

# THE REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA



*From the desk of the Head of State*

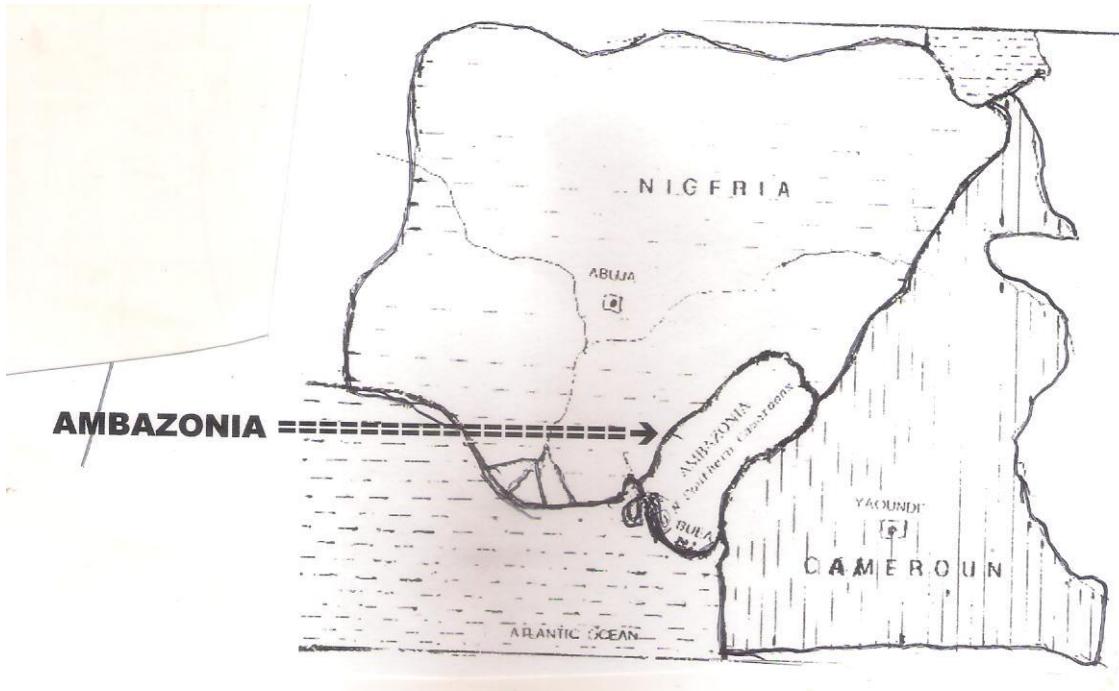
## Ambazonia Law Enforcement Action Request for Assistance

On behalf of Ambazonia's six million inhabitants and their government-in-exile, I have the honour most respectfully to request assistance from any law abiding nation or NGO or Mercenaries to enable us enforce the judgment of the International Court of Justice which demands an end to occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroun.

### HISTORICAL FACTS

**1** **The Republic of Cameroun** is the name adopted by the *United Nations trust territory of French Cameroun* at its independence on 1 January 1960; **Ambazonia** is the native name for the *United Nations trust territory of British Southern Cameroons* which Britain was permitted to administer as if it was a State within the Nigerian Federation.

**Fig RA/1 Nigeria, Ambazonia and Cameroun**



**2** Under pressure of the United Nations, Britain issued an independent [Southern Cameroons Constitution \(Order-in-Council\)](#) on the same 1 October 1960 which the Nigerian Constitution Order-in-Council launched Nigeria unto independence.

**3** Since Britain was bent on merging Ambazonia into Nigeria, Britain withdrew from Nigeria but held tight to Ambazonia and manipulated the United Nations to force Ambazonia to vote in a plebiscite to either be absorbed into Nigeria or to join Cameroun to form a [Confederacy of Ambazonia and Cameroun Independent Nations \(CACIN\)](#). In the February 1961 UN plebiscite, Ambazonians voted for CACIN. The UN fixed set 1 October 1961 for Britain to quit Ambazonia.

**4 BRITAIN's COLD WAR SLAVE TRADE DEAL:** As aptly put in the judgment of the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) "[The United Kingdom allegedly refused to implement the plebiscite, fearing that Ambazonia's Prime Minister would come under communist influence and would nationalize the Commonwealth Development Corporation \(CDC\) in which Britain had invested 2 million pounds sterling. In exchange for license to continue exploiting the CDC the United Kingdom allegedly sold Ambazonia to the Republic of Cameroun" \(\[Gorji-Dinka-v-Cameroun CCPR/1134/2002\]\(#\)\)](#)

An illegal UNION of Cameroun and Ambazonia was imposed on 1 October 1961; first called the [Federal Republic of Cameroon](#) and later called the [United Republic of](#)

Cameroon, where Ambazonia was put under the subjugation of Franco-Cameroon armed forces and militia groups to this day.

**5 UNION DISSOLVED:** As aptly put in the judgment of the UNHRC: - As a result of the subjugation of Ambazonians, whose human rights were allegedly severely violated by members of the Franco-Cameroon armed forces as well as militia groups, riots broke out in 1983, prompting Parliament to enact restoration law 84/01 which dissolved the union of the two countries. The author (Gorji-Dinka) then became Head of the Ambazonian Restoration Council and wrote several articles which called on President Biya of the Republic of Cameroon to comply with the restoration law 84/01 and withdraw from Ambazonia."

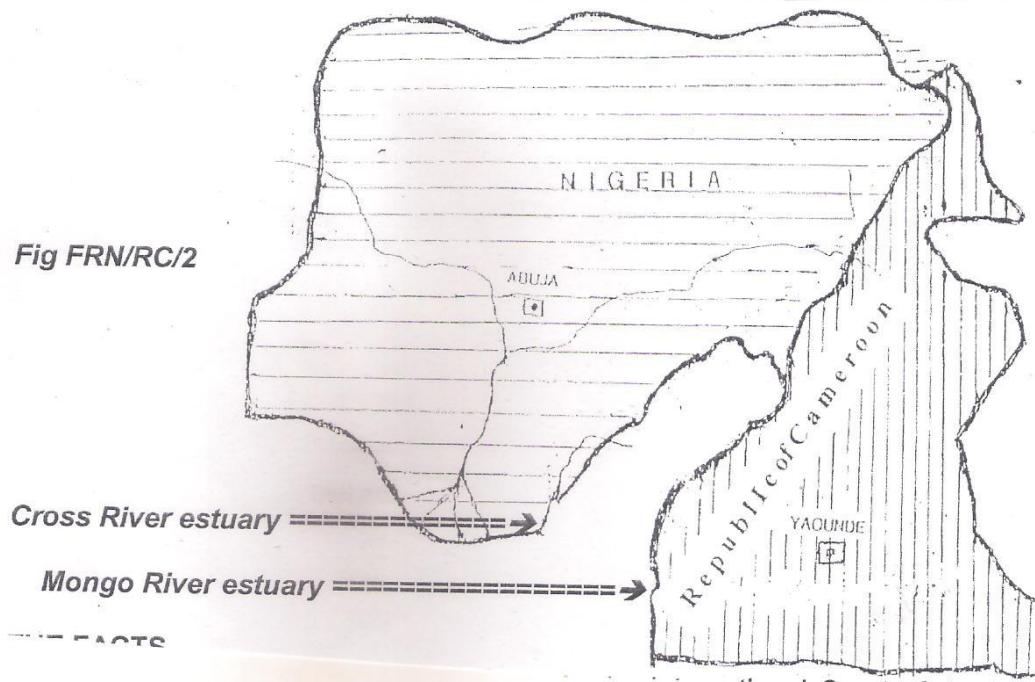
The UNHRC declared that since it is the occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroon that resulted in the persecution and forced exile of the Ambazonian leader Gorji-Dinka, the Republic of Cameroon is therefore under an obligation to withdraw from Ambazonia so that the Ambazonian leader can feel safe to return home from exile. But Cameroon is still occupying Ambazonia.

**6** In the **Cameroon-v-Nigeria** boundary dispute, the International Court of Justice ordered both Cameroon and Nigeria to each withdraw to its territorial boundaries as obtained at its independence. And in pursuance of the ICJ judgment the United Nations Secretary General flew to Cameroon and obtained a commitment on 31 January 2005 to comply with the ICJ judgment, which reads "**I President Paul Biya of the Republic of Cameroun in a bid to provide lasting peace to the Bakassi conflict hereby commit myself and my government to respect the territorial boundaries of my country as obtained at its independence.**"

**7** This constitutes (i) a recognition by Cameroon President that Ambazonia is a sovereign nation ; (ii) it constitutes a self-incriminating confession by the Cameroon President that Cameroon is occupying Ambazonia in violation of the United Nations Charter article 2 paragraph 4 which says: All Members shall refrain in their international relations from threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations"

**8** In pursuance of the ICJ judgment, Nigeria which had illegally occupied the Bakassi Peninsula was to withdraw from Bakassi and the peninsula would have reverted to Ambazonia and the Ambazonian government-in-exile would have move in and forced the lawless President Biya to withdraw to the territorial boundaries of Cameroon as per the ICJ judgment and his above quoted commitment to comply.

But then Cameroon President Biya induced Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo to put the Bakassi Peninsula under a **Special Regime** controlled by Cameroon from 14 August 2006 to this day; under the false pretences that the Peninsula is an integral part of Cameroon. But figure FRH/RC/2 shows that Cameroon does not have any physical link with the Bakassi Peninsula.



**9 NIGERIAN COURT NULLIFIES THE BAKASSI SPECIAL REGIME:** In October 2013 Nigeria's Federal High Court in Abuja declared the Bakassi Special Regime null and void of legal effect, on the grounds that it was created by the 12 June 2006 agreement concluded by signatories who had no locus standi on the Bakassi Peninsula. The Court accordingly ordered Nigeria's President Goodluck Jonathan to deliver vacant possession of the Bakassi Peninsula to Ambazonia; and to send Cameroon back to its territorial boundaries on the east of the Mungo River estuary in compliance with the ICJ judgment.

### REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Ambazonia's cause is that of enforcing the ICJ judgment which demands an end to the occupation of Ambazonia by Cameroon in total violation of the [United Nations Charter article 2 paragraph 4](#). Moreover under the [UN Charter article 51](#) Ambazonia is under an obligation to use force to terminate Cameroon occupation of Ambazonia.

The Ambazonian government-in-exile is therefore seeking assistance in cash, logistics, and expertise, to flush Cameroon out of Ambazonia; and would pay for such assistance in crude petroleum whereof Ambazonia is extremely rich.

# *Fongum Gorji-Dinka*

**Head of State**