

**THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS RESTORATION MOVEMENT (SCARM)
FORMALLY THE CAMEROON ANGLOPHONE MOVEMENT (CAM)
THE VANGUARD ORGANISATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE
STATEHOOD OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS – ON – AMBAS.**

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Motto: Unity In Diversity

**SCARM's ADDRESS (Part One) TO THE MINNESOTA CONFERENCE,
26 –28 SEPTEMBER 2003.**

Fellow Comrades-in-Arms for the Total Independence of the Southern Cameroons-on-Ambas.
Honourable Invitees,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A. INTRODUCTION:

In order to be able to determine where we are going to, it is necessary to know where we are coming from. Many of you here present were born after October 1961, the time of the re-colonisation of our Territory and our Peoples; that was towards the close of the 20th century, and nearly three centuries after the United Nations declared the abolition of the slave trade. HRH Fon Gorji Dinka of the Ambazonia Movement, and other Human Rights lawyers, have described our enslavement by *La Republique du Cameroun* and France as “**the Greatest Slave Trade Deal Under United Nations Cover**”. It behoves the Southern Cameroons Restoration Movement (SCARM) – formerly the Cameroon Anglophone Movement (CAM), the Vanguard Movement for the Restoration of the Statehood of the Southern Cameroons-on-Ambas, - to lead you step by step, along that path of treachery and bad faith that started at the United Nations itself, and culminated in our territory and us being handed over to France as “*le petit don de la reine*” (“**a small gift from the Queen**” of England) – as if we were a piece of merchandise.

**B. THE INCONTROVERTIBLE AND COMPELLING FACTS ABOUT THE
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHT TO SELF-
DETERMINATION AND TO INDEPENDENCE.**

1.The British Southern Cameroons was a United Nations Trust Territory. It gained internal self-government in 1954 and a full regional self-governing status in 1958 within the Federation of Nigeria. Article 76b of the Charter of United Nations defines the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as follows:

“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 peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement” .

2. On 18th November 1948, the 16th plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly passed Resolution 224 (III) concerning Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories The Resolution reads in part:

“Such a union must remain strictly administrative in its nature and its scope, and its operation must not have the effect of creating any conditions which will obstruct the separate development of the Trust Territory, in the fields of political, economic, social and educational advancement, as a distinct entity”.

3. On 10 February 1958, the *Haut-Commissaire* in French Cameroun, Mr Jean RAMADIER, while addressing the Legislative Assembly in Yaounde, had this to say :

“Messieurs les Députés, en ma qualité de Haut-Commissaire de la République Française au Cameroun, je représente ici l’Etat et le Gouvernement de la France ; la France a opté d’accorder l’indépendance au Cameroun ; mais je dois être clair sur cette question d’indépendance, détrompez-vous, il ne s’agira pas d’indépendance réelle et totale pour le Cameroun, il s’agit simplement pour le Cameroun et la France de mettre en commun leurs efforts pour développer l’économie du Cameroun afin d’accroître le niveau de vie de ses habitants, car une indépendance véritable et totale du Cameroun serait suicidaire pour la France car la France n’a pas de matières premières. Nous ferons le Cameroun; ayant fait le Cameroun, nous reconnâtrons son statut et son indépendance et même l’union des deux Cameroun”. (Réf. : *Journal des débats de l’Assemblée Territoriale du Cameroun*, Février 1958 ; and Georges CHAFFARD : *Les carnets de la décolonisation*, Tome 1 pp. 295-329).

4. Our English Translation:: *“Honourable Deputies, in my capacity as High Commissioner of the Republic of France, I represent the State and Government of France. France has opted to grant independence to Cameroun; but let me be frank with you on this issue of independence. Do not be mistaken; it will not be a question of a real and total independence for Cameroun. It will be a question of France and Cameroun putting their efforts together to develop the economy of Cameroun so as to raise the standard of living of its inhabitants because a true and total independence for Cameroun will be suicidal for France because France does not have raw materials. We will make Cameroun; and having made Cameroun, we will achieve the union of the two Camerouns and will recognise its status as well as its independence”*.

5. When the United Nations decided to end all forms of colonisation by 1960, France quickly signed **Co-operation Agreements** with her African and Caribbean colonies in 1959, bringing the economies of these countries under the direct control of France; thereby making them ‘contractual colonies’ of France. This was neo-colonisation pure and simple. These countries were referred to as ‘*France d’Outre – Mer*’, i.e. ‘France Overseas’.

6. On 25 February 1959, in reply to a question by representatives of New Zealand, Liberia and Mexico as to the form unification might take, El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, then Prime Minister of

French-Administered Cameroun, had this to say to the 849th Meeting of the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly:

“... I would not like the firmness and clarity of our stand to be interpreted as a desire for integration on my part which would sound the death knell to the hopes of our brothers under British Administration. We do not wish to bring the weight of our population to bear on our British brothers. We are not annexationists. In other words, if our brothers of the British zone wish to unite with an independent Cameroun, we are ready to discuss the matter with them, but we will discuss it on a footing of equality”.

7. In March 1959, at the Special Session of the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly, Mr John Ngu Foncha, the newly elected Prime Minister of the British Southern Cameroons had this to say: *“ I wish to say that I am mandated by the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and the People of the Southern Cameroons to place the following before the General Assembly as what we want:*

- *that we want the separation of the Southern Cameroons from the Federation of Nigeria before the latter attains independence in October 1960 ;*
- * *that the Southern Cameroons be constituted into a separate entity and continue for a short time under UK trusteeship; the Trusteeship Agreement should be modified to allow the Southern Cameroons to be administered separately from Nigeria; during this interim period the Southern Cameroons will work towards complete independence”.*

8. The Union Agreements are contained in Confidential Telegram No. C0554/2412 of 15 October 1960, from the Commissioner of the Cameroons, to the Colonial Office and the UK Delegation in New York, PRO, London; and embodied in the **Joint Declaration** and the **Joint Communiqué** signed by Prime Minister John Ngu Foncha for the Southern Cameroons and President Ahmadou Ahidjo for *la République du Cameroun* on 14 October 1960 and incorporated in the UN Manifesto, “THE TWO ALTERNATIVES”, that were used for the plebiscite enlightenment campaigns. These were the highlights of the agreements:

- That reunification on a federal basis, adaptable to conditions peculiar to all sections of the Cameroons, cannot be automatic but gradual;
- That the country would be outside the British Commonwealth and the French community;
- That federal laws would be adopted in such a way that neither state could have imposed on it by the majority measures which were contrary to its interests;
- * That the Federal constitution shall be submitted to a referendum;
- That a post-plebiscite conference would be held with representatives from the Republic, the Southern Cameroons, and the Administering Authority; and

* That the United Nations was to determine the period and terms of transfer of sovereignty to a body representing the future federation”.

9. After the plebiscite on 11 February 1961, the Fourth Committee recommended to the General Assembly for adoption Draft Resolution A/C.4/L/685 endorsing the results of the plebiscite; operative paragraph 5, reads:

“Invites the Administering Authority, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun to initiate urgent discussions with a view to finalising, before 1 October 1961, the arrangements by which the agreed and declared policies of the concerned parties for a union of the Southern Cameroons with the Republic of Cameroun into a Federal United Kamerun Republic will be implemented”.

Operative paragraph 6 reads :

“ Appoints a Commission of three Constitutional and Administrative experts to be nominated one each from the three member states designated by the General Assembly to assist at the request of the parties concerned in the discussions referred to in paragraph 5 above”

10. Following strong objections raised by the Foreign Minister of *La République du Cameroun*, Mr. Charles Okala, during the 10th Plenary Meeting of 21 April 1961, the General Assembly, in an unusual departure from standard practice, amended the draft and instead passed Resolution 1608 (xv), operative paragraph 5, which reads:

“Invites the administering authority, the government of the Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun to initiate urgent discussions with a view to finalising, before 1 October 1961, the arrangements by which the agreed policies of the concerned parties will be implemented”.

10.1 The reference to the Commission of Experts and the federal character of the union were thus deleted. And this took place on 15th April 1961, only two months after the peoples of the Southern Cameroons had voted on 11 February 1961 to achieve independence by joining *la République du Cameroun* believing that they were doing so to form a federation of equal partners. That was the beginning of the bad faith of, and the betrayal of our peoples by, *La République du Cameroun* and France, their mentor.

11. The Union of the two Cameroons is described in UN records as an Inter-Parliamentary Union. This required that a “Treaty of Union” between the Governments of the Southern Cameroons and *La République du Cameroun*, with the United Kingdom as Administering Authority of the Southern Cameroons Trust Territory, be worked out before 1 October 1961. The Treaty was to protect the interests of both the Southern Cameroons and *La République du Cameroun*. The worked out Treaty would have been ratified by the Southern Cameroons

Territorial Assembly and the parliament of *La République du Cameroun*; and the Treaty should have been registered and a copy deposited at the Secretariat of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation in application of Article 102 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations. This was never done. Article 102 (1) states:

..... “Every Treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it”.

12. What happened is that the UN Secretary General who should have ensured that UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, was implemented, His Excellency Dag Hammarskjöld, died in a plane crash in Africa in September 1961. His successor, His Excellency U Thant, was appointed Acting Secretary General in November 1961. He was only appointed substantive Secretary General in November 1962. So from September 1961 to October 1962 there was no full Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation who could have ensured the full and legal implementation of the UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, on the Southern Cameroons' Future.

13. At the post-plebiscite Constitutional Conference, otherwise known as the Fouban Conference, which took place in the absence of UK and UN representatives, from 17-21 July 1961, President Ahidjo told the conference that the negotiations were between two unequal

parties: the one an independent sovereign state (*La République du Cameroun*), possessing an international legal personality; the other a trust territory (British Southern Cameroons) without a political international status.

14. The conference adjourned on 21 July 1961 to reconvene on 30 August 1961: it never did; reminders from Mr. John Ngu Foncha were simply ignored by Admadou Ahidjo. Even the proposals agreed upon at the conference were not embodied in a new federal constitution, but were introduced in and passed only in the legislature of *La République du Cameroun* as amendments to that country's *Jacobin* constitution.

15. And so, neither the people of the Southern Cameroons, nor the Territory's Houses of Assembly and of Chiefs got the opportunity to even debate, let alone ratify, that constitution which was promulgated as the Federal constitution on 1 September 1961, one whole month before 'unification' took place, and signed by Ahmadou Ahidjo alone, as the self-imposed Federal President, without submitting it to a referendum as the union agreements required him to do.

16. *Mr Pierre Messmer*, (a French policy maker, was *Haut-Commissaire* of French Cameroun from 1956-57; he later became France's Minister of the Armed Forces, and still later French Prime Minister) has this to say of the Fouban Conference in his recent book entitled “*Les Blancs s'en vont*”. *Récits de décolonisation*. Edition Albin Michel, S.A 1998, page 135. And he concludes:

“En exécution du référendum, une conférence constitutionnelle réunit les gouvernements à Foumban, en pays bamoun familier aux deux délégations, le 17 Juillet. Le Président Ahidjo, en position de force, présenta un projet de constitution faussement fédérale soigneusement préparé par ses juristes français. Ngu Foncha n’avait aucun contre-projet. En position de faiblesse puisque la population qu’il représentait ne dépassait pas le quart de celle du Cameroun français et moins encore en termes économiques, il accepta sans discuter ce qui était, sauf en apparence, une annexion. La nouvelle constitution entra en vigueur le 1^{er} Octobre 1961. Une plaisanterie circulait alors à Douala et à Yaoundé : ‘le Cameroun réunifié est un pays bilingue francophone’ »

17. (Our Translation):

‘To implement the results of the plebiscite, the Governments (of the Southern Cameroons and of La République du Cameroun) met in a constitutional conference in Foumban, in Bamoun country, familiar to the two delegations on July 17 (1961). President Ahidjo, from a position of strength, submitted for debate a fake federal draft constitution which had been carefully crafted by his french jurists. Ngu Foncha had no counter project. From a weak position, since the population which he represents does not exceed a quarter of that of French Cameroun even in economic terms, Ngu Foncha accepted without discussion what was in fact an annexation. The new constitution came into force on 1 October 1961. A joke became rife in Douala and Yaounde, that the reunified Cameroon was a bilingual francophone country’.)

18. Finally, on October 1, 1961, in the presence of a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of Grenadier Guards and Republican Gendarmes, Mr. J.O.FIELD, the British Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons, handed over the sovereignty of the Southern Cameroons, to President Ahmadou Ahidjo of *La République du Cameroun*, in violation of the union agreements, and left the territory on board ‘H.M.S DIANA’, with a lot of misgivings about the future of the territory.

19. *Le Monde* Newspaper quoted President Charles de Gaulle as referring to the Southern Cameroons as “*Le petit don de la Reine*”, (“**a small gift from the Queen**”).

20. President Ahmadou Ahidjo lost no time in extending his administration, along with the introduction of harsh suppression laws, into the Territory of the Southern Cameroons. In 1966, Ahidjo engineered the emergence of a one-party system along with a vicious dictatorship and a chilling record of human rights abuses to intimidate, subjugate and silence the peoples of ex-British Southern Cameroons.

21. The *Agence de Coopération Economique Culturelle et Technique* (ACCT), the equivalent of the British Commonwealth, was created on 20 March 1970 in Niamey, Republic of Niger; Cameroon participated in it and was a signatory to the document creating ACCT. The union agreements between the Southern Cameroons and *La République du Cameroun* required that the federation shall not be a member either of the Commonwealth or of Francophonie. Having thus joined Francophonie in 1970, it was not until 1989 that Cameroon applied for membership of the Commonwealth. The decision to join the Commonwealth was an after – thought aimed at

stemming the rising tide of Anglophone nationalism which surfaced at the Cameroon National Union (CNU) Congress in Bamenda in April 1985.

22. In May 1972, without consulting the Government, the legislature and the House of Chiefs of the West Cameroon Federated State, Ahmadou Ahidjo went on to organise an illegal, unconstitutional and fraudulent referendum to impose a unitary state on the peoples of that Federated State.

23. On 2 June 1972, he issued the notorious proclamation DF 72-270, by which he unilaterally, unconstitutionally, illegally and fraudulently abrogated the Union Agreements, abolished the Federal Constitution and the federation; abolished the Government, Legislature and House of Chiefs of the West Cameroon State.

24. The final blow to the entire edifice of the union came on 4 February 1984 when Mr Paul Biya, Ahidjo's hand-picked successor, decreed law No 84-001 renaming the country simply as *La République du Cameroun*, the name French Cameroun assumed at independence on 1 January 1960 and was admitted to membership of the United Nations Organisation. Professor Joseph Owona, who was then Secretary-General at the Presidency, is on record to have shouted in excitement after the publication of that decree: "***we have had the Anglophones!***". Mr Biya has maintained that legacy of a barbaric dictatorship and a chilling record of the systematic and progressive violations of human rights of the peoples of the Southern Cameroons bordering on genocide; all aimed at intimidating and subjugating the peoples of the territory into silence and submission.

25. After the electoral *coup d'Etat* of October 1992 in which Ni John Fru Ndi's victory was confiscated, Mr Charles Pasqua, another Gaullist of the French PRP party, declared to the world media that France would not have an Anglophone as president of Cameroun. It therefore stands to reason that if an Anglophone cannot aspire to the highest office in the country he thought was his own, then he/she does not belong. Second class citizenship is not only revoltingly; it is unthinkable and unacceptable.

26. *La République du Cameroun's* claims over ex-British Southern Cameroons based on the fanciful idea that it is the mother-country are irredentist. Following the Anglo-French partition of 1916 and the renunciation by Germany in 1919 of its right and title to the territory, German Kamerun became extinct. In theory of law, the British Cameroons and French Cameroun were two new polities that came into being as from 1919. Each was the object of a separate Mandate/ Trusteeship agreement (*Dr. Carlson Anyangwe*).

27. It is also true that parts of German Kamerun were integrated into the French Equatorial African Republics of Chad, Central Africa, Congo, Gabon. Curiously, *La République du Cameroun* does not claim a similar historic right over these parts of German Kamerun.

C. Conclusions:

28. UN General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonisation in all its forms and manifestations. It declared:

*** “ The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights; is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation;**

*** all peoples have the right of self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;**

*** inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never be used as a pretext for delaying independence”.**

29. Since that declaration, France, hiding behind its contractual colony of *La République du Cameroun*, and unbelievably, with the connivance of the United Nations itself and the United Kingdom, in the larger interests of cold-war politics, has used all forms of subterfuge, deliberate errors, lies, fraud, corruption, coercion, state banditry and state terrorism, to annex the former self-governing UN Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons. The principle at law as far as fraud is concerned is: *fraus omnia vitiat* ; that is, fraud vitiates all agreements or treaties.

30. When one country (*La République du Cameroun*) forcibly and/or fraudulently assumes total and unwarranted jurisdiction over another country (ex-British Southern Cameroons), exercising complete dominion over it and denying it the right to govern itself, this is annexation ; it is colonisation, no matter from which side one would want to slice it. The annexationist state may co-opt quislings or collaborators from the annexed territory into its administration, army, police, *gendarmérie*. It may even give the vote and offer its citizenship to the natives of the annexed territory. All that changes nothing. It does not make the colonised territory a part of the colonising state, but in fact confirms the fact of annexation. (Dr. Carlson Anyangwe).

31. The office which states by some written or unwritten law, tend to reserve for their true and genuine nationals is that of Head of state. This fact was dramatically brought home to citizens of ex-British Southern Cameroons after the presidential elections of October 1992. One of us, Ni John Fru Ndi, who presumed to be entitled to accede to the office of President of *La République du Cameroun* was told by the rulership, and by France, that the office was a reserved one.

32. The peoples of Ex-British Southern Cameroons have been systematically and progressively denied the right of equal belonging in a union they voted for under agreed terms, in addition to the denial of those rights prescribed by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They are made to toil for the francophone

majority to reap the fruits while they fight, slander and blackmail one another for the crumbs. This is camouflaged slavery at the dawn of the 3rd Millennium. It is cruel; it is inhuman; it is unacceptable.

33. The peoples of ex-British Southern Cameroons seek to undo the colonial status to which they have intolerably and unacceptably been debased and, ‘even though threatened by state terrorism, they are taking the risk of freedom, asking to be given a place in the social, political, cultural, and economic life of their country that is commensurate with their dignity as free human beings. The fight to attain this goal is a people’s struggle, driven by a collective refusal to accept re-colonisation and a fierce determination to be free men and women and masters of their own destiny’. (Pope John Paul II to the UNGA on its 50th Anniversary).

34. Self-determination is an inherent and inalienable right of the peoples of Ex-British Southern Cameroons: a right that can neither be substituted nor abridged; neither can acquiescence or prescription apply to it; nor can the acts of one’s forebears forfeit that right to subsequent generations. (*HRH Fon Gorji Dinka*).

35. In light of the foregoing, Mr. AHIDJO’s extension of his administration to the Southern Cameroons Territory was from the onset – 1 October 1961 – illegal and illegitimate in international law. It was an invasion. It was a violation of the Southern Cameroons right to self-determination and independence. And so too, the present administration of Mr. Paul BIYA on the Southern Cameroons Territory is still illegal and illegitimate in international law.

36. *La Republique du Cameroun* should be ordered to withdraw its illegal and illegitimate administration from the Southern Cameroons’ Territory immediately.

36. This requires that a UN Transitional Administration should takeover the Territory of the Southern Cameroons to ensure that the peoples of the Southern Cameroons prepare themselves for their Independence and the Future Government and Administration of their Territory.

37. The presence of the UN Administration on Southern Cameroons Territory will not only ensure international peace and security in the Southern Cameroons, but will also reduce the tensions that have been building up over the years of occupation, oppression and exploitation between the peoples of the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun*.

38. East Timor, with an identical history like the Southern Cameroons, was similarly annexed by Indonesia when the Portuguese abandoned the territory as a burden on its treasury; it became independent in June 1999. The Southern Cameroons was abandoned by the British because the United Kingdom thought that the territory was economically unviable and would constitute a drain on Her Majesty’s treasury. How wrong they were! Like one diplomat put it: “ Mr. Biya can go up and come down: the Southern Cameroons shall be independent”.

39. A war can be avoided.

**40. Comrades-in-Arms,
Honourable Invitees,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

This has been the shameful path of our betrayal and bad faith by those into whose care the Southern Cameroons was entrusted. May the Mighty Hand God continue to lead the very tolerant, valiant and peace-loving peoples of the Southern Cameroons-on-Ambas to freedom in Justice and Peace, and help them to build a truly God-fearing nation.

For and on behalf of the Southern Cameroons Restoration Movement (SCARM),

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20/09/2003

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Motto: Unity In Diversity

**SCARM's ADDRESS (Part Two) TO THE MINNESOTA CONFERENCE,
HOLDING IN MINNESOTA, USA, SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2003.**

Fellow Comrades-In-Arms for the Total Independence of the Southern Cameroons-on-Ambas
Honourable Invitees,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A number of truths which we have been speculating about over the past 18 years have since March this year been brought into very sharp focus. We speculated on the non-implementation of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of the 994th Plenary Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly of 21 April 1961 on the Future of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration. Paragraph 5 of that Resolution reads as follows:

”Invites the Administering Authority, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and La Republique du Cameroun to immediately engage in talks in view of taking, before 1 October 1961, necessary measures for the implementation of policies agreed on and declared by the parties concerned”.

The SCNC in its Petition to the UN Secretary General in June 1995, made the argument that because of the non-implementation of that UN Resolution, the Southern Cameroons became independent as from 1st October 1961. Our argument had no bearing in international law. It was a false assumption; never mind that we had some of the brilliant lawyers working with us.

A. The Fresh Thrust.

1. Recently, one of us, Professor Martin CHIA ATEH, the Scientific Ambassador to Germany and Africa in 1987, of the International Institute of Philosophy (IIP), a scholar with an inside knowledge of the workings of the United Nations system, revisited the Southern Cameroons *dossier* and came out with the following findings:

1.1. That UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, required that a “**TREATY of UNION**” between the Governments of the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun*, with the United Kingdom as Administering Authority of the Southern Cameroons Trust Territory, be worked out before 1st October 1961. The TREATY was to protect the interests of both the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun*.

1.2. The worked out TREATY would have been ratified by the Southern Cameroons Territorial Assembly and the Parliament of *La Republique du Cameroun*.

1.3 The Treaty should have been registered and a copy deposited at the Secretariat of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation in application of Article 102 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations which states:

”Every Treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it”

1.4 Fortunately, in the long term interests of the Southern Cameroons, none of these was ever done. It is today manifestly clear that a combination of providential commissions and omissions resulted in this outcome.

1.4.1 The UN Secretary General, who should have ensured that UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, was implemented, His Excellency Dag Hammarskjold, died in a plane crash in Africa in September 1961.

1.4.2 His successor, His Excellency U Thant, was appointed Acting Secretary General in November 1961. And he was only appointed substantive Secretary General in November 1962.

1.4.3 And so, from September 1961 to October 1962, there was no substantive Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation who could have ensured the full and legal implementation of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, on the Future of the UN Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration.

2. Because of these acts of commission and omission, the United Kingdom and France took advantage of this loophole to hand the Southern Cameroons over to *La Republique du Cameroun* for subtle annexation, while the United Nations turned a blind eye. HRH Fon Gorji Dinka of the Ambazonia Movement has described the conspiracy as “**The Most Sophisticated Slave Trade Deal Under United Nations Cover**”.

3. As a consequence of these providential commissions and omissions to implement UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, the following administrative acts were null and void, *ab initio*, in international law.

3.1 President Ahmadou Ahidjo's Federal Constitution of 1 October 1961 on the Southern Cameroons Territory was a violation of paragraph 5 of UN Resolution 1608 (XV) of 21 April 1961 for a "Treaty of Union" to be worked out between the Southern Cameroons Territory and *La Republique du Cameroun*.

3.2 The United Kingdom signed an EDICT on 27 September 1961 ending its administration of the Southern Cameroons Trust Territory without ensuring that a "Treaty of Union" had been worked out between the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun* in execution of both the above UN Resolution and the Trusteeship Agreement signed on 13 December 1946 with the United Nations Organisation in New York.

3.3 In consequence thereof, President Ahmadou Ahidjo's extension of his administration to the Southern Cameroons Territory was from the onset – 1 October 1961 – illegal and illegitimate in international law. It was an invasion of the Southern Cameroons Territory. It was a violation of the Southern Cameroons' right of self-determination and independence. And so also, the present administration of President Paul Biya on the Southern Cameroons Territory is still Illegal and Illegitimate in International law.

4. The Non-Execution of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, on the Future of the UN Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons – for a "Treaty of Union" to be worked out between the Government of the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun* in the presence of the then Administering Authority of the Southern Cameroons, the United Kingdom - meant strictly speaking in International Law that the UN Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons became and remains a United Nations Territory.

5. Consequently, the UN should have been, indeed should be, Administering the Territory.

6. The UN Flag should be flying on that Territory to prepare it for full Self-Determination and Independence since 1 October 1961.

7. UN values (Respect for Human Rights, the Rule of Law, Democracy, Good Governance, Equality, Liberty and other basic Freedoms) should be respected on the Territory of the Southern Cameroons.

B. The Way Forward Today.

a) The quest for Self-determination and Independence of the peoples and Territory of the Southern Cameroons is an incontrovertible and a burning issue. The UN should ensure that Self-determination and Independence of the Peoples and Territory of the Southern Cameroons is Rectified and Regularised in accordance with Article 76, paragraph b, of the Charter of the United Nations.

b) The present on-going Nigeria / *La Republique du Cameroun* Mixed Commission on their border problems provides an opportunity for the Southern Cameroons independence issue to be raised and regularized. Why? Because since UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, was not implemented according to international law, *La Republique du Cameroun* had, and has, no legal right to claim Sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula of the Southern Cameroons. This is in accordance with Article 102 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations which states:

”No party to any such Treaty or International Agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations”.

c) *La Republique du Cameroun* should withdraw its illegal and illegitimate administration from the Southern Cameroons Territory immediately and progressively. It should also encourage the peoples of the Southern Cameroons to continue to work for their sovereign self-determination and independence through the United Nations Organisation to ensure international peace and security.

d) Exiled Southern Cameroons citizens should be called back home.

e) All SCNC prisoners too should be released.

f) And damages be paid to their families i.e. of those dead.

h) This means that a UN Transitional Administration should takeover the Territory of the Southern Cameroons to ensure that the peoples of the Southern Cameroons prepare themselves for their Independence and Future Government and Administration of their Territory. The presence of the UN Administration on the Territory of the Southern Cameroons will not only ensure international peace and security in the Southern Cameroons, but will also reduce the unnecessary tensions between the peoples of the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun*.

i) Legitimacy and legality of Southern Cameroons independence will be endorsed.

j) East Timor became independent recently.

k) A war is not necessary.

C. ACTION.

a) Professor CHIA ATEH, has already requested the UN Secretary General, through the UN network, to make use of his “good offices”- drawing upon his stature and impartiality - in the interests of “preventive diplomacy” - to bring to the attention of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly:

1. The non-implementation of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, on the Future of the Southern Cameroons.

2. The urgent Rectification and Regularisation of the Self-determination and Independence of the Territory of the Southern Cameroons in application of the UN Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

3. The Admission of the Southern Cameroons State after independence to the United Nations Organisation as a full Member in application of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

4. Just as UN Resolution 1349 (XIII), paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of 13 March 1959 gave independence to the State of *La Republique du Cameroun* on 1 January 1960 and an Assembly elections were conducted and it (Resolution) recommended that *La Republique du Cameroun* be admitted as a member of the United Nations Organisation in application of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, so too the peoples of the Southern Cameroons today want a UN Resolution Granting them Independence and Admission as a Member to the United Nations Organisation in application of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

b) This Fresh Thrust has already been introduced into United Nations circuit through the United Nations University and UNESCO, and also directly to the UN Secretary General; and action has already been initiated at the level of the United Nations Secretariat. SCARM hopes that a resolution on this should be adopted at the end of this conference.

c) This Fresh Thrust requires that all our Activities should be buttressed by the following slogans:

* Because of the Non-Execution of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), para.5, of 21 April 1961, on the Future of the Southern Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration, the Southern Cameroons remains a UN Territory.

* No UNION TREATY was worked out between, and ratified by, the Southern Cameroons and *La Republique du Cameroun* in 1961 as required by UN Resolution 1608 (XV), paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961, of the 994th Plenary Session of the UN General Assembly.

* *La Republique du Cameroun*'s administration in the Southern Cameroons is illegal and illegitimate.

* The continued presence of *La Republique du Cameroun*'s forces of occupation in the Territory is ANNEXATION, punishable in International Law.

* *La Republique du Cameroun* should withdraw its illegal and illegitimate administration from the Southern Cameroons Territory immediately.

* The UN should appoint an Administrator for the Territory with immediate effect so as to encourage the peoples of the Territory to continue to work for their full Sovereign Self-Determination and Independence, and ensure international peace and security from marauding occupation forces.

- * NO! To the continuing and progressive Human Rights Abuses in the Southern Cameroons by *La Republique du Cameroun*'s forces of occupation and their proconsuls.
- * NO! To the THEFT of Southern Cameroons Resources by *La Republique du Cameroun* and France.
- * Exiled stateless Southern Cameroons citizens should be recalled home.
- * *La Republique du Cameroun* should immediately release All Southern Cameroons political prisoners in their maximum security prisons and/or concentration camps.
- * The SCNC should hold its meetings under the protective cover of the UN Flag.
- * East Timor, which was similarly annexed by Indonesia, became independent recently.
- * War can be avoided.
- * The Bakassi Peninsula is Southern Cameroons Territory.
- * International bodies to be targeted for maximum impact are:
 - All United Nations Organs, such as, UN offices and United Nations University UNESCO;
 - United Kingdom Missions;
 - Africa Union offices.
 - The Nigeria Mission should also be reminded to implement the Abuja High Court Ruling of 5 March 2002.

D. The Role of the Southern Cameroons Youth League (SCYL) in the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Southern Cameroons, as SCARM Sees It.

The SCARM think-tank has been studying, with a lot of interest and concern, recent correspondences from the SCYL leadership which follow a common thematic sequence and ideology.

* On 30/7/03 Cho Ayaba wondered allowed: *“United leadership? How does the Conference achieve that? And what are the logical steps to be followed?”*

On 6/8/03 Akwanga threatened: *“I have made a promise and want to keep it, no one can stop me on the path to LIBERATION. I am reinvesting my life to it, and any one or person who may want to be a hindrance on my way, I’m sorry to say will be CUT OFF. This is no time for Diplomacy of babying people. In a situation like ours, recklessness may be needed to get some people awake”*. (Note: I have read that line from Cho before). Akwanga then went on: *“You should use your very wide experience and contacts so that the SCYL can finish this thing now”*.

* On 8/8/03 Nwana posited: “When we take decisions we try our utmost not to be reckless. We hardly are. But some times to carry out fundamental change one needs a certain degree of recklessness, even madness as Socrates would say”.

SCARM’s 7-Point Brief to the SCYL Leadership:

The first concern of SCARM is the SCNC leadership legitimately streamlined behind Justice Chief Frederick Alobwede Ebong, who also made a promise to liberate our people during the 40th Anniversary of our bondage, and invested his life in the process; he too was equally reckless in the declaration of independence on 30 December 1999. He is also in exile in BB. Do you simply relegate him to the dustbin? SCARM says, NO! Even at the risk of being CUT OFF.

2. SCARM shall welcome, with open arms, our liberation from the evil bondage of *La Republique du Cameroun* and France, whoever brings this about and by whatever means. Until that happens, there is a certain logic and principle that CAM/SCARM generated and which guides her in her watchdog role of coordinating the struggle.

3. With the collapse of communism, and the institution of the global coalition against terror; with the hard lessons learnt from the conflicts in Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the DRC in our sub-region; the internecine conflicts in the Balkans and in Chechnya, no sympathetic neighbour would accept to finance and wage a ‘clan’ war even for the liberation of a colonized and annexed people. The emphasis is on global coalition, a UNITED FRONT, in the fight against evil in all its forms. In light of this, your recklessness, even in the genuine course of liberating our people, will be interpreted as terrorism. That is the trap into which the Palestinians fell and have been paying a very heavy price for that fall while the international community looks on in awe, and unable to lift a finger to help, or even cry foul; and now DIPLOMACY has brought the Israelis and the Palestinians to the negotiating table to talk independence and the sharing of assets.

4. We are keeping ALL our options open. But at this point in time, DIPLOMACY appears to be our best option, and the platform has already been scaffolded by CAM/SCARM, both outside and under the umbrella of the SCNC, over the past 12 years. And this is where SCARM comes in, to watchdog and co-ordinate a UNITED LEADERSHIP for the Southern Cameroons Peoples Final Push for their Freedom and independence. The international community is now fully sensitized and aware of the Plight of the English-speaking Peoples of the former Self-governing United Nations Trust-Territory under British Administration, now under the brutal annexation of *La Republique du Cameroun* and France. The new African Union is taking the lead in this diplomatic effort, to free our peoples from this evil bondage, without bloodshed; and the plans that will make use of UN and AU Conflict Resolution Mechanisms are well advanced. The SCYL should be careful not to scuttle the progress so far made.

5. CAM created AAC I & II to harness a consensus around what was then referred to as “the Anglophone Problem”, because some compatriots thought that CAM was too radical, reckless and extremist. Out of AAC I & II grew the SCNC which derives its legitimacy from the two All Anglophone Conferences, and is recognized by the international community as the legitimate mouthpiece of the Southern Cameroons struggle for their independence and statehood.

CAM/SCARM remains under the umbrella of the SCNC as the driving force of the organization, while maintaining its individuality; and keeping the struggle alive.

6. It is being strongly articulated in some circles that most liberation struggles have been fought and won in factions. But events that have made history have also evolved and the world has learned some very hard lessons. In hind sight, and drawing from the hard lessons of history of past and current conflicts, the international community is in no mood to tolerate the syndrome of having to send peace-keepers to separate factional war-lords. Any attempt by the SCYL to go it alone now will tantamount to setting up yet another faction in the crises-torn leadership of the Southern Cameroons struggle. This will be very unfortunate indeed, as it will certainly backfire and cause further delays on the path to the promised land.

7. The SCYL is an offshoot of the SCNC. The SCYL is equally branded with the same labels as CAM was, namely, radical, extremist, reckless, and terrorist to boot. Those labels no longer go down well these days with the international community; not even for the just cause for which we are fighting.

- The SCYL, with its youthful exuberance, should reinforce the driving force within the SCNC while also maintaining its individuality as CAM/SCARM has been trying to do over the years.
- The SCYL should use its youthful bravado to bring law and order within the SCNC and purge the ranks of the organisation of opportunists, fortune-seekers, and fifth columnists.
- In this law and order role the SCYL will be laying down guidelines for the discipline, defence and protection of the New Southern Cameroons.
- But there is nothing stopping the SCYL Chairman, Ebenezer Derek Mbongo Akwanga, in the larger interests of the New Southern Cameroons, from contesting the leadership of the SCNC with Justice Chief Frederick Alobwede Ebong, at the Minnesota Conference. That position will give him, Akwanga, the legitimacy he will need to lead the struggle of the annexed, oppressed, brutalised and colonized, dehumanized and exploited Peoples of the Southern Cameroons to freedom in justice and peace from the annexationist stranglehold of *La Republique du Cameroun* and France.
- At that point CAM/SCARM shall throw all her weight behind the SCYL Chair to assume the leadership of the struggle. In the larger interests of the New Southern Cameroons, this exercise shall have to be democratic; and it shall have to be legitimate, to merit SCARM's support. CAM/SCARM and the SCYL have been natural allies and should remain natural allies into the New Southern Cameroons.

Comrades,
Honourable Invitees,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

By all means, let us keep ALL our options open as we march forward TOGETHER on this decisive final stretch to FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE symbolised by LIBERTY, FRATERNITY and EQUALITY.

During this week of this Conference, the meditations begin from the Book of EZRA, describing the return of Jewish exiles from Babylon and the restoration of life and worship in Jerusalem. For those of you, Southern Cameroons exiles in diaspora, SCARM calls on you to get ready to return to your country, the Southern Cameroons, to rebuild your devastated country and dedicate it to God Almighty. Call it coincidence if you like.

Long Live a Free and Independent Southern Cameroons-on-Ambas!
Long Live African Unity!
Long Live International Cooperation!
Long Live the United Nations Organisation!

For and on behalf of SCARM,

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22/09/2003.