



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

(FORMERLY - UN TRUST TERRITORY OF BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS)

Independence Date Set by the UN : October 1, 1961

Declaration of Independence: October 1, 2017





H.E. Dr. Samuel Ikome Sako
Acting President of Interim Government



H.E. Dr. Abongwa Hariscine Keng
Acting Vice President of Interim Government



H.E. Dr. Kizito Elad
Secretary of State
Department of Foreign Affairs

Foreword

Dear Peace Loving People of the World,

Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) finds itself recolonized rather than decolonised as required by international law. The transfer of sovereignty in 1961 to French Cameroun by Britain means in law and fact that French Cameroun took over from Britain as successor colonialist. Here, as in the case of Eritrea and the Western Sahara, is another situation of Black-on-Black colonisation. It is this new form of colonial domination and oppression that the people of the Southern Cameroons have since been struggling to bring to a speedy end and vindicate its inalienable and unquestionable right to self-determination and the principle of equality and dignity of all peoples.

We call on all the nations of the world that believe in the UN Charter on decolonization and self-determination to support the efforts of the people of Ambazonia to uphold their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Our young nation seeks admission into the UN, The African Union and other organizations that promote global harmony and peace.

Dear friends, let me end by thanking all of the nations and organizations in advance that shall be standing on the right side of history for having supported the restoration of the independence of the Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) when the celebration day comes hopefully in not too distant future.

H.E. Prof. Carlson Anyangwe

Chair, Presidential Advisory Committee

Former Secretary of State, Department of Foreign Affairs

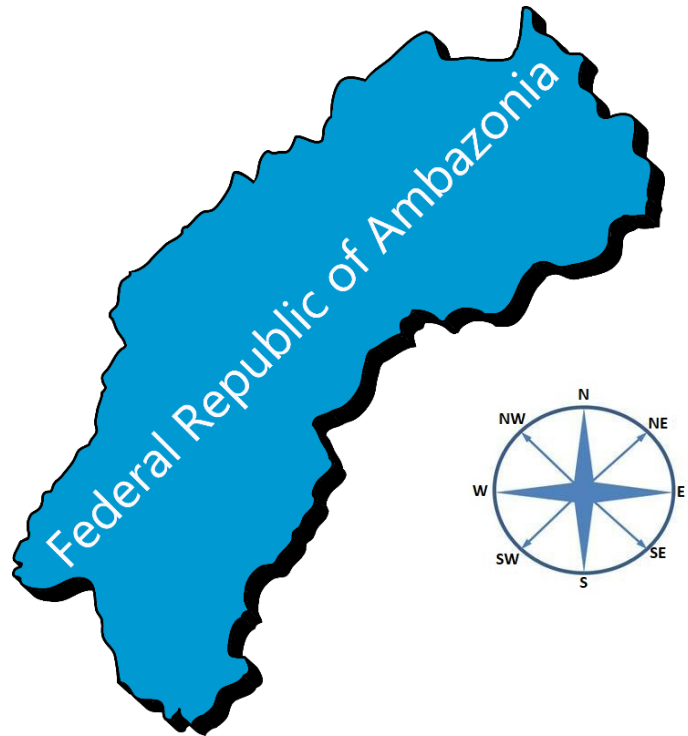


THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA AT A GLANCE

AMBAZONIA: A SUMMARY

POPULATION	8 MILLION
LAND AREA	43,000 SQ KILOMETERS
CAPITAL	BUEA
FORM OF GOVERNANCE	FEDERAL
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH
CURRENCY	AMBA
LEGAL SYSTEM	COMMON LAW
NUMBER OF COUNTIES	14

Ambazonia is blessed with a very hardworking and educated people with a lot of skills and expertise in various fields of human endeavor that shall be put to use in the building of the young Ambazonian nation.



Ambazonian leaders of tomorrow

Ambazonia Key Facts

- ❖ **Neighbors**
 - ❖ Northwest - Nigeria
 - ❖ East - French Cameroun (La République du Cameroun)
 - ❖ South – Atlantic Ocean
- ❖ **Population:**
 - ❖ More people than in 94 member nations of the UN
- ❖ **Land area**
 - ❖ Land area is larger than that of 63 UN member nations including Switzerland and The Netherlands.

Education shall be a priority with emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA AT A GLANCE

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE POTENTIAL

AIRPORTS/AIRSTRIPS	BAMENDA & TIKO / MAMFE & NKAMBE
SEAPORT/HARBOUR	VICTORIA / TIKO
RIVER PORTS	MAMFE, KATSENA RIVER & RIVER DONGA



Buea Mountain



Victoria deep seaport

AGRICULTURE, ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

MAJOR FOOD CROPS	ASSORTED FRUITS, CASSAVA, MAIZE, PLANTAINS, POTATOES, YAMS,
CASH CROPS	BANANA, COCOA, COFFEE, PALM OIL, RUBBER, TEA
NATURAL RESOURCES	COAL, GAS, GOLD, MEDICINAL PLANTS, MINERALS, TIMBER
ENERGY	HYDRO POWER, WIND, SOLAR

Ambazonia is blessed to have the capacity to generate abundance of green energy. Studies for example show that the Menchum Falls if harnessed should be able to produce an installed capacity of 450MW of electricity.....sufficient to service the entire territory of Ambazonia and beyond.



THE HISTORY OF AMBAZONIA

PART – I: WESTERN COLONIAL RULE OVER SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

1500 AD	Hanno the Carthaginian sails through Amba Bay. He spies a mountain rising from near the coast to a majestic height above sea level. The mountain is experiencing a volcanic eruption, flames rising up to the high heavens and lava flowing down to the sea. Hanno is captivated by this awesome fiery spectacle and names the mountain 'Chariot of the gods'. That mountain has since been called variously as Buea Mountain, Fako Mountain, and Cameroons Mountain. Today, the mountain is 13 370 feet above sea level and now has the definitive name Mount Ambazonia.
1844 -62	Britain concludes treaties with chiefs along Amba Bay coast from Bimbia to Idenau.
1858	Britain Colonizes Cameroon. British Baptist Missionary Alfred Saker obtain piece of territory from King of Bimbia and establish British settled colony named Victoria after Queen Victoria of England and Britain assumes sovereignty of the colony.
1887	Britain transfers Victoria and surrounding areas to sovereignty of Germany.
1888 -1891	Germans overpower the legendary King Kuva of Buea. They control Buea, Sasse (which the Germans named <i>Einsiedeln</i>), Bojongo (named <i>Engelberg</i>) down to the coast from Tiko, Bimbia, Victoria, Debunscha, Idenau to Bakassi.
1889-1910	Germans wage war against and control various communities in the hinterland from Muyuka to Nkambe: Kumba (which the Germans named <i>Johann Albrechtshole</i> , after the name of the local German district officer), Njila (named <i>Kaiser Wilhemsburg</i>) Ossing (named <i>Ossidinge</i>), Mamfe (a corruption of <i>Manfeld</i> , the name of the district officer Dr Alfred Mansfeld), Bangwa, Bali (named <i>Baliburg</i>), Mankon (known then as Bande), Kumbo (German transliteration of the local 'Kimbo') right up to present day Boyo, Ngokitunjia, Menchum and Nkambe areas. The Germans did not only name places here and there as they pushed further inland. As they progressed, each area they took possession of was added to the <i>Schutzgebiet von Kamerun</i> proclaimed in 1884 over the Douala mudflat area known today as Bonaberi and Deido. That is how

	by an incremental process lasting some twenty years Ambazonia gradually came to be added to German <i>Kamerun</i> .
1902	Buea becomes the capital of the ever expanding German protectorate of Kamerun.
1913	Britain and Germany conclude a boundary treaty settling the frontier between Britain's Protectorate and Colony of Nigeria and Germany's Kamerun Protectorate.
1914	At the very beginning of World War I, Britain retakes the Amba Bay coastal area from Tiko through Bimbia, Victoria, Idenau right up to the Bakassi Peninsula together with its hinterland to present-day Nkambe, and then further inland up to Lake Chad. The whole of that strip of territory is denoted as the British Cameroons. In throes of World War I, the territory is administered as an appendage of Nigeria.
1916	Britain and France sign a boundary treaty known as the Simon-Milne Declaration respecting the frontier between the British Cameroons and French Cameroun.
1919	Germany is defeated in World War I in 1918 and is made to sign the Treaties of Versailles, 1919 renouncing in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers her rights, claims and title to all its colonial territories around the world, including the territory known since 1916 as the British Cameroons. Britain and France make a joint declaration on 10 July 1919 confirming the boundary treaty concluded in 1916. Both undertake to administer their respective new colonial possessions in accordance with Art 22 of the League of Nations Covenant.
1924	The administration of the Southern British Cameroons as though it forms part of Southern Nigeria.
1931	The boundary between the British Cameroons and French Cameroun is more exactly defined in the Declaration by the Governor of Nigeria and the Governor of French Cameroun.
1946	On December 13 th 1946 the Southern British Cameroons becomes a United Nations Trust Territory at the same time with French Cameroun, Ruanda-Burundi, Togoland and New Guinea. UN appointed Britain as Administering Authority. Its boundary alignment with French Cameroun is again reaffirmed. An Ordinance in Council of 2 August 1946 clearly defines the line of

	demarcation between the Southern British Cameroons and the Northern British Cameroons. Provision is made for the Southern British Cameroons to be administered as if it forms part of the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate of Nigeria. The Southern Cameroons then sends thirteen representatives to the Eastern Nigeria Legislature at Enugu.
1953	Southern Cameroons Representatives in the Eastern Nigerian Legislature declare benevolent neutrality in Nigerian politics and demand from Britain regional status for the Southern Cameroons with seat of its government in Buea. The demand is met.
1954	The Constitution (Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons) Order-in-Council 1954 provides for the division of Nigeria into three Regions (North, West and East), the Southern Cameroons, and the Federal Territory of Lagos. Together, these form the Federation of Nigeria. This instrument further establishes for the Southern Cameroons a Legislative House styled the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons. An executive Council is also established. The Southern Cameroons thus gains autonomy and becomes self-governing though still within the Nigerian Federation. The first sitting of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons met on 26 October 1954. Dr EML Endeley becomes first Premier of the Southern Cameroons.
1957	First election of House of Assembly and KNC party wins
1957	UN Resolutions 1064 (XI) of 26 Feb 1957 and 1207 (XII) of Dec 13, 1957 passed calling on administering authorities to hasten arrangements for Trust territories to attain self-governance or independence
1958	Dr. E. Endeley becomes first Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons
1958	House of Assembly and Natural rulers call for complete separation from Nigeria and total independence
1959	Opposition KNDP party wins elections marking first time in Africa that power changed hands peacefully from a government in power to an opposition party and J. N. Foncha becomes 2 nd Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons
1959	UN Resolutions 1350 (XIII) of March 13 and 1352 (XIV) of Oct 16 mandates the administering authority to organize a plebiscite in Southern Cameroons under

	UN supervision based on 2 alternatives (Join Nigeria as one of the autonomous regions or French Cameroon as an equal state under a federal constitution).
1960	Westminster Parliament at London enacts a constitution for the Southern Cameroons, The Southern Cameroons (Constitution) Order-in-Council. The Constitution puts in place a full fledged parliamentary and ministerial system of government modeled after that of the United Kingdom. This constitutional measure is taken contemporaneously with the separation of the Southern Cameroons from Nigeria. The Southern Cameroons attains the status of a full self-governing Territory though still a United Nations Trust Territory under Britain. The Southern Cameroons is a territory 'in status nascendi' preparatory for sovereign statehood.
1961	On 11 February 1961 there is held a plebiscite with dead-end 'alternatives' hurriedly imposed on the Southern Cameroons by Britain and the United Nations. The Hobson's choice presented to the people of the Southern Cameroons is this: to achieve independence "by joining" either French Cameroun or Nigeria. In the circumstances the vote shows a preference for 'joining' French Cameroun, the term 'joining' being clearly understood by all the parties concerned (the Southern Cameroons, French Cameroun, Britain and the United Nations) to mean a free association in the form of a federation of two states, equal in status.
1961	April 21, 1961 UN Resolution 1608 (XV) sets October 1, 1961 as the independence date for Southern Cameroons following a vote at the UN General Assembly with 64 countries voting in favour of independence for Southern Cameroons while France, French Cameroun and a majority of French former colonies voted against the independence despite the fact that the results of the plebiscite of February 11, 1961 showed that Southern Cameroons favoured attaining independence by establishing a loose federation with French Cameroun.
1961	In July 1961 there is held a bi-partite meeting in Foumban intended to discuss and agree on concrete provisions on the envisaged federation of two states, equal in status. The President of French Cameroun simply produced a copy of the French Cameroun constitution of March 1960 and requests the Southern Cameroons delegation to make proposals which he might take into account in moving for the French Cameroun Assembly to amend the constitution. The Southern Cameroons delegation has come to Foumban thinking that concrete

federal constitutional terms were going to be discussed and worked out. French Cameroun has come to Fouban simply to get suggestions that it might perhaps take into account in moving its Assembly to amend its unitary constitution to a federal one. There is no consensus id idem. The two sides go their separate ways with the Southern Cameroons hoping there would be a reconvened meeting to discuss the envisaged federal constitution. None is ever convened.

1961

1st September 1961: French Cameroun, acting unilaterally, tinkers with its 1960 unitary constitution of 1960, re-labelling it a federal constitution. The document recites in its long title that its purpose is to facilitate the annexation of a part of the territory of French Cameroun returning to French Cameroun.

PART –II: FRENCH CAMEROUN COLONIAL RULE OVER SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

1961

1st October 1961: Britain transfers the Southern Cameroons to the sovereignty of French Cameroun rather than to the elected Government of the Southern Cameroons. This is in flagrant violation of binding UNGA Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. Britain then indecently leaves the country. French Cameroun immediately imposes the unilaterally framed and enacted annexation document passed by its Parliament on 1st September 1961 on the Southern Cameroons without its ratification by the Southern Cameroons House of Parliament, House of Chiefs and the executive arm headed by Prime Minister John Fonhca. Under the same document the President of French Cameroun gives himself absolute powers to rule and to take exceptional measures as he sees fit for a six months renewable period. The same month more French-led French Cameroun forces and gendarmes move into defenseless Southern Cameroons and occupy the country on the spurious claim that it is part of French Cameroun territory. Quick on the heels of these forces is a French Cameroun official appointed in the position of a governor-general of the Southern Cameroons. His official title is ‘Inspecteur Federal d’ Administration’. This foreign official is accountable directly to the French Cameroun President. Then follows a host of other French Cameroun civil functionaries, including subsequently its police force, who literally took over the place.

1962

J. N. Foncha keeps his position as Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons and in a further plot to dismantle the governance structures of the Southern Cameroons, he is appointed Vice President of the Federal Republic of

	Cameroon without any constitutional powers and served at the leisure of the French Cameroun President.
1965	Augustine N. Jua becomes Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons
1968	President Ahmadu Ahidjo of French Cameroun surreptitiously removes Augustine Jua as Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons and appoints Solomon T. Muna who was Ahidjo's stooge to replace Jua.
1970	Foncha falls out of favour with Ahidjo following disagreement surrounding Ahidjo's gradual assimilation and marginalization of Southern Cameroonians and disregarding the federal autonomy that Ahidjo promised to give the Southern Cameroons at the UN. Muna is appointed to replace Foncha as the Vice President while doubling for Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons.
1972	20th May 1972: French Cameroun's quest to rapidly finalize its total assimilation of Southern Cameroons and strengthen its colonization agenda came by way of the most fraudulent ballot box exercises ever witnessed by Southern Cameroonians who were already used to organizing free and fair elections with multiples candidates. A referendum was organized on 20 th May 1972 asking for the voters to approve the amendment of the federal constitution to a unitary constitution dissolving the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, House of Chiefs, abolishing the post of Prime Minister and centralizing administration in Yaounde, the French Cameroun Capital. To everyone's surprise, there was only 1 ballot paper with two answers to the ballot question "OUI", "YES". This was absolutely a sham of a referendum as the two options meant the same thing since "OUI" in French is "YES" in English. This is despite the fact the referendum violated Article 47 of French Cameroun constitution which barred any attempts to ever change the federal form of the state. The gang that conspired to dismantle the federation in 1972 was made up of President Ahmadu Ahidjo and his top French Cameroun cabinet members including Moussa Yaya, Sengat Kuo, Paul Biya, Charles Onana Awana, Usman Mey and an adviser from France Jacques Rousseau who was also the chief architect of the French Cameroun Constitution.
1982	6th November 1982: President Ahmadu Ahidjo of French Cameroun resign as president and hands power to his French Cameroun Prime Minister Paul Biya.
1984	Paul Biya continued with the policies of his predecessor and taking the assimilation a step further, Paul Biya by a presidential decree, changed the

name of the country from United Republic of Cameroon to the name that French Cameroun held at independence in 1960 – *La Republique du Cameroun*.

1993

J. N. Foncha & S. T. Muna, the only surviving former Prime Ministers of Southern Cameroons who “negotiated” against their will and that of the people of Southern Cameroons the terms of a federated union between Southern Cameroons and French Cameroun return to the United Nations in New York to request full independence for Southern Cameroons as the envisaged federal structure with French Cameroon had collapsed. All the structures that would have guaranteed the existence of two federations of equal status had been systematically dismantled by the authorities of French Cameroun and replaced with a centralized authoritarian rule. The mission to the UN Head Quarters at New York was preceded by the famous All Anglophone Conference (AAC-I) that held at Buea bringing together a cross section of all Southern Cameroonians which unanimous called for the government of French Cameroun to organize constitutional talks to determine the future of the two countries.

1994

All Anglophone Conference II: Following the return from the UN by the elderly statesmen, another conference was held at Bamenda called AAC-II and re-affirmed the decisions of AAC-I and went further to make the following proclamation -the last portion of which is reproduced here:

Articles 6-9 of the AAC-II Bamenda Proclamation

Article 6. *Should the Government either persist in its refusal to engage in meaningful Constitutional Talks or fail to engage in such talks within a reasonable time, the Anglophone Council shall so inform the Anglophone People by all suitable means. It shall, thereupon, proclaim the revival of the Independence and Sovereignty of the Anglophone territory of the Southern Cameroons and take all measures necessary to secure, defend and preserve the Independence, Sovereignty and Integrity of the said Territory.*

Article 7. *Following the Proclamation of the Revival of the Independence and Sovereignty of Southern Cameroons as provided for here above, the Anglophone Council shall, without having to convene another session of the All Anglophone Conference, transform itself into the Southern Cameroons Constituent Assembly for the purpose of drafting, debating and adopting a Constitution for the Independent and Sovereign State of Southern Cameroons.*

Article 8. *For the purposes of paragraph (7) above, the Anglophone Council shall enlarge itself to such other organs or individuals as shall appear expedient, beneficial or necessary and in the interest of Southern Cameroons.*

Article 9. *In the event of the situation contemplated at paragraph (7) above, the Independent and Sovereign Southern Cameroons and the Independent and Sovereign Republique du Cameroun shall negotiate their peaceful separation on the basis of the Buea Peace Initiative and on such other terms as shall be mutually beneficial.*

We make this proclamation in the name of the Almighty God for whose protection of Anglophone Cameroon we pray.

For the pursuit of the goals set out in this proclamation, we once again pledge to each other our lives, well-being, property, careers and freedom.

God Bless Anglophone Cameroon!

God Bless Cameroon

Done at Bamenda this First Day of May in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Nine hundred and Ninety-four.

For and on behalf of the Second All Anglophone Conference,

Sam Ekontang Elad

Chairman of the Conference

All Anglophone Conference

The implementation of the above articles of AAC-II were however stalled through the brutal arrests and incarceration of the leaders of the AAC with several others escaping into exile.

PART –III: RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

2017

Following 56 years of forceful recolonization and abuse of the rights of Southern Cameroonians by French Cameroun, Southern Cameroons declares the restoration of its independence and the new country is named, Federal Republic of Ambazonia.

2017

H. E. Sisiku Julius Ayuk Tabe becomes first President of the interim government of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia on October 1st, 2017

THE JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

- UN Resolutions 1064 (XI) and 1207 (XII) passed in 1957 called on administering authorities to hasten arrangements for Trust territories to attain self-governance or independence including British Southern Cameroons
- UN Resolutions 1350 (XIII) and 1352 (XIV) of 1959 mandates the administering authority to organize a plebiscite in Southern Cameroons under UN supervision based on 2 alternatives (Join Nigeria as one of the autonomous regions or French Cameroun as an equal state under a federal constitution). This resolution was imposed against the will of Southern Cameroonians (1st and most consequential conspiracy).
- UN Resolution 1608 (XV) of April 21, 1961 sets October 1, 1961 as the independence date for Southern Cameroons following UN General Assembly Vote during which 64 countries voted in favor of independence for Southern Cameroons



The fact that France and all its former colonies including French Republic of Cameroun voted against or abstained in the resolution vote confirmed the fact that France and its colonies did not want to see an independent Southern Cameroons, equal in status with French Cameroun as was deceitfully promised with no intent to fulfil.

THE JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA CONT'D

Did British Southern Cameroons legally federate with French Cameroun as envisaged by UN Resolution 1608 (XV)? **ANSWER = NO**

- ❖ UN Resolution 1608 (XV)(5) mandated that Southern Cameroons, the administering authority and French Cameroun would work out modalities for a Federal Republic of 2 states equal in status based on the promise made by President Ahmadu Ahidjo of French Cameroun made to the UN prior to the plebiscite of February 11, 1961.
- ❖ The urgent discussions mandated by the UN had to be held and concluded before trusteeship ended.
- ❖ The arrangements were to be worked out after the plebiscite by a conference consisting of delegations of **EQUAL STATUS** from the French Cameroun and the Southern Cameroons and the United Kingdom. That conference has never held and the Federal Constitution that was to be drawn up and ratified by the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly never presented.

Consequently:

- There is no UNION TREATY between Southern Cameroons and French Cameroun deposited at the UN.
- French Cameroun simply annexed Southern Cameroons with the connivance of Great Britain as the latter on the eve of independence, October 1, 1961, illegally handed over the instruments of independence to President Ahmadu Ahidjo of French Cameroun instead of handing to the duly elected Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons, John Ngu Foncha without guaranteeing that all required UN provisions had been fulfilled (**2nd conspiracy**).

Why and How the UK Compromised the Sovereignty of the Southern Cameroons People?

WHY: Recently declassified documents from both the US and the British governments confirm the well known fact that Britain never wanted an independent Southern Cameroons as it favored integration of Southern Cameroons into Nigeria, another former British colony.

How Britain blocked the independence of Southern Cameroons despite having voted for it.

1. The UN Trusteeship Council on July 17th 1950 mandated separate financial reports for the Trust Territory of British Cameroons. Britain was previously combining the reports of the territory with those of Nigeria.
2. The financial report covering the period 1944 – 1954 was published on September 5, 1956.
3. The report unequivocally confirmed that Southern Cameroons was experiencing rapid human and economic growth with a profitability of over 150,000 British Pounds between Northern and Southern Cameroons. The report also indicated that most of the human and economic resources were in the Southern Cameroons. Britain had however refused to produce separate financial reports for the Southern Cameroons as that was going to present the true economic viability picture of the territory.
4. Leading up to independence, Britain instead of using the Colonial Statistics Office that produced the 1944-1954 report, hired an expert whose job as it is now known was to show that Southern Cameroons was not financially viability to support itself if two of the 4 options that could have led to full independence were put on the table. On the basis of the recommendations of the hired British expert Sir Sidney Philipson, Southern Cameroonians were limited to only two choices at the plebiscite of February 11, 1961. The two options imposed against the will of the Southern Cameroons people in violation of Article 76 B of the UN Charter were to achieve independence by either “joining” Nigeria or French Cameroun. Britain’s manipulations were all geared towards forcing Southern Cameroons to vote in favor of integration with Nigeria and when the results came out differently, Britain abandoned Southern Cameroons and maybe struck a deal with French Cameroun and are now reaping the benefits while Southern Cameroonians are killed and maimed daily using funds generated from Southern Cameroons’ oil and natural gas resources.

Oil and gas resources were discovered in Southern Cameroons around 1970 and French Cameroun started exploitation and export in 1977. The output has fluctuated between 60,000 and 100,000 barrels per day since 1977. The illegally exploited oil from Southern Cameroons has remained the highest foreign exchange earner for French Cameroun since 1977.

THE UN & BRITAIN CANNOT IGNORE THEIR RESPONSIBILITY OVER SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

The UN mostly on the advice of Great Britain Violated its own Resolutions and Charters Robbing Southern Cameroons of Independence and self-governance, Subjecting Southern Cameroons to recolonization by French Cameroun

UN Resolutions and Charters violated

- UN Articles 3 and 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons under British Administration 13th December 1946
- UNGA Resolution 1352 (XIV) of 16th October 1959
- UNGA Resolution 2013 (XXIV) of 31st May 1960
- UNGA Resolution 1608 (XV) of 21 April 1961

UN Resolution 1608(XV)(5) specifically states *“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 1 October 1961, the arrangements by which the agreed and declared policies of the parties concerned will be implemented.”*

Britain simply handed over Southern Cameroons like a colony to the independent Republic of Cameroun without implementing Article 5 of UN Resolution 1608(XV). Hence, there is no Union Treaty (Article 102 of UN Charter) between the Southern Cameroons and the French Republic of Cameroun.

➤ **Article 76 Charter of the United Nations**

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. 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;

It is a miscarriage of justice when smaller nations such as Micronesia and Palau that became UN Trust Territories in 1947, one year after British Cameroons became a Un Trust Territory are allowed to exercise their wish in accordance with UN Charters to become independent while Southern Cameroons is cornered into continuous colonial rule by French Cameroun, itself a former UN Trust Territory.

UNGA Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14th December 1960: The binding United Nations 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonised Countries and Peoples. The UN Trusteeship Council and the UK violated all the articles of this Declaration in respect of the decolonization of Southern Cameroons. The specific articles state that:

- ✓ **Article 1:** The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the UN and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation
- ✓ **Article 2:** All peoples have the right to self-determination and that by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development
- ✓ **Article 3:** Inadequacy of political, economic, social and educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
- ✓ **Article 4:** All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected
- ✓ **Article 5:** Immediate steps shall be taken in Trust and Non-Self –Governing Territories or all other territories which have not attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire ... in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.
- ✓ **Article 6:** Any attempts aim at the partial or total disruption of the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
- ✓ **Article 7:** All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and their territorial integrity.

By delaying the correction of violated UN resolutions and charters on decolonization of Southern Cameroons, the UN and Britain have lost credibility and shall forever be held accountable for the continuous colonization and genocide in Southern Cameroons....

Intangibility of Frontier is being violated by French Cameroun

The territory of Southern Cameroons had elected governments prior to 1961 with a well-defined, delimited and international boundary treaties:

- March 11, 1913 agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the settlement of the frontiers between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the sea.
- July 10, 1919 Franco-British Declaration respecting the Frontier between the British Cameroons and the French Cameroons
- January 9, 1931 Declaration by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Governor of the French Cameroun determining the Frontier between British Cameroons and French Cameroun.
- Implication of the above treaties and declarations
- Because there is no Union Treaty between Southern Cameroons and French Cameroon, the illegal extension of the frontiers of French Cameroon into Southern Cameroons violates African Union principle of intangibility of borders as obtained on the date of independence by each African country.
- French Cameroun achieved independence from France on 1 January 1960. Its frontiers became frozen on that date, disentitling French Cameroun from claiming territory beyond those frontiers unless by way of Union Treaty.
- International boundaries established by treaty are not changed by verbal political statements or by violence and must follow provisions of Article 102 of the United Nations Charter (June 26, 1945).
- **Article 102 of the UN Charter** mandates that 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. 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. **No such treaty is registered at the UN Secretariat reflecting any agreement between the Southern Cameroons and the French Republic of Cameroun.**



France No. 2 (1930)

DECLARATION

MADE BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE
COLONY AND PROTECTORATE
OF NIGERIA AND
THE GOVERNOR OF THE FRENCH
CAMEROONS

defining the
Boundary between British and
French Cameroons

(This Protocol has not yet been approved by His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom)

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty



Southern Cameroons Leaders before and after UN set independence date of October 1, 1961



Queen Elizabeth II of England visit with Traditional Rulers of Southern Cameroons



Dr. E.M. Lifafa Endeley
1954-1958



John Ngu Foncha
1958-1965



Augustine Ngom Jua
1965-1968



Solomon T. Muna
1968-1972

FORMER LEADERS & PRIME MINISTERS OF SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

With the creation of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in Oct 1954, Dr Endeley assumed the office of Leader of Government Business. Southern Cameroons at that time was a quasi-region under British rule and with only semi-autonomous powers. Southern Cameroons became autonomous and self-governing with Dr. Endeley as the first Prime Minister in 1958. In the same year, Southern Cameroons became the first country in Africa to have democratic elections resulting in the peaceful transfer of power from one party to the other. The KNC party of Dr. Emmanuel Endeley who had previously become Prime Minister, by virtue of the fact that he was Leader of Government Business at the time that autonomy was gained lost elections to the KNDP party of John N. Foncha who took over as the new Prime Minister in late 1958. Southern Cameroons adopted a parliamentary system of government same as in the UK.

Fathers of the Ambazonia Independence Struggle

The injustices suffered by the people of Southern Cameroons as a British Colony was officially extended on the eve of October 1, 1961 which was the UN mandated date for Southern Cameroons to attain independence. Britain instead of declaring the Southern Cameroons independent with sovereign authority, handed Southern Cameroons to French Cameroun without due regard to the full implementation of UN Resolution 1608 (XV) on the independence of Southern Cameroons. French Cameroun upon assuming authority over Southern Cameroons wasted no time in establishing authoritarian rule, abolishing the post of Prime Minister, shutting down the lower and upper houses of Parliament, dismantling the police force and replacing all Southern Cameroons administrators with French Administrators. French Cameroun has since treated Southern Cameroons as if it had been conquered. Faced with these injustices, many Southern Cameroons human rights fighters and independence advocates immediately gained courage from the words of Thomas Jefferson and have for decades fought for the independence of Southern Cameroons.



Fon Gorji Dinka
 Founder of the Republic
 Ambazonia-1984



Albert Mukong
 Prisoner of conscience



Dr. Kevin Ngwang Gumne
 Leader of SCAPO



Mola Njoh Litumbe
 In his mid 90s dreams of seeing an
 independent Ambazonia State in his lifetime



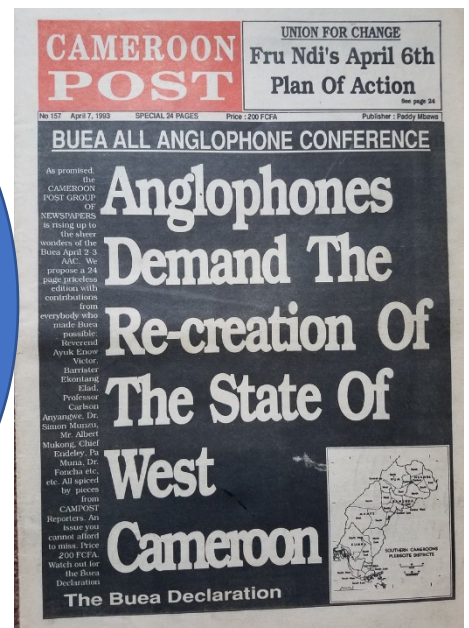
Leaders of the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC).
 Back row (L-R): Ambassador Henry Fossung; Dr. Martin Luma
 Front Row: Dr. Nfor N. Nfor; Chief Ayamba & Justice Frederick Ebong



Architects of the All Anglophone Conference (AAC). L-R: Dr. Simon Munzu; Barrister Elad Ekontang & Prof. Carlson Anyangwe. The AAC called for a return to the sovereign state of Southern Cameroons between 1993 and 1994. Their calls resulted in several arrests and incarceration by French Cameroun with many advocates fleeing into exile.

*When injustice
 becomes law,
 resistance
 becomes duty!*

*..Thomas
 Jefferson*



PROCLAMATION

RESTORING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FORMER BRITISH TRUST TERRITORY OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND ASSERTING ITS SOVEREIGN STATEHOOD

ISSUED BY AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
The Governing Council of the Southern Cameroons/Ambazonian
Consortium United Front (SCACUF).

1 OCTOBER 2017

WHEREAS it is imperative, in the supreme interest of their very survival and existence, for the people of the British Southern Cameroons, our people, to solemnly dissolve all bonds with Cameroun Republic; and whereas a decent respect for the international community requires that the reasons that dictate this action be stated so that the nations of the world fully understand its rectitude;

AND

WHEREAS the life of our people has been a life of tragedy, a life of injustice, a life of continuing oppression, a life of suffering, a life of sorrow, a life of rape, a life of tribulation and a life of death;

AND

WHEREAS our people have come under continuing colonial domination for over one and a half centuries: British from 1858 to 1887, German from 1888 to 1914, British again from 1914 to 1961, and Cameroun Republic since 1961;

AND

WHEREAS our territory was administered by Britain from 1914 to 1922 as conquered territory of an enemy belligerent, Germany; from 1922 to 1946 as a League of Nations Mandated Territory; and from 1946 to 1961 as a United Nations Trust Territory; and whereas Britain administered the territory as though it formed part of its adjacent territory of Nigeria;

AND

WHEREAS in 1953, after thirty-eight years of administrative union with Nigeria as part of the Eastern Region of that country, the Southern Cameroons exited Nigeria and became a self-governing territory but remained connected to Nigeria until 30 September 1960;

AND

WHEREAS on the 27th of June 1958 the British Government submitted to the United Nations a document, Memorandum T/1393, in which it assured the World Body that the Southern Cameroons had not been delayed in its political evolution towards full autonomy and independence; and whereas eighteen months later the British Parliament enacted the Southern Cameroons Constitution Order in Council, 1960 (SI. 1960 No. 1654) preparatory to independence for the territory;

AND

WHEREAS from 1st of October 1960 to 30th of September 1961 the Southern Cameroons was a fully autonomous, self-governing country poised for independence;

AND

Whereas French Cameroun achieved independence on 1st of January 1960 under the name and style of République du Cameroun (Cameroun Republic) as successor state to French Cameroun Trust Territory, its frontiers inherited from French colonisation becoming frozen on that date;

AND

WHEREAS between 1959 and 1960, Cameroun gave to the United Nations and the people of the Southern Cameroons two critical assurances: (1) that Cameroun Republic would be prepared to associate with the Southern Cameroons in a federation of two states, equal in status, if at the United Nations Plebiscite to be conducted in the Southern Cameroons the people expressed the wish "to achieve independence by joining" Cameroun Republic; and (2) that Cameroun Republic was not an annexationist state and would not colonise the Southern Cameroons;

AND

WHEREAS the United Nations Plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons on 11th of February 1961 unwarrantedly prescribed only two options, independence by 'joining' Nigeria or independence by 'joining' Cameroun Republic, detrimentally leaving out the critical political status option of independence as a separate state ostensibly on the basis of the fiction that the territory was economically non-viable, even though it is trite learning that it is for the people to determine the destiny of the territory and not for the territory to determine the destiny of the people;

AND

DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE CONT'D

WHEREAS the public assurances given to the United Nations by Cameroun Republic influenced the Southern Cameroons Plebiscite vote in favour of 'independence by joining' that country rather than 'independence by joining' Nigeria;

AND

WHEREAS the term 'joining' in relation to Cameroun Republic was clearly understood by that country, the Southern Cameroons, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations to mean political association of the Southern Cameroons and Cameroun Republic in a federation of two states, equal in status; that is to say, a free association in which the Southern Cameroons would be connected to, but not be part of, Cameroun Republic;

AND

WHEREAS the United Nations overwhelmingly voted in favour of independence for the Southern Cameroons in a separate vote earlier taken on the matter and proceeded to adopt Resolution 1608 (XV) of 21 April 1961 in which it: (i) endorsed the decision of the people of the Southern Cameroons to achieve independence, (ii) decided that the independence of the Southern Cameroons would take effect on 1st of October 1961, and (iii) decided that the Trusteeship Agreement regarding the Southern Cameroons would be terminated on the same 1st of October 1961 upon the finalization, before that date, of arrangements for the implementation of the agreed two-state federation;

AND

WHEREAS due to the bad-faith and duplicity of Cameroun Republic finalization of arrangements for the implementation of the agreed two-state federation was never done and, as a result, no consensual federal constitution was ever adopted and submitted to the parliaments or peoples of the two countries for approval, and there has never been any legal or political document whatsoever subscribed to by both countries attesting to consensual political association between them;

AND

WHEREAS in August and September 1961, Cameroun Republic violated the territorial integrity of the Southern Cameroons when its French-commanded troops crossed the frontier into the Southern Cameroons and committed a pogrom at Ebubu, perpetrated further killings in Bamenda, destroyed property, and embarked on the implementation of a policy of generalised terrorization in the Southern Cameroons which has known no respite to this day;

AND

WHEREAS on the 1st of September 1961 the National Assembly of Cameroun Republic passed a constitutional amendment law (Loi no. 24/61 du 1 Septembre 1961) deceptively denoted as a federal constitution, whereas in fact that statute was in the nature of an annexation law in that it fraudulently asserted territorial claim to the Southern Cameroons as part of the territory of Cameroun Republic and falsely claimed that the Southern Cameroons had been returned to Cameroun Republic by the United Nations and Great Britain;

AND

WHEREAS another objective of the said annexation law by Cameroun Republic was to suppress and nullify the independence of the Southern Cameroons voted for by its people, endorsed by the United Nations, and declared by the United Nations to take effect on 1st of October 1961, and thus to exhibit the federation as resulting from a domestic act of Cameroun Republic by which it changed the form of its unitary state to federal in order to facilitate and accommodate part of its territory returned to it;

AND

WHEREAS on the 30th of September 1961 the British Government invited a foreign head of state, the President of Cameroun Republic, to the Southern Cameroons and transferred sovereignty to that country, resulting in the re-colonisation rather than decolonisation of the British Southern Cameroons Trust Territory;

AND

WHEREAS in June 1972 Cameroun Republic, again acting unilaterally, abolished the so-called 'federal republic' instituted by its annexation law of 1st of September 1961 and replaced it with a counterfeit 'united republic', itself also decreed out of existence in February 1984 by a law which revived the hitherto extinct 'République du Cameroun' as a distinct and separate legal and political expression but thenceforth with expansionist pretensions;

AND

WHEREAS the unwarranted assumption of sovereignty over the Southern Cameroons by Cameroun Republic amounts to re-colonization of the Southern Cameroons and the usurpation of an unlimited, uncontrolled and pernicious power over the persons, liberties, territory and properties of the people of the Southern Cameroons; and whereas this colonialism is more invidious because unlike European colonialism which was founded on a forged or extorted document as a treaty of cession of territory signed by local Chiefs and therefore suggesting colonialism by consent, there is not even a forged signed instrument of cession of territory that Cameroun Republic can exhibit as the basis of its annexation and colonial occupation of the Southern Cameroons;

AND

WHEREAS the untoward effects of the colonization of the Southern Cameroons by Cameroun Republic include the subjection of our people to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; the intolerable humiliation and mortification of the dignity of our people as colonial subjects; the equally intolerable debasement of the political status of the Southern Cameroons from an autonomous fully self-governing state to an annexed and Balkanized colonial dependency under the suzerainty of Cameroun Republic; and the transportation of our country politically, socially, economically, culturally and developmentally backwards by more than sixty years;

DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE CONT'D

AND

WHEREAS the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement relating to our country did not entail the territory's decolonization but rather its surreptitious colonization by Cameroun Republic as successor colonizer; and whereas the 1961 Plebiscite vote for consensual federal political association with Cameroun Republic accordingly lost its effect by operation of the *clausula rebus sic stantibus*;

AND

WHEREAS colonization, annexation, territorial aggrandisement, exploitation and imperialism are impermissible under international law and are opposed by all peace-loving and law-abiding nations of the world;

AND

WHEREAS Cameroun Republic's oppression and domination, structural violence and discrimination, armed repression and terrorization, spoliation and plunder, in our country has known no respite since September 1961;

AND

WHEREAS every people have the right to exist; have the right to determine themselves; have the right to live in freedom, dignity and security; and have the right to aspire to a secured and hopeful future for themselves and their progenies;

AND

WHEREAS over the years our people have, by the most decent representations and memoranda demanded Cameroun Republic to end its colonial occupation and its defilement of our Land by its contempt of all virtue and practice of every vice, immoral principles and wicked actions; but whereas these petitions have instead produced more indignities, namely, violence; oppression; repression; pogroms; torture; massive arbitrary arrests; extrajudicial killings; aggressive assimilation policy and practice as an instrument of annihilation; abduction and transportation of our people beyond our borders to Cameroun Republic where they are paraded in its court-martial for pretended offences and sham trials conducted in French and under French law; imposition of long custodial sentences decided beforehand and imprisonment under life-threatening conditions; and whereas all these draconian measures are carried out as part of the official policy of Cameroun Republic aimed at the total destruction of our people and the disappearance of the Southern Cameroons from the surface of the earth;

AND

WHEREAS in the past fifty-six years Cameroun Republic has obstinately spurned all calls by eminent persons from within and without, including a call by the African Union for dialogue and a peaceful resolution of the Southern Cameroons Question and another call by the United Nations for Cameroun Republic to address the root cause of the Southern Cameroons Problem; and whereas Cameroun Republic has pretended not to understand the clear legal and political significance of the framed two separate large maps, one of the Southern Cameroons and the other of Cameroun Republic, presented to the President of that country in 2010 by the United Nations through the General Assembly President at the time, Dr Ali Triki;

AND

WHEREAS in its continuing disregard of the voice of the people of the Southern Cameroons for freedom, peace, liberty, safety, and happiness, Cameroun Republic continues to visit the Southern Cameroons with every species of calamity, periodically letting loose its uncontrollable trigger-happy forces to commit the most horrid devastations;

AND

WHEREAS Cameroun Republic has enlisted the assistance of 'dogs of war' and 'intellectual mercenaries' to help it in its genocidal project of procuring the extermination of the people of the Southern Cameroons or at least their reduction to conditions of complete serfdom;

AND

WHEREAS the people of the Southern Cameroons have in the past fifty-six years suffered at the hands of Cameroun Republic a form of colonization, oppression, extreme cruelty, repression and exploitation far more vicious, evil and dehumanizing than anything any African country ever experienced under European colonization;

AND

WHEREAS in order to maintain its colonial and exploitative stranglehold over our country, Cameroun Republic has intensified its obsessional measures aimed at promoting internal convulsion, fission and community factionalism in the Southern Cameroons as well as exciting domestic rivalry and suspicion as part of its policy to destroy us; and whereas Cameroun Republic has also constrained those of our fellow citizens taken captive by its bribes and temporary lure of office and threat of death to sell their country, the Southern Cameroons, for a mess of pottage, to turn against it, to deny the right of its people to existence, and to become traitors and executioners of their friends, families and fellow citizens;

AND

WHEREAS the moderation, patience and endurance demonstrated by our people have procured no mitigation of the various wrongs and usurpations by Cameroun Republic, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those pacific means alone which have been tried for the past fifty-six long melancholic years;

AND

WHEREAS Cameroun Republic is historically and congenitally addicted to violence, is duplicitous and completely untrustworthy, and, in the conduct of public affairs is politically deceitful and is notorious for duplicity, obfuscation, mendacity, dishonesty, patronage, fraud and corruption;

DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE CONT'D

AND

WHEREAS the people of the Southern Cameroons refuse to interweave their destiny with that of Cameroun Republic and refuse to entangle their peace, safety and prosperity in the evil and toxic interest of that country;

AND

WHEREAS it is irreconcilable to good reason, good conscience, natural law, and the demands of honour and human dignity, for the people of the Southern Cameroons to acquiesce in annexation, colonization, and unremitting armed oppression and repression;

AND

WHEREAS the people of the Southern Cameroons have under international law and the law of nature an unquestionable right to assert their independence and statehood, and claim the intangibility of the international boundaries of the Southern Cameroons in conformity with the continuing and inalienable right of self-determination and the international law principle *uti possidetis juris*;

AND

WHEREAS the people of the Southern Cameroons are entitled to sovereignty over all their natural resources;

AND

WHEREAS the people of the Southern Cameroons in their ad hoc All Anglophone Conference assembled in 1994 solemnly resolved that on the expiry of a 'reasonable time' and upon the continuing stubborn refusal by Cameroun Republic to end its annexation, colonial occupation, exploitation, oppression, domination, and massive human rights abuses, conditions exist for the Southern Cameroons to invoke its inalienable right of self-determination as a remedy of last resort and to come into being as a sovereign independent State;

AND

WHEREAS in a Signature Referendum conducted by the Southern Cameroons National Council in 1995, the people of the Southern Cameroons again overwhelmingly pronounced themselves in favour of asserting the sovereign statehood of the Southern Cameroons, thereby reiterating the 11th of February 1961 Independence vote;

AND

WHEREAS the eternal law of self-preservation dictates that the Southern Cameroons unites and exerts the strength of its people for self-defence action and other forms of cooperation for humanitarian intervention in the Southern Cameroons;

AND

WHEREAS it is imperative that the exercise in the Southern Cameroons of every kind of authority under Cameroun Republic should be totally suppressed and that all the powers of government should be exerted under the authority of the people of the Southern Cameroons for the revival, preservation and promotion of freedom, virtue, order, internal and international peace, and for the defence of life, liberty, and property, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredation of Cameroun Republic;

AND

WHEREAS faced with the on-going state of extreme danger, the Southern Cameroons liberation movements united in a broad-based common Front (*viz.* the Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia Consortium United Front - SCACUF), representing the people of the Southern Cameroons and reflecting the will of the overwhelming majority of them, are left with no other alternative than to take all appropriate action warranted by the circumstances in the best and supreme interest of the good people of the Southern Cameroons;

AND

WHEREAS in the facts and circumstances of the annexation and colonial occupation of the Southern Cameroons by Cameroun Republic, the liberation movements of the Southern Cameroons, united in a common Front, and representing the eight million people of the Southern Cameroons rightfully in revolt against annexation, colonial occupation and brutal armed repression by Cameroun Republic, in fulfilment of the inalienable right of self-determination and the natural law of self-preservation, and in due reflection of the will of the Southern Cameroons nation overwhelmingly expressed at the 1961 Plebiscite and reiterated in the 1995 Signature Referendum:

- adopts this day basic measures restoring and safeguarding the independence of the Southern Cameroons unlawfully suppressed by Cameroun Republic, and
- calls upon the people of the Southern Cameroons to defend by any means their humanity and dignity, their very survival and existence as a people, and the integrity and honour of their families and Homeland;

AND

WHEREAS the unleashing by Cameroun Republic of massive brutal military repression, state terrorism, and persecution en masse in, and increased militarisation of, the Southern Cameroons since October 2016 has made it impossible for the people of the Southern Cameroons to congregate and elect a constituent assembly to frame a constitution and set up a government in the Southern Cameroons, and that these dire circumstances make it imperative and expedient for the will and wish of the people to find expression through some other appropriate and legitimate form;

DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE CONT'D

NOW, THEREFORE,

WE THE FREEDOM MOVEMENTS UNITED IN A COMMON FRONT:

- representing the overwhelming majority of the people of the Southern Cameroons in the present circumstances,
 - Assembled in conclave of our joint revolutionary national liberation movements,
 - bound by honour and pursuant to the implied mandate given to us by the people of the Southern Cameroons whose will is supreme,
 - Having held mutual consultations,
 - and in order to provide in some degree for the exigencies of the Southern Cameroons in this alarming period that has lasted for too long, and,
 - united for common purpose dictated by the Law of God, the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations
- to totally liberate our Homeland from a rapacious colonial occupation and plunder;
- to assert our collective right to existence, survival, freedom and well-being as a people with every right on earth to control our own destiny and pursue our own chosen way of life by God's grace and under His protection;
- to secure for the people of the Southern Cameroons sovereign statehood, freedom, equality, the rule of law, peace, human dignity, human rights, economic and social development, justice and advancement, and
- to safeguard our Homeland for its past, present and future generations as a land of freedom where the right to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness are protected under the rule of law;

DO HEREBY PROCLAIM to our people in reflection of their will, to ourselves and to the world at large, the formal, definitive and irreversible Restoration of Independence voted for by the Southern Cameroons on 11th February 1961, endorsed by United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 1608 (XV) of 21st of April 1961, and reiterated in the 1995 Signature Referendum;

DECLARE that this Proclamation necessarily includes the assertion of the sovereign statehood of the Southern Cameroons evidenced by fifty-six years of sustained active Resistance against annexation and colonial oppression and repression by Cameroun Republic; and, further affirm the legitimacy of earlier declarations of independence as unmistakable pointers to the aspiration of our people;

DECLARE that this action is a historic and legal necessity to right gross historical wrongs and injustices and to vindicate the inalienable right of the people of the Southern Cameroons to self-determination, to existence, to freedom, to peace, and to security;

DECLARE that this Proclamation is in full accordance with

- The United Nations Charter, Articles 1(2) and 76 b;
- the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, UNGA Res 1514 (XV) of 14th of December 1960, numbered paragraphs 1 to 5;
- Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, UNGA Res 2625 (XXV) of 24th October 1970, fifth principle;
- the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, paragraph 3 of preamble, Articles 19 and 20; the Constitutive Act of the African Union, Article 4 b;
- the OAU Cairo Declaration, 1964; and
- common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

DECLARE that the emergent independent sovereign nation of the Southern Cameroons shall henceforth be known under the name and style of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia;

DECLARE that the restoration of the independence and statehood of Ambazonia brings to an end its annexation and colonial occupation by Cameroun Republic and the attendant reckless territorial aggrandisement adventure of that country;

Provisional Government

RESOLVE that until such a time as effective control is established all over the Republic of Ambazonia or any part thereof and a first presidential election held under a national constitution framed by a constituent assembly and adopted by the sovereign people of Ambazonia,

- Sisiku Julius AyukTabe shall be the President ad interim of the Republic,
- Wilfred Tassang shall be his Deputy who shall exercise such powers as delegated to him by the President ad interim;
- Milan Atam shall be the Secretary of State who shall exercise such powers as assigned to him by the President ad interim;

RESOLVE that the Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall abide by the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitutive Act of the African Union and shall observe and give effect to all duties and obligations that devolve upon it as a member of the family of nations;

RESOLVE to welcome the international community's continued support for Ambazonia's just struggle for existence, freedom and dignity, and for stability and peace in the Gulf of Guinea;

DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE CONT'D

RESOLVE to invite and welcome an international civilian presence to help Ambazonia recover and rebuild from colonial occupation and devastation, to help Ambazonia re-build its institutions of democracy, rebuild its infrastructure, restore its culture of human rights, the rule of law, good governance and public accountability, and re-establish its structures of state and government premeditatedly destroyed by Cameroun Republic in over half a century of colonialism, vandalism and plunder;

RESOLVE to invite and welcome the presence of the African Union (AU) and friendly nations to help Ambazonia in the establishment of its defense force and in re-building its destroyed police and correctional services from the nucleus of repatriated native Ambazonian servicemen and other security personnel, including those repatriated from Cameroun Republic;

RESOLVE that for reasons of culture, geography and history, Ambazonia's future lies with Africa generally and with the English-speaking world specifically, and therefore declare our intention to take all steps necessary to apply for full membership not only of the United Nations, the African Union, the Commonwealth and other international organisations but also of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), these being fora in which Ambazonia shall seek to contribute to the pursuit of international peace and stability;

RESOLVE to accept fully the duty of responsible membership in the international community and undertake to abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter and those of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, and accept international legal obligations and principles of international comity that mark relations among states;

ACKNOWLEDGE and declare that the frontiers of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia have always been, and will continue to be, as defined, delimited and/or demarcated in the relevant sections of the following instruments:

• As regards its frontiers with Nigeria to the west and north:

➤ sections IX-XXX of the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany Respecting the Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Sea, signed at London, 11 March 1913 (106 B.F.S.P. 782);

➤ the maritime boundary in Bakassi from the *thalweg* of the *Akwayafe* River down into the sea as specified definitively by the International Court of Justice in Case Concerning the Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening), ICJ Judgment of 10 October 2002;

➤ sections 11-21 of the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Anglo-German Boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Cross River, signed at Obokum, 12 April 1913 (I.B.S. No. 92 – Revised, p. 19);

➤ the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting Navigation on the Cross River, London, 11 March 1913 (106 B.F.S.P. 782);

➤ the Second Schedule to the British Order in Council providing for the administration of the Nigeria Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate, London, 2 August 1946 (146 B.F.S.P. 298);

• As regards its frontiers with Cameroun Republic to the east:

➤ sections 23-41 of the Franco-British Declaration respecting the Frontier between the British Cameroons and French Cameroun, London, 10 July 1919 (134 B.F.S.P. 238; U.K.T.S. No. 34 (1931)); and

➤ sections 65-138 of the Declaration made by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Governor of the French Cameroun determining the Frontier between British Cameroons and French Cameroun, London, 9 January 1931 (U.K.T.S. No. 34 (1931); 134 B.F.S.P. 238).

RESOLVE that Ambazonia shall act consistent with principles of international law, shall lawfully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, and shall refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

DECLARE that Ambazonia is a peace-loving nation and is committed to peace and stability in our region and in the world;

DECLARE that in spite of the very traumatic, painful and nightmarish experience of colonization and persecution en masse by Cameroun Republic lasting fifty-six painful years, Ambazonia shall, in keeping with its well-attested good faith and religious character and values, work to contribute to a reconciliation that would allow the peoples in the area to move beyond the conflicts of the past, and forge new links of mutual and regional cooperation;

DECLARE that Ambazonia shall establish good relations with all its neighbours, including, subsequently, even with Cameroun Republic in spite of the horrific experiences with that country;

RESOLVE that in order to give effect to this instrument, we appoint Nfor Ngala Nfor our duly constituted official invested with power to give to the President ad interim and Deputy President ad interim of the Republic of Ambazonia oaths of office.

Prayerfully done at Buea under God's Guidance and Protection,

this 1st day of October, in the Year of our Lord,

Twenty Hundred and Seventeen.

Pre & Post Independence Declaration Celebrations Throughout Ambazonia & in the Diaspora



October 1, 2017: The blue and white flag of Ambazonia flew all over Ambazonia territory and abroad. No one was left behind as those that did not have the flag used anything with blue and white to celebrate the independence day.

ANGLOPHONE SPRING: Quest For Freedom Sends Millions To Streets

- Mbah Ndam Leaves Parliament, Banadzem Awaits Party Advice
- 'Takumbengs' Unleashed At Home And Abroad
- Unrest Shuts Down Mission Schools
- Activists Improvise Ambazonia Flags With Polythene Bags, Soccer Jerseys
- Biya's UN Speech Radicalises Anglophones, Fuels Restoration Sentiments
- Thousands Acost, Boo Biya In Hotel
- Who Killed Atunga, Buea Mayor Or Police?



Thousands demonstrating in villages demanding self-determination

TELECOMS
Cocoa Protests Fizzle
Farmers Share 2.2 Billion FCFA

People Power Forces Hon. Mbah Ndam To Resign Verbally

Swelling Anglophone Crisis Spoil Musonge Commission Slumber

HEAD OFFICE
thevoice
Asking the right questions.

SEPTEMBER 22: The Day Southern Cameroonians Rose Up

Thousands defy government ban to stage epoch-making protests across West Cameroon

On That Fateful Day, Sept. 22, 2017
An Eye Witness Report



SCADAF
LIVE
BREAKING NEWS **AMBAZONIA OCTOBER 1st 2017**
Today commemorates The Independence of Ambazonia.

Pre & Post Independence Declaration Human Rights Abuses by French Cameroun

French Cameroun Masterminding Genocide in Ambazonia

- Thousands abducted and imprisoned
- Shooting inside hospitals violating medical neutrality
- Women abused and raped
- Looting & extortion by the military
- Targeted killing of youths
- More than 2 million internally displaced persons.
- Over 200,000 refugees in neighboring Nigeria



THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER AT THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Post WEEKENDER

No. 01857 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 06, 2017 PRICE: FCFA 400

Ntone Ntone In Trouble Over 13.5 Million Gift To Ekema

OCTOBER 1 CARNAGE

- Corpses Still Being Fished Out Of Bushes
- Over 100 Feared Dead, Scores Missing
- Thousands Sent To Await Trial
- Oct 1 Killings Confirm Wirba, Fru Ndi, Akere Muna Predictions Of Genocide
- Gov't Detention Centres Overflow With Arrested

UK Government Reacts



THE Sun

Be ready to serve in Akwaya, Kolofata - Fame Ndonga tells ENS graduates

Military, activists exchange gunfire in Mbonge

Abduction of 'Ambazonia' leaders: Cameroon, Nigeria govts in a bind

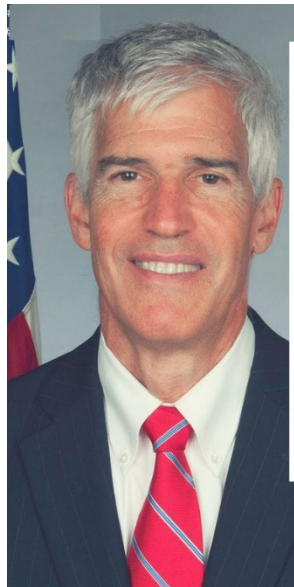
- Amnesty International warns against extradition
- African Bar, Human Rights Lawyer, Falana, threaten to sue Nigeria govt after 48-hour ultimatum
- The unravelling drama behind the abduction of Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and nine others in Abuja



Pre & Post Independence Declaration Human Rights Abuses by French Cameroun



An unarmed Ambazonian slaughtered "ISIS" style by a French Cameroun soldier. The wife, children and all Ambazonians remain shocked by this and other savagery acts of barbarism ordered by Paul Biya



"The government has committed summary executions, they are guilty of detaining people and not allowing them access to lawyers, to their families - even to visits from the Red Cross. They have been guilty of burning villages and looting and of general harassment of the population."

Peter H. Barlerin
U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon



Curated by Civitas Cameroon

Man Who Killed Girlfriend Is Not SONARA Worker - Company
Page 12

Eden
US Reiterates Stand For Dialogue On Anglophone Crisis
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Carnage In Meme

- * Corpses Litter All Over
- * Outrage As 96-Year-Old Woman Burnt Alive
- * Villages, Church House Burnt Down
- * Kwa Kwa, Nake, Bole, Kombone, Mbonge... Deserted
- * Panic In Kumba As Gunshots Rent The Air

By Solomon Tembang

The crisis that has been rocking the South West and North West regions since 2016, the gun battles between separatist militants and security forces that started in Meme Division and later spread to Nkongsamba, has now moved to Mbonge Division. As days and weeks go by, new fatalities are reported within the South West and North West regions.

But the situation in Meme Division, we believe, is as catastrophic as it could get. There have reportedly been massacres, sexual crimes and destruction of property, information coming from Mbonge subdivision of Meme Division in the South West region talks of harrowing scenes of carnage and destruction where whole villages are reported to have been burnt down. By yet to be identified persons, rendering thousands of people homeless.

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Cameroon security forces torturing English speakers, Amnesty says

By Stephanie Busari, CNN
Updated 8:36 PM ET, Mon June 11, 2018

Cameroon police with riot shields patrol on a street in the administrative quarter of Buea on October 1, 2017.

(CNN) — Cameroon is in the grip of spiraling violence that has seen security forces and armed separatists torture and attack people in the country's English speaking region, a new report by Amnesty International has said.

The declaration of the independence of Ambazonia is irreversible.....

...What is reversible is the continuous colonization of Ambazonia by French Cameroun.

What the UN, AU, UK, French Cameroun and International Community Must Do is to Honor International Charters and Treaties

By

- Accept the fact that UN Charters and Resolutions recognizes the rights of the people of Southern Cameroons to self-determination and independence
- Organize reasonable negotiations to enable the peaceful withdrawal of the colonial forces of French Cameroun from the territory of Ambazonia.
- Admit Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia as a member of the United Nations

This will bring about:

- An end to the 150+ years of colonization of Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia
- Allow peace and security to reign in the Gulf of Guinea region
- Rapid economic and social development of the territory of Ambazonia.
- Bring an end to the continuous illegal exploitation of the resources of Ambazonia.



All that tyranny needs to gain a foothold is for people of good conscience to remain silent!

Edmund Burke



Silence in the face of evil is evil itself; just as not to act is to act!

Dietrich Bonhoeffer

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