

Proclamation Formalizing The Independence of Ambazonia

1. Considering that Ambazonia is the native name for the country which was once described as The United Nations Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons Under The United Kingdom Administration.
2. Considering that Ambazonia was placed under the United Nations Trusteeship Administration since the formation of the United Nations in 1948.
3. Considering that the United Nations Charter, Article 76.b, spells out the objectives of trusteeship thus: “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 PEOPLE.....”
4. Considering that by 1954 the territory had established an autonomous parliamentary system of government.
5. Considering that by a memorandum (T/1393 of 27th June 1958) the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority, informed the United Nations that the territory was ripe for independence and that since it was being administered as part of Nigeria, arrangements be made to terminate the trusteeship on or about the same time as the independence of Nigeria on 1 October 1960.
6. Considering that pending the termination of the trusteeship agreement, Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons under the United Kingdom administration) become de facto independent having inaugurated its own constitution, “the Southern Cameroun Constitution Order-in-Council” with effect from that same 1 October 1960.
7. Considering that for reasons which are too dishonorable for mention, the Administering Authority insisted that Ambazonia whose population is

more than that of Gabon, Congo and Equatorial Guinea put together, should be made to join either Nigeria or La Republique du Cameroun, an act which was totally unfair, retrogressive and inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Article 76.b of the United Nations Charter.

8. Considering that in order to circumvent this unfair imposition the phrase “achieve independence” was inserted by the United Nations in the two alternatives presented to our people at the plebiscite of 11 February 1961.
9. Considering that if our people had refused to participate in the plebiscite and boycotted it. Ambazonia would have been automatically recognized as an independent state within the provisions of Article 76.b of the United Nations Charter.
10. Considering that even after the people had voted to have a political link with Cameroun, if the Ambazonian leaders had decided not to implement the plebiscite as was canvassed by the Honourable P.M. Kale, the United Nations would have no authority to force Ambazonia into any link with Cameroun, since such a link was an invention which went contrary to Article 76.b of the U.N. Charter as it applied to a de facto independent state.
11. Considering that under those circumstances Ambazonia would have acknowledged by the international community as a sovereign independent state.
12. Considering that even though Ambazonian leaders did not stage a boycott, Ambazonia was implicitly recognized as a sovereign state and, in exercise of that sovereignty, it concluded a treaty with La Republique du Cameroun, which was a sovereign member state of the United Nations.
13. Considering that the said Treaty which is known locally as the Foumban Accord is cited in the United Nations records as INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION, thus emphasizing the fact that the two parties to the Treaty were mutually sovereign states, each having its own government and parliament and that they had thus created a third parliament to which each subscribed members for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest to the two countries.

14. Considering that since Ambazonians were not Cameroonians, Article 1 paragraph 9 offered Ambazonians the right to Cameroonian citizenship if, and only if their country became the Federated State of West Cameroon under the Treaty.
15. Considering that the Inter-Parliamentary Union thus created a union of sovereign states entitling Ambazonia to a seat at the United Nations thus giving full effect to Article 76.b of the U.N. Charter, the Ambazonian status being thus analogous with the seating of Byelorussia and Ukraine in the United Nations independent of the USSR in which they are federated states.
16. Considering that the mutual sovereign equality between the two countries was not only implied but restated in the opening article of the said Treaty which reduced each country into a Federated State (the Republic of Cameroun becoming the East Cameroon, while Ambazonia alias Southern Cameroon becoming the West Cameroon.)
17. Considering that since the functioning of the trusteeship system was the assignment of the General Assembly, it was the duty of the General Assembly to properly implement this option and avail Ambazonia alias Southern Cameroon a seat in the United Nations.
18. Considering that from the foregoing the Inter-Parliamentary Union thus became the only link between the two countries and also the only limitation placed on the sovereignty of each of the two countries.
19. Considering that repudiation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union would automatically cut off the link and simultaneously remove the limitation placed on the sovereignty of the respective countries.
20. Considering that President Ahidjo by proclamation DF 72-270 repudiated the said Inter-Parliamentary Union and thus removed the limitation upon the sovereignty of the respective countries, that is to say, Ambazonia and Cameroun.
21. Considering that in exercise of its unfettered independence, Cameroun has formalized the restoration of its name from East Cameroun back to La Republique du Cameroun which it was before the Treaty of union.

22. Considering that Ambazonia has also since the launching of the document – the New Social Order on 21 March 1985 formalized the change of its name from West Cameroon to Ambazonia and sought to reassert its sovereignty also, but has not been able to do so because Ambazonia has been illegally occupied by Cameroun.
23. Considering that under the circumstances international law recognizes the right of the people of Ambazonia to form a government-in-exile.
24. Considering that an Ambazonian government-in-exile has been formed, headed by Ambazonian Crown Prince H.R.H. Fon Fongum Gorji-Dinka, **the interim Head of State of the Republique of Ambazonia.**
25. Considering that a Proclamation formalizing the status of Ambazonia within the international community is imperative.

26. NOW THEREFORE this Proclamation hereby

- (1) Formalizes the Restoration of the sovereignty and Independence of what used to be Southern Cameroon Under United Kingdom Administration and the territory shall henceforth be known as The Republic of Ambazonia.
- (2) That what used to be the Southern Cameroon Constitution hereby becomes the Ambazonian Constitution subject to any reference to the British Administering Authorities being read as a reference to the Ambazonian Head of State.
- (3) That with effect from midnight of 31 October 1990 any Ambazonian participating in the Government or Parliament, or a Political Party of La Republique du Cameroun, has voluntarily put himself or herself and family as accomplices and agents of a foreign government.
- (4) The illegal political association called Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement or any other political association deriving force from a law of the Yaounde Government is proscribed in Ambazonia. And anyone participating in such a party constitutes himself as the agent of a foreign government.

27. Finally, be it known that all acts administrative, legislative or otherwise, and all taxes, levies, or licenses, deriving authority from outside Ambazonia are formally declared invalid and unacceptable.
28. Pending the re-establishment of the institutions of Ambazonia, **Ni John Fru Ndi**, and **Dr. Martin Ngeka Luma** shall co-ordinate the day-to-day internal administration of Ambazonia.
29. The first of November 1990 shall be observed as Ambazonia day and all public offices shall remain closed from Thursday first to re-open only on Monday fifth November 1990.
30. All religious organizations are to celebrate special services on the 1st November 1990 and on Sunday, 4th November 1990 at which time this proclamation is to be read and distributed.

Fellow Ambazonians, I want you to remember and never forget that our Father the Almighty God and His Christ are the cause and effect of every happening and that He is totally in command of what is now happening.

Let your joy and gratitude be directed to God and to God alone. He is the one who put Ambazonia in bondage as he did once put the children of Israel in bondage. He again is the one who has now delivered you from bondage as he did deliver Israel. So let all honour and glory be given to God in the name and through the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, now and forever more.

Amen.

Dated at Buea this 10th day of October 1990.

His Royal Highness, Fon Fongum GORJI-DINKA QC., CC,ACP.
Head of State
Republic of Ambazonia