultural and political rights, life and aspirations for which the Ambazonia Republic or “Southern Cameroons” once represented, and still does today against all odds.

We therefore wish to bring to your attention the following; (just in case your operatives wish to undertake some research on this matter):

1. **The violation of the plebiscite treaty**—an array of international negotiations, declarations, resolutions and conventions prior to and after the fateful 11<sup>th</sup> February, 1961 UN-sponsored Plebiscite;
2. **Reports of the Visiting Missions to the Trust Territory** of the “Southern Cameroons,” in anticipation of terminating the UN Trusteeship to

ensure either “self-government” (which Ambazonia or “Southern Cameroons” already attained even under joint British rule with Nigeria!) or “independence” for the peoples of the said territory before and after the plebiscite;

3. **The tautology of “The Two Alternatives” initiated and sponsored by the United Nations** and Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories of the British Southern Cameroons and French Cameroun, in propagating and anticipating independence for the “Southern Cameroons” by the irony of “independence” by “joining either the Republic of Cameroun or the Federation of Nigeria,” both on totally opposed terms;
4. **The General Assembly Declaration granting independence to Colonial and Other Peoples of December 14, 1960**, which by its terms and other provisions of international law are greatly contravened by the non-implementation of the plebiscite results;
5. **The United Nations Resolution 1608, of April 21, 1961**, which approved the results of the plebiscite and by its articles 5 & 6, called on the governments of Cameroun Republic which attained separate independence from “Southern Cameroons,” together with the Administering Authorities of the two former UN Trust Territories to implement the results of the said plebiscite according to UN Resolution 1608, and in honor of pre- and post-plebiscite agreements;
6. **Cameroun Republic and the Federation of Nigeria Applications at the International Court of Justice (ICJ)** in staking their illegal and fraudulent claims over the Republic of Ambazonia's (Southern Cameroons) oil-rich peninsular of Bakassi in 1994 till date, and in blatant disregard of their international boundaries as of attaining independence on January 1, 1960 and October 1, 1961, respectively;

7. **The Republic of Ambazonia Interpleader Summons submitted to the ICJ in 1994/97** and currently under suppression by the President of the Court and his Registrar, and in violation of the rules of the Court and legal provisions of the Charter concerning such matters as arising from the League of Nations (when the final partition of Kamerun took place) and UN Trusteeship System alike (in this regard negating the requirement of statehood on which the President and Registrar of the Court based their illegal actions/suppression arguments); and
  
8. **Declassified American and British Secret documents on the British Southern Cameroons**, some of which reveal that the “Southern Cameroons” was “sold to the highest bidder” like slaves on/and a cattle ranch!

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The Ambazonia Patriotic Front (APF), in the service of the Head of State and the Peoples of the Republic of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) do wish to draw the attention of the Security Council, Fourth Committee and the General Assembly to the development of a potentially dangerous and protracted conflict that would destabilize the entire Gulf of Guinea. This destabilization could/would take place the moment the Republic of Ambazonia engages in the slightest war of liberation against Cameroun republic and (taking into consideration the geopolitics and fragility/torn state of the nations of this sub-region) would likely cover the areas from Nigeria through to the Gabon. The Ambazonia Patriotic Front (APF) demands that the Republic of Ambazonia be granted audience so that we can formerly present this matter and ensure that the UN Security Council’s job of taking urgent and dissuasive measures to remedy the situation, to ensure and secure lasting peace and security in this sub-region by promoting respect of international law is ameliorated.

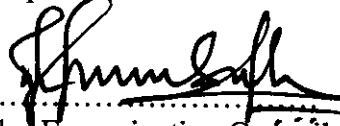
Here, therefore, the reason for seeking audience is once again made clear: **bring to your notice the Republic of Ambazonia (UN Trust Territory of The British**

**Southern Cameroons) charges against Cameroun Republic for illegal occupation, abuses and exploitation of Ambazonian territory and peoples following a material breach of an international treaty, with all the legal, political and economic ramifications/implications and consequences thereof.** Ambazonia remains the prodigal son of the UN and better than the Biblical prodigal son, and for sins/iniquities which our peoples have not yet committed, should be accorded better treatment than even some current UN Members, like the scandalous Cameroun itself. Whatever seeking to unit democratic and peaceful Ambazonia with a Cameroun, which was a terrorist nation at war with itself in 1961 till date meant to the UN in 1961 was and is not honorable, not noble and not defensible under any international legal standards!

Thanks in anticipation for taking prompt action.

Yours Truly,

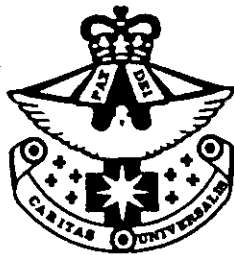
Justice Muluh Mbuh .....  
Secretary General, Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council (APEC),  
Founder, Ambazonia Patriotic Front (APF)  
Washington, DC.



CC:

- UN Secretary General
- President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- President of the UN Security Council (January/February)
- United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC)
- Her Majesty The Queen of England, c/o British Ambassador, Washington, DC.
- German Chancellor, c/o German Ambassador, Washington, DC.
- US States Department
- Amnesty International, USA
- US Foreign Relations Committee
- HRH Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka, Head of State, Republic of Ambazonia, London, UK.

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# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

Your Ref .....

Our Ref. **EP. 192, 2000-2001**

Date **02/11/02**

Queen of England &  
British Prime Minister Tony Blair,

HM, Sir,

Following is a hard copy of the letter we faxed to your attention on 29 January 2002 concerning the case of the sovereignty of the Republic of Ambazonia (*UN Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons*) and other related issues that surround its sovereignty.

The sole purpose of bringing this request we made to the Security Council and its Fourth Committee to your notice is to enable your country use its powers and influence, why not unilateral action (if it becomes necessary) to free the Republic of Ambazonia from Cameroun's illegal occupation. Cameroun's continuous acts of aggression against the peace-loving peoples of Ambazonia constitutes serious threats to international peace and security and as a result of the breach of international treaty associated with it, reveals a serious failure on the part of the United Nations in fulfilling her obligations under international law to the peoples of the Ambazonia, to say less of Cameroun's own failure to honor her obligations under international law.

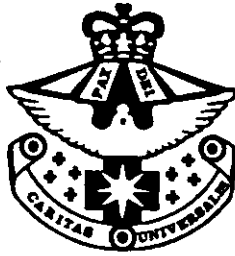
Ambazonians believe that with the promotion of democracy, market economy and good governance as the corner stones of British foreign policy, that this problem is of vital importance to your country's interest. We therefore pray that you intervene as such intervention will not only be consistent with British interest and rights, especially in the Gulf of Guinea sub-region, but would also help to promote global peace and security while at the same time make the United Nations Organization to be much more functional.

Many thanks in anticipation of your leadership and involvement.

Yours truly,

Justice Muluh Mbu.....  
Secretary General.

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:55  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT



# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

Your Ref .....

Our Ref .....

Date *February 11, 2002*

## EMANCIPATION PETITION # 3: Requesting an Ambazonia-United Kingdom dialogue

February 11, 2002

TO

Her Majesty, Queen

Thru:

Sir Christopher Meyer, KCMG

British Ambassador to the United States of America  
3100 Massachusetts Avenue,  
Washington DC, 20008

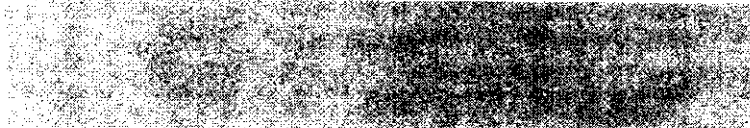
Your Majesty;

*Ambazonian  
Nationalism  
The New Social  
Order  
(1985)*

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:56  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

Thank you for processing the "petition letters" which you received following the two demonstrations organized then by the "Ambazonia-SCNC-SCARM ALLIANCE" last year 2001. We were pleased to read in your reply of the actions you took—that of forwarding the petitions to the attention of Tony Blair's Foreign Ministry. We will desire to engage this effort through a formal setup such as, in setting up an "Ambazonia-United Kingdom dialogue" dedicated to our request for sovereignty recognition.

Your Majesty, permit me to inform you about the development that has taken place since our last emancipation petition which followed the May 20, 2001 demonstration in Washington DC. The ALLIANCE had been committed by the ADAMSTOWN RESOLUTION of February 25, 2001, to adopted the name 'Republic of Ambazonia' following the Washington DC June 15, 2001 Summit. Today, the entire political expression from the ex-British Southern Cameroons is now operating a "united" emancipation program under the auspices of the Republic of Ambazonia' executive entity called the "Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council" [APEC]. "APEC's mandate is to execute the "peoples emancipation movement" which consists of sensitizing ALL about the Republic of Ambazonia's rights to its lost sovereignty. On September 9, 2002 in a general meeting chaired by the spearhead of the Ambazonian Movement and the Head of State of Ambazonia, Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka, Lord, Justice A.N.T. Mbu was elected Chairman of the Washington DC chapter of APEC.



February 12, 2002

Your Majesty, permit me to say that Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka currently resides in London. He has been on exile from Cameroon since 1985, following his brilliant and successful challenge in the court of law, of President Paul Biya's annexation law Restoration Law 84/001. This was the Presidential Decree, which unilaterally made extinct the 1961 confederation as it effectively annexed Southern Cameroons into the Republic of Cameroon.

Therefore your Majesty, you see the need of why we have come to you for help. Please help the people who were once a dependency of the colonial rule of the United Kingdom restore their dignity through justice and freedom! We have developed the FINAL SOLUTION, which is one that adopts the constitutional and legally binding facts that surround our case. It is one, your Majesty, which we know you will be comfortable with since it promotes preventive diplomacy via means of the rule of the law. While it is only regrettable that some errors were committed on everyone's part, we know we would not be assisting peace and security of our world, if we were not to seek a once and for all, permanent solution to the problem of the termination of the Trusteeship of Southern Cameroons. This we urge you to note, is not only a legal and legitimate position for the people of Ambazonia to take – it is one that is consistent with the laws that promote peace and security of our world. It is one that is consistent with the United Nations raison d'être as expressed in Articles 1, and 39 "threat to peace" clause. Ultimately, to receive recognition from the United Kingdom will be an action that will be consistent with its moral and statutory obligation as the former Administering Authority of a former "ex-colony" –the United Nations Trust territory of the Southern Cameroons.

Therefore, based on the legality and legitimacy of our case for sovereignty recognition, we call upon you your Majesty government to direct the process for the recognition of the Republic of Ambazonia. The Republic of Ambazonia and its leaders remain hopeful that you will find some time from your busy schedule to allow us to present to you this "peaceful alternative program" of the 'Ambazonia's Peoples Emancipation Movement".

Help us now, not latter, and help the world avoid another tragedy to befall another set of African people. This time we are lucky in that we have a clear winning formula for peace: practice justice and prosperity for all people through implementing rule of the law.

Sincerely;

Lord, Justice ANT Mbu  
Chairman, Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council

John Fomunyoh  
First Vice Chair, Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council

Siona Mbah  
Second vice-Chair, Ambazonia Peoples Emancipation Council

**Mail correspondence to: PO Box 148, Washington DC, 20044-148.**

**Email correspondence to: Edwin Ngang, Publicity Secretary <ednngang@yahoo.com>**

**Telephone contact to: Edwin Ngang, Publicity Secretary <[240] 353-8494>**

# PETITION

From: VICTIM HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER  
HRH. Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka

To: The Special Representative of the Secretary General  
On Human Rights Defenders  
Hina Jilani

REQUEST: I have the honor most respectfully to request your esteemed intervention to please redress the several injuries, moral and material losses which the Cameroun government has inflicted on me for my role as a Human Rights Defender.

To facilitate your task I am adopting the format for Human Rights Communications.

I. Name of offending country: Cameroun

II. Information concerning the author of the petition:

Name in full: Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka.  
Date of Birth: 22/06/1930.  
Nationality: Ambazonian with imposed Camerounian nationality.

Occupation:

- (i) Defense Lawyer.
- (ii) Barrister of Supreme Court of England and Wales.
- (iii) Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Cameroon.
- (iv) King and Traditional Head of the Widikums.
- (v) The First President of the Cameroon Bar Association.

Present Address: C/O FILCON CHAMBERS  
10 Sidford House  
Hercules Road  
London SE1 7DD England

III. Submitting the Communication as:

- Victim Human Rights Defender.
- Spearhead and Leader of the Ambazonian Restoration Council.

IV. Text Concerning the Rights Violated:

- (1) Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR).
- (2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- (3) International Convention on Elimination or Racial Discriminations (ICERD).
- (4) International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

## VOILATIONS

### (a) Abuses Concluded

- Arbitrary arrest and detention: Art. 9 UDHR; Art. 9 ICCPR; Art 5(c) ICERD.
- Inhuman and degrading treatment: Art. 5 UDHR; Art. 7 ICCPR.
- Torture: Art. 5 UDHR; Art. 7 ICCPR.
- Malicious prosecution: Art. 9 UDHR; Art. 9 ICCPR.
- Disfranchised: Art. 21 UDHR; Art 25 ICCPR; Art. 5(c) ICERD.

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2009 JUL -9 AM 10:57

# PETITION

## Deprived Of :-

- Freedom of movement in my country: Art. 13 UDHR; Art. 5 (d)(i) ICERD.
- The right of association: Art. 20 UDHR; Art. 5 (e)(i) ICERD.
- The rights of freedom of expression: Art. 19 UDHR; Art. 5 (viii) ICERD.
- The rights to work: Art. 23 UDHR; Art. 5 (e)(i) ICERD.
- The right to leave my country: Art. 5 (ii) ICERD.

## (B) Abuses Continuing

## Deprived Of :-

- The right to Nationality: Art. 15 UDHR; Art. 5 (d)(iii) ICERD; Art. 24(3) ICCPR.
- The right of Self-Determination: Art. 1(1) ICCPR; Art. 1(1) ICESCR.

## V. FACTS

Definition: In this context :-

(a) **AMBAZONIA:** means the homeland of the **Ambas** ethnic people which the United Nations documents identify as the southern part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Cameroons under the United Kingdom administration. British Colonial documents identify it as "The Southern Cameroons" and the French call it, "Cameroun Medidional".

(b) Cameroon means La Republique du Cameroun or Cameroun.

### 5.01 MY OFFENCE

In 1985, I as Human Rights Defender and Spearhead of the Ambazonian Restoration Council wrote the **Restoration Pamphlets** (*The New Social order, Diffused The Time Bomb, The Revolt of Ambazonia*). The purpose of each of which was to point out that Ambazonia is not part of Cameroun and that the Cameroun President Paul Biya should withdraw from Ambazonia and limit his authority to the east of the international boundary separating our Ambazonia from his Cameroun.

### 5.02 CAMEROUN RESPONSE

I was on 31 May 1985 arbitrarily arrested, detained and subjected to moral and material injuries as well as the human rights violations listed in IV (a) above all because I sort for myself and my 4.5 million Ambazonian people the restoration of our right to Nationality as well as our rights of self-Determination as per IV above.

### 5.03 PARLIAMENTARY REVOLT

My arrest and detention provoked what Cameroun security forces called the **DINKA RIOTS** which spread across the country forcing all school to close for weeks as young people engaged in arson and street fights with the security forces. This forced the Cameroun Parliament to adopt a Resolution on 11 November 1985 calling on the Cameroun President to convene a national conference to address the problem. Cameroun President Paul Biya accused the parliamentary Speaker Honorable Tandeng Muna of leading a **pro-Dinka parliamentary revolt** against him.

# PETITION

## 5.04 MILITARY TRIBUNAL REBELLION

I was dragged from the cell and put on trial for high treason before a Military tribunal where the government demanded a sentence of death by a firing squad. My defense was that **La Republique du Cameroun and Ex-British Southern Cameroons** had been rendered extinct on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1961 by the illegally imposed union called **The Federal Republic of Cameroon**. Once law 84/01 of 1984 resulted in the resurrection of **La Republique du Cameroun**, this requires the authority of La Republique du Cameroun to be limited to the international boundaries of La Republique du Cameroun and to withdraw from ex-British Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia). My restoration pamphlets had done no more than call on the Cameroun president to comply with a Cameroun Law, which he himself had promulgated. So I insisted on the government citing the law which made it an offence for anyone to call on the Cameroun President Biya to obey Cameroun law.

There being no such law the Tribunal had no choice but to free me. This infuriated President Biya who again accused the tribunal of a **pro-Dinka rebellion** against his regime. He re-arrested me the following day, and filed an appeal against the tribunal's decision, But then according to the law creating the Military Tribunal, decisions in high treason charges were not subject to any appeal except to the President himself for clemency, *(they usually ended in sentence of death by a firing squad)*. His appeal was not receivable. Mr. Biya defied the court and put me under indefinite House Arrest. Amnesty International [AI] nominated me Prison of Conscience for 1985/86. I managed to make my escape into exile three years later (1988).

## 5.05 BASIS OF BIYA'S CLAIMS OF AMBAZONIA

Mr. Biya at one time claimed that Cameroun is an ethnic race and his occupation of Ambazonia should be treated as irredentism. But every one knows that **Kamerun**, or **Cameroun**, or **Cameroon** is the German, French and English spellings for the Portuguese word "**Cameros**", meaning, **creyfish**. The name with which Portuguese 16<sup>th</sup> Century navigational maps identified the rivers flowing into our bay, the Amba Bay. Biya gave up the kamerun irredentism idea because that should include the parts of Tschad, Central African Republic, Congo, and Gabon, which were also part of German Kamerun.

And thanks to recent events which have forced President Biya to seek legal justification for his occupation of Ambazonia: He claims that the option Ambazonia voted for in the 11<sup>th</sup> February 1961 referendum means Ambazonia voted to become part of la Republique du Cameroun. This then leads us to examine the said plebiscite.

## 5.06 DID AMBAZONIA VOTE TO BECOME PART OF CAMEROON?

Ambazonia established a modern democracy in 1954 consisting of an Upper House of Traditional Rulers and an Elected Assembly with a government led by a Prime Minister. It achieved Self-Government in 1958 and Articles 76(b) of the United Nations charter terminated trusteeship and Britain's role as administering authority. Yet Britain held tight to Ambazonia. Then Ambazonia attained independence on the promulgation of the **Southern Cameroon Constitution Order-in-Council** on the same 1<sup>st</sup> October 1960 as the **Nigerian Constitution Order-in-Council** gave independence to Nigeria. Britain withdrew from Nigeria but held tight to Ambazonia and got the United Nations to organize a plebiscite for Ambazonia to join either Nigeria or Cameroun Republic. But our Prime Minister, John Foncha and

# PETITION

President Ahidjo of Cameroun concluded a treaty setting out the terms, the pre-conditions and modalities of any Cameroun-Ambazonia Union. The United Nations adopted this treaty were that if Ambazonia joined Nigeria it would loose power over more than 40 matters; whereas, if it joined La Republique du Cameroun, Ambazonia would loose power over only 8 matters.

## ORGANIGRAM OF THE TWO ALTERNATIVE

<b>Option-1</b> <b>Joining NIGERIA</b> , Ambazonia, would yield control to Federal Nigeria in the following 43 Federal Matters.	<b>Option-2</b> <b>Joining CAMEROON</b> , Ambazonia, would yield control to Federal Cameroon in the following 8 Federal Matters.
1- Public freedoms    -2- Nationality 3- Immigration        -4- Defense 5- Foreign Affair    -6- Higher Education 7- Post & Telecom    -8- Antiquities 9- Arms & Ammunition 10- Aviation & Meteorology 11- Bankruptcy        -12- Census 13- Commercial & Industrial Monopolies 14- Company Formation 15- Control of Capital Issues 16- Custom & Excise   -17- Mines & Minerals 18- Labor & Industrial Relations 19- Naval, Military & Air Forces 20- Nuclear Energy    -21- Oil & Natural Gas 22- Police              -23- Prisons 24- Railways & Trunk Roads 25- Shipping & Navigation 26- Wireless & Television 27- External Borrowing -28- External Trade 29- Copyright          -30- Company Taxes 31- Sales Taxes        -32- Insurance 33- National Monument -34- Professional Certificate 36- Public Safety & Order 37- Scientific & Industrial Research 38- Statistics            -39- Surveys 40- Tourism             -41- Trunk Roads 42- Traffic of Federal Trunk Roads 43- Patent & Trade Marks	1- Public Freedoms 2- Nationality 3- Immigration 4- Defense 5- Foreign Affairs 6- Higher Education 7- Post & Telecom 8- Federal Budget  <b>In non-Federal matters, Ambazonia has "exclusive competence"</b>

Ambazonia voted for option 2. So to the question: "Did Ambazonia voted to become part of la Republique du Cameroun"? The answer is a million times, NO. Ambazonia voted to make its independence acquire diplomatic recognition. That is what it deserves but Britain hijacked the process to achieve a Slave trade Deal.

# PETITION

## 5.07 THE SLAVE TRADE DEAL

Colonial archives reveal that Britain had invested over \$20 million in Ambazonia's rich agro-industrial complex, the Cameroon Development Corporation [CDC] and nursed the fears that Ambazonia would be influenced by "Big Brother", Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and the Soviets nations to nationalize the CDC. So the colonial Secretary Iain Macleod simply sold Ambazonia to the French to subjugate under Cameroun, and in exchange, got the right for Britain to continue exploiting the CDC. Britain got troops of the Franco-Cameroun Alliance to march into Ambazonia and British troops made a smooth hand over of Ambazonia to them. They still occupy Ambazonia to this day. **Human Rights lawyers call this the most sophisticated Slave Trade Deal ever done under the very nose of the United Nations.**

## 5.08 THE SUBJUGATION PROCESS

These troops would make a pre-dawn swoop on a town, wake everyone up and march then at gunpoint to the nearest open field. They then check each person's identity card and if the town one's ID refers differs from that under operation, then one must show the permit --laissez passer-- which allowed him or her travel to this town. Failing this test, the person is summarily brutalized and dragged away to detention. Traumatized pregnant mothers aborted or delivered their babies there on the field. Today these troops are responsible for forced disappearance and extra-judicial killing which recent United Nations reports on Cameroun say are wide spread and systematic.

## 5.09 VICTIM HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER

Cameroun illegal occupation of Ambazonia has imposed Cameroun nationality on the Ambazonia people and deprived us of the Right to Nationality and that of Self-Determination. It led to the sporadic pro-independence riots, which resulted in the Cameroun enacting the Restoration Law 84/01. The Restoration law requires the President of Cameroun to keep out of Ambazonia. I, as Human Rights Defender sought to see the law enforced and sustained injuries set out in IV above.

## 5.10 INJURIES: HOW SUSTAINED

- (i) All my arrests detention and house arrest were **arbitrary**.
- (ii) I was held in a small cell with dirty wet cement floor as my bed, my dining table and my toilet: **inhuman and degrading treatment**.
- (iii) I fell gravely sick and as hospitalized. But when I started getting well their plan to have me made insane leaked and I managed to make my escape to the British Ambassador residence and asked for asylum. But with characteristic glossy duplicity, the British Ambassador got his embassy staff to take me by car back to the Cameroun police who then put me in the notorious torture house called the *BMM*, where under physical and psychological **torture**, I suffered a stroke which paralyzed my left side.
- (iv) Under House Arrest, I was deprived of all the rights listed above. Amnesty International nominated me **Prisoner of Conscience, 1985/86**.
- (v) I could no longer pay for the education of my son, Beniazch Tah Gorji-dinka who was studying in London. He became stranded. He is still in London and I am unable to help him get a profession.
- (vi) My wife, Biyana, whom I left pregnant and studying in London had to abandon her studies to return to our three other children. But when

# PETITION

she eventually visited me in jail and saw my paralyzed condition, she suffered a shock, which led to her having a stillborn baby.

- (vii) After I made my escape into exile, police kept harassing my home. They arrested my second son, Mbafami Anong Gorji-Dinka several times forcing the boy to flee into exile in Germany.
- (viii) They continued to harass my wife to say where I was. At one time they insisted that I was hiding in the house and ransacked the house looking for me. She had to flee with the children to join me in exile.

VI REDRESS: My itemized request is as follows:

## (i) DECLARATION

A: that by voting OPTION-2, we voted to preserve our distinct nationality and nationhood separate from Cameroun and not to become part of La Republique du Cameroun.

B: that Cameroun occupation of my country Ambazonia has deprived me and my people of the right to our Nationality and self-determination.

C: that redress for violating these two rights lied in the withdrawal of Cameroon from Ambazonia.

D: that the injury of which I am victim came upon me as a result of my trying as a Human Right Defender to seek redress for me and my people.

E: that the Special Representative of the Secretary General being the competent authority charged by the United Nations with the responsibility for providing appropriate redress for victimized Human Rights Defenders, owes it as duty to take such steps as would deliver on the redress sought viz. **Compensation and Restitution.**

## (ii) COMPENSATION

A: For violations already concluded:

- Arbitrary arrest and detention: Art. 9 UDHR; Art 9 ICCPR; Art. 5(c) ICERD.
- Inhuman and degrading treatment: Art. 5 UDHR; Art. 7 ICCPR.
- Malicious persecution: Art. 9 UDHR; Art. 9 ICCPR
- House Arrest: Art. 7 ICCPR.
- Disfranchised: Art. 21 UDHR; Art. 25 ICCPR; Art. 5 (c) ICERD.
- Freedom of movement in my country: Art. 13 UDHR; Art. 5 (d) (i) ICERD.
- The right of association: Art. 20 UDHR; Art 5 (ix) ICERD
- The right of freedom of expression: Art. 19 UDHR; Art 5 (viii) ICERD.
- The right to work: Art. 23 UDHR; Art. 5 (e) (i) ICERD.
- The right to leave my country: Art. 5 (ii) ICERD

# PETITION

- (1) That Cameroun be adjudged to pay me compensation of thirty millions (\$30 million) dollars.
- B: For violations still continuing:
- The right to Nationality: Art. 15 UDHR; Art. 5(d)(iii) ICERD; Art. 24 (3) ICCPR.
  - The right to Self-Determination: Art. 1 (1) ICCPR; Art. 1(1) ICESCR.
- (2) That Cameroun be adjudged to pay one hundred thousands dollars (\$100,000) every month to every member of my family of 8 and to settle the estate of any that should die until the day Cameroon withdraws from Ambazonia.
- (3) That this compensation shall apply to the 4.5 million Ambazonian people for whose rights I took up the challenge.

## (iii) RESTITUTION

That since the continued occupation of Ambazonia deprives me, my family and the 4.5 million Ambazonians of the right to Nationality and that of Self-determination, action be taken to put an end to Cameroun occupation.

## VII SIGNATURE

---

Fongum Gorji-Dinka  
Victim Human Rights Defender

**CORE OF THE CASE OF AMBAZONIA (SOUTHERN CAMEROONS) VERSUS CAMEROUN REPUBLIC**

2004 JUL -9 AM 11: 57  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

**CHARGE:**

**ILLEGAL AND FORCEFUL OCCUPATION AND CONTINUES ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS VOILATIONS:**

**UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 1608 (XV) AS SUBMITTED BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE, A/4737, AND AS AMENDED ORALLY BY GUINEA AND LIBERIA, ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 21 APRIL 1961, MEETING 994, BY ROLL-CALL VOTE OF 64 TO 23, WITH 10 ABSTENTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:**

*In favor:*

**Note: These are countries that believed that the union of the two Cameroons under a Federal system of two equal states would be a good thing!**

*Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Phillippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.*

**Against:**

**Note: These are countries that were against such a union citing the violation of the Trusteeship agreement, and noting that there shall be future political (constitutional), socio-cultural and economic problems!**

*Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Greece, Israel, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Niger, Paraguay, Senegal, Upper Volta, Uruguay.*

**Abstentions:**

*Columbia, El Salvador, Guatamala, Haiti, Italy, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Togo.*

**"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**"Recalling its resolution 1350 (XIII) of 13 March 1959 concerning the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration in which the General Assembly recommended, inter alia, that the Administering**

*Authority take steps, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, to organize, under the supervision of the United Nations, separate plebiscites in the Northern and Southern parts of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory concerning their future, and that the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons be held about the middle of November 1959 on the basis of the two questions set out in paragraph 2 of the said Resolution,*

*“Recalling its resolution 1352 (XIV) of 16 October 1959 whereby it decided, inter alia, that a plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons would be held between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, on the basis of the two questions set in paragraph 2 of the said resolution,*

*“Recalling further its resolution 1473 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 in which the General Assembly, having considered the results of the plebiscite in the Northern part of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, recommended the organization by the Administering Authority, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, of a further plebiscite to be held in the Northern Cameroons under United Nations supervision between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, on the basis of the two questions defined in paragraph 3 of the said resolution,*

*“Having examined the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner concerning the two plebiscites held in the Northern and the Southern Cameroons in February 1961 and the report of the Trusteeship Council thereon,*

*Having heard the petitioners,*

*“1. Expresses its high appreciation of the work of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration and his staff;*

*“2. Endorses the results of the plebiscite that:*

*“(a) The people of Northern Cameroons have by a majority, decided to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria;*

*“(b) The people of the Southern Cameroons have similarly decided to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroun;*

*“3. Considers that, the people of the two parts of the Trust Territory having freely and secretly expressed their wishes with regards to their respective futures in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1352 (XIV) and 1473 (XIV), the decisions made by them through democratic processes should be immediately implemented;*

*“4. Decides that, the plebiscites having been taken separately with differing results, the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 concerning the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration shall be terminated, in accordance with Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations and in agreement with the Administering Authority, in the following manner:*

*“(a) With Respect to the Northern Cameroons, on 1 June 1961, upon its joining the Federation of Nigeria as a separate province of the Northern Region of Nigeria;*

*“(b) With respect to the Southern Cameroons, on 1 October 1961, upon it’s joining the Republic of Cameroun;*

*“5. Invites the Administering Authority, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun to initiate urgent discussions with a view to finalizing, before October 1, the arrangements by which the agreed and declared policies of the parties concerned will be implemented.”*

#### **ORAL HEARINGS:**

*General Assembly 15<sup>th</sup> Session (First and Second Parts).*

*Fourth Committee, Meetings 1004, 1010, 1012, 1066, 1086, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1105, 1108, 1120, 1127-1130, 1139, 1140, 1142, 1147.*

*A/C.4/445 and Add.1-3, A/C.4/469 and Add.1-8.*

*Requests for Hearings.*

*A/C.4/448. Note by Secretary General.*

*A/C.4/490. Additional statement by Namaso Mbile, Cameroons People’s National Convention, Kumba Division, on Southern Cameroons.*

*A/C.4/495. Statement by S.T. Muna, Minister of Commerce and Industries, Southern Cameroons.*

*A/C.4/96. Additional Statement by Mayi Matip, Chairmen of Union des Populations du Cameroun Parliamentary group.*

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#### **APPRAISAL:**

### **JUST WHY IS UN RESOLUTION 1608 SO CENTRAL TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO CAMEROONS [AMBAZONIA (~~Ambazonia~~ (Southern Cameroons)) AND CAMEROUN]?**

The nations that voted in favor of the resolution might have had “unity as strength” as their guiding principle. But when we take a look at the said resolution, we have every reason to feel and believe that British Southern Cameroonians have been maltreated by both Cameroun and the United nations. From the said Resolution, we can make the following deductions:

1. A nation cannot become “independent by joining” another, especially if it is denied a seat at the World Organization. The case of the Republics that were part of USSR but had separate seats at the UN (and voted herein) is a glaring pointer! This condition secures the right of the parties to regain their sovereignty without necessarily having to pull much string, in case of material breach of treaty.
2. From (1) above, it is clear that the Trusteeship Agreement was already under violation, since “by joining” does not lead “to either self-government or independence” (76b)/(Declaration Granting Independence ...)!
3. That Cameroun was among nations that opposed the Resolution and given that Cameroun has violated the Federation Treaty, besides the above Resolution demanding its implementation--both constitute gross evidence that Cameroun authority were not interested to have either a federation or unity with Ambazonia

(Southern Cameroons). Thus Cameroun should not resist Ambazonian moves to form a separate Republic, which would fulfill Article 76b of the UN Charter and secure/protect the rights of its citizens.

4. **France** by virtue of its fears that Anglo-Saxon culture would pollute and prevent them from exercising continuous neocolonialism on its former colonies equally opposed the said resolution.
5. The Administering Authorities, in this case the United Kingdom did not do its job of ensuring that negotiations were conclusive before the stipulated date. Instead, what transpired was that Britain abandoned the Southern Cameroons at the mercy of French and Cameroun colonizers when it effectively pulled out of the territory one month to the date stipulated for the termination of the UN Trusteeship.
6. The UN equally failed to perform its role as supervisor of the process to decolonize the Southern Cameroons without necessarily compromising its sovereignty.
7. Evidence of the betrayal of Ambazonia (The Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons)) by both Britain and the UN Nations is found in the fact that at the Foumban Constitutional talks, both parties were absent. Thus there was never any conclusive deal, which protected the Southern Cameroons from French and Cameroun intrigues.

Three things can be deduced from the above seven points:

1. Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons), even if we assume attained independence, stands clearly as an example of a none-state nation given that it was never given a seat at the UN.
2. By virtue of the fact that the Federation deal was never conclusive, everything that has been done in Cameroun in the name and name changing syndrome of unity is null and void *ab initio*, and must be considered not binding on Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) which has clearly and effectively proven that there were unpardonable discrepancies in the unity process—which has led Cameroun to treat the Southern Cameroon masses as second class citizens and above all, refused to be lawful and accountable to/on the acts of government. Based on the above analyses, Ambazonia's right to freely exercise its sovereignty can hardly be questioned, let alone denied.
3. The non-implementation of UN Resolution 1608 is glaring proof of a material breach of treaty and requires that the World Body actively take part in terminating the now too falsified relationship between Ambazonia and Cameroun before the situation turns into a bloody war of liberation.

AMBASOS-NA demands/suggests that the UN should redress this problem before it escalates into a full-scale war of liberation by granting Adult Membership to Ambazonia in the United Nations for a good start. The time to do so is now!

Thanks for Understanding.

By Justice M. Mbuh,

Spokesman, AMBASOS-NA, May, 2001.

# **BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION: A LEGAL DIAGNOSTIC OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 1608, OF APRIL 21, 1961.**

*A Synopsis of the Tragic and Pathetic Tale of how Cameroun, a former United Nations Trust Territory, Recolonized another United Nations Trust Territory--The Republic of Ambazonia (The Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons))--in violation of International Trust, Responsibility and Obligation.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In 1916 the Armies of France, Britain and Belgium jointly defeated the Germans in the Kamerun and took over the territory, sharing it between France and Britain. The arrangement was made law by the Anglo-French Treaty of that same year. The Paris Peace recognized these arrangements, followed by the League of Nations in 1922 and then the United Nations in 1945. Both the League and the United Nations operated systems that protected former German territories as well as other territories not directly under the colonial authority of any superpower as Mandated Territories and Trust Territories respectively. Thus when it came to decolonization, that is, granting self-government or independence to these territories the United Nations did make several blunders concerning German Kamerun, which by 1960 was represented as British Cameroons (Northern Cameroons and Southern Cameroons) and French Cameroun following the Anglo-French Treaty of 1916.

However, prior to decolonization, France had taken portions of Kamerun which it had ceded to Germany before the war and reunited them to French Equatorial Africa, leaving Cameroun as the biggest territory that was once under German Kamerun. While the territories reunited with French Equatorial Africa are not the subject of this paper, the British Cameroons, specifically Southern Cameroons and Cameroun are, because during the separation from 1916-1960 both territories underwent different political orientations which effectively gave them different cultures, educational and legal systems—and so it became important that if the two were to be reunited again, they had to be under some form of a loose Federation which effectively preserved their various sovereignties and hence, colonial heritage. The arrangements for the Federation were made under the direct supervision of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which supervised the Trust Territories and reported to the United Nations General Assembly, and in preparing them for self-government or independence. What has come under scrutiny in this paper is the fact that the United Nations sponsored Plebiscite Treaty and subsequent United Nations Resolution 1608 of April 21, 1961, which demanded that contracting parties honor the results of the said plebiscite.

The plebiscite was to decide the fate of the British Cameroons--the one part, Northern Cameroons that voted to join Nigeria as part of the Nigerian Federation, and the Southern Cameroons, which voted to join Cameroun in the loose Cameroon Federation. But ever since, the fate of the British Cameroons and the UN Resolution 1608 has been in violation by Cameroun, France, Britain and the United Nations itself now for forty

years. This paper is written on with the assumption that the international legal instruments that created and paved the way for the Kamerun Federation amount to an international treaty, and that these instruments have collectively been violated by all parties, with the exception to the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons). The Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) has invoked international law to reinstate its sovereignty, citing "a material breach of Treaty."

### **THE DOCTRINE OF PACTA SUNT SERVANDA:**

In international law, the doctrine of Pacta Sunt Servanda (see Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 26) is the guarding angel of all treaties, agreements, declarations and conventions. It demands that all parties who contract them respect all such embodiments of treaties. In other words, all treaties are binding upon the contractors, unless they were mere "gentleman's agreement." This same guarding angel can become a premise where we can begin understanding why parties involved in the 1961 United Nations-sponsored Plebiscite have not honored the treaty, and then use our deductions to make a solid case for the total independence of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) in the name of the Republic of Ambazonia, now and as peacefully as possible before it is too late.

To understand the dectet that is characteristic of the illusion of Cameroun as a unitary state or as a Federation that never was, we ought to understand the said UN Resolution properly. Looking at the treaty (my use of treaty instead of stated resolutions and pacts is because it is more encompassing, given the string of international legal instruments involved in building the framework for the UN Plebiscite of February 11, 1961), we observe the following:

- 1) Cameroun, a Trust Territory in equal status with the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons), voted against the Resolution;
- 2) France, the colonial master and administering authority of the French Cameroun equally voted against the Resolution;
- 3) All of French Speaking West Africa and Equatorial Africa, with the exception of Mali, voted against the resolution;
- 4) Cameroun was decolonized separately from the British Cameroons when it effectively gained independence on January 1, 1960, and so began exercising its right as a nation with a seat at the UN without Southern Cameroons or Northern Cameroons having attained the same status.

The United Nations Sponsored Plebiscite of February 11, 1961, was organized to determine the constitutional future of the British Cameroons--Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) and British Northern Cameroons, and in fulfillment of the provisions of the League of Nations and hence United Nations concerning Trust Territories. These territories had to, like other colonial and other peoples without representation, be led to the attainment of either "Self-Government" or "independence," in fulfillment of the aspirations and wishes of the peoples (see also the General Assembly Declaration Granting Self-Government or independence to Colonial and Other Peoples of 1960. This Declaration was a final pledge by various leaders of nations to liberate humanity from the malpractice of colonialism (decolonization). What is important here is the fact

that the right to self-determination became equated with other inalienable rights, including the right to exercise sovereignty.

Concerning the Trust Territories of the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) and Northern Cameroons, the inalienable rights of the masses were protected in that they were given the free will, though with limited choices, to determine their future based in some part, on their affiliations with the neighboring territories and the historic evolution of the African peoples as a whole. However, a proper examination of the plebiscite arrangements would reveal just why the contracting parties failed to carry through with the resolution, and so in the end, have created more problems for the peoples of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) than decolonize the territory. In this regard, the plebiscite was arranged in violation of the instruments that constitute international law, from the League through to the declaration granting self-government or independence.

#### **DECOLONIZATION DIFFICULTIES AND THE VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:**

Firstly, and in accordance with the Covenant of the League, the United Nations Charter and the aspirations of humanity in time scheduled preferences; the Plebiscite was in violation of both the Covenant and the Charter. The League Covenant had warned that no clauses of the Mandate System, which was later to become the Trusteeship, should be violated by any nation or group of nations. It warned, and it was according to such warning that Namibia was freed from the illegal grip or attempts at annexation by South Africa (See ICJ Advisory Opinion on Namibia), when South Africa was threatened with sanctions and or expulsion from the United Nations should it annex Namibia. Concerning Namibia, the Court had warned that "a material breach" of treaty (see Article 60 of Vienna Convention, 1969/1980) occurred in relation for the mandate for Namibia (South West Africa), regarded as an international Treaty, and that South Africa had repudiated the treaty (R. Shabtai, 1985, Breach of Treaty). On Namibia, the General Assembly noted:

The Resolution in question is therefore to be viewed as the exercise of the right to terminate a relationship in case of a deliberate and persistent violation of obligations which destroy the very objective and purpose for that relationship.(ICJ Report, 1971, p.16 at 47, para. 94-95).

More specifically, the Charter went further to uphold and safeguard the warnings of the Covenant when in Article 76 (b) as in part in 73 (b) when it stated that the basis objective of the Trusteeship System was:

(b) to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of its peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement.

Concerning the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons), others, especially historians of French Cameroun who have re-written and distorted the history of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons), have argued that when we consult UN Article 76, we should not only read portions of 76b, but also read the entire article. In doing so, they argue, we

will understand properly why Cameroun had to use all means possible to accommodate (Ambazonia) Southern Cameroons. But even when we do so, (76a stresses that the trusteeship agreements should conform to Article 1 of the UN Charter, and (c) encourages respect for human rights which would encourage interdependence, while (d) stresses equal treatment without prejudice!), the case of the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) against Cameroun recolonization and the failure of the entire Trusteeship System to stand to the task assigned them becomes even stronger, as nothing in the forty years of Camerounization (an ill-attempt by a former French Colony, Cameroun, to assimilate the people of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) by tormenting them in order to force them to forget their Anglo-Saxon orientation) has been out to promote love, unity or respect for human rights, let alone, self-government or independence. The conclusion of this first instance of violation of the Covenant of the League and the Charter of the United Nations suggests that the UN had no mandate to organize the said plebiscite.

Secondly, the United Nations failed to take into consideration the facts of the history of the territories that once constituted German Kamerun. For instance, if we went as far back as 1916 when the Anglo-French Treaty divided the Kamerun after the joint defeat of Germany by the Anglo-French-Belgium trio, we observe that the treaty not only come under fire when the League still recognized portions and all of the territory as separate entities not constituting or accorded the same rights as former colonies of these colonial masters. By so doing, German Kamerun was effectively, though as separate territories, placed under the Mandate System! What this means is that when we apply decolonization to the territories that once constituted Kamerun, we ought to have decolonized them as a unit not as separate entities. If we had to ask foolish question of "either" "or," and only to the British Cameroons, we were effectively giving legitimacy to French Breach of the Mandate System and Trusteeship Laws by taking portions of German Kamerun and uniting them at their will, with French Equatorial African territories.

Effectively, the selective application of the principles of decolonization were bias--against all Kamerun and against the British Cameroons especially, and are in themselves a cause of the troubles of the present aspirations of the peoples of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) and their demands for total independence. The mistake the UN made was that German Kamerun was never decolonized as a single entity, (even if we were to put aside the highly skewed argument that the Franco-German treaty which ceded portions of the German West Africa territory of Western Sahara (to Morocco) and in East Africa to the French in exchange for those France reunited with Equatorial Africa had collapsed, because the French defeated the Germans in World War I). This argument does not hold well with international law for the simple reason that those conquered territories of World War I did not effectively become part of the original empire of the conquering nations. Conquest was already being effectively resisted as a legal means of acquiring rights or title to territory, as can be seen by the fact that these territories were considered "Mandated" or eventually as "Trust Territories"!

Thirdly, the United Nations failed to give the people of British Cameroons a third option--that of total independence from either Nigeria or Cameroun. This was a mistake

since a trust territory could not have attained either "self-government" or "independence" by joining another trust territory or another independent nation: Independence ought to be independence, no less and no more.

### **THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 1608 OF APRIL 21, 1961:**

This resolution was approved to put effect to the plebiscite results, which made Northern Cameroons part of the Nigerian Federation and would have made Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) part of the Cameroon Federation. While Nigeria did not have any difficulties implementing this resolution, Cameroun did for the reasons we already advanced at the beginning of this essay. Cameroun and all of French Africa, with the exception of Mali, voted against the United Nations Resolution 1608. Paragraph 5 of the resolution demanded that the contracting parties, that is Cameroun, Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia), Britain and France should convene urgent talks, which would be supervised by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, to ensure that an agreement of the Cameroon Federation was reached before the termination of the Trusteeship of the Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia).

Secondly, Cameroun had problems implementing the Resolution because an alien state was being injected into the French Empire. Southern Cameroons was Anglo-Saxon and Cameroun was Napoleonic or Gaulist. This means that they both had differences in legal, educational, and linguistic matters besides many others, which even the running of Federation sanctioned by the UN was close to being an impossibility unless both states safeguarded their individual sovereignties. Such arguments may equally be advanced by Cameroun in defense of its ways of attempting to make Southern Cameroons part of its territorial jurisdiction, but this will not hold well with legal arguments because they hold more for reasons to have given Southern Cameroons separate independence regardless of any other arguments to the contrary. However, several factors have contributed to making the implementation of UN Resolution 1608 totally impossible.

### **DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING 1608:**

- 1) The United Nations representatives (of the Trusteeship Council) were absent at Fouban Constitutional Talks to formalize the Cameroon Federation.
- 2) The Administering authority, the British, were equally absent at Fouban Constitutional Talks, leaving the Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) at the mercy of French Technical Advisers and Cameroun crude politicians.
- 3) French Technical advisers, eager to maintain treaties signed with Cameroun at independence which rendered Cameroun's independent null and void (since France controlled Cameroun's defense, economy, currency, imports and exports, etc.), did all they could to ensure that the French policy of assimilation became the goal of the Cameroun politicians since an effective Federation would have given Ten deputies of the Ambazonia or Southern Cameroons (West Cameroon) powers that would have automatically made Cameroun a democratic Federation and so difficult for the French to push around with their treaties. Besides, an effective Federation would have meant effect abrogation of those treaties since the succeeding State (Cameroon Federation) had to debated and renegotiated those agreements signed by the previous two states (Cameroun and Ambazonia or Southern Cameroons).

4) The Ahidjo Foncha Accord at Fouban that adjourned the Constitutional talks was equally violated since Ahidjo did not honor it. Ahidjo and the Southern Cameroons delegation had agreed that amendments were to be made on the Cameroun Constitution, which will effectively serve the Federation purpose, and that Ahidjo's government shall send the draft to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and the Cameroun National Assembly for deliberations that could lead to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This did not happen because Ahidjo, shortly after, issued a Presidential Decree, which made the Constitution of Cameroun the law of the so-called Federation. This immediately gave birth to the Southern Cameroons resistance, which has now materialized in the Republic of Ambazonia, following Biya's great blunder, which returned the Federal or unity system to the Cameroun Identity at independence with a similar Presidential decree in January 1984.

### **THE LAW OF TREATIES:**

An understanding of what international law has to say on matters of breach of treaty can be easily found by examining the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties, done at Vienna on May 23, 1969 and entered into force on January 27, 1980. It is important that we examine relevant portions of this legal instrument so as to have a better grasp of the conclusions that may arise from them. Since disputes of sovereignty are very common in escalating into armed conflicts, it is especially important that we understand the provisions of the Vienna Convention as they apply to the situation in the Cameroons and why, besides demanding a peaceful separation, it is equally important that Ambazonia continues to demand that Cameroun honor the terms of the Plebiscite Treaty.

### **DEFINITION OF IMPORTANT LEGAL TERMS:**

The Vienna Convention defines a treaty as "an agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation" [Article 1, (a)]. The Convention defines ratification or acceptance, or approval, or accession—in relation to the international act so named as a situation whereby a state establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty.

Therefore, by the standards of the Trusteeship Agreement and its termination; the treatment given to Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) by the Administering Authority, Britain, as opposed to that given Nigeria, her original colony when these were jointly administered prior to termination of Trusteeship; the Terms of the Two Alternatives, which proposed the unification of French and English Cameroons, herein as Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) and Cameroun republics; Agreement signed by Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) Prime Minister John Ngu Foncha in 1961; the terms of UN Resolution 1608 (XV) of April 21, 1961, Cameroun should be found guilty as charged (above)! **Ambazonians (Southern Cameroonians) are not Camerounians!**

**Prepared for Asylum Seekers.**

**By Justice M. Mbuh  
APEC Secretary General &**

**APEC Primary Agent in USA**

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

[ ex-British Southern Cameroons ]

The Only United Nations Trust Territory to be denied the option of Independence

Why we demonstrate: get the British to recognize Ambazonia and to become a party to the peaceful alternative by immediately laying the groundwork for implementing UN Resolution 1608 (xv) GAOR

**QUESTION:** Did **OPTION-2** say Ambazonians would become part of La Republique du Cameroun? Cameroun says it did, but we say it did not! The answer is in the 15 paged plebiscite manifesto: **THE TWO ALTERNATIVES**, which explains: -

- (a) **Joining Nigeria** to mean Ambazonia would surrender 25 matters in page 8 of the manifesto to the exclusive competence of Federal Nigeria; Whereas:
- (b) **Joining Cameroon** means Ambazonia surrender nothing, repeat nothing to the exclusive competence of Federal Cameroun.

**OPTION-2** did not mean Ambazonia would become part of la Republique du Cameroun. That settles the issue on what **OPTION-2** meant. And for any legal mind, this should determine the "point of departure" of any query about the real status of the Republic of Cameroon today! Some would ask what then did joining Cameroun mean? The manifesto stipulates that if **OPTION-2** is voted for, then if and only if, the four (4) steps below were follow -this is the ratification clause! Please note this was done to protect the rights of the **SOVEREIGN STATES** in a confederation

- (i) The UN has to convene a conference at which Ambazonia and Cameroun attend on equal status.
- (ii) The Conference would work out the Federal Constitutional text.
- (iii) The constitution must then be submitted to populations of each of our two countries for their approval.
- (iv) If they approve it, then and only then would the "joining" of Ambazonia and Cameroun happen.

Until this process is done, only then can any "joining" Cameroun and Ambazonia happen. And since this not take place, Ambazonia at this moment is an independent state.

The United Nations adopted this treaty [THE PLEBISCITE MANIFESTO TREATY] by passing UN Resolution 1608 (xv) GAOR, were that if Ambazonia joined Nigeria it would loose power over more than 40 matters; whereas, if it joined La Republique du Cameroun, Ambazonia would loose power over only 8 matters.

## ORGANIGRAM OF THE TWO ALTERNATIVE

<b>Option-1</b> <b>Joining NIGERIA</b> , Ambazonia, would yield control to Federal Nigeria in the following 43 Federal Matters.	<b>Option-2</b> <b>Joining CAMEROON</b> , Ambazonia, would yield control to Federal Cameroon in the following 8 Federal Matters.
1- Public freedoms    2- Nationality, 3- Immigration 4- Defense 5- Foreign Affair    6- Higher Education 7- Post & Telecom    8- Antiquities 9- Arms & Ammunition 10- Aviation & Meteorology 11- Bankruptcy    12- Census 13- Commercial & Industrial Monopolies, 14- Company Formation; 15- Control of Capital Issues 16- Custom & Excise    17- Mines & Minerals 18- Labor & Industrial Relations; 19- Naval, Military & Air Forces; 20- Nuclear Energy    21- Oil & Natural Gas 22- Police    23- Prisons 24- Railways & Trunk Roads 25- Shipping & Navigation 26- Wireless & Television 27- External Borrowing    28- External Trade 29- Copyright    30- Company Taxes; 31- Sales Taxes 32- Insurance; 33- National Monument    34- Professional Certificate; 36- Public Safety & Order 37- Scientific & Industrial Research; 38- Statistics 39- Surveys; 040- Tourism    41- Trunk Roads 42- Traffic of Federal Trunk Roads 43- Patent & Trade Marks	1- Public Freedoms; 2- Nationality, 3- Immigration 4- Defense; 5 Foreign Affairs; 6- Higher Education 7- Post & Telecom; 8- Federal Budget <b>In non-Federal matters, Ambazonia has "exclusive competence". In the 8 matters above, both states share jurisdiction! Principle of EQUAL PARTNERS!</b>  Assuming that everything went well and the treaty was RATIFIED as per the four steps above, the sovereignty of the Republic of Ambazonia was only to be affect "in the same way and in the same direction" as was to be the sovereignty of the Republic of Cameroon. The are EQUAL PARTERS in what is essentially a CON-FEDERATION OF SOVEREIGN STATES who have agreed to share CONCURRENT JURISDICTIONS on only those eight (8) matters above. Ambazonia would have also been seated at the United Nations just as Ukraine and Byelorussia of the ex-USSR did. WHY it did not happen? blame the <u>COLD WAR</u> and <u>our lack of an understanding of nationalism and sovereignty-based politics.</u>  THERE IS NOTHING IN THE LAWS WHICH SHOULD PREVENT AMBAZONIA OR CAMEROON FROM SAY; HAVING THEIR OWN STATE CONTROL DEFENSE OR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, etc, etc Just as what is happening in the European Union. The SOVEREIGNT STATES must first exist [have its independence] before it can give it [federate]!

CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT  
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Ambazonia voted for option 2. Because it wanted to maintain its sovereignty which it would have lost if it joined the Nigerian Federation. So to the question: "Did Ambazonia voted to become part of la Republique du Cameroun"? The answer is a million times, NO. Ambazonia voted to make its independence acquire diplomatic recognition. That is what it deserves but Britain hijacked the process to achieve a Slave trade Deal.

- In 1958 the United Nations Trust territory of British Southern Cameroons whose native name is Ambazonia achieved self-government, and in 1960 the Southern Cameroons Constitution Order-in-Council launched the country unto independence on the same 1st October as the Nigeria Constitution Order-in-Council did for Nigeria.

**THERE SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN THAT FEBRUARY 11, 1961 PLEBISCITE -SINCE UN ARTICLE 76-B self-government & independence clause HAD ALREADY BEEN FULFILLED!**

- Britain accorded Nigeria diplomatic recognition but held tight to Ambazonia. In the hope of annexing it to Nigeria, Britain got the United Nations to impose that **ILLEGAL** plebiscite of February 11, 1961. The choices were oxymoronic; either Ambazonia accepts to be annexed into the Nigerian Federation as an equal region, or join the French Cameroon into a confederation of sovereign states.
- Recall, the German Kamerun was extinct in 1916, and Ambazonia having not experienced any interaction with Cameroon opted for a Confederacy of Sovereign States similar to what was taking place in the ex-USSR, where Byelorussia and Ukraine, all federated states, are seated at the United Nations.

Reason why Ambazonia voted for a Cameroon-Ambazonian Confederacy instead of absorption by Nigeria. But in its characteristically Britain way of intrigue—similar to what they did in Kashmir and Punjab --Britain blocked the implementation of the confederacy! And without implementing the United Nations Resolution 1608 (XV) GAOR, which called for the UN Plebiscite Results to be implemented as agreed in the constitutional arrangement document called the **TWO ALTERNATIVES**, Britain gave over the Southern Cameroons to be annexed by Cameroon. Evidence of this found in the "Exchange of Diplomatic notes" between CE King, the British Ambassador in Yaounde and President Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon.

According to declassified Colonial archives, Cameroon would ensure that Britain continue to exploit the agro-industrial investments in Ambazonia, called the Cameroon Development Corporation which would have been at risk if Nkruma's Ghana and the Soviets should establish diplomatic ties with an independent Ambazonia. They had feared Foncha would be influenced by pan-africanist elements in Ghana

Human Rights advocates characterize this transfer of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) as the most sophisticated Slave Trade Deal ever done under the United Nations cover. Britain must rescind that deal. However in 1992 the Cameroon High Court in Bamenda held that Cameroon's occupation of Ambazonia is illegal and ordered Cameroon to withdraw from Ambazonia and the for the two sovereign states to settle once and for all the proposed Cameroon-Ambazonian Confederacy which Ambazonia voted for in the plebiscite (see behind for what must take place before the proposed Cameroon-Ambazonian confederacy was to ever take place).

--AMBAZONIA (Southern Cameroons) must first have and exercise its sovereignty--

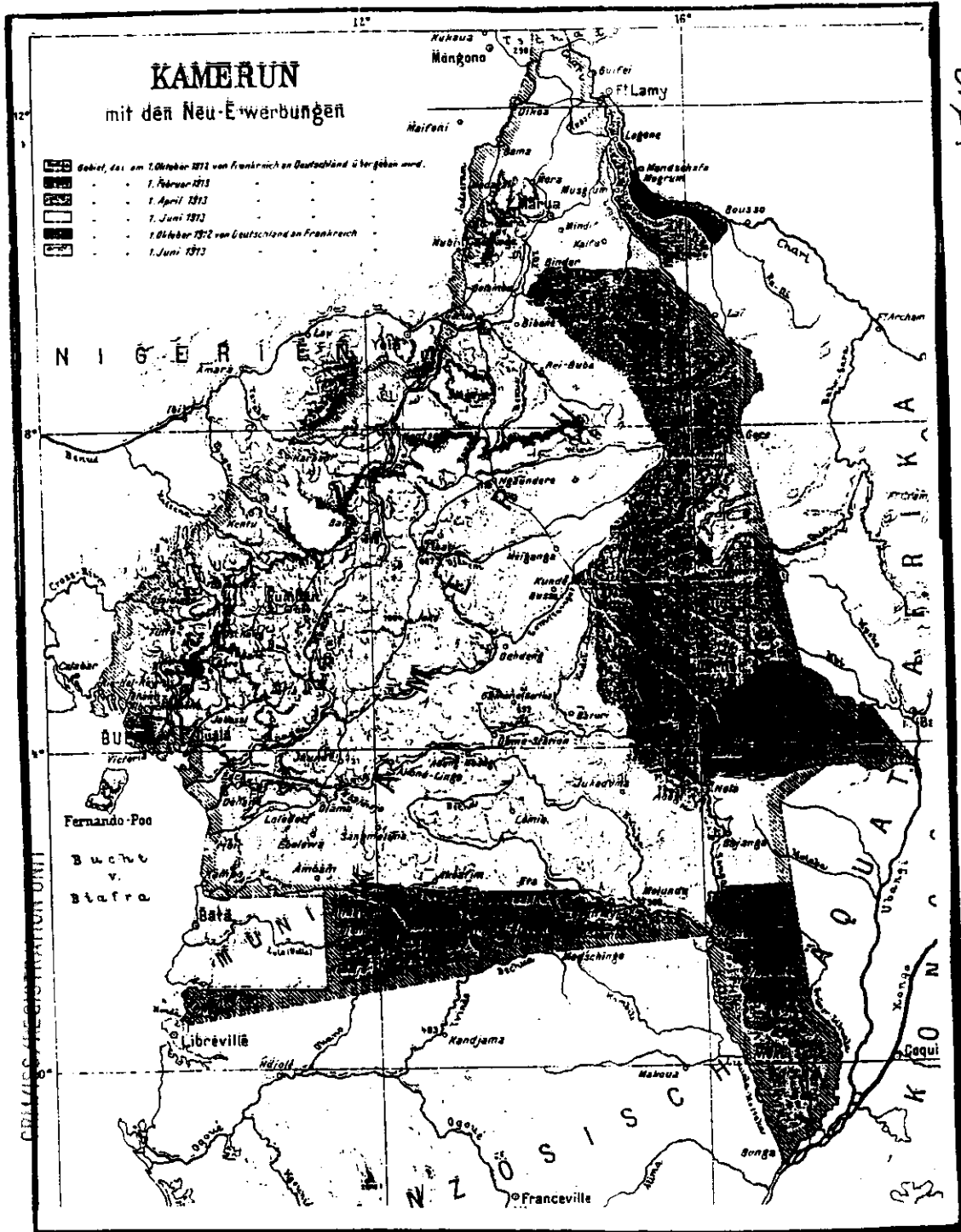
① Extracted from "The Role of International Law in the Determination of Territory: Case Study of the Bakassi Peninsula Border Dispute" M. Thejis, Dept. of Govt and Int'l Studies, USC, Columbia, S.C., Dec. 2004

② Also in: Conflicts: Resolving Border or Sovereignty Disputes in Africa (Chicago, 2004)

APPENDIX I

**GERMAN MAP OF KAMERUN AS OF 1913.**

Note: All shaded areas lost to Chad, Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic as a result of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1916. Southern Cameroon was born same year.

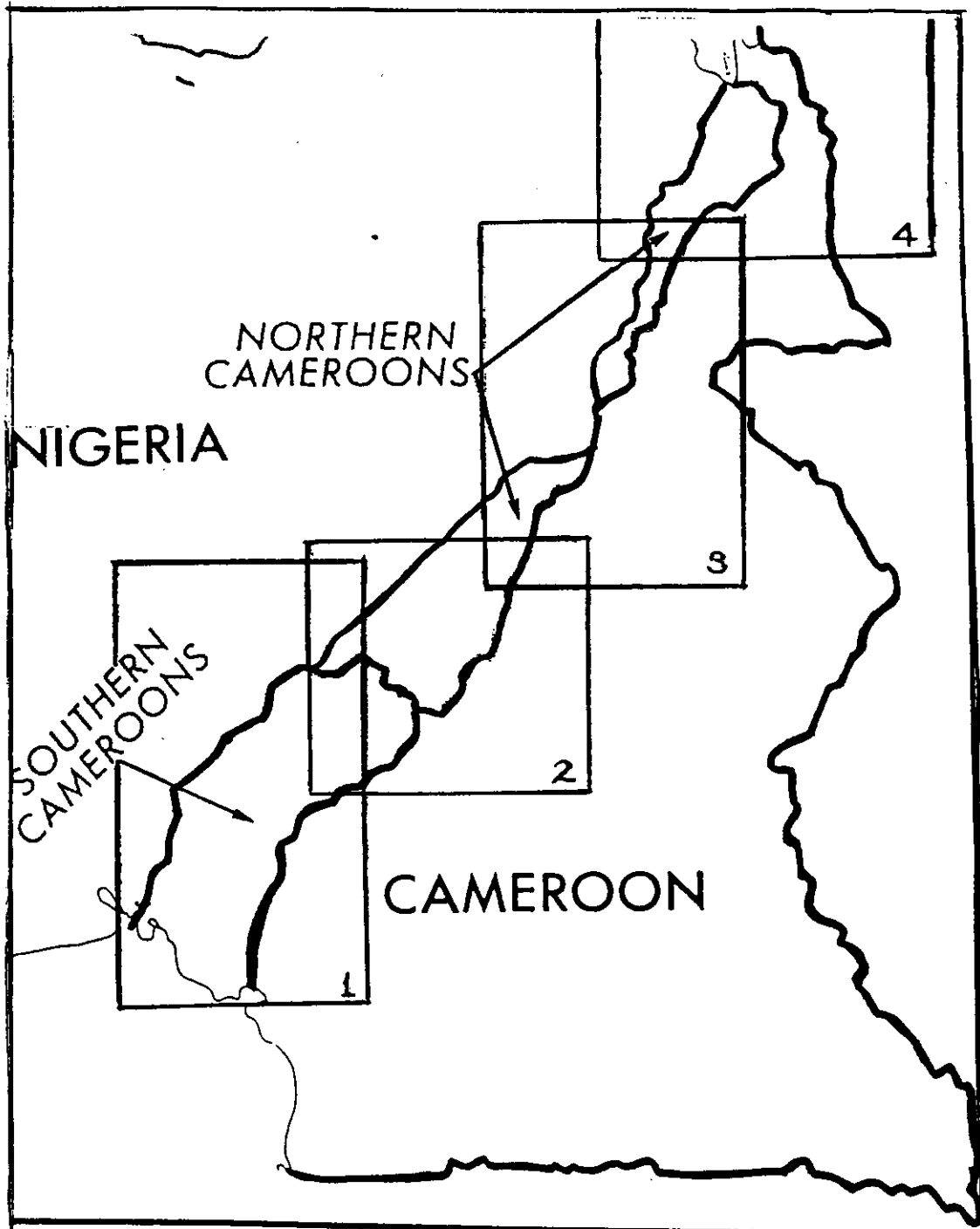


by Justice M. Mbulu. Submitted to US DOJ, July 7, 2004

APPENDIX II

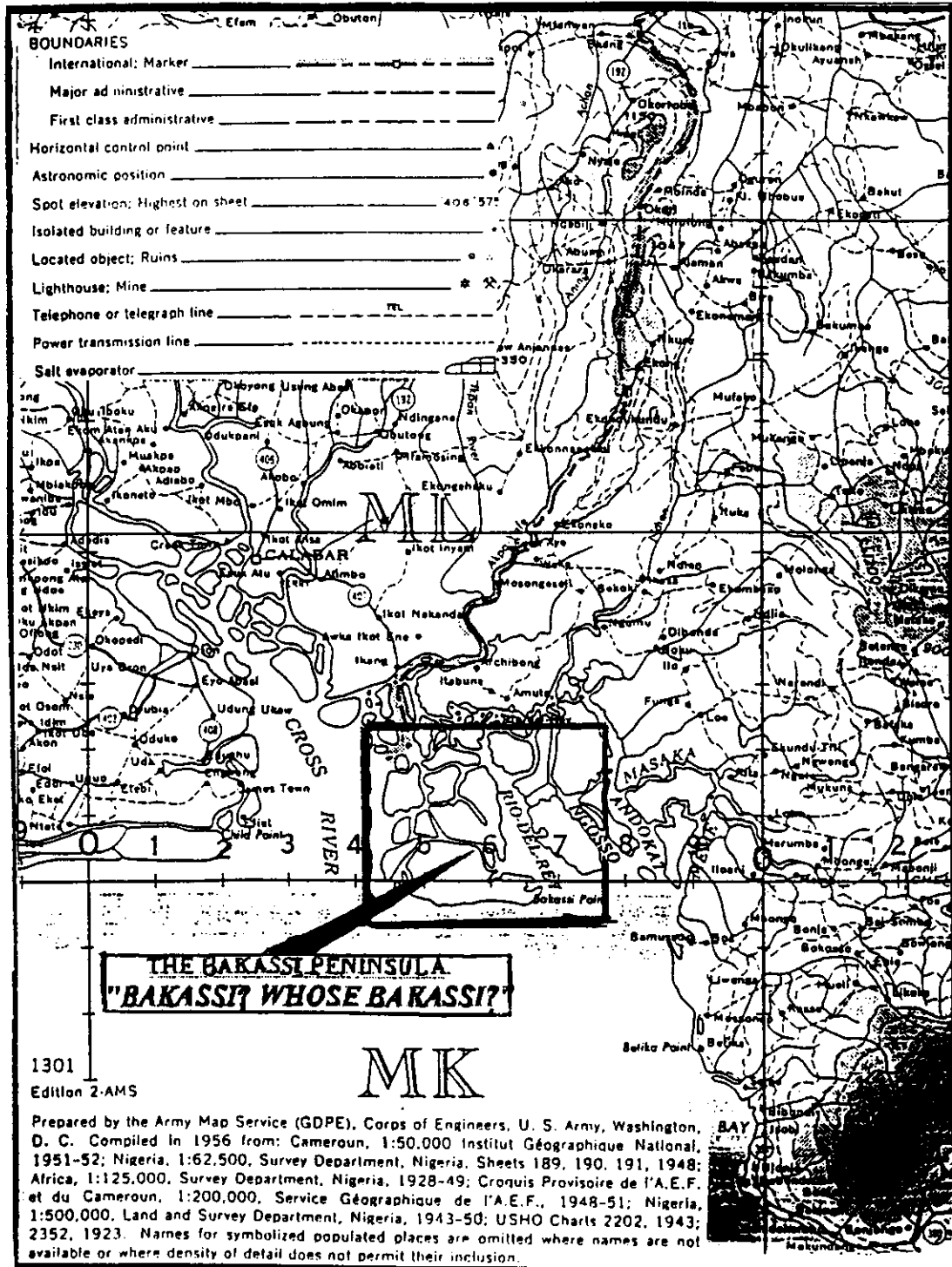
THE CAMEROONS AND THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROUN AS OF FEBRUARY 11, 1961. (Source: US Bureau of Intelligence and

Research, The Cameroon-Nigeria Boundary, No. 92, Nov. 3, 1969).



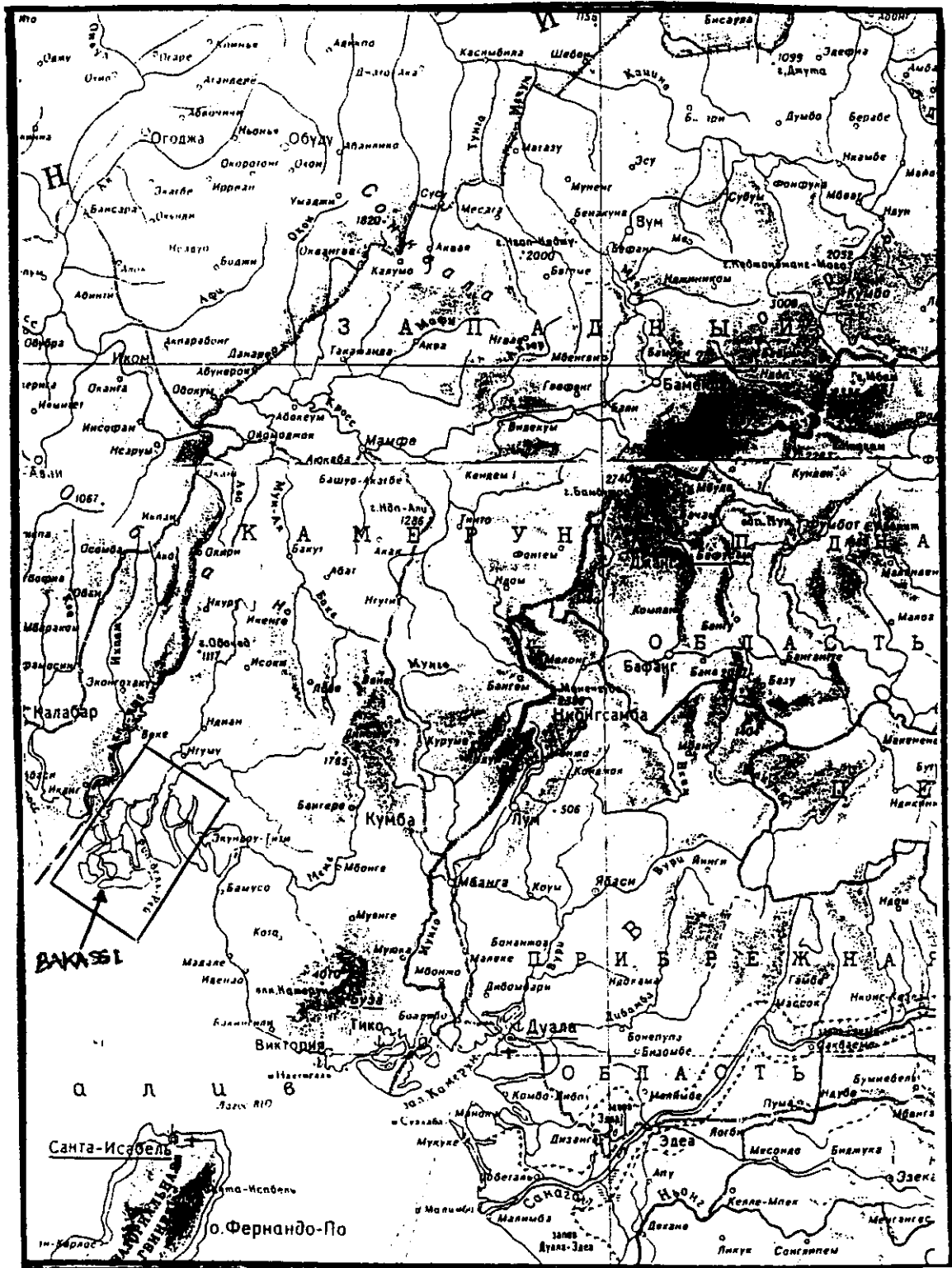
APPENDIX III

**BRITISH MAP OF THE BIGHT OF BIAFRA IN 1962:** *Showing the boundary between the Cameroun Federation and Nigeria, with both Bakassi peninsula and the Rio del Rey in Ambazonian Territory.*



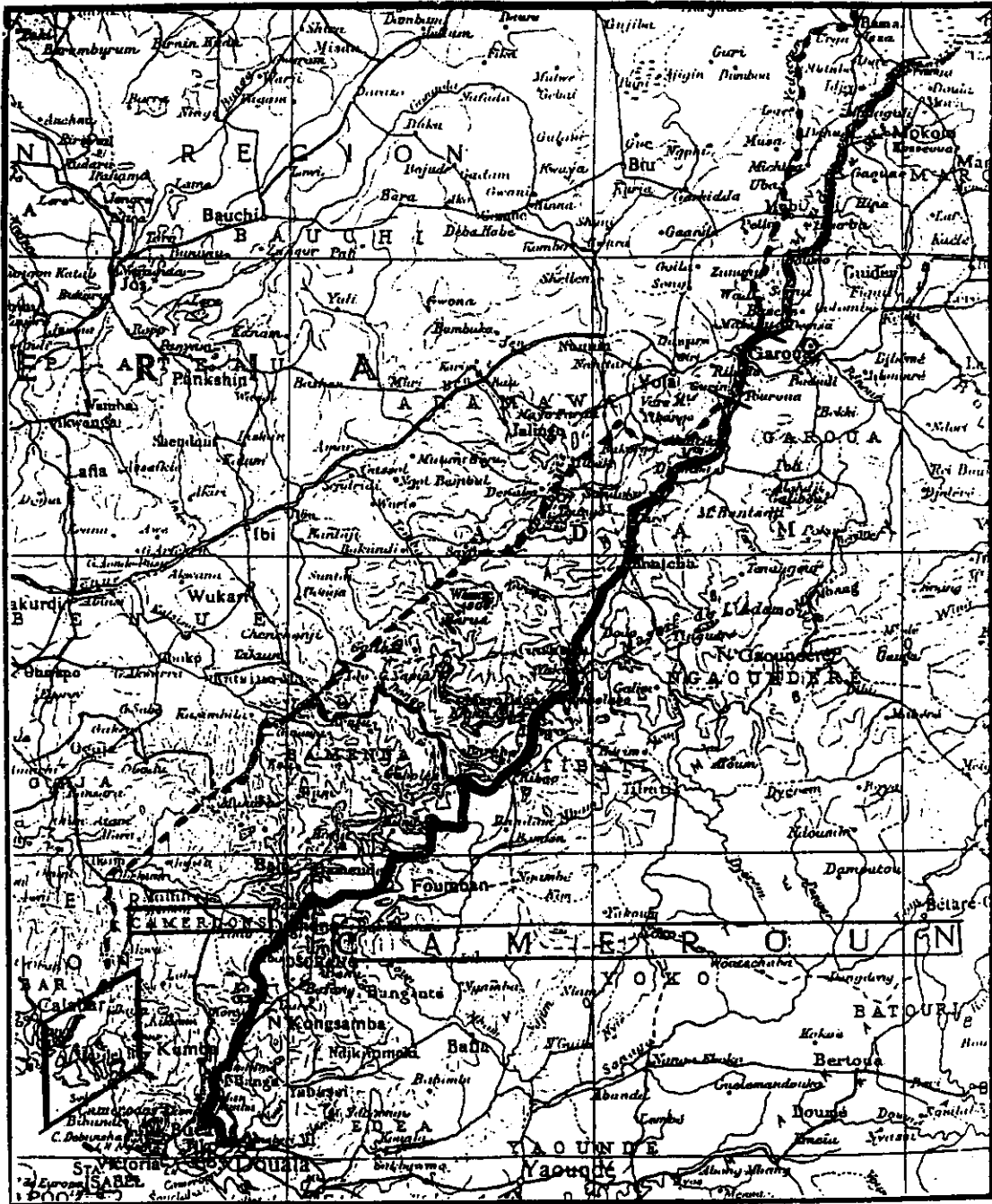
**APPENDIX IV**

**RUSSIAN MAP OF WEST CAMEROON (AMBAZONIA) AS OF 1972:** *Bakassi peninsula and Rio del Rey are within Ambazonia and its international boundaries with Nigeria and Cameroun.*



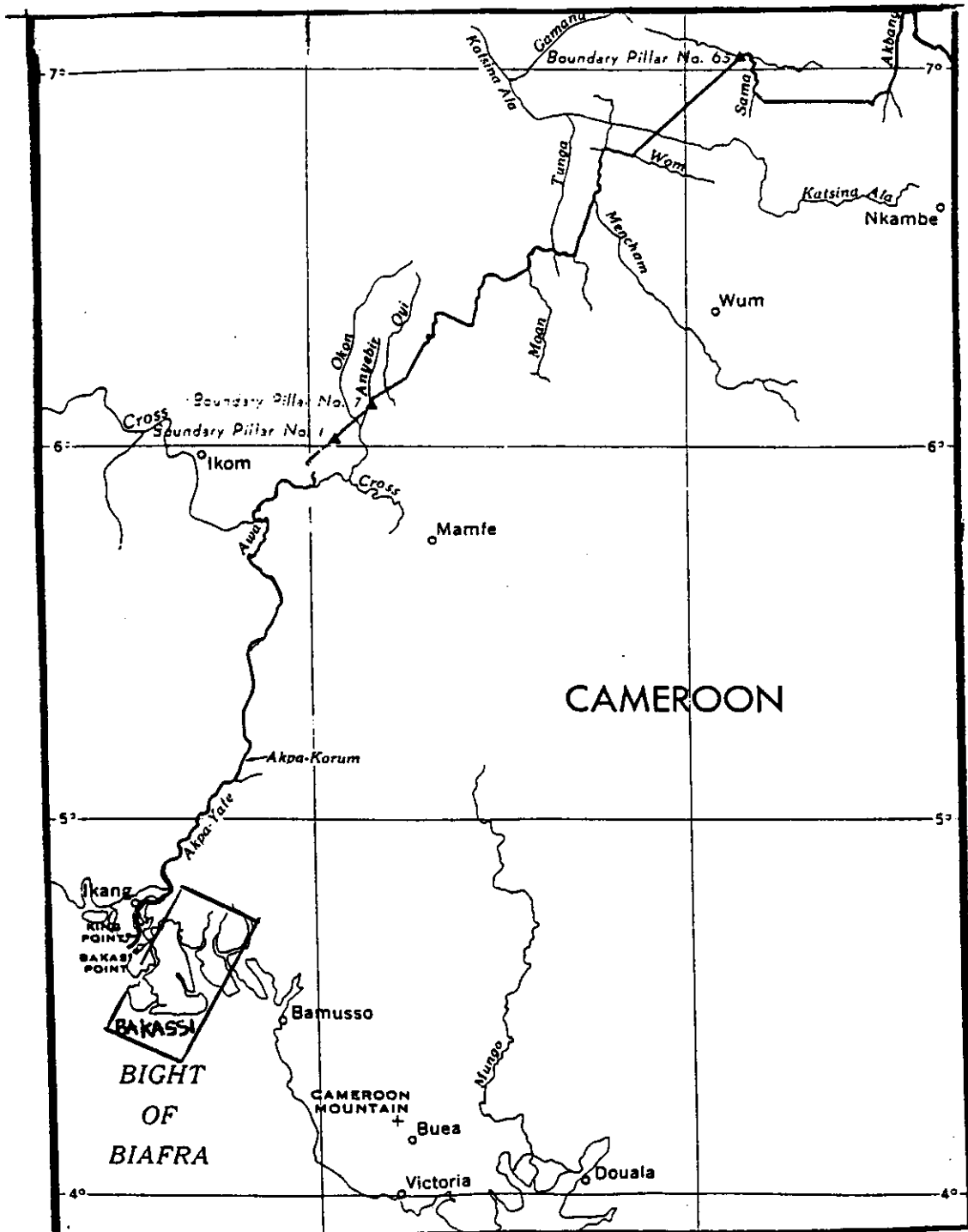
APPENDIX V

**FRENCH MAP OF CAMEROUN BOUNDARY IN 1961:** *Showing the Western boundary of French Cameroun in 1961, with no boundary with Nigeria (except on the little stretch near Garoua in the North). 1961 Plebiscite and Cameroun are thus significant in resolving sovereignty of Ambazonia and the Bakassi peninsula border disputes with Nigeria.*



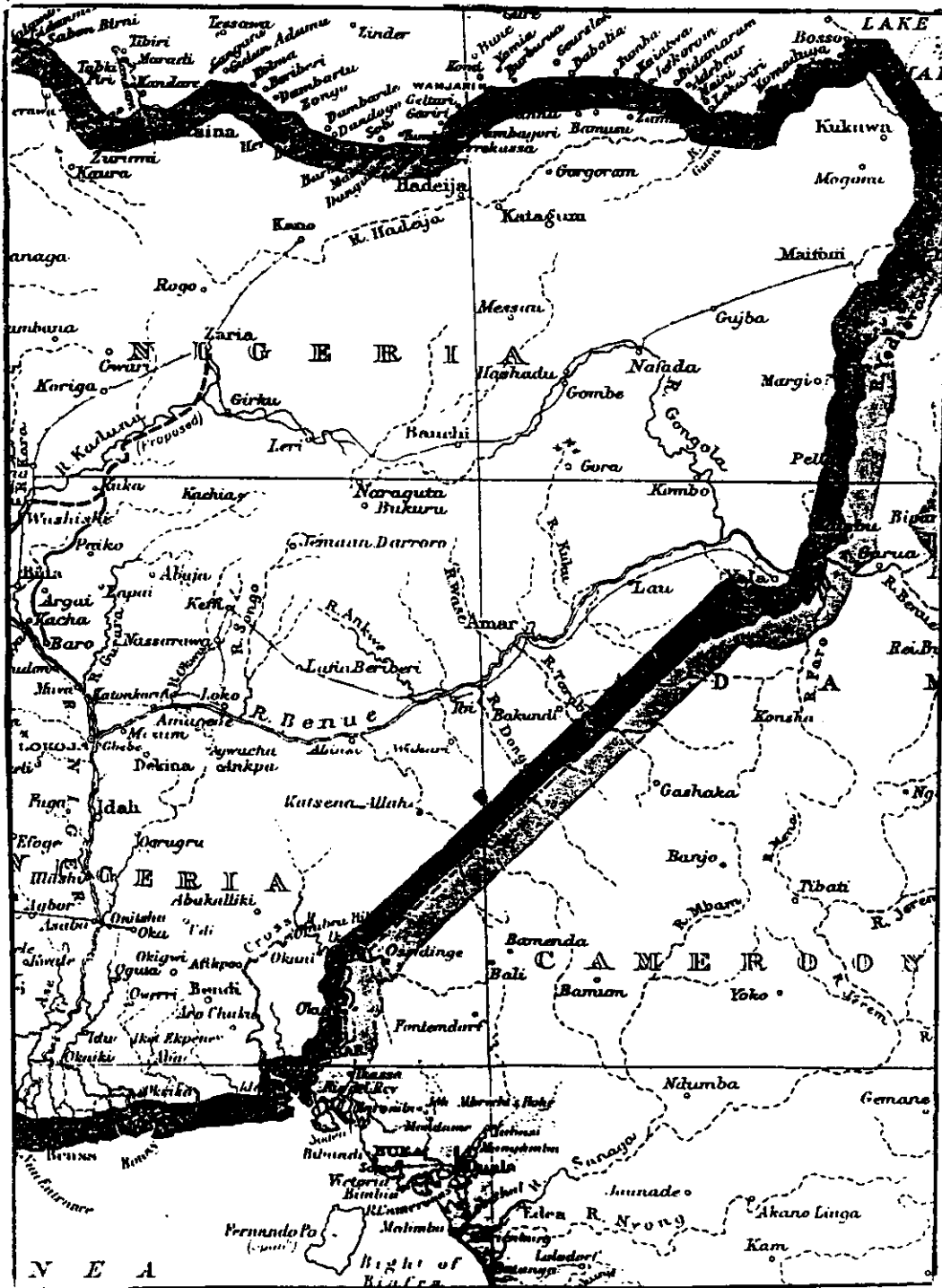
**APPENDIX VI**  
**BIGHT OF BIAFRA**

Note: Map shows that Bakassi Peninsula lies east of Bakasi Point as stipulated in the Anglo-German Treaties of 1890 & 1913. (Source: US Bureau of Intelligence and Research, *The Cameroon-Nigeria Boundary*, No. 92, Nov. 3, 1969).



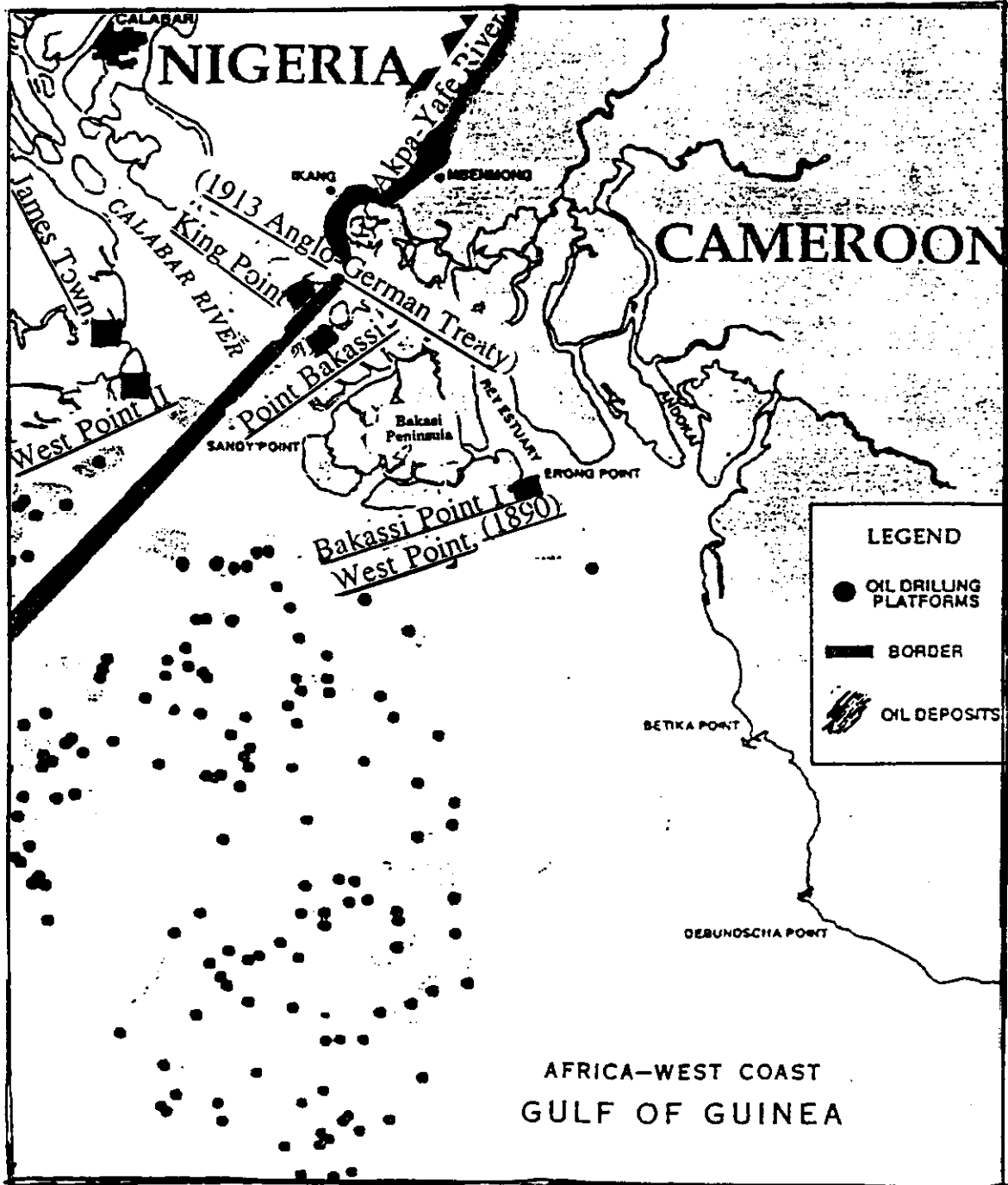
## APPENDIX VII

**Anglo-German Boundary between Kamerun and British Nigeria: From April 1903-February 1909.** *Extracted From Sir E. Hertslet's The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Revised and Complete to the end of 1908 by R.W.Bryart and H.L.Sherwood, Vol.1, No.1-94, British Colonies, Protectorates and Possessions in Africa (Frank Cass & Co. Ltd.).*



**APPENDIX VIII.**

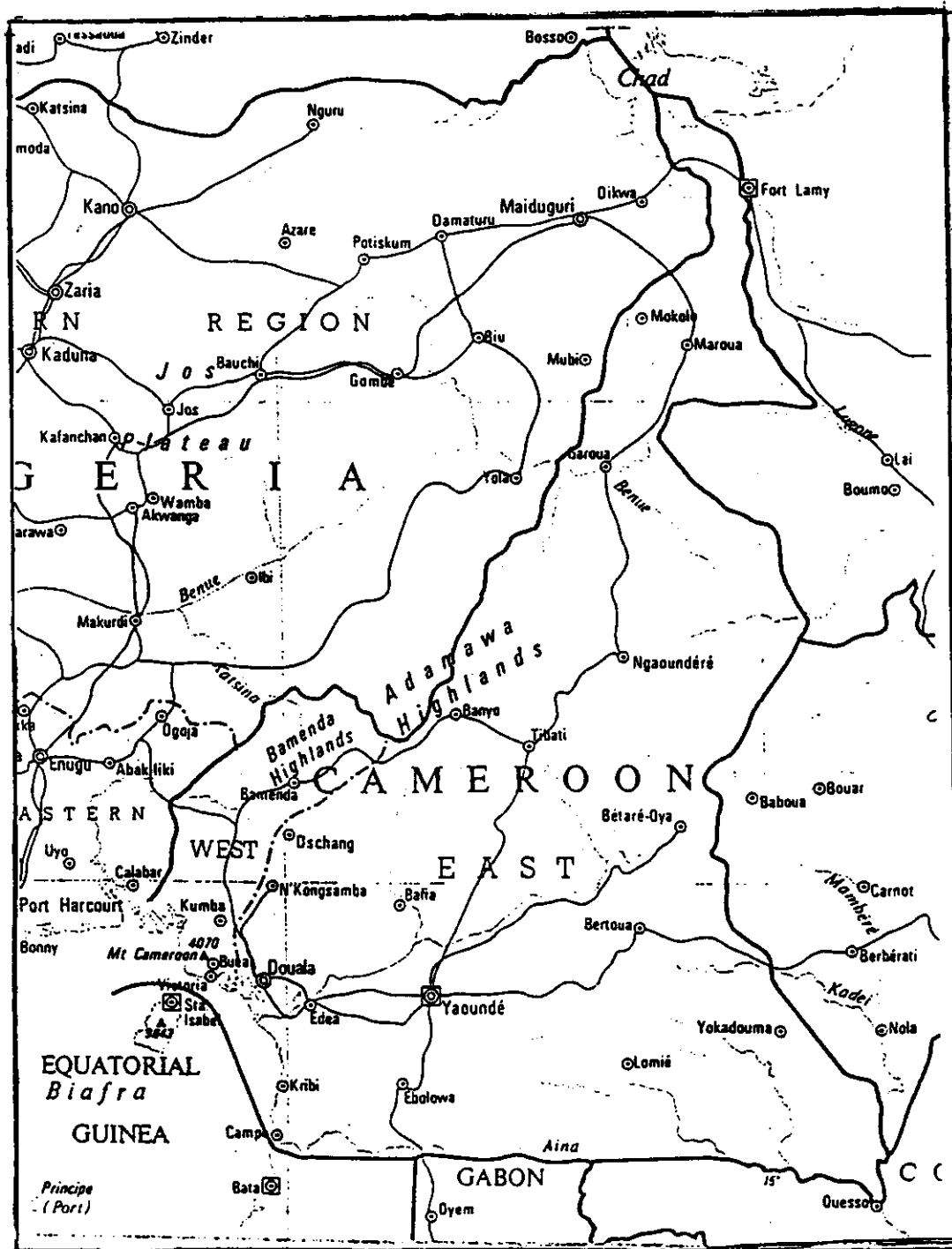
**Nigeria-Cameroonian Oil Platform Locations in the Gulf of Guinea:** Modified by adding James Town, West Point II substituted for West Point, which should be Bakassi Point I (which was moved to present location west of Bakassi Point and King Point upon discovery that the Akpa-Yafe River did not empty into the ocean (1913 Anglo-German Treaty) at Point Bakassi I (1890)—See appendix VI and also Defense Mapping Agency, USA, Map 23 on Cameroun-Nigeria Border to understand the merger) Original extract from J.O. Newton's Ph. D. Dissertation: *The Nigeria-Cameroon Border Dispute: Causes and Consequences of Political Intransigence in bi-lateral Relations*, University of South Carolina, 1999.



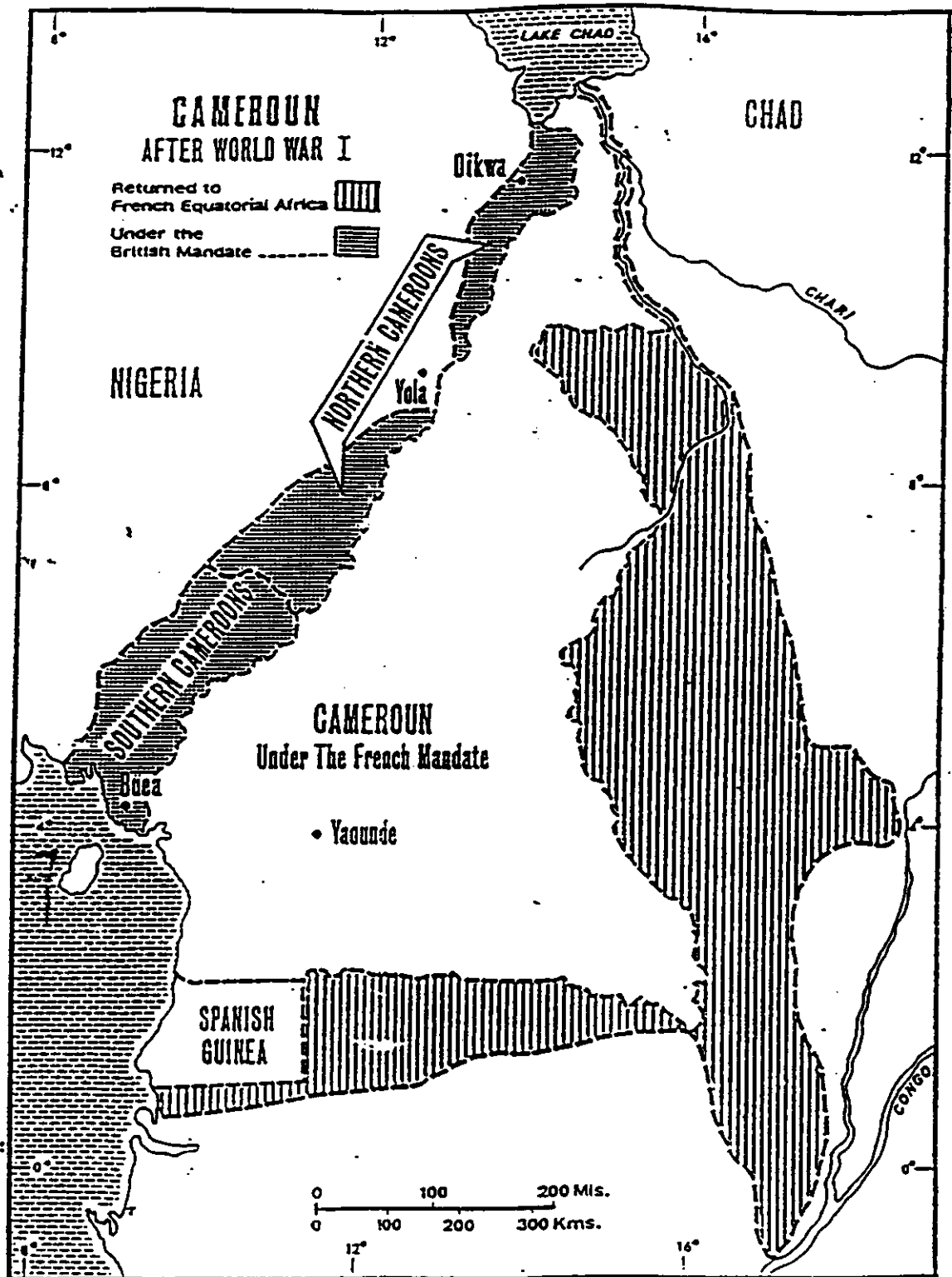


## APPENDIX X

**CAMEROON FEDERATION:** J.A. Ngwa, *Atlas for West Cameroon*, 1971. Notice there is no demarcation of the sea boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon, as in appendix IX.



Cameroun



3. Cameroun after World War I (after Moeng, op. cit., p. 360)

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②

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FROM : AMONGEN, Lagos

1/26/59  
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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 11, 1959  
DATE

REF : -

2 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D 5-19	N F O OTHER C/O

11-1  
S/P 51 TO 4  
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C/O 10 10-10-10 ARMY 4 N 2/1/59

SUBJECT: Visit to the Southern Cameroons

SUMMARY

The Southern Cameroons is far more important in the context of fast-moving African events than its population of 750,000 and area of 16,581 square miles indicate. The state of uncertainty as to the territory's political future, which will prevail until the plebiscite next year, acts as a brake to progress, business, and government. At the same time the uncertainty and the activities of the opposing political parties intensify the historical tensions which have long existed among the territory's multifarious tribes and linguistic groups. Developments in the French Cameroun, particularly its achievement of independence on January 1, 1960, will produce very important political effects in the British Cameroons. The territory is a frontier, exposed as no region of Nigeria is exposed, to communist-inspired influences which can become a danger of serious magnitude. This reason, not to speak of its great potentialities, makes the Southern Cameroons an area of serious concern to the United States.

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Government in the Southern Cameroons at the present time is affected both in policy and daily operation by the uncertainty over the political future of the territory which will necessarily prevail until the United Nations plebiscite is held during the dry season next year, between January and April, 1960. Permanent government officials face a multitude of complex problems which cannot be resolved in the present limbo in which the territory's relationship to Nigeria is no longer certain and its future relationship, if any, to the French Cameroun, is a problem whose modus operandi and implications no one has yet thought through. Government officials are irritated at the attitude of the Federal Government of Nigeria which has let it be clearly known that the Southern Cameroons may expect short shrift from it in view of the Foncha government's ungrateful desire for secession. These officials believe a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Federal Government would be wise in the circumstances in not further alienating Cameroonians who have so far found no great attraction in Nigeria in any case. The recent decision of the Federal Government to institute no new projects in the Cameroons in addition to the natural and expected reluctance of outside agencies to commit themselves to loans and assistance emphasizes the unsatisfactory nature of the present situation. The present government, made up of almost totally inexperienced and

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REPORTER

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Page 2  
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naive ex-primary school teachers with good intentions, is incapable of grappling with the tremendous problems which face it.

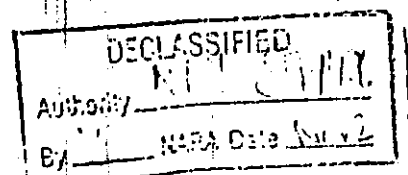
It takes no more than a few days in the Cameroons to impress one with the tribal and historical complexities of the area which determine its future far more than the exercise of western forms of parliamentary democracy. An anthropologist is required to sort out the motivations which will affect decisions of momentous importance to the country and to Africa. The divisions among the people are many. There are 48 principal languages spoken in the territory, in addition to numerous minor linguistic groupings. Grassland people of the North are divided against Forestland people of the South. Ancient tribal feuds persist; there are memories of the past power and glory of the ancestors of the Sultan of Fumban, on the French side; the Bango people are proud that they stopped the Fulani invader. There are religious divisions. FONCHA's party, the KNDP, is largely Roman Catholic; most leaders of the KNC are Protestant. A far more serious division results from hatred of the Ibo. To many, Ibo and Nigerian are synonymous; union with Nigeria means Ibo domination. Ibos persist as successful traders; in many areas they suffer severe discriminations and restrictions. In other districts fear of the Ibo has been developed and magnified by politicians for their own purposes. Divisions among tribes, local enmities, individual rivalries, the power of local leaders, and the positions of the natural rulers (fons and chiefs) count far more in decisions to be made in elections or plebiscites than party platforms or real issues.

The basic issue on which the two political parties are diametrically opposed is the phrasing of the questions to be posed at the plebiscite. The party in power, the KNDP, wants a simple vote on secession from Nigeria: yes or no. The Opposition, the KNC-KPP, insist that the "two extremes" be put to a vote; union with Nigeria or union with the French Cameroun. The reasons for each position are clear. The KNDP, with considerable justification, believes that the vote for secession would be decisive. Foncha confidently states that 90 per cent of the people would favor secession and unification. An American missionary who has lived 25 years in the territory estimates that the plebiscite will show a majority of 60 per cent favoring secession from Nigeria. On the other hand, Dr. ENDELEY and his supporters believe that there is enough fear of domination by the French side that a choice between Nigeria and French Cameroun would go to the former. They admit that they will likely lose if the question is restricted to secession from Nigeria.

The positions of the two opposing parties, on the basis of conversations with Premier Foncha and two of his ministers, Mr. MUNA and Mr. JUA, and with Dr. Endeley of KNC and Mr. MBILE of KPP, may be summarized as follows:

KNDP leaders list a number of reasons for secession from Nigeria. They recall their experience as part of the Eastern Region where they could not make their voice heard and say they would be lost as a tiny minority in the Nigerian Federation. Mr. Muna expressed a lack of confidence in the future of Nigeria as a united federation. He feared the Southern Cameroons could lose even its regional status in the federation and be reduced to a "special area." Eight

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Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Disp. No. 440

From Lagos

seats in the Federal House of Representatives mean nothing. No Cameroonian could ever hope to be Prime Minister of the Federation. The identity of Cameroonians would be lost. Only Premier Foncha described the pull of the French Cameroun. He said Cameroonian ties, racial and tribal, were all with the French side. He said deliberately that the reason for secession was not so much that Nigeria had been unfair to the Southern Cameroons but that unification was the desire of the people and a natural development.

The Premier and his associates are quick to point out that unification should not take place immediately. They envisage a period of trusteeship under the United Kingdom and a subsequent federal relationship with the French Cameroun. Premier Foncha said that Prime Minister AHIDJO had agreed to the formation of a federation between the two territories; the French Cameroun could belong to the French Community while the British Cameroons retained membership in the British Commonwealth. Mr. Muna described the sequence in somewhat different words. He said that the plebiscite would decide secession from Nigeria. The Southern Cameroons would then be "independent" and could work out its relationship with the French Cameroun at that time.

Neither Foncha nor Muna evinced much concern over threat of the UPC, its followers, or communism. Both denounced the UPC as an "extremist" group but were confident that Ahidjo would remain firm in his opposition to it and would succeed in controlling the situation after independence on January 1, 1960.

Dr. Endeley and Mr. Mbile were categorical in stating that they would never accept the formulation of the plebiscite question as proposed by the KNDP: secession only. They argued that since the KNDP wanted eventual unification, it was dishonest to mask this objective by omitting it from the question. They conceded that there is much sentiment for not associating with Nigeria but believed their party's position has a good chance of winning if the alternative of joining the French side is posed to the plebiscite voters. Dr. Endeley lamented the lack of understanding of issues among the people and said that, although politically impossible, he would like to say frankly at the United Nations that the people of the Cameroons would not be prepared for at least five or ten years to decide the issue of their political future; such a period of education was essential. In the meantime the politicians are confusing the issues and making the situation more difficult. He described the "Ibo issue" as one exploited solely for political purposes and without substance.\*

Mbile discoursed at some length on his thesis that the British Cameroons must escape the threat posed both from the East and the West, namely, from Nigeria and from the French Cameroun. Unless the territory joins Nigeria as a region, Mbile fears that the Nigerian Federation after independence will develop territorial ambitions and will invade and conquer the small, helpless territory of the Cameroons. In this day and age, according to Mbile, a tiny political unit cannot survive alone. As a region of Nigeria, the Southern Cameroons can work

\* The reporting officer was told by others that Dr. Endeley himself was originally responsible for introducing the "Ibo issue" in political campaigns.

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out its destiny. On the other hand, should it become part of the French Cameroun, it would be swallowed by the latter. Mbile's idea, which appears highly unrealistic to say the least, is that the British Cameroons should become the fourth Region of Nigeria and the French Cameroun should then join the Federation as the fifth Region!

Both Dr. Endeley and Mr. Mbile stressed the communist danger. They described the alarming number of UFC or One Kamerun followers active on both sides of the boundary. They believe that with the certain return of Dr. MOUMIE and company to the French Cameroun after independence, Ahidjo's position will be seriously threatened and the fall of his government likely when new elections are held. This situation will seriously affect events on the British side.

Surprisingly, the Northern Cameroons entered rarely into conversations. A few KNDP supporters did, however, express the opinion that considerable sentiment existed there for unification in spite of the generally accepted view to the contrary. The reporting officer was told by a Cameroonian business man in Kumba, who has extensive land and commercial interests in both French Cameroun and the Southern Cameroons, that emissaries from the Northern Cameroons were coming to the South to discuss unification. A despatch in the Lagos Daily Times of May 5, 1959 reported the formation of a new political party, the Northern Cameroons Democratic Party, with the stated aim of fighting for the secession of the Northern Trust Territory from the Federation of Nigeria. The leader of the party, one Malam Ibrahim ABBA, is said to have told the Daily Times' Kaduna correspondent that the party was considering sending a delegation to Premier Foncha to consult on coordination and the formation of an alliance. This is probably the source of the report mentioned by the Kumba business man.

#### CONCLUSIONS

One is hesitant to draw conclusions after a week's visit to a territory with as many complexities as the Southern Cameroons. Some impressions may be justified. Tensions already present in the territory are aggravated by the political struggle which will continue to intensify until the plebiscite is held. Most observers feel that in spite of the small size of the majority obtained by the KNDP in the last elections, sentiment in the country is predominantly in favor of secession from Nigeria. The Commissioner, for example, feels that even if the phrasing of the questions proposed by the KNC-KPP is accepted, the chances of a vote in favor of joining the French Cameroun instead of Nigeria are good and that Dr. Endeley and his supporters might well be hoisted with their own petard. It is true that the motivation is more a negative one, against union with Nigeria and against Ibo domination, than a positive attraction for the French side. Nevertheless the German period of a united Kamerun is not forgotten. A pamphlet supporting the unification cause points out that all Cameroonian political parties use the letter "K" for Kamerun (KNDP, KNC, KPP, OK) which symbolizes unification and return to the days of a united Kamerun.\* Furthermore, contrasting

\*Aloys J. Tellen, "The Kamerunian's Bodardo Catechism", October 3, 1958. Printed at the Starlight Press, P. O. Box 577, Ibadan.

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Page 5  
Encl. No.  
Desp. No. 440  
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visible signs of economic progress on the French side are not lost on Cameroonians. In the rainy season the only road communications between the northern and southern parts of the territory are via the French side. To see a railway and a locomotive a Cameroonian must cross the French border. This feeling of economic inferiority applies also to Nigeria. The same pamphlet quoted above states that each Region of Nigeria "seems to be ahead of the Cameroons by at least fifty years of concentrated development." A "Cameroonian", or "Kamerunian", strongly resents being called a "Nigerian." Certainly the British and Nigerian Governments have failed if they have tried to capture the loyalty of Cameroonians for Nigeria. There is resentment at being treated as a neglected step-child and a sense of individuality and independence.

In view of their present attitudes, it is hard to conceive of an agreement being reached by the parties on the phrasing of the questions to be posed at the plebiscite. This problem will face the United Nations General Assembly at its next session. Whether the result of the plebiscite is a simple decision not to join Nigeria or whether it is one to unify with the French Cameroun, the future of the British trust territory will still remain to be determined. A period of U.K. trusteeship would provide time for negotiations between the two territories and perhaps a more leisurely arrival at some understanding. Such a period would probably not hasten economic development; the Colonial Secretary's words that a U.K. trusteeship would not mean the "golden key to the Bank of England" are recalled. In any case, much will depend upon the progress of events in the French Cameroun after the territory becomes independent on January 1, 1960. New elections and a change in government there would present the government of Mr. Foncha with a new situation. Negotiations with the newly independent Cameroun might break down for a variety of reasons. If this should occur, rather than continue indefinitely under an uneasy and grudging U.K. trusteeship, the Southern Cameroons might well seek independence and thus still another new African state would emerge.

The contemplation of these unfolding developments might be no more than an interesting political exercise were not the geography and the forces at work so significant. No part of Nigeria is in such a vulnerable position as the Southern Cameroons. No Region is subject to the variety of tensions and outside influences, particularly communist, as is the Southern Cameroons. Moumie's recent associations with Sekou TOURE and N'KRUMAH in Guinea presage activities in the two Cameroons. Surely the communist forces awakened to the importance of Africa must eye the area of the Cameroons with the same intense interest they have displayed in Guinea. No such opportunities exist in Nigeria now. They do in the Cameroons.

Leadership in the Southern Cameroons is inexperienced, untrained, and naive. Politicians are invariably school teachers but few have had secondary education themselves. Most of them are products of mission schools in the Cameroons; few have done more than make brief visits even to Great Britain. Except for Dr. Endeley and Premier Foncha, who have attended United Nations sessions, no leading political figure is known to have traveled or studied in the United States. Compared to Nigerians, who themselves are lacking in experience and education in the world at large, the Cameroonians are far less advanced, to say the least.


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The logical conclusion would seem to be that the Southern Cameroons, with its remoteness from Lagos, its complexities, and its vulnerability, deserves increased attention on the part of the United States. Recommendations will be the subject of separate despatches.

  
John K. Emmerson  
American Consul General

  
Enclosure:

Itinerary

cc-Kaduna

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VISIT TO SOUTHERN CAMEROONS  
April 30-May 8, 1959

ITINERARY

Thursday, April 30 8:10 A.M. Leave Lagos Nigerian Airways  
1:15 P.M. Arrive Tiko  
Met by Mrs. M.N.H. Milne, wife of Deputy Commissioner, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon W. Cole, ICA.  
Afternoon Visit Victoria, Bota, Buea  
8:15 P.M. Dinner with Commissioner and Mrs. J. O. Field. Guests: Mr. J. Balmain, Secretary to the Premier; Mr. J. R. Austin, Registrar of Cooperative Societies; Mr. MacLachlan, Ibadan.  
Night at Buea.

Friday, May 1 9:00 A.M. Visit Government Trade Center, Ombé  
12:30 P.M. Interviews: Mr. R. J. Elkerton, Permanent Secretary, Ministries of Natural Resources and Social Services; Mr. A.D.H. Paterson, Acting Financial Secretary; Premier J.N. Foncha.  
3:30 P.M. Call on Mr. S. T. Muna, Minister of Works and Transport.  
4:30 P.M. Call on Mr. J. N. Jua, Minister of Social Services.  
5:30 P.M. Call on Premier Foncha at his home.  
Dinner at Buea Mountain Hotel.  
Call on Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mallet, Senior Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies.  
Night at Buea.

Saturday, May 2 10:00 A.M. Leave Buea Land Rover  
12 Noon Arrive Kumba  
12:30 P.M. Visit Kumba Teacher Training Center, Kumba crater lake; Call on Kumba Hausa Chief.  
2:00 P.M. Lunch at home of Mr. and Mrs. Cole.  
Guests: Mrs. Burgess, wife of District Officer, Dr. and Mrs. Aba, M.D. in Kumba, Mr. and Mrs. Ngu, Kumba business man, contractor, land owner.  
4:00 P.M. Drive around Kumba. Visit Adamu family.  
8:00 P.M. Dinner at home of Mr. and Mrs. Cole.  
Guests: Chief and Mrs. Mukete (father of Federal Minister Mukete); Mr. and Mrs. Goutts, UAC representative; Assistant

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Desp. No. 440

From Lagos

Itinerary (Continued)

District Officer and Mrs. Quan; Mr. and Mrs. Tamjong, Forestry Officer; Mr. and Mrs. Ngu; Mr. and Mrs. Fohung, Participant, ICA Manual Training Project; Mr. Epie, Auditor; Mr. and Mrs. Ekumankama, Executive Officer for Cooperatives; Mr. Nduma, recipient ICA training grant; Mrs. Burgess, wife of District Officer; Mrs. Amey, wife of Principal of Kumba Teacher Training Center.  
Night at Kumba.

Sunday, May 3  
10:00 A.M.  
1:00 P.M.  
7:30 P.M.

Leave Kumba Land Rover  
Lunch at Nkongsamba, French Cameroun.  
Arrive Bamenda.  
Night at Bamenda.

Monday, May 4  
9:30 A.M.  
11:00 A.M.  
12:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M.  
2:30 P.M.  
7:30 P.M.

Call on Mr. Paul Gebauer, Field Superintendent Cameroons Baptist Mission (U.S.A.)  
Call on Fon of Bali  
Call on Fon of Bafut  
Lunch at Bafut  
Call on Chief of Bafreng  
Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Gebauer  
Night at Bamenda

Tuesday, May 5  
8:30 A.M.  
11:00 A.M.  
12:00 A.M.  
1:30 P.M.  
3:00 P.M.  
7:30 P.M.

Left Bamenda with Mr. Gebauer Land Rover  
Call on Chief of Babanki  
Visit Baptist Mission Leper Hospital, Mbingo  
Lunch Baptist Mission, Belo  
Visit Njinikom  
Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Gebauer  
Night at Bamenda

Wednesday, May 6  
10:00 A.M.  
10:40 A.M.  
2:00 P.M.  
7:15 P.M.

Left Bamenda Land Rover  
Visit Fulani village, Sabga; Call on Chief.  
Lunch at home of Dr. and Mrs. Peter Fehr,  
Baptist Mission Hospital, Kumbo, Bansa district  
Dinner at home of Miss Salzmann, Baptist Mission, Bamenda.  
Night at Bamenda.

Thursday, May 7  
9:00 A.M.  
4:05 P.M.  
5:00 P.M.

Leave Bamenda Land Rover  
Arrive Kumba, via French Cameroun  
Dinner at home of Mr. and Mrs. Ngu, Kumba  
Night at Kumba

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Authority

By

NARA Date

Friday May 8

Itinerary (Continued)

7:40 A.M.	Leave Kumba	Land Rover
9:40 A.M.	Arrive Buea	
	Discussion in car with Mr. N. N. Mbile, head of KPP, former Minister of Works and Transport	
10:00 A.M.	Call on Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, KNC, leader of Opposition.	
10:30 A.M.	Call on Commissioner Field	
1:00 P.M.	Lunch, Buea	
2:45 P.M.	Leave Tiko, Nigerian Airways	
6:35 P.M.	Arrive Lagos	

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NY 1000  
 By NY 1000 NARA Date Nov 2

ANNEX IV. Southern Cameroons Plebiscite Order in Council, 1960;  
Southern Cameroons Notice No. 36, The Two Alternatives  
Extraordinary



# Southern Cameroons Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 4  
BUEA - 27th January, 1961  
Vol. 7

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1960  
(S.O. No. 36 of 1960)

The following leaflet published by authority in connection with the Southern Cameroons Plebiscite, 1961,  
is published for general information, (pages 23-33)

2004 JUL -9 AM 11:55  
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Annex

## CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS IN THE EVENT OF IT ELECTING TO BECOME A PART OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

### COMMUNIQUE

**CONSIDERING** that in the application of the Republic at the 14th Session of the United Nations a plebiscite is to be organised in February 1961 to allow the people of the Southern Cameroons to elect British Trusteeship and the people of the Northern Cameroons to elect British Trusteeship to declare whether they wish to join the Federation of Nigeria or to be united with the Cameroons Republic;

**CONSIDERING** that in the event of the result of this plebiscite being in favour of Reunification the application of this reunification on a federal basis allowing for the particular conditions of each group, could not be automatic but gradual;

**CONSIDERING** that the representatives of the Cameroons Republic and of the Government Party of the Southern Cameroons vigorously reaffirm the desire of their peoples to be reunited in one Nation;

**CONSIDERING** that the political heads have already met twice to examine the broad outlines of the Constitution of the two Federated States, they have at the conclusion of their third meeting of the 10, 11, 12 and 13th October, 1960, decided to adopt the broad outlines of the Constitution which they will adopt at the event of the plebiscite vote being favourable to them.

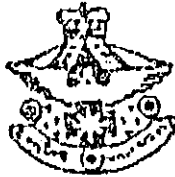
### JOINT DECLARATION

The representatives of the Cameroons Republic and the Government Party of the Southern Cameroons under British Trusteeship met for the third time to continue their discussions on the projected Constitution which would govern the reunited Cameroons.

At the conclusion of these talks, the Hon. J. N. Fongoh, Prime Minister of the Southern Cameroons, His Excellency M. Charles ASSALE, President of the Cameroons Republic and Head of the Government.

- STATE:
1. that they wish to use every available means to bring to a successful conclusion the task of national reunification which they have set themselves;
  2. that in no case will the United Cameroons Republic be a party to the reunification of the Cameroons.





Ambazonian Mission  
POB 148 Washington DC  
20044-0148 USA  
FAX 301 305 0077

Ambazonian Mission  
Filson Chambers  
10 Sifford House  
Hercules Road  
London SE1 7DD

## REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

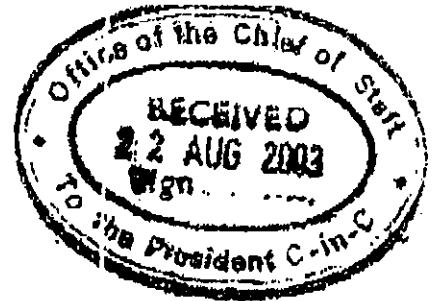
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Date 19th August 2003

His Excellency Chief Olusegun Obasanjo (GCFR)  
President  
Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Aso Rock Villa  
Abuja

Through: The Chief of Staff to the President



### REQUEST OF ASSISTANCE

I Fongum Gorji-Dinka Head of State and Head of the government of Ambazonia in exile do have the honour to formally make a request on behalf of the Republic of Ambazonia and its people for moral and material support in our struggle to liberate Ambazonia from occupation and subjugation by France which is really the face behind the mask called la republique du Cameroun

Such assistance would be in your country's enforcement of the following international mandates

- (i) The United Nations Charter art. 51 obliging nations to take whatever action deem fit to terminate aggression.
- (ii) The implementation of the results of the United Nations plebiscite of 11 February 1961 in Ambazonia *then known as the British administered trust territory of the Southern Cameroons* which implementation has been blocked to this day by the French invasion and annexations of Ambazonia to the French republuqe du Cameroun.
- (iii) The judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Cameroun -v- Nigeria border dispute where the Court in upholding Camerouns case that all parties be required to withdraw and be bound by the frontiers inherited at independence from colonialism did indeed make an order which requires Cameroun to withdraw to the limits of its own western maritime boundary which is at the river Mongo 350 km east of Bakassi . (see map)

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- (iv) The Organization of African Unity Human Rights Charter art. 20 (3) which imposes an obligation on all nations to assist a people in their liberation struggle against foreign domination be it political or economical or cultural.. France, the face behind the mask known as la republique du Cameroun which has subjugated and dominated the over 5 million Ambazonina people for over 40 years

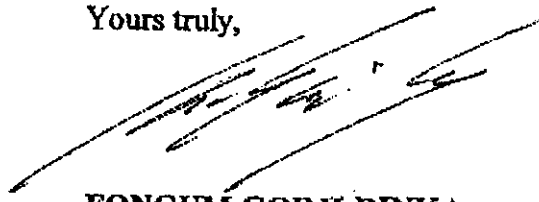
### PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

Your Excellency preventive diplomacy demands that action be taken to attempt to resolve this matter by urgently and immediately taking a public stand against French occupation of Ambazonia and requiring France which in the Iraq crisis displayed an unrepentant attachment to international law and legality to apply the same to the situation where France moved its troops into Ambazonia to block effect being given to the results of 11 February 1961 United Nations plebiscite.

First your country's public stand would expose French's double standard and peradventure get France to withdraw as quietly and as fast as they moved their troops into Ambazonia in September 1961

Failing such a peaceful enforcement of law ~~and~~ any resort to the use of force for law enforcement would be logical, and indeed the Napoleonic Code on enforcement of judicial order which the contumelious judgment debtor refuses to peacefully comply with.

Yours truly,



**FONGUM GORJI-DINKA**  
Head of State

*Address reply to:*  
*The Office of the Hon. Consul General*  
*11 Adelabu Street*  
*Surulere - Lagos*  
*Nigeria*

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FAX NO.

IN THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT  
HOLDEN AT ABUJA

File No: HC/A-37CS/461/2003  
SUIT NO: .....

BETWEEN:

1. SOUTHERN CAMEROUNS  
*(Presently operating as the Republic of Ambazonia)*
  2. FONGUM GORJI - DINKA  
*(Head of State - In - Exile of the Republic of Ambazonia)*
  3. APOSTLE STAFFORD E.K. OBRUTSE  
*(Operating as the Consul General of the Republic of Ambazonia)*
  4. PASTOR THOMPSON AGUIHEVA  
*(Operating as the Consul General of the Republic of Ambazonia)*
- PLAINTIFFS

AND

1. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
2. PRESIDENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
3. ATTORNEY - GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION ... DEFENDANTS

ORIGINATING SUMMONS  
BROUGHT UNDER:

1. ORDER 2 RULE 2 (2) AND ORDER 7 RULE 3 OF THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT (CIVIL PROCEDURE) RULES, 2001
2. INHERENT JURISDICTION OF THIS HONOURABLE COURT

LET THE DEFENDANTS of c/o Federal Ministry of Justice, Abuja in the Federal Capital Territory within eight days after service of this summons on them, inclusive of the day of such service cause an appearance to be entered for them to this Summons which is issued upon the application of THE PLAINTIFFS of c/o 11, Adelabu Street, Surufere, Lagos and which persons claim to be representatives of the people of Southern Camerouns for the determination of the following questions:

1. By virtue of the United Nations' 1961 Plebiscite document titled, *THE TWO ALTERNATIVES*, whether Nigeria, as represented by the Defendants, is under an obligation to surrender the Bakassi peninsula which is at worst a part of Southern Camerouns to the Republic of Cameroun.
2. Whether the Defendants are not under an international legal obligation to recognise Southern Camerouns (*otherwise known as Ambazonia - i.e the zone of Amba people*) as an Independent State which is distinct and different from *la Republique du Cameroun* (the Republic of Cameroun), which is the sovereign maritime buffer state between Nigeria and Cameroun.
3. By virtue of the plebiscite held on 11, February 1961 whether the Southern Camerouns actually opted out of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be part of Federal Republic of Cameroun.
4. Whether the Defendants are not bound to seek the enforcement of the terms by which Southern Cameroun purportedly opted out of Nigeria, and which terms are contained in the Plebiscite documents titled, *THE TWO ALTERNATIVES*

FEDERAL HIGH COURT,  
ABUJA

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12

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FAX NO. :

Oct. 04 2003 08:59AM P3

**THE PLAINTIFFS SEEK THE FOLLOWING CONSEQUENTIAL RELIEFS:**

1. A DECLARATION that By virtue of the United Nations' 1961 Plebiscite document titled, *THE TWO ALTERNATIVES*, Nigeria, as represented by the Defendants, is under an obligation not to surrender the Bakassi peninsula which is at worst a part of Southern Camerouns to the Republic of Cameroun.
2. A DECLARATION that the Defendants are under an international legal obligation to recognise Southern Camerouns (*otherwise known as Ambazonia i.e the zone of Ambas people*) as an Independent State which is distinct and different from *la Republique de Cameroun* (the Republic of Cameroun), and which is the sovereign maritime buffer state between Nigeria and Cameroun.
3. A DECLARATION that by virtue of the plebiscite held on 11, February 1961 the Southern Camerouns did not actually opt out of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be part of the Federal Republic of Cameroun.
4. A DECLARATION that the Defendants are bound to seek the enforcement of the terms by which Southern Cameroun purportedly opted out of Nigeria, and which terms are contained in the Plebiscite document titled, *THE TWO ALTERNATIVES*.
5. AN ORDER OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTION restraining the Defendants, whether by themselves, their agencies, servants, privies, officers, or otherwise howsoever from withdrawing their troops from Bakassi Peninsula which is at worst part of Southern Cameroun under the Nigeria - Cameroun Joint Commission Agreement until all parties revert to the pre-1961 position.

Dated this Jub day of OCTOBER 2003.

This Summons was taken out by FESTUS KEYAMO, ESQ., legal practitioner of the above named Plaintiffs.

The Defendant may appear hereto by entering appearance personally or by legal Practitioner either by handing in the appropriate form duly completed, at the Federal High Court Registry or by sending them to that office by post.

**Note:**  
If the Defendant does not enter appearance within the time at the above mentioned, such orders will be made and proceedings may be taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

Dated this Jub day of OCTOBER 2003

.....  
JUDGE

**FESTUS KEYAMO, ESQ.**  
FESTUS KEYAMO CLAMBERS,  
SUITES BC 7 & 8,  
MARYLAND SHOPPING COMPLEX,  
MARYLAND, IKEJA, LAGOS STATE.

**ON NOTICE TO:**  
**THE DEFENDANTS,**  
**C/O FEDERAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, ABUJA**

8/12

IN THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT  
HOLDEN AT ABUJA

File No: 125/CS/46/2003  
SUIT NO: .....

**BETWEEN:**

- 1. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS  
*(Presently operating as the Republic of Ambazonia)*
- 2. FONGUM GORJI - DINKA  
*(Head of State - In - Exile of the Republic of Ambazonia)*
- 3. APOSTLE STAFFORD E.K. ODRUTSE  
*(Operating as the Consul General of the Republic of Ambazonia)*
- 4. PASTOR THOMPSON AGUIEVA  
*(Operating as the Consul General of the Republic of Ambazonia)*

PLAINTIFFS

**AND**

- 1. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
- 2. PRESIDENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
- 3. ATTORNEY - GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION ... DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT

I, ODEH EMMANUEL, male, Nigerian citizen, of Festus Keyamo Chambers, suites BC 7 & 8, Maryland Shopping Complex, Maryland, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria, do hereby make an oath and state as follows:


- 1. That I am a litigation officer in Festus Keyamo Chambers and by virtue of my duties I am conversant with the facts of this case.
- 2. That I am informed by the Plaintiffs and I verily believe them as follows:
  - a. That the 1st Applicant was at all times material to this suit a trust territory of the League of Nations later the United Nations which was administered by the British Colonial masters as part of Nigeria.
  - b. The 2nd Applicant is from the Amba Bay/zone of southern Cameroun. He is a lawyer (Queen's counsel), Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Cameroun, the 1st President of Cameroun Bar Association, a human rights defender, a king and traditional ruler and Head-of-State-in-exile of Ambazonia.
  - c. The 3rd and 4th Applicants are the Consuls General of the Republic of Ambazonia with offices at 11, Adelabu Street, Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria.
  - d. That the 1884 Berlin Conference Partitioned Africa and allotted the territory of Amba Bay to Germany. The Germans baptized the area Kamerun. It is spell Cameroun in French and Cameroon in English.
  - e. That Germany lost Kamerun in 1916 to the allies during the First World War. France and Britain partitioned Kamerun and they annexed their war booty to the French Equatorial Africa and Nigeria respectively.
  - f. That following the decision of the League of Nations that all ex-Germany territories be placed under international administration, France and Britain yielded portion of the annexed territory to the League and they became

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- g. That under the United Nations they became Trust Territories. The British undertook under the Trusteeship Agreement to lead Southern Cameroons to achieve the objectives of Trusteeship.
- h. That the United Nations Charter, Article 76 (b) states the objectives of trusteeship to be, to lead the inhabitants to self-Government or independence. Thus once the objective is achieved, trusteeship authority lapses automatically and the administering authority must leave the territory.
- i. That while seven major ethnic groups inhabit French Cameroons, only three ethnic groups inhabit British Cameroon: namely, the Ambas of Ambazonia (whose territory was called the United Nations Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons) then Chambas of Adamawa in the middle and the Kanuris of Bornu in the extreme North. The Chambas and the Kanuris were called the United Nations Trust Territory of British Northern Cameroon.
- j. That the Ambas were a Federation of sovereign but harmoniously interdependent ethnocracies each under a traditional ruler called the Fon, Nfon, Nfor or Nholm, depending on the local dialect. In 1954 they were unified in the modern parliamentary democracy, consisting the House of Chiefs appointed from the traditional rulers; the House of Assembly elected by universal adult suffrage and a government led by a prime Minister appointed and dismissed by the Queen of England. Here was a birth of Southern Cameroons (Ambazonian Nation State).
- k. That in 1958 Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) achieved self-Government and with the promulgation of the Southern Cameroons Constitution Order-in-Council it achieved independence on the same 1st October 1960 on which the Nigeria Constitution Order-in-Council granted independence to Nigeria. Britain left Nigeria but refused to leave Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia).
- l. That for the avoidance of doubt, this trust territory called Southern Cameroons was a buffer territory between *la Republique du Cameroun* and the Republic of Nigeria.
- m. That on 16th December 1960, Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) and Cameroons in exercise of their mutual sovereign equal status signed a Pact proposing to create a Federal State which would have concurrent jurisdiction with the States in the 8 subjects to be called Federal Subjects while each State would continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in non-Federal matters. This agreement was published on page 14 of the Southern Cameroons Gazette titled *THE TWO ALTERNATIVES* which is attached as Exhibit A.
- n. That the policies and the procedure for bringing the State into existence were set out in pages 13, 14 and 15 of EXHIBIT A.
- o. That this formed the offer by the United Nations and accepted by the Southern Cameroons in the Plebiscite of 11th February 1961 and is binding on the United Nations and its Member States including


- p. That in the said plebiscite while Northern Cameroun voted in favour of joining Nigeria and *Ipsa Facta* to become part of Nigeria, the Southern Cameroun (Ambazonia) voted for joining Cameroun *so that the power sharing arrangement will be implemented.*
- q. That the United Nations Resolution 1608 (XV) GAOR confirmed the different result and directed that they may be immediately implemented, that is to say, confirmed Southern Cameroun (Ambazonia) as a sovereign State which was to enter into a power sharing agreement with the Federation at a conference to be attended by the representatives of the Cameroun Republic and the Southern and Northern Camerouns. That Resolution is attached as Exhibit B.
- r. That to the consternation of all, France invaded Southern Camerouns (Ambazonia) in September 1961 and to the bewilderment of Ambazonians Britain far from resisting the invasion did instead get British troops to make a "smooth handing over" of Southern Camerouns to French Forewing legions and the Franco-Cameroun alliance troops who then went on to subjugate Southern Camerouns to this day.
- s. That documents from colonial archives reveal that the illegal occupation of Southern Camerouns (Ambazonia) was to prevent Southern Camerouns from establishing diplomatic relations with Kwame Nkruma's Ghana and the Soviets and turning Southern Camerouns into a communist base for subverting Balewa's Nigeria and Ahidjo's Cameroun. One of such is attached as Exhibit C.
- t. That France the face behind the mask called Cameroun has by this invasion and illegal occupation of Ambazonia which constitute an act of continuing aggression successfully acted in total defiance of the said United Nations resolution 1608 (XV)
- u. That this illegal occupation of Ambazonia by France enables France to control Ambazonia's vast oil reserves for which reason France stationed troops and warships off Nigeria's Eastern maritime coast to threaten Nigeria each time there be a maritime border misunderstanding which ought properly to be a matter for Ambazonia and Nigeria to settle amicable
- v. That this poses a threat not only to Nigeria's security but constitutes a threat to international pence and security
- w. That this illegal occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroun has been the subject of several judicial pronouncement: starting with the 1986 Cameroun Military tribunal which acquitted the 2nd Plaintiff of high treason.
- x. That the Court held that the Ambazonian leader had committed no offence at all by calling on Cameroun Biya to withdraw from Ambazonia and limit his authority to the territorial boundaries of *la Republique du Cameroun* as inherited from colonialism.
- y. That the 2nd Plaintiff had already challenged Cameroun's illegal occupation of Ambazonia in Suit No, HC/B/28/92 which was heard in Cameroun and in the undefended case, the Court gave judgment in favour of the 2nd

- 2. That the Court declared that "Public servants, (Civil and Military) of Ambazonian origin are discharged of the duty of allegiance, obedience and loyalty which they owed to the Republic of Cameroun and Paul Biya so they are henceforth answerable only to the Republic of Ambazonia and its Head of State- Fongum Gouji-Dinka
  - aa. That the Court then made an order "expelling from the territory of the Republic of Ambazonia all persons whose presence or duties in that territory derive authority from the Republic of Cameroun, Paul Biya or any government based in Yaounde"
  - bb. That now that the truth is out, any one who says Nigeria should not recognise Ambazonia as a sovereign maritime buffer nation between Nigeria and Cameroun is determined to give France the right to parade warships near Nigeria's Eastern maritime frontiers so as to menace and intimidate Nigeria with nuclear weapons each time there is boundary dispute at Nigeria's Eastern maritime frontier which ought to properly be a matter for Nigeria and a Republic of Ambazonia.
  - cc. That this fact of a third party interest was not explored at all by Nigeria before the International Court of Justice which gave judgment seemingly in favour of Cameroun in respect of the Bakassi peninsula which is at worst part of Ambazonia ( Southern Cameroun) which is maritime buffer state between Nigeria and Republic of Cameroun.
  - dd. Following the joint commission set up by Nigeria and Cameroun on the ICJ judgment regarding the Bakassi Peninsula, Nigeria is set to withdraw its troops from the Bakassi Peninsula in the next few days and hand over the territory to Cameroun.
  - ee. That I verily believe that Nigeria has an international legal obligation to enforce or seek to the enforcement of the plebiscite document of 1961 which clearly shows that the only reason why Southern Cameroun opted out of Nigeria was the clear agreement that it was going to be an independent state-an agreement which the United Nations with the manipulations of France, have failed to implement till today.
3. That I swear to this believing same to be true to the best of my knowledge.

  
 DEPONENT

Sworn to at Federal High Court Registry, Abuja.  
 This ... 2nd ... day of ... Oct ... 2003

BEFORE ME

  
 COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS  
 FEDERAL HIGH COURT  
 ABUJA

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Ambazonian Mission  
POB 148 Washington DC  
20044-0148 USA  
FAX 301 805 0077



Ambazonian Mission  
Filion Chambers  
10 Sifford House  
Hercules Road  
London SE1 7DD

## REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

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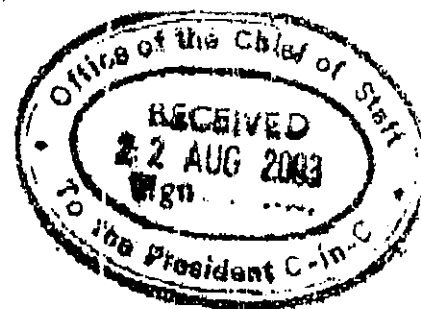
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Date 19th August 2003

2001 JUL -9 AM 11: 58  
ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

His Excellency Chief Olusegun Obasanjo (GCFR)  
President  
Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Aso Rock Villa  
Abuja

Through: The Chief of Staff to the President



### RECOGNITION OF AMBAZONIA

as

Sovereign Buffer State between Nigeria and Cameroun

Your Excellency,

I HRH Fongum Gorji-Dinka, Head of State and Head of the Government of Ambazonia in Exile have the honour most respectfully to make this formal request on behalf of the over 5 million Ambazonian people (formerly British Southern Cameroun), on behalf of the Ambazonian government in exile, for an urgent recognition by Nigeria, of the Republic of Ambazonia as a sovereign maritime buffer state between Nigeria and la republique du Cameroun.

#### The Facts

The judgement of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) orders all parties, Cameroun and Nigeria, to withdraw to borders inherited from colonialism. In restating the boundaries in question the ICJ implies that only the Nigerian eastern boundary had to change from the Anglo-German 1913 line to the Franco-British boundary line of 1919. ICJ traces it from Lake Tchad down to the point where by a 1930 British Order-in-Council a line joins the 1913 to the 1919 line, thus creating the northern boundary of Ambazonia. See map. This latest ICJ judgement clearly brings out Ambazonia as a maritime buffer state between Nigeria and Cameroun Republic.

The pretences that British Southern Cameroons, (Ambazonia) voted to become part of la republique du Cameroun is totally at variance with the explanation set out in the 15 paged plebiscite manifesto THE TWO ALTERNATIVES which appears in the Southern

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Cameroon gazette of 27 January 1961. First of all the manifesto places Ambazonia on the same status as Nigeria and Camerouns and the explanation therein are that if Southern Cameroons voted to join Nigeria it would give up her independence and become part of Nigeria; but that if it voted to join la republique du Cameroun then in that case Ambazonia would preserve its sovereignty; and then Ambazonia and Cameroun would submit their laws in the following Federal matters *Defence, Foreign Affairs, Immigration, Nationality, Public freedoms, Post and Telecom and Higher Education and Federal budget*, to a harmonization by the Cameroun/Ambazonian Confederal Union, which would later be formed, in which both countries would remain sovereign and equal member states as in the E.U.

According to the plebiscite manifesto, the said confederacy, would have to be created only after a post plebiscite conference is convened by the United Nations to draw up a federal constitution; which must be submitted in a referendum to the populations of Cameroun and Ambazonia respectively. If the two populations vote in favour of the draft constitution then and only then would the Cameroun/Ambazonia confederacy come into existence. If not then there would be no union at all.

Your Excellency, it is a known fact that to this day no such post plebiscite international conference has taken place. So Ambazonia's independence with effect from 30/9/61 when UN Trusteeship ended, became totally unfettered. That is the truth and the law.

Question: The question then is how did la republique du Cameroun get to annex Ambazonia?

Answer: Here are the facts as they emerge from British colonial archives.

Britain got French troops to invade Ambazonia and take over from British troops on the eve of the termination of United Nations Trusteeship on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1961. The reason was to prevent nations of the world, especially Kwame Nkruma's Ghana and the Soviets, from establishing diplomatic relations with Ambazonia and turn it into a communist base for subverting Tafawa Balewa's Nigeria and Ahidjo's Cameroun. The two countries were considered the bastions of Anglo-French neo-colonialism in West Africa, and with alarming success the world has been tricked to believe for over 40 years that Ambazonia voted to become part of la republique du Cameroun. So Ambazonia is illegally occupied by la Republique du Cameroun.

The illegal occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroun has been the subject of several judicial pronouncements; starting with the 1986 Cameroun Military Tribunal which acquitted the Ambazonia leader Fon Gorji-Dinka of high treason. The Court held that the Ambazonian leader had committed no offence at all by calling on Cameroun President Biya to withdraw from Ambazonia and limit his authority to the territorial boundaries of la republique du Cameroun.

The latest pronouncement on Cameroun's illegal occupation of Ambazonia comes from the United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC). In response to a request made by the exiled Head of State of Ambazonia Fongum Gorji-Dinka, following the World Court's

Bakassi judgment, the United Nations Human Rights Committee served on Cameroun a communication in November last year which accuses Cameroun of:-

- (a) illegally occupying Ambazonia since 1 October 1961;
- (b) imposing Camerounian nationality on the over 5 million Ambazonian people;
- (c) and thus depriving Ambazonians of the Right to their nationality as well as their Right of Self Determination

The communication called on Cameroun to redress the Human rights violation by

- (i) unconditionally withdrawing from Ambazonia and
- (ii) paying cash compensation

- (a) to the Head of State of Ambazonia for his arbitrary detention, torture disfranchisement and forced exile, by Cameroun
- (b) to every Ambazonian with effect from September 1984 (when Cameroun signed up the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) till the day Cameroun fully withdraws from Ambazonia

This confirms the situation in which Cameroun President Biya found himself in 1992 when he was obliged to acknowledge through the solemn process of the Cameroun High Court that:

- (i) Ex-British Southern Cameroun is now the independent Republic of Ambazonia with Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka as its Head of State
- (ii) That Cameroun occupation of Ambazonia is illegal and constitutes an act of continuing aggression.

The judgment which as a law report appears in the Douala based Newspaper "LE MESSENGER" (English edition) of 10 February 1993 part of it reads as follows:-

**Declaration**

2. *"The Republic of Cameroun is guilty of aggression by illegally and forcibly occupying the territory of the Republic of Ambazonia"*

5. *"Public servants, (civil and military) of Ambazonina origin are discharged of the duty of allegiance, obedience, and loyalty which they owed to the republic of Cameroun and Paul Biya, so they are henceforth answerable only to the Republic of Ambazonia and its Head of State Fongum Gorji-Dinka"*

**Order**

(2) *"An order expelling from the territory of the republic of Ambazonia, all persons whose presence or duties in that territory derive authority from the Republic of Cameroun, Paul Biya or any government based in Yaounde"*

(See Ambazonia and 2 others - v - Cameroun and another HCB/28/92)

Now the truth is out and any one who says Nigeria should continue to treat Ambazonia as part of la republique du Cameroun is determined to give France (the face behind the mask

called Cameroun) the right to parade warships near Nigeria's eastern maritime frontiers, to threaten Nigeria with nuclear weapons each time there is a maritime boundary dispute which ought to properly be settled by Nigeria and Ambazonia peacefully.

We remember that at the height of the Bakassi crises in 1994 a French war ship *Vendetaire* anchored off our shores and the captain *Descleves* boasted that if he be instructed he could easily flush Nigeria out of Bakassi.

Your Excellency, any one who says France (the face behind the mask) should continue to occupy Ambazonia is clearly an enemy to Nigeria's security, and if such a person is a Nigerian, then he or she is clearly a French mole and an enemy within the house.

In the light of the foregoing we would advise and plead that Nigeria makes no troop withdrawal at all from Bakassi or any position it now holds until Cameroun first withdraws fully and unconditionally from Ambazonia territory.

We therefore call on Your Excellency to urgently accord the Republic of Ambazonia full recognition as a sovereign maritime buffer State between Nigeria and la republique du Cameroun, and to also take steps to lead the rest of the World to do like wise.

The myth is broken, the truth is out; and Nigeria's own interest dictates that we abide by the truth.

Your Excellency, your urgent attention, co-operation, support and understanding in this matter will be highly appreciated.

I am,

Yours truly,



**FONGUM GORJI-DINKA**  
Head of State

*Address reply to:*  
*The Office of the Hon. Consul General*  
*11 Adelabu Street*  
*Surulere - Lagos*  
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*Tel: 5802630/1*  
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CO/2146/97

In the matter of application for Judicial Review 20/06/97 12:14 007596 DLAM 50.00

The Queen- v- The Minister for Home Office CN, JUD. R. 50.00 CASH 50.00

Ex parte **GORJI-DINKA FONGUM**

Notice of application for leave to apply for Judicial Review Order 52 rule 3(2)

To the Master of the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice and  
Applicant: Gorji-Dinka Fongum, of 90B Melrove Avenue London NW2 4JT



Description: Applicant who is the King of Widikum in Ambazonia which is the southern part of the former British Cameroons, is a Barrister of the Bar of England and Wales and a member of the honourable society of Linclon's Inn.

Issue: Respondents neglect or failure to issue New Travel Documents in exchange for which ~~purpose~~ respondent applied and handed in his old ones.

Relief Sought : A Mandamus or other more relief

Grounds on which relief is sought

Outline of the Law

- 1.1 The British law *Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993* (section 2) renders invalid any British rules of practice on asylum where such " would be contrary to the Geneva Convention "
- 1.2 The Geneva Convention (schedule 11) states " When a refugee has lawfully taken up residence in the territory of another Contracting State , the responsibility for the issue of a new document under the terms and conditions of article 28, shall be that of the competent authority of that territory to which the refugee shall be entitled to apply. "
- 1.3 The said article 28 of the Geneva Convention states " The Contracting State shall issue to the refugee lawfully staying in their territory documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory ... "

Signed.....

dated.....20/06/97.....

Address for Service of applicant:  
90B Melrose Avenue,  
London NW2 4JT

Applicant's Ref.  
Telephone/ fax 0181-4500315