

THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

(FORMER UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORY OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION —1916-1961)

AMBAZONIA -v-CAMEROUN

Enforcement of Judgment by Extra-judicial process

BACKGROUND TO JUDGMENTS:

On the 16th December 1960, *La Republique du Cameroun* and **Ambazonia** [then known as The United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons under The United Kingdom Administration], signed a treaty proposing the formation by the two countries, of a confederacy where each country would submit to the confederal authorities its legislation in eight matters set out in the treaty for scrutiny and harmonization. The treaty was adopted by the United Nations as the second alternative in the plebiscite of 11th February 1961. (The first alternative being surrender of Ambazonia's independence and absorption into Nigeria).

In 1961, *La Republique du Cameroun* with the help of the British occupied the **United Nations Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration**, whose native name is **Ambazonia**. By so doing, they:-

- a) They illegally occupied Ambazonia and therefore **committed an act of aggression**, which is still ongoing to this day;
- b) They **prevented Ambazonia from having the independence** they voted for in the United Nations Plebiscite of February 11, 1961;
- c) They **imposed Cameroun nationality on Ambazonians** and deprived Ambazonians of their right to a nationality and their right of self-determination.

In 1984, Cameroun signed up to the **Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**, which guarantees Human Rights including rights mentioned in (c) above.

In 1985, **Ambazonia Restoration Council (ARC)** called on Cameroun government to withdraw from Ambazonia and limit the administration of *La Republique du Cameroun* to the territorial boundaries of *La Republique du Cameroun*. Cameroun instead arrested the leader of the ARC, detained him, put him on trail before the **Military Tribunal** for High Treason.

SUMMARY OF JUDGMENTS:

The Military Tribunal held that no offence was committed by calling on Cameroun President to respect international boundaries and comply with the Cameroun Restoration Law of 1984, which restored the defunct *La Republique du*

Cameroun, an ipso facto restored Ex-British Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia). This was the first decision of a Tribunal holding Cameroun guilty of an act of continuing aggression against Ambazonia.

In 10th October 1990, the ARC made a **Proclamation Formalizing the Restoration of Ambazonian Independence**. This was filed at the United Nations on 27th October 1990 with a petition asking for the Republic of Ambazonia to be seated at the UN as a full member.

In 1992, the President of Cameroun was forced to by the **High Court of Cameroun (civil suit HCB28/92)** to acknowledge:-

- i). That Ex-British Southern Cameroons is the independent nation of Ambazonia with its own **Head of State** in the person of **Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka** who was cited as second Plaintiff in the case;
- ii). That Cameroun occupation of Ambazonia is illegal, and constitutes an **act of continuing aggression**;
- iii). That the **aggression must be terminated** by the withdrawal of all elements of Cameroun authority from Ambazonia;
- iv). That all public servants, civil and military of Ambazonian origin are discharged of the duty of allegiance, obedience and loyalty which they owe to the Republic of Cameroun and **Paul Biya** and are henceforth answerable only to the Republic of Ambazonia and its Head of State Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka.

Cameroun President Paul Biya has ignored both judicial decisions.

In 1997, the **Secretary of State for the Home Department conceded to a High Court of London Judgment** in an immigration proceeding, which confirmed that Cameroun occupation of Ambazonia is illegal and that until Ambazonia is independent, the ethnic inhabitants of Ambazonia remain vested with the British citizenship conferred on them by the Trusteeship Agreement. And that this citizenship elapses only when Ambazonia becomes independent.

In 2002, in the **Cameroun-v-Nigeria border conflict the International Court of Justice (ICJ)** decided that boundaries inherited from colonialism are binding on the parties to the dispute and ordered them to strictly observe those frontiers. Accordingly, Nigeria has had to withdraw from **Bakassi Peninsula**, and Cameroun, which should also withdraw to the east of the 1919 boundary separating them from Ambazonia has so far failed to comply.

In November 2002, **the United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC)** served Cameroun with a copy of a petition filed by the Ambazonian Head of State accusing Cameroun *inter alia* of imposing Cameroun nationality of Ambazonians and denying Ambazonians their **right to a nationality** and that of **self-determination**. The HRC gave Cameroun six months to answer to the accusation and show cause why the illegal occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroun should not be terminated.

Cameroun filed no contest and by implication admits the accusation contained in the petition.

In March 17 2005, **the United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC)** in the case "**Fongum Gorji-Dinka v. Cameroon**", in its **Communication No. 1134/2002, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/83/D/1134/2002 (2005)**", adopted the entire premise of the Ambazonia case as argued above and predicated on the principle of states succession {Restoration Law 84/001} and states restoration and assertion {HCB28/92.} follow link

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/undocs/1134-2002.html>

2006-2007-2008: Ambazonia, consistent with its quest to exhaust "international remedies" pursues another 'opportunistic' legal opening in the June 2006 Greentree Accord [GTA] between Nigeria and Cameroon. The Ambazonian active case in Abuja challenges the legality of Cameroon's continual assertion that the 1984 Restoration Law 84/001 adds to its territory, the Southern Cameroons – the other party of the 1961 "inter-parliamentary union of sovereign states". Nigeria, in its duty to abide to the law, and as impressed upon by Anan Koffi, and committed to handing over of Bakassi will have to invoke Article 6(2) of the GTA since a question has arisen in its courts as to the rightful owner of Bakassi. The GTA "Follow-up Committee" as mandated by Article 6(2) will have to make a legal determination whether it is the 'Republic of Cameroon' or the 'Federal Cameroon United Republics' which is the true and legal owner of Bakassi.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT:

[FACT] The entire emancipation quest now appraised with these facts has no other duty more urgent than to assemble the 'force' to 'enforce all these judgments'. It began in 2002, post the Adamstown Resolution on continuity, consistency and coherence in the identity and nationalism in the name AMBAZONIA, with the formation of the people's emancipation movement called 'AMBAZONIA PEOPLES' EMNACIPATION MOVEMENT'!

Law enforcement is founded on force or the threat of its use. But where the public force is under the control of the judgment debtor, law enforcement can only be done by extra-judicial process. This process involves a force outside /greater than the *force publique* under the control of the judgment debtor.

CONCLUSION AND APPEAL:

The Republic of Ambazonia is now the failed 1961 'inter-parliamentary' union between the now extinct states of Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun should be operating, if the Southern Cameroon is not to be considered a 're-colonized' territory by Cameroun!

It therefore means that to continue use of the name SOUTHERN CAMEROONS or any of its derivatives is to:

1) Assist Cameroon in promoting the fiction that the 1961 confederation still exist,

2) To continue to ignore those glaring facts of our history, that

a. the Ahidjo's 1972 violation of the sacred Article 47 confederation inviolability clause and

b. Biya's passage of the 'Restoration law 84/001, and

c. Biya's ignoring of the law in HCB28/92 – the law that saved the entire emancipation quest from the accusation of guilty by association and acquiescence—all amount to the worst case of 'Stockholm syndrome' affecting an entire people.

In other words, the very victim of Cameroon's re-colonization do not realize that by use of the name 'Southern Cameroons', they have just validated Cameroon's claims of a united Cameroonian state!

Ambazonia, fully aware of that these problem of incoherence, substitutionism and sabotage are the Machiavellian works of pan-cameroonism, makes a worldwide appeal for assistance from friends of justice, democracy and progress for all people, to enforce the various judgments mentioned above and to liberate Ambazonia from Cameroun.

DONE July 6, 2003

Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka

**Head of State
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