

IN THE UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY

1. IN THE CASE OF: AMBAZONIA vs LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

CHARGE: ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF AMBOZANIA

Inter-Parliamentary Union (U.N. 3rd Series—No. 49) with effect from October 1, 1961:

- (a) Links La Republique du Cameroun with Ambazonia (formerly the U.N. Trust Treaty of Southern Cameroons under the United Kingdom Administration).
- (b) Transforms the two countries into Federated States of East Cameroun and West Cameroon respectively.

Leader of East Cameroon becomes commander-in-chief of unified armies. After preparatory troop movements, he fakes referendum then issues proclamation repudiating inter-parliamentary Union treaty. His successor formalises the break up, by resuscitating La Republique du Cameroun once more, but extends its boundaries to include Ambazonia.

A classic case endangering international peace and security within Article 34 and 35 of the U.N. Charter

REDRESS SOUGHT: LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN TO WITHDRAW FROM AMBAZONIA.

The self-incriminating Map Evidence of Illegal Occupation of Ambazonia by La Republique du Cameroun

1960: Admitted into U.N. with
map (1) below

Its Map Today
map (2)

IN THE UNITED NATIONS

AMBAZONIA VS. LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

CHARGE:

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF AMBAZONIA BY LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

AMBAZONIA (then described as the trust territory of the Southern Cameroons under the United Kingdom administration) negotiated and concluded a treaty on the basis of mutual sovereign equality, with La Republique du Cameroun creating an INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The treaty created a Federal Legislature to which each country sent representatives. The treaty changed the status and identity of each country. La Republique du Cameroun became a federated state, and its identity became East Cameroon. Ambazonia also became a federated state and its identity became West Cameroon.

The treaty became the fundamental law or the constitution of the inter-parliamentary union, (to be cited locally as the Federal Constitution or the constitution of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.)

REVISION OF THE TREATY (Article 47)

- (a) The treaty may be revised ONLY BY A LAW PASSED BY THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.
- (b) 50% of the deputies representing any federated state may veto a bill proposing revision of the treaty by voting against the bill.
- (c) No bill intended to impair federalism may be introduced, and if introduced shall not be countenanced at all, by Parliament.

TREATY REPUDIATED: BY PROCLAMATION

One morning the late President Ahidjo (whom his hand picked protégée successor, Paul Biya recently acknowledged in a speech to have placed the country under 20 years of tyranny) simply issued a proclamation: (i) ABOLISHING THE TREATY (ii) MOVED TROOPS AND OCCUPIED AMBAZONIA (iii) DIVIDED AMBAZONIA INTO TWO PROVINCES (iv) and since then AMBAZONIA HAS BEEN RULED BY GOVERNORS APPOINTED BY Yaounde (the capital of La Republique de Cameroun).

REDRESS SOUGHT: *Ambazonia calls on the international community to compel La Republique Du Cameroun to withdraw from Ambazonia.*

It is by virtue of that treaty that Yaounde had any AUTHORITY IN AFFAIRS OF AMBAZONIA and only in specified federal subjects. Once the Federation has collapsed, Yaounde has no more authority over Ambazonia, whatsoever.

Yaounde's presence in Ambazonia is even worse than colonialism. For the colonial power usually exhibits a forged document as treaty signed by the leaders of colonized territory, volunteering the Colonial rule. Yet the process of decolonization ignores such treaties.

O.A.U. PRESCRIPTION AGAINST CAMEROUN

About what La Republique Du Cameroun has done to Ambazonia this is what the Organization of African Unity says, (the OAU Human Rights Charter):

Article 19: All people shall be equal, they shall enjoy the same respect and shall have the same rights. Nothing shall justify the domination of a people by another.

Article 20: (1) All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.

(2) Colonized and oppressed people shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.

(3) ALL PEOPLE SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO THE ASSISTANCE OF ALL STATES IN THEIR LIBERATION STRUGGLE AGAINST FOREIGN DOMINATION BE IT POLITICAL ECONOMICAL OR CULTURAL.

In fact article 20(3) makes the violation of the right to self-determination an offence of international dimensions, for which reason the victims are entitled to ASSISTANCE BY OTHER STATES JOINTLY OR SEVERALLY, in their liberation struggle.

Is there any wonder why La Republiques Du Cameroun has refused to sign the O.A.U. charter? That alone is conclusive evidence of self-confessed guilt.

The O.A.U. member states must come out loud and clear against Cameroun. Colonialism is colonialism and oppression is oppression, regardless of the colour of the culprit. And it would be an act of unpardonable racism if what the O.A.U. acknowledges as a crime ceases to be so, just because the culprit is a black county -la Republique du Cameroun.

SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF AMBAZONIA

(a) **REFUGEES:** The illegal occupation of Ambazonia has subjected the territory to tyranny, resulting in people fleeing their country.

Figures published by the U.N. High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) show that 32,500 have fled the country. If one takes into account that I, with my family, plus my brother now live in exile but have not been on the UNHCR or who know but have no money to travel to Lagos and live there, to process papers for refugee status, then it may be that, over 10 times this number are already living as refugees in Nigeria alone.

I have said that I know of hundred of Ambazonian youths training abroad for liberation war. If we do not settle this dispute now, and such a war breaks out, hundreds of thousand of refugees would flood into neighboring countries.

PREVENTION OF CATASTROPHIES

One of the duties of the UNHCR is to prevent catastrophies which would result in the displacement of people. Does common sense not dictate that the U.N. take action now to prevent a liberation war breaking out? Ambazonia is therefore expecting the U.N. to take the initiative in this matter.

By making Cameroun respect international law, and withdraw from Ambazonia, not only would the U.N. prevent further refugees fleeing Ambazonia but will enable those who are now refugees to go back home, and save the UNHCR's funds for victims of unavoidable, natural and unpredictable disasters.

(b) SOME OF THE ATROCITIES OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES

(1) Economic Atrocities—

a) Ambazonia had established a very effective system of financing small scale industries, and a bank, the “Cameroon Bank” was the basis of this. Yaounde has abolished that bank.

b) Ambazonia had established an agriculture/financing and marketing organization, which financed farmers, and bought their crops, for export. Yaounde has abolished this and farmers' crops, cocoa and coffee etc. now mold and rot in their houses.

c) Ambazonia had established a cheap source of hydro-electricity supply. Yaounde abolished this, insisting that Ambazonians buy theirs which is 300% dearer than ours. To be sure Yaounde demolished all the hydro-installations, instead of letting them be as stand-by sources.

d) Ports closed. Yaounde has closed all Ambazonian ports so that all imports and exports must come through Douala, their only port. Ambazonian port infrastructures have been systematically demolished.

e) The Ambazonian railway system has been destroyed and the rails removed. The running stock is left to rust away here and there.

f) Ambazonian road infrastructure has suffered the most. Under pretext of resurfacing the roads, La Republiques du Cameroun has methodically dug up the entire Kumba/Mbonge and Kumba/Tombel roads which had been tarred; and those portions of the main circulations between Amba Bay and hinter lands which had been tarred, (like Supe, Sabga, Eyang, Mamfe-Bauchuo, etc.), all these have been dug up and they are totally impassible in the rainy season.

g) The Ambazonian air transport system has been abolished and no one what has happened to the air crafts.

(2) Social Atrocities—

a) In order to ensure education for women, Ambazonia established a free primary education system for all by paying the salaries of all trained and certified teachers, even those in the service of private educational agencies. All such agencies, especially the missions were called voluntary agencies of the government. Yaounde has abolished this. As may be expected, the first casualties are female children. They not only have to stop school, but are forced into infant marriages, or infant labor, so as to make money to contribute to the education of the male members of the family.

b) Ambazonia had established free, ante-natal, maternity, and post-natal medical services for women. Children had free medical consultation; all these have been abolished by Yaounde. Pregnant women are now unable to pay for the high cost of medical attention. As a result they try to do their own delivery or with the help of neighbors. The casualty rate for mothers, babies or both, is better imagined than stated.

THE SECESSION OF LA REPUBLIQUE CAMEROUN:

Since the repudiation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union treaty the union between La Republique du Cameroun and Ambazonia ceased to exist, and the new names East Cameroon and West Cameroon also died. Under intentional Law, the repudiation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Treaty resulted in the EXTINCTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON and the automatic and simultaneous RESTORATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF EACH OF THE STATES THAT FORMED THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION. (i.e., AMBAZONIA AND LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN).

The restoration law of February 1984 did no more than formalize in terms of international law what the true position is. It restored the original identity and name of La Republiques du Cameroun and thus emphasized the secession of Cameroun from the fiction which the name "Untitled Republique of Cameroun" had implied since 1972.

Nothing has made the Ambazonian case easier than the succession of La Republique du Cameroun. It now suffices to compare the map of La Republique du Cameroun which was admitted into the U.N. in 1960, (annexure 1) with the new map of that same Republique du Cameroun now, (annexure 2).

Annexure 2 is conclusive self-incriminating evidence of the illegal occupation of Ambazonia by La Republique du Cameroun, So Cameroun must be forced to withdraw peacefully or otherwise.

The New Theories of Common Ethny, between Ambazonian and La Republique du Cameroun

Cameroun has canvassed the fact that Ambazonia was once referred to with variable epithets of Cameroon, Kamerun or some name with that sound. That by this alone Ambazonians are part of la Republique du Cameroun, and that the people are of the same ethny as La Republique Du Cameroun.

This is not true. The word Cameroon comes from the Portugese word for crey fish. If the word Cameroon, or Cameroun, or Kamerun as the area has variedly been called identifies an ethnic group, then La Republique du Cameroun should have found it easier to annex those parts of Gabon, Congo, and Central African Republique which were part of German Kamerun, and which after the Germans left, came under the same French rule as La Republique du Cameroun.

But these have been neatly separated from Cameroun and we hear nothing about them because the people are just not Cameroonians. And Cameroun does not claim any common ethnicity with them at all.

Again if Cameroun under British trusteeship administration was of the same ethnic group with La Republique de Cameroun the question should have been whether it should attain separate independence, or join its kinsfold in La Republique du Cameroun. But it was found that not even the Northern part of the Cameroon under British administration belong to the same ethnic group with the Southern Cameroon under U.K. administration at all. And so the Northern Cameroons have joined their kith and kin in the Gongola State of Nigeria.

The very fact that the U.N. plebiscite offered Ambazonians opportunity to join Nigeria if they so desired, proves that the U.N. and the international community knew that the Ambazonian people were in no way of the same ethnic group with Cameroun, even though the territory was called Southern Cameroons.

Furthermore, while Northern British Cameroon merged with Nigeria without any necessity of a treaty, the link between Ambazonia and La Republique du Cameroun was brought about only by a treaty. And even then that reality is cited at the U.N. as an INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

TREATY EMPHASIZED DIFFERENCE IN NATIONALITY

Article (1) paragraph 9 emphasized the fact that Ambazonians are not Cameroonian nationals even though the territory was called, Southern Cameroon under British Administration.

The treaty states: “Nationals of the federated of West Cameroon state shall be citizens of the federal republic, and thus acquire Cameroonian nationality.” If the people of Southern Cameroon under British trusteeship were Cameroonian nationals, then the treaty would be offering them Cameroonian nationality if and only if their country became a “federated state of the Federal Republic.” In a work, while the Federal Republic lasted, Ambazonians enjoyed dual nationality (Ambazonians by birth, and Cameroonians by treaty) but now that there is not Federal Republic, the purported Cameroonian identity cards or passports do so out of ignorance or as flags of inconvenience.

The excuse of common Cameroonian nationality is therefore false and La Republique du Cameroun must be made to respect the sovereignty of Ambazonia and withdraw at once. Hitler offered that same excuse for annexing Poland.

AMBAZONIA THE BEST CATALYST FOR AFRICAN UNITY

It is now generally accepted that unless La Republique du Cameroun is made to withdraw from Ambazonia then and only then would smaller African States be assured that if they concluded treaties that bring them politically closer to bigger neighbors, they do not run the risk of being annexed by the bigger neighbor, with impunity. Therefore the Restoration of Ambazonian sovereignty would encourage bilateral or multilateral treaties of closer union among African states, big and small.

AMBAZONIA WILL UNITE ECOWAS AND UDEAC:

In addition to the passive encouragement of closer ties generally between African states, an independent Ambazonia plans to apply for admission into the ECOWAS while maintaining her membership of UDEAC. Since Ambazonian oil revenue is what gives value to the UDEAC money, the UDEAC would have to choose either to expel Ambazonia and see their money become valueless, or agree for the two communities to become one economic community. Naturally they would prefer the latter, and so ECOWAS AND UDEAC will form one economic community, thanks to Ambazonia.

HISTORIC ANALOGIES

The situation in which Ambazonia finds itself is similar to that in which France found itself under Nazi occupation, or Kuwait today finds itself under Iraqi occupation. And the situation in which the chairman of the Ambazonian Restoration Council finds himself is similar to that in which Charles de Gaulle found himself or the Prince of Kuwait finds himself today.

Charles de Gaulle, then in London alone, was recognized as the legitimate government of France, in exile. So is the Prince of Kuwait now in Saudi Arabia recognized as the legitimate government of Kuwait. That is why THE AMBAZONIAN CROWN PRINCE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE RESTORATION COUNCIL, IS THEREFORE THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF AMBAZONIA IN EXILE.

The Ambazonian position is even better, because, while the Nazis established a puppet government made up of French stooges under Petain, there is no such body in Ambazonia to challenge the authority of the Ambazonian government in exile.

THE ILLEGAL GOVERNMENT IN YAOUNDE

Although the legitimacy or otherwise of the government of LaRepublique du Cameroun is the internal affair of Cameroun, we consider it pertinent, to spot-light the illegality of the present regime in Cameroun, in view of the fact that Ambazonia may be expected to enter negotiations with some body-politic representing Cameroun.

There are several reasons why the present regime in Cameroun is illegal and illegitimate. But we will use only one.

The law of La Republique du Cameroun stipulates that only members of a legally recognized political party can hold offices as Head of State, Head, and Member of Government, Members of Parliament, Municipal Councilors, and every other political appointment.

The law specifies the procedure for applying for registration and legalization of a political party. It states that within two months of its inaugural meeting the application must be filed at the prefecture of the place at which the inaugural meeting took place. A set of documents must be included in the application.

But ever since the Cameroun People Democratic Movement (CPDM) which rules Cameroun was founded on 24/3/85 in Bamenda, it has filed no application whatsoever up till today. And even if one were filed now it is time barred, and in any case it cannot have retroactive effect so as to legitimize the present Cameroun regime.

By that law the entire government, the members of parliament, and the members of the municipalities and all other political office holders in Cameroun today are disqualified, and therefore the acts, administrative, or legislative of the regime are null and void.

THE WESTERN SAHARA PRECEDENCE

The O.A.U. rejects any Unity-by-Annexation; Moroccan or Cameroun style. And that is why it has recognized the Western Sahara as a member state of the O.A.U. even though it is under Moroccan occupation. In the same way O.A.U. is to recognize Ambazonia.

UNITY BY ANNEXATION COLLAPSES EVENTUALLY

Events in Europe have proved that unity through law and respect of the sovereignty of states even as small as Luxembourg endures, whereas unity brought about by force and annexation Stalin's style would eventually break up with time, as we now see in Eastern Europe.

CONFEDERATION OF CAMAMBIA

There have been suggestions and in fact there have been unofficial approaches to the Ambazonia Restoration Council proposing the formation of confederation between Cameroun and Ambazonia, with the name Camambia (CAMeroun and AMBazonia). But since these approaches have been unofficial they could not be pursued.

From what has been stated earlier, Ambazonia will actively promote not just the limited objective of a union between it and Cameroun alone, but a union which would bring the ECOWAS AND UDEAC into one ECONOMIC UNION.

Ambazonia therefore calls on Pan-Africanist to force La Republique du Cameroun out of Ambazonia and set the forces of African unity in motion.

CAMEROUN MUST NEGOTIATE OR BE FORCED OUT

Every war ends on a conference table, even, if it is for signing terms of surrender by the vanquished. So why precipitate a fight if only to end by talking?

We find an analogy of our case in the present Iraq/Kuwait crisis. On it, the editorial of the New York journal *THE U.S.A. TODAY* on August 30, 1990 says:

“Now is the time for diplomacy. Now is the time to talk. There is no danger in talking. There is nothing to lose. Only billions and billions of dollars to be saved that a prolonged confrontation... would cost. And the lives of young men and women that surely would be lost if fighting breaks out... The U.N. should lead the way and end this war before it begins.”

Although the Right Honorable Margaret Hilda Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, is quoted in the same paper as saying, “There is no negotiation with a person who by force has taken another person's country.” Ambazonia is willing to talk with Cameroun under the auspices of the U.N. without preconditions on the possible formation of the confederation of Camambia.

The question is not whether Ambazonia is willing to forgive, but the question is whether the Yaounde Regime, intoxicated with self-brewed infallibility, is willing to repent.

We, however, believe in miracles. And that God would give us the appropriate spirit to resolve this matter peacefully before it becomes too late. For the alternative to a speed and amicable solution is too ghastly to contemplate.

Thanks in anticipation of your cooperation,

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

.....

AMBAZONIA

Restoration Council

Your Ref. _____

Reply Ambazoniar Mission

Our Ref. _____

1377 K. St. Suite 650

Washington, DC 20005

DATE _____

Fax 202-289-7027

Population: 3.5 Million

Export: Crude Petroleum, Coffee, Cocoa, Banana, Tea, Timber, Palm Oil, Rubber

Mineral Resources: Gold, Diamond, Natural Gas

AMBAZONIA

Restoration Council

Your Ref. _____ Reply _____
Our Ref. _____

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 dishourable 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 Fouban 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