

# THE BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

## Republic of Ambazonia

Your ref  
Our ref...[RA/EC/93/01]

From the Desk of the Head of State  
Date [ 26/01/93 ]

IN THE MATTER OF EUROPE vs CAMEROUN

RESOLUTION BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

THE HUMAN RIGHTS ENQUIRY

- 1 The conscience of Europe of Europe has been picked by the conduct of the Camerounian Presidential elections of October 1992, which, according to the resolutions of the European Parliament were "ACCOMPANIED BY ALL FORMS OF FRAUD IMAGINABLE."
- 2 Accordingly, the European Parliament has invited its Commission to prompt an inquiry into human rights in Cameroun. The United States and Germany already have reacted to the Camerounians situation by withdrawing foreign AID to Cameroun.
- 3 The documentary evidence which we hereby submit to assist in that European Commission's inquiry discloses that the United Kingdom either by error or by design mis-implemented the results of the United Nations plebiscite in Ambazonia (formerly referred to as the United Nations trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons under the United Kingdom Administration.)
- 4 To use the reference "Southern Cameroons" when there is no corresponding Northern Cameroons would amount to disputing the territorial integrity of Nigeria, which now includes what, used to be the "Northern Cameroons". Therefore we use the native name Ambazonia.
- 5 After studying the following representations, Europe and America would find that both the domestic laws in Cameroun and International Law has provided the framework for an international response, which resolves the problems at its roots.
- 6 We wish to state that the said Presidential election had of necessity to be accompanied by the said fraud because the Camerounians authorities felt entitled to use every means possible to prevent a native Ambazonian becoming President of Cameroun, because by the help of the United Kingdom, the territory had been annexed by Cameroun as a slave territory.

- 7 What Paul Biya has done with the Cameroun elections is certainly less disturbing than what the ‘coup d’etat’ which private French operatives had planned, and are still planning to topple any Ambazonians who would become President of the Republic of Cameroon.
- 8 ANNEXATION OF AMBAZONIA: The fact is that Ambazonia is not and has never been any part of the Republic of Cameroun. But the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority under the U.N. Trusteeship Agreement arranged for Ambazonia to be annexed by Cameroun in violation of U.N. Charter Articles 76(b), and in violation of Resolution 2013, by substituting the results of the U.N. plebiscite of 11th February 1961.
- 9 THE TWO ALTERNATIVES: Even though Britain had by memorandum dated 27th of June 1958 informed the U.N. Trusteeship Council that Ambazonia was ripe for independence, instead of granting the said independence to Ambazonia, Britain got the United Nations to impose a plebiscite upon the population of Ambazonia to choose either: (a) to be integrated into Nigeria, or (b) to be recognized as an independent state, but provided it accepted to form a loose union with the Francophone Republic of Cameroun. {see annexure EC/RA/01}. WHAT PREVENTED DEFINITION OF THE WORD INDEPENDENCE!
- 10 The looseness of the union would however to be such that Ambazonia would retain control over every other aspect including its separate and independent currency, but authorized the Union Government to legislate in only EIGHT SUBJECTS which were specified in the Plebiscite Treaty signed by Ambazonia and Cameroun on the 13th of October 1960.
- 11 Furthermore the draft constitution of the Union would have to be worked out after the plebiscite by an international conference organized by the U.N. and the United Kingdom in which conference “REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATIONS OF EQUAL STATUS” from the Republic of Cameroun and the Republic of Ambazonia (British Southern Cameroons) would participate
- 12 The draft constitution would then be submitted to the representative population for the expression of their opinion (by referendum). If their opinion were against it then the proposed union would either have been dropped or renegotiated.
- 13 It is clear from the above terms which were published in a U.N. pamphlet entitled THE TWO ALTERNATIVES that a vote for forming a union with Cameroun meant and was understood to mean that Ambazonia would by that vote acquire EQUAL STATUS with the Republic of Cameroun which was at that time already an independent state and admitted to U.N. membership (see Annexure EC/RA/02).
- 14 U.K. OBLIGATION: It was of course the obligation of the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority, to implement the result of the plebiscite: (a) by recognizing Ambazonia independence, and (b) by sponsoring Ambazonia admission

to U.N. membership, and (c) by initiating action to organize the international conference afore said.

- 15 To the consternation of the Ambazonian people, the United Kingdom by error or by design transferred Ambazonia to the Republic of Cameroun for annexation instead of implementing the plebiscite result as per (a), (b) and (c) above. Consequently, Ambazonia became a slave territory within Cameroun; the Camerounian government suppressed the Ambazonian constitution and abolished its government and parliament.
- 16 That explains why Camerounian authorities are obliged to employ “all the forms of fraud imaginable” to ensure that a native of Ambazonia, a slave territory, should never become the president of Cameroun even if he won by 99% of the votes.
- 17 RESTITUTION: Although some have explained that the error in implementing the U.N. plebiscite vote was not that of the United Kingdom government but that of the British Official in Ambazonia, it is now agreed even by the highest circles in Britain that the solution lies in RESTITUTION OF THE AMBAZONIAN INDEPENDENCE by the international community.
- 18 Fortunately the process of restitution has been made easy by the judgement in the law suit No. HCB/28/92 filed by:
  - (1) The Republic of Ambazonia, (2) His Royal Excellency Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka,AGAINST
  - (1) The Republic of Cameroun, (2) His Excellency Paul Biya

In the High Court of Bamenda, Cameroun, whose judgement is published in the Ambazonian Government gazette of 30th June 1992.

- 19 The judgement:
  - (a) Upholds the proclamation by the Ambazonian government in exile (marked annexure 3A in the High Court Proceedings) which formalized the restoration of (I) the independence of Ambazonia, (II) the Southern Cameroons Constitutional Order-in-Council, 1960, as the constitution of the Republic of Ambazonia
  - (b) Recognizes Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka (the Ambazonian leader) who is the signatory of the proclamation, as the Head of State of the Republic of Ambazonia.
  - (c) Declares (I) the 35 [\_\_\_] Cameroun Deputies in the Camerounian National Assembly to become the nucleus of the Ambazonians Parliament, (II) The Ambazonians now serving in the Camerounian Public service [civilian and military] to be withdrawn from the Camerounian public services and placed in the public services of Ambazonia.
  - (d) Declares the Republic of Cameroun guilty of aggression against Ambazonia for illegally and forcibly occupying Ambazonia

- (e) The court then made an Order (I) prohibiting the 35 Ambazonian Deputies from any further participation in the Camerounian National Assembly, and (II) expelling from Ambazonia all persons whose presence in Ambazonia derives authority from the government of Cameroun.
- (f) The Court upholds the plebiscite treaty afore said as the only basis of a union between Ambazonia and Cameroun and directs that the restoration of the respective government of the two countries should proceed as fast as possible so that the international conference envisaged by the U.N. Resolution 2013 as explained in the plebiscite pamphlet (THE TWO ALTERNATIVES) could be organized for drafting the constitution of the said union in accordance with the terms of the plebiscite treaty of 13th October 1960.

20 THE IMPLICATION OF THE JUDGEMENT The implications of the judgement are that the only link between Ambazonia and Cameroun as at now is purely PUTATIVE pending the restoration programme up to the point where the government of the proposed union is elected. This means that in the interim the Head of State of Ambazonia and that of Cameroun would act as Co-Presidents of the putative union for the period of transition.

21 Because the judgement finds Paul Biya guilty of treason (which disqualifies him from holding any public office) this means Camerounian leaders would have to come up with a new Head of State in the interim who would then, act together with the Ambazonian Head of State as Co-Presidents of the putative union.

22 PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF RESTITUTION IS AS FOLLOWS: The international community proceeds to (1) recognize Ambazonian independence without any further delay [unilaterally or collectively]; (2) cause the general assembly of the United Nations under Article 85 of the Charter to admit Ambazonia to U.N. membership as implied by the U.N. Resolution 20-13 and the result of the U.N. plebiscite; (3) Call on Paul Biya to withdraw his personnel from Ambazonia or be expelled; (4) Set up a peace keeping force to: [a] ensure the smooth disengagement of the forces of security which are presently jointly deployed under the Camerounian authority; [b] supervise the transition from now through the restoration of the government of Ambazonia and of Cameroun, in accordance with their respective constitution of 1960 which were suppressed in 1961; [c] supervise the working out of the union constitution, the organization of the referendum on the draft constitution and if approved, then proceed to establish the union in accordance with the said constitution

23 MANDATE Every cause has its mandate. For the right to self-determination (a fundamental human right) the mandate is self-determination. A few Americans who proclaimed the independence of the United States had self-determination as their mandate. And the Bourbon Power [France and Spain] who intervened to help the Americans to fight for their independence had self-determination as their mandate for intervening on the part of the freedom fighters.

In the present case self-determination is the mandate and action within this for the restitution of the rights of self-determination of the over 5 million Ambazonian is the mandate.

This is the mandate we hold and it is the mandate which the international community has for any action including the use of force to reconstitute for the Ambazonian people their right of self-determination of which they have been deprived since 1st October, 1961. This mandate is restated in: (1) Article 76.(b) of the United Nations Charter, (2) the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement, (3) the United Nations Resolution 2013, (4) the plebiscite treaty dated 13th October 1960, (5) the result of the U.N. supervised plebiscite of 11th February 1961, (6) the judgment of the High Court of Cameroun [a]retracing us to this mandate, [b]declaring Cameroun guilty of illegally and forcibly occupying Ambazonia, [c]ordering Cameroun to be expelled from Ambazonia and [c]making the plebiscite treaty the one and only valid mandate for any union between Ambazonia and Cameroun

24 LAWLESS SUBSTITUTIONISM: Any action taken outside this mandate is lawless adventurism of substitutionist who become by their political thought accomplices of Paul Biya. For it is no longer possible to persist in treating Ambazonia as part of the Republic of Cameroun without thereby becoming accomplices to Paul Biya in his illegal occupation and aggression of Ambazonia.

25 ACTION NOW: Our duty therefore, whether as Ambazonians or the international community is to act decisively now to execute the law, the resolution and the judgement, knowing that the use of force in the execution of law and judgement is totally legitimate.

26 CAPACITY OF THE PETITIONER: This petition has been submitted to the European parliament to assist the European Commission in the inquiry into the situation of human rights in Cameroun by me, in the following capacities: (a)As the human rights lawyer representing the 5.5 million inhabitants of Ambazonia whose territory has been annexed by Cameroun and their right of self-determination denied them; (b)As the person recognized by the High Court of Cameroun as the Head of State of Ambazonia; (c)As a member of the Bar of England [Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn], the Bar of England an EEC country; (d)As the Doyen of all the indigenous lawyers of both Cameroun and Ambazonia; (e)As the Emeritus President of the Council of the Bar of Cameroun, an ACP Country linked to the European Community by the Lome Convention.

While thanking you in anticipation of your prompt action.

I am yours most respectfully,

Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka  
Head of State  
Republic of Ambazonia

