

BAKASSI DEAL INVALID: WORLD COURT

First of all the United Nations tribunal on Civil and Political Rights has confirmed that Cameroon law 84/01 of January 1984 that revived the Republic of Cameroon did indeed legally dissolve the Union setting the French and English Cameroon countries again as sovereign and independent of each other as they were before the union was created in 1961. It states “ *As a result of the subjugation of Ambazonians, whose human rights were allegedly severely violated by members of the Franco-Cameroon armed force as well as militia groups, riots broke out in 1983, prompting Parliament to enact the 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 published several articles, which called on President Paul Biya of the Republic of Cameroon to comply with the law and to withdraw from Ambazonia*” (case of the exiled Ambazonian Head of State Gorji-Dinka-v- Cameroon) So the United Nations recognises English Cameroon as Ambazonia, illegally occupied by the Republic of Cameroon since 1984.

The judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled that Bakassi Peninsula belongs neither to Nigerian nor to Cameroon but to British Southern Cameroon (Ambazonia). It reads : - “*Bakassi is said to have formed part of the area of British Cameroon termed Southern Cameroon*” (Ambazonia) para 210: 3-4 “ *(Republic of) Cameroon points out that the map attached to the Report of the Plebiscite Commissioner shows that the Bakassi Peninsular formed part of the Victoria South West plebiscite district in the south-west corner of Cameroon(Ambazonia). This would show that the peninsular was recognised by the United Nations as being part of the Southern Cameroon*” (Ambazonia) para 210: 23-27 “*The Court accordingly concludes that the boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria at Bakassi is delimited by article XVIII to XX of the Anglo-German agreement of 11 March 1913 and that sovereignty over the peninsula lies with Cameroon*” para 225

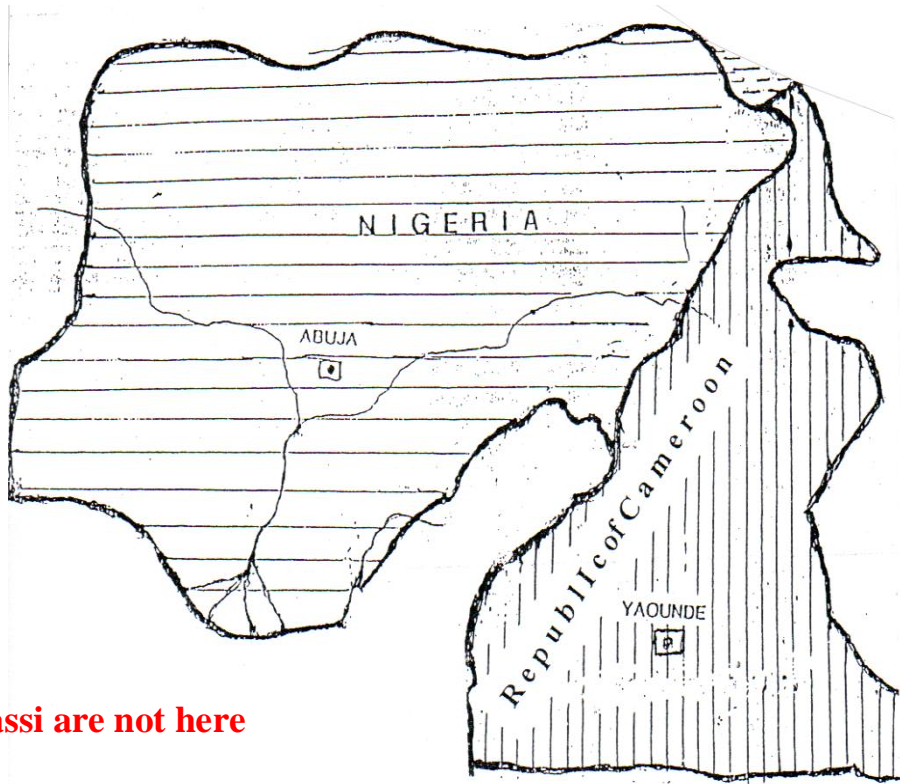
Clearly Cameroon in paragraph 225 refers to British Southern Cameroon (Ambazonia) *The court understands that Nigeria is under an obligation expeditiously and without condition to withdraw its administration and its military and police forces from the Bakassi Peninsula* para 314. The judgment creates a constructive trust whereby, with effect from 10 October 2002, Nigeria holds the Bakassi Peninsula in trust for AMBAZONIA and the Peninsula’s inhabitants.

Moreover pursuant to the Court order that Nigeria and Cameroon withdraw to their coastal boundaries as obtained at independence, the United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan flew to Cameroon in January 2005 and President Biya signed to withdraw from Ambazonia as follows:- “*I President Biya of the Republic of Cameroon , in a bid to provide lasting peace to the Bakassi conflict hereby commit myself and government to respect the territorial boundaries of my country as obtained at independence*”

This is a self-incriminating admission that Cameroon occupation of Ambazonia is the source of the Bakassi conflict.

Figure 1 shows the boundaries of Nigeria and Republic of Cameroon.

Fig 1

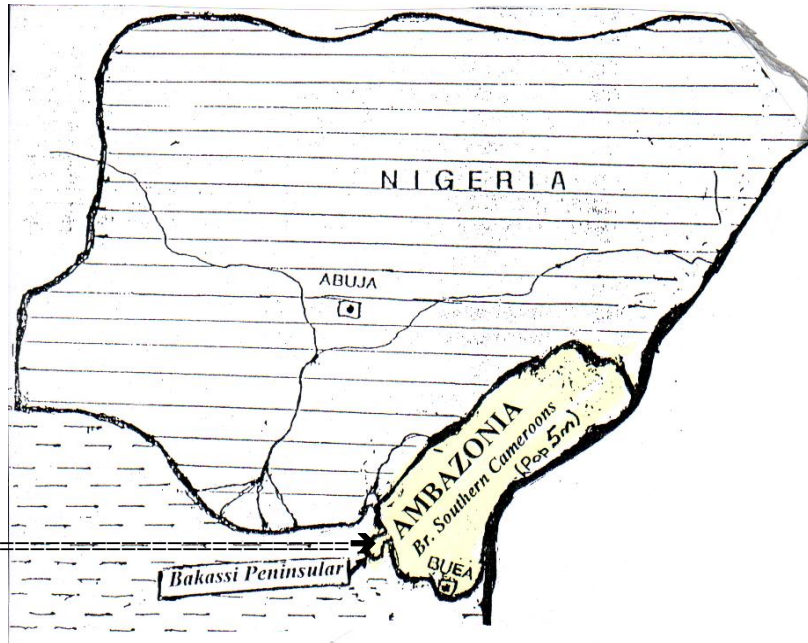


Ambazonia & Bakassi are not here

Figure 2 shows the location of the Bakassi Peninsula

Fig 2

Bakassi Peninsula



It follows that any act done in execution of the invalid and fraudulent deal is utterly null and totally void of any effect at law. And Nigeria's former

Attorney General and ad hoc judge of the ICJ, Hon Ajibola's testimony before the Nigerian Senate is that it was a Cameroon inducement of \$300 billion oil block that procured the deal.

This further taints the invalid deal with corruption. Yet it has put Bakassi Peninsula under the illegal control of the feared Franco-Cameroon armed forces, who are causing the inhabitants great loss of life, limb and property. Whole villages have been depopulated as thousands were forced to flee as refugees into neighbouring Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria. Bullet ridden bodies of fishermen, recovered daily from the waters of the Peninsula, testify to President Biya's rule in the Ambazonian mainland, where, according to the annual reports of the United Nations and Amnesty International "*extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances are wide spread and systematic*". So when is a crime a war crime?

However, Nigerian law criminalises the fraudulent conversion or misappropriation of the Peninsula, being property which the Federal Republic of Nigeria held in trust for Ambazonia and the Peninsula's inhabitants. Moreover under the Nigerian Public Officers Code of Conduct the Nigeria President and his Vice President and his Attorney General are jointly and severally liable either for creating this mischief or for sustaining it, to the detriment of the Ambazonian people and the inhabitants of the peninsula. Biya's joy is that his secret agents indeed succeed to make these Nigerian personalities victims of their own greed. Biya also claims that Anglophone Cameroon MPs oppose his withdrawal from Ambazonia. Is it true? Only a roll call will tell.

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