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Differences between the French and British Approach to Colonialism and Its Implications for Political Developments in the Cameroons
Constitutional Developments in the Southern Cameroons Before 1960; The Politics of Reunification; The Ibo factor In Pre-Unification Southern Cameroons Politics; Party Politics and the Reunification Issue in the Southern Cameroons, 1967-1961; The Fouban Conference and Its Implications for the Constitutional Development of the Southern Cameroons; Notes and References; Chapter Three - The Impact of Reunification on West Cameroon
The French Connection: Cameroon, the Neo-Colonial State Par Excellence
The Constitutional Implications of the Fouban Conference for the State of West Cameroon; The Erosion of Anglophone Autonomy: Party Politics and the Consolidation of Federal Authority in West Cameroon, 1961-1970; The Formation of a Single National Party and the Demise of the State of West Cameroon; The Abolition of the Federation, 1972; The Socio-Cultural Impact of Reunification on the State of West Cameroon; The Economic Impact of Reunification on the State of West Cameroon
Communications and Road Infrastructural Development and the Decline of the West Cameroon Economy Notes and References; Chapter Four - The Failure of National Integration: An Analysis of the Biya Regime, 1982-1993; The Nature of the State in Cameroon Under Biya; President Biya and the Intensification of the Alienation of the Anglophones; The Biya Regime: Raised Hopes and Broken Promises; Ethnicity and Regionalism in the Politics of the Biya Regime; The Ministry of Defence; Presidency of the Republic; The Mass-Media and Bi-Culturalism in Cameroon; The Development of Television in Cameroon
Is the Television Audience Embarrassed by the English Language?

Sommario/riassunto

"This study explores the predicament of Anglophone Cameroon - from the experiment in federation from 1961 to the political liberalisation struggles of the 1990's - to challenge claims of a successful post-independence Cameroonian integration process. Focusing on the perceptions and actions of people in the Anglophone region, Atanga argues that what has come to be called the 'Anglophone Problem' constitutes one of the severest threats to the post-colonial nation-state project in Cameroon. As a linguistic and cultural minority, Anglophone Cameroonians realised that the Francophone-led state and government were keener in assimilation than in implementing the federal and bilingual nation agreed upon at reunification in 1960. Calls for national integration became simply a subterfuge for the assimilation of Anglophones by Francophones who dominated the state and government. The book details the various measures undertaken to exploit the Anglophone region's economy and marginalise its people. Principally the economic structures meant to facilitate self-reliant development were undermined and destroyed. Institutionalised discrimination took the form of the exclusion of Anglophones from positions of real authority, and depriving the region of any meaningful development. With the advent of multi-party politics, most Anglophone Cameroonians increasingly have made vocal demands for a return to a federation, in order to adequately guarantee their rights and recognition for them as a political and cultural minority. Actively encouraged by France, the Francophone-led regime in Cameroon has refused to yield to such demands, despite the grave danger of violent conflict and possible secession."--P. [4] of cover.
