

UNITED NATIONS
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FIVE PETITIONS DEALING WITH GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING
THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

(Circulated in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 2 of
the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

I

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York (U.S.A.)

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the following case:

In Kamerun under French administration it is even worse now than it was before, massacres, inhuman tortures, arson, etc. etc. The reason is that the Kamerunians do not want an illusory independence. They also wish for the return of the deported leaders before the general elections which we want before independence in 1960.

If the French colonialists refuse to negotiate with the deported leaders, very well, let them go home. We will no longer be tricked by the French.

We are determined to rise to our responsibilities in our country, Kamerun. O Kamerun, my country, whither goest thou? Into the French Community? I say no, never, for thou art my father, my mother, etc.

I therefore request the dispatch of international police to Kamerun as soon as possible to save and protect the surviving Kamerunians before independence in 1960.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(signed: illegible)

Signé Marie
c/o P.O. Box No. 20
Bamenda
Kamerun under British administration
West Africa

Bamenda, 7 August 1959

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II

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York (U.S.A.)

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you of the following fact:

First of all I hope to explain to the United Nations that it is accessory to the shedding of Kamerunian blood, for since May 1955 we have been sending petitions to the United Nations telling it how blood was flowing in Kamerun, a Trust Territory.

Secondly I ask why the United Nations refuses to shoulder its responsibilities in the Kamerunian problem. At the present time in Kamerun there are massacres, arson, thefts of Kamerunian property, inhuman tortures, repatriation of political refugees, etc. etc.

An international force is needed to put an end to these abuses and to maintain peace and protect the survivors before independence in 1960.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(signed: illegible)

Lonlak Daniel
Box 20 Bamenda
Kamerun under British administration
West Africa

Bafreng-Bamenda Local Committee
of One Kamerun,
Bafreng, 12 August 1959

III

Diemou Elias Farmer Businessman Member
of the Ndoko-Penja Central Committee
c/o M.D. Nloka Ndjeng
P.O. Box Tombel
S. CAMEROONS

Subject:

Petition

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Sir,

Cruelly the victim of a bloody repression, I am, through this petition of mine, lodging a vigorous and indignant protest with your international forum

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regarding the accursed events which are taking place in Kamerun at the present time.

According to Article 76 b of your Charter, the legal status of Kamerun is that of a self-governing territory in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. This is called political independence. This clause, which was the outcome of your agreements, was welcomed in your plebiscites in Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, but in Kamerun the matter is taking on a different complexion.

At your so-called "Special Session" of February-March 1959, the United Nations was faced with two situations set out in resolutions submitted by:

- (a) The African group
- (b) The American veto.

Amidst the tragedy, the causes of which only the United Nations could remove, it was clear that the resolution submitted by the African group was a true measure of the improvement in the political and moral climate in Kamerun while, in its sphere, the American veto resolution was only a fresh device for the extermination of the Kamerunian people.

Faced with the Kamerunian tragedy, you turned down a solution based on an improvement in the political situation and a return to normal in Kamerun by voting against the African resolution, and you declared yourselves in favour of the perpetual continuation of genocide and the extermination of the Kamerunian people by voting for the American resolution. That is what the Fascist régime bestowed on Kamerun the very day after the United Nations ended its deliberations on the vital Yaoundé issue involved, and, moreover, the American resolution by its very nature is breathing new life into the martial laws, namely Acts Nos. 122, 123, 124 and 126.

CONSEQUENTLY

I am against:

1. The anti-Kamerunian principles expressed by the United Nations.
2. The continuation of repression in Kamerun.

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I call for:

1. A general election before independence in 1960.
2. An unconditional amnesty.

The return of the political exiles and refugees.

For the petition

Diemou Elias

This 23 August 1959

(signed: illegible)

IV

SIEKAM Thomas Member of MAKENE-PAFIA Central Committee
c/o Mr. M.D. Nloka Ndjeng
P.O. Box Tombel
S.CAMEROONS

Subject:
Petition

To the President of the Fourth Session of the United Nations
General Assembly

Sir,

The purpose of this petition of mine is to protest strongly against the repressive measures which are being directed against Kamerun in spite of Roland Pre's bloody wars.

We, the Kamerunian peoples, the bulwark against colonialist repression, have since 1955 been lodging complaints with the court of international Justice against the nuclear tests which France, the Administering Authority, is making all the time in Kamerun.

We have moreover made known our desires and, through petitioners who have appeared in person, have openly expressed our wish to see our country established along completely democratic lines and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which documents the United Nations freely affixed its seal.

Disregarding our demands, the United Nations in its February-March 1959 session passed a reactionary resolution designed to cause Kamerunian blood to flow: that happened the very day after the United Nations ended its deliberations

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authorizing the puppets at Yaoundé to strengthen their aggressive tactics automatically by voting money to maintain martial law, an act which was condemned by the ATLANTIC conference.

The Kamerunian question cannot be settled by disparaging the Kamerunian and his demands but only in a spirit of peace, sound co-operation and National Reconciliation.

We realize how much the United Nations did for the Hungarian compatriots in the 1956 aggression, and we are very well informed concerning United Nations activities in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq.

CONSEQUENTLY

I appeal to the United Nations to reconsider its decision by restoring the Kamerunian question to the agenda of the current Session of the fourteenth committee.

To arrange for the holding of general elections before 1 January 1960.

To strengthen its international forces with a view to enforcing a law on a general and unconditional amnesty in Kamerun.

The return of the political deportees and refugees.

The reconstitution of all the progressive movements which were arbitrarily dissolved.

MAKENE, 10 September 1959

SIEKAM Thomas

V

NGASSA Daniel Farmer Member of the N'LOHE
Central Committee
c/o Mr. M.D. Nloka Ndjeng
P.O.Box 88
Kumba, S. CAMEROONS

Subject:
PETITION

To the Chairman of the Fourth Committee of the Fourteenth Session
of the United Nations General Assembly

Sir,

At the time when the United Nations, on 15 September 1959, will be opening the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following demands:

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In accordance with the fundamental concepts of your agreements, the Cameroons is in schedule "b" of your Charter and is designated as a United Nations Trust Territory.

But whereas according to the spirit of Article 1 (1) of your Charter, you undertook to protect the world against breaches and threats, tyranny and to maintain international security.

In the Cameroons the peaceful and defenceless people are the victims of a bloody war. Despite the tragic days of May 1955, they have made their views known to you on many occasions through written petitions, Motions, Resolutions adopted by local Meetings or petitioners appearing personally before the United Nations General Assembly.

To sum up, the demands set out in the Petitions, Motions and Resolutions and by the Petitioners appearing in person relate to the following range of matters:

1. General elections before the proclamation of independence on 1 January 1959.
2. Unconditional amnesties.
3. The restoration of legal status to the dissolved progressive movements.
4. The immediate repatriation of foreign troops.

Among its principles the Charter states in Article 76 b that the United Nations will act in conformity with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Accordingly, Sir, I call for:

1. General elections before the date of independence, namely 1 January 1960.
2. Introduction of democratic freedom.
3. Reconstitution of the dissolved movements.
4. An unconditional amnesty.

This 12 September 1959

The Petitioner

.....(illegible)
