

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

T/PET.5/1312
5 February 1958
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

FORTY-FIVE PETITIONS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION
AND CONTAINING COMPLAINTS RELATING TO VARIOUS REPRESSIVE MEASURES

(Circulated in accordance with paragraph 5 of the
annex to resolution 1713 (XX))

1. All these petitions, several of which come from members of "One Kamerun" reflect the tense situation now prevailing in the Territory and protest against various repressive measures which continue to be taken, particularly in the Bamileké region and in Sanaga-Maritime, and which are attributed either to the Administering Authority or to the present Cameroonian Government.
2. Several specific incidents involving the murder, looting, harassment and persecution of Cameroonians are cited in support of these allegations. The following passages are taken in each case from the original text of the petition:

(a) "We estimate that in the Bafoussam Subdivision ten patriots were publicly burned not to mention those whose heads were cut off by the colonialists and whose bodies were thrown into lakes. At the Bagwa hospital, French troops forced their way in and took away the patients; knowing the names of some of the victims we list them for you: Tamon Isaac, Kouam Moise, Kamegni Metsebo Marc, Waffo Kamgaing, etc." (petitions Nos. 1,2,3).

"Bangoua hospital: The French forces came there to take away hundreds of patients on different nights. We know the names of some of their victims who are no longer alive and whose names are as follows: Tamen Isaac, Kouam Moise, Nkamegni Metsebo Marc, Waffo Kamgaing," (petition No. 15).

"The Police Commissioners of Dschang and Bafoussam, accompanied by hired soldiers, hope for innumerable burnings and massacres in the Bamileké country ... The patients, men and women of the Bafoussam Subdivision, who were the victims of the blows and wounds inflicted by

the above-mentioned mercenaries, and who entered the Bangwa Hospital in order to be treated, met a most inhuman fate there. The said Police Commissioners and their mercenaries have just taken from the hospital fifty patients who were subjected to torture and saw thirty of their brethren die! ... The ten survivors remain in a pitiable state, at death's door, in the Bafoussam prison. We do not know whether they will survive. Just as in Sanaga-Maritime, fifty boxes of grenades were thrown by the French police and two cannon shots killed several and wounded several others! ... Again at Bangwa, individuals found on the highway were killed and their bodies thrown into the water! ... " (petition No. 16).

"French troops massacre patients at Bangwa hospital, following killed: Tamen Isaac, Kouam Moise, Kanmegnimetsebo Marc, Wafeu Kamgain" (petition No. 17).

"French forces massacre patients Bangwa hospital" (petitions Nos. 18 and 20).

"French Government wipes out patients Bangona hospital" (petition No. 19).

(b) "Indignantly protest against arrest patriots Kemegnes Anatole,^{1/} Eyidi Bebey,^{2/} Bnebom Jacques. Anatole already executed Eséka concentration camp. Request United Nations intervene immediately with local authorities in order to free the others" (petition No. 43).

(c) "10th of this month Gouchini Etienne, Kalabi Michel, Boya Samuel arrested, concerned for their lives" (petition No. 28).

(d) "In August my two children, Djoko-Tsekoumou, Nguiate-Tsekoumou were shot by the French colonialists" (petition No. 44).

(e) "Protest against arrest Djomo Paul, Fenda Joseph, request United Nations save their lives, alarmed" (petition No. 6).

(f) "Vigorously protest against destruction of houses, arrest inhabitants Bonadam Njombe request United Nations save their lives, alarmed, Wamo Innouya" (petition No. 4).

1/ Note by the Secretariat: See document T/PET.5/1315.

2/ Note by the Secretariat: See document T/PET.5/1314.

(g) "Energetically protest against illegal arrests of patriots Chedom Fezeu, Daniel Fotso, Emanuel Tchetchis. Request United Nations save lives of these patriots. Situation alarming Bafoussam prison" (petition No. 14).

(h) "A troop of soldiers entered my village (South Basoa, Dschang) at 1:30 a.m. night of 15 November and arrested five persons: Waffo Paul, Nyague Isadore, Fogang Néhanba Michel and Mba Takoutena. Illegal burnings in this village. I do not know what imprisonment is in store for these patriots arrested on the night of 15 November. At Batchang the Chief's house has been burned down, with two deaths, at Batunie, seven deaths" (petition No. 8).

(i) "Whereas in certain groups of the Bafoussam Subdivision such as: Batié Bandenkop, Baham, Bamendjou, Bahouang, etc., soldiers set fire to the villages of several patriots, arrested and are still arresting patriots; Mr. Nzenante, Mr. Simo Martin, Mr. Ngounou André, Mr. Kui Kamgang and Mr. Kamga Philippe, etc. were lined up at the Chief's house at Batié on the previous evening and dispatched for no reason with a bullet through the head" (petition No. 22).

(j) "Bangou: during the second half of November 1957, Ngompa Tchuantie, Simo Samuel^{3/} and Gomegni were hanged. The things that were done at Bandenkop were just as frequent in the Mungo Region. At Djongo: this place in the said Mungo Region was cleared of its entire population. At Douala, on 9 December 1957, the nine patriots whose names follow were arbitrarily arrested and are no longer alive: Keuda-Tekue-Nganou-Tenne-Dipegue-Timo-Yougue-Djoutechouano" (petition No. 12).

^{3/} Note by the Secretariat: This name is also mentioned in document T/PET.5/1311, paragraph 2 (o).

(k) The following are the names of some of the people killed:

Woghia Valentin	Goupo
Tchuinchié François ^{4/}	Kamdem
Songui Joseph	Njoko
Kenmogné Michel	Tamo Jean
Tcomtcuè Ambroise	Bùwa
Talla Mathieu	Tchiéguin Abraham
Kamdem André	Kùtoukam
Djoko Chrétien	Taffo Toukam
Kamden Emile	Fopossi Michel
Bugueu	Tamowagné Henri
Kouam Emile	Magoua Emilienne ^{5/}
Kom	Kamdem Justin ^{6/}
Bùtekouo,	Dotapéium
Nglin Paul,	Sif - Djie"
Zùali	

(petition No. 9).

(1) "I wish to inform the United Nations of the daily death toll at Baham during December 1957, namely, - on 13 December twelve persons were killed at Batoufam, for example, Fondoup and many others, on 16 December eighty persons were killed in the village of Batie, also in the Bafoussam Subdivision. During the same month fifty persons were killed in the same village, at Bamendjou, on the next day another thirty persons were killed in the same area at Badenkop eight persons were killed, for example, Fekou Philippe and other patriots, after which their bodies were burned on the Sop-Kouam-Moyodom concession, in the Daog quarter at Baham. In the same part of the Bafoussam Subdivision, Bamiléké Region, Famy Luc, Foko Josué and several others, to the number of ninety-five persons, were

^{4/} Note by the Secretariat: Mr. François Tchuinchié would seem to be the author of documents T/PET.5/1275 and 1298.

^{5/} Note by the Secretariat: See documents T/PET.4 and 5/20, T/PET.5/1296 and 1303.

^{6/} Note by the Secretariat: This name is also mentioned in document T/PET.5/1286.

arrested and deported from the Bamileké Region. For example:

Taffo Maurice, Tchedioun Kamwa, Kontchou Tcheudem, Dombue Dakoua".

(petition No. 45).

(m) "I bow before the sufferings being endured by our patriots in Baham, Sanaga-Maritime and the Mungo Region. But I energetically protest against the percentage of the following compatriots:

Departmental list of victims

<u>Names of persons arrested</u>	<u>Place of arrest</u>
Kouam Maurice ^{7/}	Mantjen I (Mungo)
Tchoukounte Elias	Nkongsamba (Mungo)
Njekou Fr.	"
Nguifo Laurent ^{7/}	"
Kamte Bernard ^{7/}	"
Ninzou Ignace	"
Fotso Elias	Douala (Wouri)
Kouam Denis	"
Pousmegne Joseph	"
Njioko Paul	"
Tchouenkam Michel	"
Kamdem Jean	Lieu inconnu

"But I note the presence among these victims of Comrade Kouam Maurice^{7/}, aged 70, who was arbitrarily accused of having organized terrorism at Mantjen I." (petition No. 27)

(n) "In Sanaga-Maritime, for example, people are invited to 'leave the brush' but villagers found at home are tortured, robbed, arbitrarily arrested and led to the torture camps of Botmakak, Diban, Matomb, Mpepe, Eseka, Pouma, Nkonga, Ndom, Nyanomg, Ngambe, etc., where they are forced to do the most degrading labour. They may be 'freed' after two to four months of imprisonment, and after paying large sums of money to the mercenaries over and above what was stolen from them. The

^{7/} Note by the Secretariat: These names are also mentioned in document T/PET.5/1305.

places of imprisonment are guarded either by gendarmes or by soldiers, for the camps in which hundreds of patriots are tortured are not official prisons, the people who are kept there have not been charged in any court. They have simply been 'denounced' by some informer as 'members of the UPC'. The camps maintained by the Cantonal Chiefs or other killers of patriots who are seeking a few favours are known to all the authorities and all the extortion takes place with the encouragement of the French authorities who act under cover of the Prime Minister of the Kamerunian Government ... The Kamerunian people submit to you and to the Members of the Assembly the names of the victims listed below who died in the torture camps:

Pe-pe Pierre	Ndjeng Mongo Joseph	Nyobe Madeleine
Nsonga Antoine	Nwina Joseph	Nyobe Christine
Boun Missang	Diyassi Joseph	Etoû Daniel
Oum Antoine	Libobi André	Nkeng
Mahi Ngidjol	Mbog Mbog	Losbe Bilébel
Djon Limkki ^{8/}	Mben Samuel ^{8/}	Bakehe
Nyemeck Joseph	Djon Gustave	Njile Rébecca
Lissom Yacnes	Bassong Mika	Ndjen Hoya Etienne
Hagban Vincent	Mayi Babéméa	Mut-Muni
Oum Baki	Njock Yob	Ngo-Bikay Rébecca
Ngo Mben et ses 3 fils	Ngo Biteg Héleine	Ngo Nduga Marie
Mom-Nugi Um	Thouk André	Tedga Nirobéam
Mbock Etienne ^{9/}	Nyobe Bog	

And many other persons etc... and the quantity of war material and the number of soldiers incessantly increase day by day in Bamiléké and Sanaga-Maritime "(petitions Nos. 29 to 41).

8/ Note by the Secretariat: These names are also mentioned in document T/PET.5/1310.

9/ Note by the Secretariat: Mr. Mbock Etienne is one of the authors of document T/PET.5/1198.

(o) "Simply as examples, we list here a few of the names out of the several thousand of our compatriots who have fallen under the bullets of the French mercenaries or been hanged by them in agreement with M'Bida in the first half of November 1957 alone: 10/

In Sanaga-Maritime:

Pépé Pierre	Nsoga Antoine
Boum-Missah	Oum Antoine
Mahinjiol	Djon Limahi
Nyemeck Joseph	Lissom Jacques
HGbanga Vincent	Oum Baki
Njem-Mong	Mwing
Dyani Joseph	Libobi André
Mbongo-Mbong	Mben Samuel
Djom Gustave	Basson Mbika
Maji Mabaméa	Nyobé Madeleine
Njok Job	Etod Daniel
Nyobé Chrétine	Lesbé Bilélé
Miken	Nyb Rébecca
Batche-Babisson	Met-Mum
Njen Hoyo	Men et ses trois enfants
Poykoi	Nduga
Mbiteg	Thak André
Nom Nujium	Mboy Etienne
Miga Mirabeau	Nyobé Boog

Killed in transit on land belonging to Baham, which was invaded by the mercenaries:

Kamdem-Wobu, Tanou, Tatchunlo, Kamdem and thirty others who could not be identified.

10/ Note by the Secretariat: The list which follows is identical with the one reproduced above in section (n); only the spelling of certain names varies slightly.

At Batcham, fourteen persons killed in their sleep at night. Bagéa, six persons killed.

On 13 November 1957 fifty boxes of grenades thrown in Sanaga-Maritime caused several dozen lorries loaded with oil and gasoline left Douala for Sanaga-Maritime where the French Administration proposes to burn down all the forests before throwing the bomb." (petition No.7)

(p) "The forces of the French army are so bloodthirsty that they take the prisoners out of their cells and kill them after deporting them far from the towns. As examples, we list here the names of certain prisoners out of the hundreds who were taken away and killed in the brush:

From Bayangam

Bouwa^{11/}

Kouam Emile^{12/}

Zukotse Gabriel

Zu-Tangea Abraham

Butawayo

From Badenkop

Zuale^{12/}

Sidjie^{12/}

All the persons listed above were taken from the Bafoussam prison and killed in a stream which is now becoming the main burial place for the Bamiléké people that the French Army executes every day.

We give here the name of the stream into which the French throw the bodies of our people who have been shot or hanged.

Midam, situated between Battie and Fouban in the Bouda Subdivision, Bamiléké Region. The names of some of the persons arrested and killed whose bodies were thrown into the above-named stream are as follows:

11/ Note by the Secretariat: This name is also mentioned in document T/FET.5/1118.

12/ Note by the Secretariat: These names are also mentioned in section (k) of this paragraph.

<u>Natives of the village of Bayangam</u>	<u>of Badenkop</u>	<u>of Bangou</u>
Ngin Paul yeux arrachés ^{12/}	Kamdem ^{12/}	Ngonpooh
Fooposi ^{12/}	Djoko ^{12/}	
Bàtèkouo ^{12/}		
Kuitoukam ^{12/}		
Taffo-Toulam ^{12/}		

For the Bouda Subdivision

Examples of Cantonal Chiefs killed and thrown into the water:

Nkwenin of Palepo, Tsaah Pierre of Babadjou, Yto Menkam Joseph of Batccehem Tchenjeu Tchinda of Batcham, Tchiendjeu Lucas, Tywa Mois of Batcham and arrests forty totalling from Babadjou, 150 from Batcham, about thirty from Bamaté.

Arrested at Douala on 25 November 1957:

Kamdén Michel	Wagla Joseph	Téguiatou Pierre
Taka Mouis	Téguia Moïse	Noumo Louis
Wotchun Jean	Guifo Pierre	Ngouguelah
Moyo Michel	Kamdén Jean-Marie ^{13/}	Tébà Maurice"

(petitions nos. 23 to 26).

(q) "Whereas the following are the names of some well-known patriots who have been either burned or thrown into the water since 10 October 1957:

Bafoussam subdivision, Baham village: Simo Emmanuel, Tonou Joseph, Wadjoh, Kamdén Joseph, Medem, Tchuenbou François, Kamdén Justin^{14/}
Soucpgni etc.

^{12/} Note by the Secretariat: These names are also mentioned in section (k) of this paragraph.

^{13/} Note by the Secretariat: This name is also mentioned in section (m) of this paragraph.

^{14/} Note by the Secretariat: This name is also mentioned in T/PET.5/1286.

At Baham, on 16 October 1957, five women and their children were burned in a hamlet between the reeds and the raphia palm trees at a distance of 3 kilometres from the chief's house.

Village of Bandenkop, on 11 November 1957 at 9.15 a.m. Ngandjouon Maurice and Siedja Mefé were shot and burned because they were suspected of being members of the UPC, on 17 November 1957 Nzalli Mefé Noyo was shot by soldiers who had come from Bangou village. There is also Nzesop Bonfang who was shot and whose village was burned. On the same day eight persons were taken from the Bafoussam prison and shot to death.

Village of Batié: On the night of 27 October five young men were shot two kilometres from the Chief's house on the pretext that they had left at 5.35 p.m. They were Simon-Youdom Jean,^{15/} Secretary of the village, Nzekoum, a notable of that village, Kuakangang,^{16/} Chef de quartier at Fangouri Batié. In this same village from one day to the next innumerable persons are taken away and, when their families go to look for them, the colonialists say: they have gone away or disappeared, it is not known where.

Dschang Subdivision, Village of Balessing, two persons, Djoko Chrétien,^{17/} and Kam Joseph, killed. Mass arrests in this area and during the night terror reigns. No one can go out between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., trucks come at top speed to round up people and throw them into the various water...courses after strangling them.

MBounda: staggering arrests, indescribable deportations and disappearances.

The villages where people have been burned are the following: Baham - Baryagam - Bangou - Bandenkop - Batcha - Bamenka - Bahouang, etc.

The watercourses into which the people are thrown with their heads cut off, their bodies stripped or their faces bandaged after shooting are the following: Mih between MBounda and Bansoa; Noun between Fouban and Bafoussam, Bamoungoum River, Kam between Bafang and Nkongsamba, Babadjou River between Babadjou and Santa in the British zone - Tumwa River between Bamana and Bangou, Bansoa River between Bansoa and Balessing, Mlem River between Bafoussam and Bandjou, Soupoua River between Bandjou-Bamendjou and Bameka.

^{15/} Note by the Secretariat: this name is also mentioned in document T/PET.5/1311.

^{16/} Note by the Secretariat: this name is also mentioned in section (i) of this paragraph.

^{17/} Note by the Secretariat: this name is also mentioned in section (k) of this paragraph.

The well-known lakes in which people are also thrown, some killed, some atrociously tortured, are: Meunin between Bangou, Banayagam and Baham; Negheu, the black lake near the Chiefdom of Baleng, the white lake, going towards Bamoun, the red lake within the village of Baleng." (petition No. 13)

(r) "Pupil of Nanjo Catholic Mission arbitrarily expelled" (petition No. 42)

"Considering that during this same month the pupils of a whole School of Medicine miraculously disappeared at Douala and that since then none of the children's parents has ever been informed where those members of the Kamerunian élite have been taken." (petition No. 22)

Three thousand children at Douala were refused entry to the kindergarten during this month and the Prime Minister is trying to withdraw many of the scholarships held by Cameroonian students in France." (petition No. 21)

(s) "We draw your attention with great regret to the very severe censorship which is currently being applied in the Cameroons to prevent the despatch of letters to the United Nations. The senders of such letters are seized at the post office itself and their identity is dragged out of them. Then their address is written down and sent to the police so that they can arrest the said sender, who will suffer a fate such as God alone can imagine.

Our Association has just sent you three registered letters numbered 411, 412 and 413 and dated 13 November 1957, Post-Telephone No. 517-2 at Douala New-Bell. Please be so kind, Sir, as to let us know if you have received these three letters."^{18/} (petition No. 7)

^{18/} Note by the Secretariat: The three letters referred to here are all letters dealing with general questions. They have therefore been summarized as such and brought to the attention of the members of the Trusteeship Council in document T/PET.4 and 5/L.17/Add.2.

(t) "Indignantly protest against slaughter of 78 patriots at Baham Bapa on 15 December" (December 1957) (petition No. 5)

(u) "Bafang Subdivision: At Bangfam ? on 18 October 1957 in the market place, one killed, four women miscarried and several people were wounded.

Bafoussam Subdivision: Bamoujou and Badenkop: the chiefs of these two groups are in prison at Dschang; at Bawang the chief's house and more than six concessions belonging to notables were burned; three dead and several wounded at Bathé, Tchatoha quarter, the Protestant mission was searched and the monitors were carried off and put in prison on 30 October 1957, while at the central market place at Bafoussam on the night of 30 October three people were killed, several wounded and several imprisoned.

MBouda Subdivision: At Batcha chieftdom several concessions belonging to notables were burned, three dead, several wounded and several imprisoned." (petition No. 15)

(v) "It should also be frankly revealed that in Sanaga-Maritime, Bitchka Tengua Jean-Marie at Baham, Toko Joseph at Douala, Sash Jean at N'Kongsamba, Tuème Albert at Mélong, acting in co-operation with the Police Commissioners, are the ones really responsible for such horrible scenes." (petition No. 10)

(w) "On the night of 25-26 November 1957 at 2 a.m. the New-Bell quarter, Bamiléké, was encircled and searched by the colonialist mercenaries. We learned from well-informed sources that old people, men, women and young people, entire families, were arrested and deported to unknown destinations. There were about 300 people and it is deplorable that several people have been hidden... We would also remind you that on 29 and 31 October 1957 and 7 November 1957 the town of Batcham near Mbounda was encircled by more than 3,000 soldiers with firearms. We have just learned of the mass arrest

of all the old people, men, women and children, more than 150 people sent to an unknown destination. For this reason, there have been so many dead that the number amounts to 30. We are sorry to see that the squares in the Bamiléké Region are encircled by the French colonialist soldiers and no one must leave or he will be shot. Terror of being massacred reigns at present in Bamiléké and particularly in Sanaga-Maritime, Douala, etc..." (petition No. 11)

(x) "Baham: This group, which has 30,000 inhabitants, has become practically a desert where all the corpses of those killed in all the towns in Kamerun are buried. In other words, in the large towns in Kamerun night searches are carried on so as to round up all the young people suspected of being nationalists who are then burned or buried at Baham.

Bandenkop: In this group there are more than 2,000 soldiers who commit all kinds of inhumane barbarities, raping little girls eight and nine years old. Those who are killed are thrown into houses to be burned or else put on military lorries to be thrown into watercourses such as the lakes of Meunih, Baleng, Bangou, Bamoungoun and Bamendjoun.

The town of Nkongsamba: On 9 December 1957 this town was encircled by soldiers who illegally searched the houses of suspects. No one is allowed to move about in this town, which has more than 50,000 inhabitants. Those who are the victims of these searches are thrown into the various prisons in the Territory while others are sent to Baham, where they are executed." (petition No. 12)

(y) On 18 November 1957 the soldiers went to the small market place of Bafoussam on the Foumban road with three empty lorries and came back with the same lorries filled with women whom they had arrested. These women were immediately taken to the army camp where more than 110 soldiers violated a single woman and when she was nearly dead she was automatically burned or thrown into the water. Even ten-year old girls were pitilessly disembowelled by the soldiers." (petition No. 13)

(z) "Since the night of 25 November 1957 nocturnal arrests have not ceased. In particular they are checking documents: identity cards, tax receipts, census and work cards. Anyone who does not have a work card is arrested and deported. This work card system is absurd and requires no comment, since the Administration itself recognizes that three-quarters of the population of Douala are unemployed because there is no work... Let France talk to us about the care it takes of women and children when the head of the family has been deported forever. The President of the Legislative Assembly of Kameroun, accompanied by the Chief of the Wouri Region, said in his speech of 23 November 1957 at Douala: "The French Administration and the Kamerunian Government are well aware that most of the inhabitants of Douala are living in poverty because they have no work, but we shall make an effort to open up business enterprises to give work to the unemployed". It was astonishing, on the day after this famous speech, to see the soldiers invading the Bamiléké quarter, seizing the inhabitants and proceeding to check their work cards, and deporting hundreds of people who did not have work cards; it goes without saying that the French Administration is depopulating Kameroun in a thousand ways." (petitions Nos. 23 to 26)

(aa) "After the approach of the twelfth session of the United Nations General Assembly the situation became still more alarming. Bands made up of people enrolled of their own will or by force for what was shamelessly called 'self-defence', which were really nothing but gangs of criminals, besieged the villages and forests, engaging in a veritable degradation of the human person. In the villages property was pillaged under the eyes of the owners, who were subjected to torture, and the women were savagely violated in the presence of their parents and husbands....

The situation in the Bamiléké Region: As in Sanaga-Maritime, the situation is becoming more and more serious.

1. Considering that at Batcham, Bameteg, Babadjou, Mbounda Subdivision, the victims of torture and people killed are too many to count.
2. Considering that at Bangou, Bandjou, Bahcuang, Bayangam, Baham, Bafoussam Subdivision, killings and night burnings take place day after day and night after night and that the resulting victims and dead are too many to count.
3. Considering that at Badenkop, the French administering authorities, acting through the Prime Minister of the so-called Kamerunian Government, are seizing young people from twelve to eighteen years of age, shutting them up in houses and burning them without mercy.
4. Considering that at Balessing, Dschang Subdivision, killings, massacres and looting are continually increasing, as in the other cantons and groups mentioned above." (petitions Nos. 29 to 41)

(bb) "At the time of writing (23 November 1957), Sanaga-Maritime is surrounded by armed troops from Edéa to Ndikinimiki. Not even a fly can get out of a forest in this Region enclosed by barbed wire. In administrative and governmental circles under the loi-cadre they are now working on a plan to bombard all the forests in Sanaga-Maritime in order to massacre all the underground fighters who have taken refuge in these forests since May 1955. The hideous work of the Occupation is being intensified throughout the Territory as follows:

At Baham there are no indigenous inhabitants or domestic animals left, the fires willfully set by the mercenaries of the Administration have burned up all the houses, the village is now occupied by camps for torture and hanging. The soldiers, led by the police Commissioners, bring Nationalists

there from all parts of the Bamiléké country and execute them (the Nationalists) by shooting or hanging. At Badencop many people are being killed and several young people have just been arrested there and shut up in a well-sealed house to which the mercenaries then set fire! Imagine what sort of death our young brothers twelve to eighteen years of age suffered. A Bayangam, Batié, Bangou, Bawwang, in the Bafoussam Subdivision, Bamiléké Region, the people are subjected to particularly odious treatment, men and animals have been annihilated and the women have been raped to the point where they have lost consciousness, after which petrol has been poured over their genitals and ignited! One can only imagine how much these poor beings suffered before they died! ... At Batcham, Bameté, Babadjou, Bouda Subdivision, Balésing, Dschang Subdivision, the situation is the same as that described above; at Batouni, Pagea, Bafang Subdivision, burnings and killings are like the cases described above.

Regime during hours of sleep: The carrying off of patriots during the night, torture, looting, deportation, concealment of some of those deported, imprisonment and slaughter.

Hindrance of freedom of movement: Cars are frequently stopped, the passengers are beaten up and made to pay heavy fines of 2,000 to 3,000 francs CFA under threat of imprisonment. After 6.30 p.m. neither persons nor vehicles are allowed to move about. In the Sanaga-Maritime Region and the Bamiléké Region, particularly in the villages of Baham, Bayangam, Badencop, Batie, Bangou, Bawang, Batoufam, Bamodjou, Bapah, Batcham, Babadjou, Balésing, Pagea, Batouni, etc., not even the slightest freedom is guaranteed for children or women." (petition No.7)

(cc) "At Baham prisoners died and French troops caused fires throughout the area belonging to the village. The Bamiléké Region, like Sanaga-Maritime, is ablaze and this has been caused by the French Administering Authority" (petition No.8).

(dd) "Here, in our country, it is impossible to count the number of patriots thrown into the streams, or those hanged, or those who have had their eyes put out before their execution... Our people is even deprived of sleep, for mass arrests take place during the night, not to mention wilful fire-raising or the deportation of patriots who suffer a cruel death. There is suppression everywhere in Kamerun; no one is free to speak or to travel freely. Such areas as Baham, Bayangam, Badenkop, Batcham, Bangou, Bagoua, Babéteg, Balessing and Baffoussam, all in the Bamiléké Region, have been totally destroyed. Women violated to the extreme die on the spot; children who are thus orphaned and have no support are dying all the time. Patriots are arrested and killed mercilessly by tanks. The streams have become the main places where the bodies of our murdered brothers are thrown!" (petition No. 9).

(ee) "No freedom is respected any longer; people are arrested at night and when they are asleep; there is torture, inhuman persecution, the traffic moves in complete insecurity: frequent and illegal fines are imposed on traffic in the centres; corruption without precedent.... Need we refer again to Sanaga-Maritime and Baham where cases of wilful fire-raising are increasing; where there is savage slaughter of prisoners; where torture, persecution, corruption, looting, raping of pregnant women are increasing... People are intimidated at every moment, even when they are asleep." (petition No. 10).

(ff) "At Baham men and women are being arrested without exception; even if the women are pregnant; without regard for age, children are put into houses, the doors are closed, petrol is thrown over them and they are burnt. If you have heard what happened in the Bamiléké Region, Bafoussam Subdivision, in particular at Baham, do not ask any more what is going on in Sanaga-Maritime, Edéa Subdivision, in particular the M'Bebundi group; it is worse there than at Baham. In the following regions: Mungo and Wourri, Ngong and Sanaga M'Bom, Mtem and Dja Elobo, there are mass arrests, slaughter and imprisonment without discrimination (petition No. 15).

(gg) "Situation very tense in Baham, Batie, Batouni, Batcham, Mbounda, Banfam, Bamenka, Bemendjou, in the Bamiléké Region, and Mbanga, Njounde, Loum, Manjo, Mungo, in Sanaga-Maritime" (petition No. 19).

(hh) "Some villages have been completely wiped out, such as Baham and Batcham in the Bamiléké Region and regions completely destroyed, such as Sanaga-Maritime." (petition No. 21).

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(ii) "In the area of Baham, today as yesterday, people are incessantly being killed, and their bodies taken and thrown into the lakes between Balenssanp and Noun, particularly in the Bafang Subdivision. Throughout the territory of Kamerun the Administering Authority is arresting patriots, maltreating them and gouging out their eyes in the middle of the night at Douala. They are being arrested and thrown into the sea of the Wouri, just as they are in the Bamiléké Region, particularly in the Baffoussam Subdivision." (petition No. 45).

3. Most of these petitions also contain energetic protests against the arrival in the Territory since October 1957 of military reinforcements. They place the responsibility for the "infernal" regime which has existed in the Territory since 1955 on the Administering Authority and, more recently, on the present Head of the Cameroonian Government. The silence of the United Nations on the Cameroonian claims they maintain only encourages repression; the resolution adopted at the twelfth session of the General Assembly has, according to certain petitioners, "become an atrocious instrument of repression". Some petitioners are opposed to any integration in the French Union and warn that a "regime of force" such as is practised in Togoland is henceforth doomed to failure in the Cameroons.

4. Several requests are contained in the petitions seeking the dissolution of the present Legislative Assembly; the holding of free elections by universal suffrage, under the control of the United Nations; the sending of an international police force to supervise the new institutions established in this way; the abrogation of the Decree of 13 July 1955, dissolving the Cameroonian nationalist movements; and the proclamation of a total and unconditional amnesty. The loi-cadre is rejected and the "unlawful" elections of 23 December 1956 branded. Furthermore, the reforms proposed in response to the Joint Proclamation of April 1955, are said to have been outstripped by events and thereby to have shown themselves insufficient.

5. These petitions, furthermore, describe the present regime as a "flagrant violation" of the United Nations Charter, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the French Constitution. They demand peace, and immediate unification and independence for their country before the entire Cameroonian people is "exterminated".

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<u>Petitioner</u>		<u>Date of Petition</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. Mr. Michel Fotsi	Member of ONE Kamerun, Loum	2 December 1957	Tombel (letter)
2. Mr. Jean Takam	" "	"	" "
3. Mr. Kondjou Sop	" "	"	" "
4. Tanmo		10 December 1957	Kumba (telegram)
5. Tagheu	Baham Association, Kumba	24 December 1957	" "
6. Taghou	Loum Central Committee	16 December 1957	" "
7. <u>Association amicale du peuple Bamiléké</u>	New-Bell Canton, North Douala	23 December 1957	Douala (letter)
8. Mr. Mebe Sop Takeuga	<u>Chef du quartier,</u> Bosoa-Sud, Dschang	21 November 1957	Tombel (letter)
9. <u>Jeunesse de Baham,</u> <u>Balessing</u>		undated	Douala (letter)
10. <u>Association du peuple Bamiléké</u>	New-Bell Canton, North Douala	24 November 1957	" "
11. <u>Association amicale Kamerunaise</u>		25 November 1957	" "
12. Mr. André Siedje	Member of ONE Kamerun Nkongsamba	18 December	Kumba "
13. Mr. Emmanuel Fotso Kamwa, Mr. Thomas Kouam, Mr. Martin Singap and Mr. Daniel Tchouangang	(in the <u>maquis</u>)	28 November 1957	" "
14. Siedje		21 December 1957	" (telegram)
15. Mr. Alphonse Batchemi	Chairman, ONE Kamerun, Manjo	4 November 1957	Tombel (letter)
16. <u>Réunion des peuples de Bangwa de Douala</u>		23 November 1957	Douala (letter)
17. Nana		7 December 1957	Kumba (telegram)
18. Fodcuop		"	" "
19. Mekon	Presidium, Assembly 60 Youths	2 December 1957	" "

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<u>Petition</u>		<u>Date of Petition</u>	<u>Origin</u>
20.	Tandem	9 December 1957	Kumba (telegram)
21.	Mr. Gaston Kenmogne Businessman at Douala	11 November 1957	Douala (letter)
22.	ONE Kamerun Three Corners Central Committee, Kumba	28 November 1957	Kumba "
23.	<u>Association du peuple Bamiléké</u> Canton New-Bell, Douala	29 November 1957	Douala "
24.	Mr. Gaston Nya	"	" "
25.	Mr. Dominique Djouata	"	" "
26.	Mr. John Rjike	"	" "
27.	Mr. Jean Tchamtchie Chairman, Local Committee of ONE Kamerun, Ngolsi, Manjo	25 October 1957	Tombel "
	Mr. Pierre Tchiyanou Chairman, Central Committee of ONE Kamerun, Loum Chantier		
	Mr. Joseph Tekam Chairman, Central Committee of ONE Kamerun, Penja		
	Mr. Pierre Tchapche Chairman, Central Committee of ONE Kamerun, N'Lohé		
	Mrs. Rachel Nloka Mpongo Vice-Chairman, Local Committee of ONE Kamerun, Manjo		
	Mr. M.M.D. Nloka Ndjeng Chairman of Branch of ONE Kamerun in the <u>maquis</u> at Tombel		
28.	Bomeno Central Branch of ONE Kamerun, Badeng Bakalah	10 January 1958	Kumba (telegram)
29.	Mr. Dominique Dejouata	24 November 1957	Douala (letter)
30.	Mr. Gabriel Nya	23 November 1957	" "
31.	People of Bafia, Doumé, Yaoundé, Mbalmayo, Sangmélina and Eholowa	21 November 1957	" "
32.	People of Bafoussam, Babadjou, Baham, and Bafang	19 November 1957	" "

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<u>Petition</u>		<u>Date of Petition</u>	<u>Origin</u>
33.	People of Bangangté, Bangoulap, Balengou, Bamena, Bangoua and Badounga	18 November 1957	Douala (letter)
34.	People of Batotchin, Mbounda, Batcham, Balessing, Badenkop and Bameteg	9 November 1957	" "
35.	People of Bomono, Bonendalé, Njembalé, Nkapa and Suzza	13 November 1957	" "
36.	People of Douala, Bonabéri, Deido, Bodima, Boadibo, Bonassama and Ewouri	17 November 1957	" "
37.	People of Eséka, Edéa and Mbabimbi	15 November 1957	" "
38.	People of Foumban, Yaoundéré, Maroua, Garoua, Fort Lamy and Guider	11 November 1957	" "
39.	People of Mungo, Mbanga, Loum and Panja	22 November 1957	" "
40.	People of Otellé, Kribi, Yokadouma, Campo and Mariambel	23 November 1957	" "
41.	People of Yabassi	10 November 1957	" "
42.	Ngatchou ONE Kamerun, Peure, Tdbouka	10 December 1957	Kumba (telegram)
43.	<u>Association des notables Kamerunais de Douala</u>	13 January 1958	" "
44.	Mr. André Kamden- Tsekoumou Notable, Hialia quarter, Baham	7 December 1957	Tombel (letter)
45.	Mr. Esai Mekaa, Mr. Maurice Sandjoun, Mr. Léon Sandjoun, Mr. Alphonse Mbotchine, Mr. Dzowa Ponney, Mr. Abetine Djungo, Mr. Nouna Modem and Mrs. Véronique Manguia Assembly of 200 people of the Bamiléké Region	25 December 1957	" "
