



Language

The villes mortes (ghost towns) movement in Cameroon was particularly impressive, although the opposition failed to win the elections it had demanded. The two-year movement looked likely to defeat President Paul Biya, but in the October 1992 elections the opposition was divided between two political parties, and electoral fraud gained Biya a narrow majority (40%) over the Social Democratic Front (37%). This struggle is also better covered in English than many movements in Francophone states.

Gros, Jean-Germain, [The Hard Lessons of Cameroon](#) [1], Journal of Democracy, Vol. 6, issue 3 (July), 1995, pp. 112-127

Includes comments on the role of the French government in supporting Biya.

Mentan, Tatah, [Cameroon: A flawed transition to democracy](#) [2], In Gros, [Democratization in Late Twentieth Century Africa: Coping with Uncertainty](#) [3] ([E. I.2.1.i. General Overviews](#) [4]), Westport CT and London, Greenwood Press, pp. 41-57

Ngwane, Mwalimu George, [The Power in the Writer: Collected essays on Culture, Democracy and Development in Africa](#) [5], Bamenda and Oxford, Langaa and African Books Collective, 2008, pp. 196

Chapter 14, pp. 81-95, specifically discusses the electoral performance of the opposition and criticises its lack of internal democracy.

Nkwi, Walter Gam, [The Dilemma of Civil Society in Cameroon since 1990: Which Way Forward?](#) [6], In Nkwi, Walter Gam, [Voicing the Voiceless: Contributions to Closing Gaps in Cameroon History, 1958-2009](#) [7] Bamenda, Langaa, , 2010, pp. 137-149

Takougang, Joseph, [Africa State and Society in the 1990s: Cameroon's Political Crossroads](#) [8], Boulder CO, Westview Press, 1998, pp. 312

See also: Takougang, Joseph ; Mbaku, John Mukum, [The Leadership Challenge in Africa: Cameroon Under Paul Biya](#) [9] Trenton NJ, Africa World Press, , 2004, pp. 563 .

See also:

Janet Roitman, [Fiscal Disobedience: An Anthropology of Economic Regulation in Central Africa](#) [10], ([A. 1.c. Small Scale, Hidden, Indirect and 'Everyday' Resistance](#) [11]), chapters 1 and 2.

Paul Gifford, [African Christianity: Its Public Role](#) [12], ([E. I.2.1.ii. Organizations and Movements](#) [13]), case study of Cameroon.



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Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1995/hard-lessons-cameroon> [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/cameroon-flawed-transition-democracy> [3] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/democratization-late-twentieth-century-africa-coping-uncertainty> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/section/e-resisting-oppressive-dictatorial-military-or-authoritarian-rule/e-i-africa-sub-saharan/e-6> [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2008/power-writer-collected-essays-culture-democracy-and-development-africa> [6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2010/dilemma-civil-society-cameroon-1990-which-way-forward> [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2010/voicing-voiceless-contributions-closing-gaps-cameroon-history-1958-2009> [8] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/africa-state-and-society-1990s-camerouns-political-crossroads> [9] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2004/leadership-challenge-africa-cameroon-under-paul-biya> [10] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2004/fiscal-disobedience-anthropology-economic-regulation-central-africa> [11] <https://civilresistance.info/taxonomy/term/8> [12] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/african-christianity-its-public-role> [13] <https://civilresistance.info/taxonomy/term/86>