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

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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 Ambazonia nation.

**Ambazonia Key Facts**
- **Neighbors**
  - Northwest - Nigeria
  - East - French 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

**Ambazonia at a Glance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>8 MILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area</td>
<td>43,000 SQ KILOMETERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>BUEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of Governance</td>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Language</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal System</td>
<td>COMMON LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Counties</td>
<td>13</td>
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Ambazonian leaders of tomorrow
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA AT A GLANCE

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE POTENTIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIRPORTS/AIRSTRIPS</td>
<td>BAMENDA &amp; TIKO / MAMFE &amp; NKAMBE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAPORT/HARBOUR</td>
<td>VICTORIA / TIKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVER PORTS</td>
<td>MAMFE, KATSENA RIVER &amp; RIVER DONGA</td>
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AGRICULTURE, ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR FOOD CROPS</td>
<td>ASSORTED FRUITS, CASSAVA, MAIZE, PLANTAINS, POTATOES, YAMS,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH CROPS</td>
<td>BANANA, COCOA, COFFEE, PALM OIL, RUBBER, TEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RESOURCES</td>
<td>COAL, GAS, GOLD, MEDICINAL PLANTS, MINERALS, TIMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY</td>
<td>HYDRO POWER, WIND, SOLAR</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Hanno the Carthaginian sails through Ambas Bay. He espies 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 Ambas 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 Einsiedeln), Bojongo (named Engelberg) 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 (named Johann Albrechtshole), Njila (Kaiser Wilhemsburg), Ossing (Ossidinge), Mamfe (Manfeld), Bangwa, Bali (Baliburg), Mankon (Bande), Kumbo (Kimbo) right up to present day Boyo, Ngokitungua, 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 Schutzgebiet von Kamerun 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 Kamerun.

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 Ambas 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.

1922 The British Cameroons is placed under the mandate of the League of Nations. Its international status is defined as a Mandated Territory under United Kingdom Administration. The mandate comes into force in September 1923.

1923 Britain enacts the Cameroons under British Administration Order-in-Council No. 1621 of June 1923. This instrument provides for the administration of the British Cameroons as though it formed part of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Article 3 provides that the northern part of the British Cameroons is to be administered as if it forms part of Northern Nigeria and the southern part to be administered as if it forms part of Southern Nigeria.
### THE HISTORY OF AMBAZONIA (Cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>The administration of the Southern British Cameroons as though it forms part of Southern Nigeria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>The Southern British Cameroons becomes a United Nations Trust Territory with Britain continuing 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>First election of House of Assembly and KNC party wins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Dr. E. Endeley becomes first Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>House of Assembly and Natural rulers call for complete separation from Nigeria and total independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>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 2nd Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>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 Cameroun as an equal state under a federal constitution).</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>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.</td>
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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 of Southern Cameroons 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 Foumban 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 indecency 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 Ngu Foncha. 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 Augustin 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 Cameroonian 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 Cameroonian who were already used to organizing free and fair elections with multiple candidates. A referendum was organized on 20th May 1972 asking for the voters to give the president of French Cameroun the powers to amend 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. To everyone's amazement there was only 1 ballot paper with two answer to the ballot question “OUI”, “YES”. This was absolutely a sham of a referendum and the two option 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.

1982 6th November 1982: President Ahmadu Ahidjo of French Cameroun resign as president and handed power to his French Cameroun Prime Minister Paul Biya.

1984 The new president 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.

1994 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 Cameroun 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 Cameroonian which unanimous called for the restoration of the autonomy of Southern Cameroons. Following a return from the UN by the elderly statesmen, another conference was held at Bamenda call AAC-II and re-affirmed the decisions of AAC-I. The implementation of AAC-I & 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 Cameroonian 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 2017
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 (first 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 JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA  

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 had to be held and concluded before trusteeship ended.

- The arrangements were to be worked out after the plebiscite by a conference consisting of representatives’ 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 came up.

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 Mortgaged Southern Cameroons To French Cameroun behind the UN's back?

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 viable 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 Cameroonian 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 stroke 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.
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

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;

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 to 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 charts 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 Cameroun, the illegal extension of the frontiers of French Cameroun 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).
- 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.
In 1958 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 been appointed Prime Minister by the British administering authority in 1954 lost elections to the KNDP party of John N. Foncha who took over as the new Prime Minister in 1958. Southern Cameroons had 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.

When injustice becomes law, resistance becomes duty!

..Thomas Jefferson

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.
DECLARATION OF THE RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FORMER UN TRUST TERRITORY OF THE BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND ASSERTING ITS SOVEREIGN STATEHOOD

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;
• to hereby proclaim, 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
Resolves 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;
• Resolves 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;
• Resolves 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 THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FORMER UN TRUST TERRITORY OF THE BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND ASSERTING ITS SOVEREIGN STATEHOOD (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 defence 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

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.
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.
French Cameroun Masterminding Genocide in Ambazonia

- Thousands abducted and imprisoned
- Shooting inside hospitals
- 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 Nigeria

How many Ambazonians will Paul Biya kill & imprison before Ambazonia becomes free?
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.

Cameroon security forces torturing English speakers, Amnesty says

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

Carnage police with riot shields patrol on a street in the administrative quarter of Nkua 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.
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.

The declaration of the independence of Ambazonia is irreversible............What is reversible is the continuous colonization of Ambazonia by French Cameroun.

All 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
Dear Friends,

Southern Cameroon (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 Cameroon 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 has 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.

Prof. Carlson Anyangwe - Secretary of State, Department of Foreign Affairs

Compiled by: Department of Foreign Affair, June 2018
Credits: Government of Ambazonia archives & UN Archives, Cameroon Post, The Post, Sun, CNN & Eden