



Presents

*The All Anglophone  
Convention*

Atlanta, July 21-22 2017

Theme: *Unity and Resolve*

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## I Program Outline

### Friday, July 21st, 2017

**11: 30 AM.** Visit to the Martin Luther King (MLK) Center

**3 PM** - AAG Registered Members meeting

**8:00 P.M-2:00 AM** Pre-Convention Welcome Mixer at King Caribbean, 5075 Austell Rd, Austell GA 30106

### Saturday, July 22nd, 2017

**8:00 A.M** Arrival of convention session delegates and registration

**9:00 A.M** Introduction of Convention Chair by **Ms. Vennessa Sona** (Convention Coordinator)

**9:05 AM** Opening of session by **Dr. Samuel Takor** (Convention Chair)

**9:15 A.M** Presentation of program by **Ms. Vennessa Sona**

**9:30 A.M** Presentation of AAG Executive Board Members by **Ms. Vennessa Sona**

**9:40 A.M** Welcome address by **Dr. Wilson Eseme** (Coordinator of AAG)

**10:00 - 10:30 AM** Keynote address - *Unity and Resolve in Tackling the Anglophone Problem* by **Dr. Simon Munzu**, *Co-convener, All Anglophone Conference 1 & 2.*

**10:30 – 11:15 A.M.** Presentations by Guest Speakers:

- **10.30-10.45 AM:** *The Fallacy of the French Cameroonian Federalism* by **Mr. Larry Eyong Echaw**, *Spokesperson, SCACUF.*
- **10.45 – 11.00 AM:** *Re-ordering the direction of the Southern Cameroon's Liberation: Reflections of a Front liner* by **Barrister Harmony Bobga Mbuton**, *President NW lawyers Association*
- **11.00 – 11.15 AM:** *Unity and Resolve to be free* by **Professor Carlson Anyangwe**, *Co-convener, All Anglophone Conference 1 & 2*

**11.15 AM – 1.30 PM:** Solution to the Anglophone Problem - An interactive discussion between session participants and panel of speakers moderated by **Professor Victor Waingeh**

**1.30 - 2. 30 PM** LUNCH at Hyatt Regency Hotel offered by AAG

**2:40- 3.00 PM** Presentation of AAG projects by Ms. **Lum Ngwa** (AAG Chair of Public Relations)

**3:00 – 3: 15 PM** Remarks by **Dr. Wilson Eseme** (AAG Coordinator)

**3:10 – 3:20 PM** – Convention Declaration by AAG Coordinator and Panel of Speakers

**3:20 – 3:30 PM** Closing Statement by **Dr. Samuel Takor** (Convention Chair)

**3.30 - 7.00 PM** - Recess

**8:00 PM – 2:00 AM. Fundraising gala.**

- **7-8 PM** - Arrival of guests
- **8 -8.15 PM**- Opening by **Prof. Victor Waingeh & Ms. Wele Elangwe** (Co MCs)
- **8.15 - 8.30 PM** - Fundraising message by **Dr. Samuel Takor**, convention chair.
- **8.30 - 8.45 PM** - Opening of the floor
- **8.45 - 9PM** - Video of NDL series
- **9 - 9.15 PM** - Video of projects executed by AAG
- **9.15 -10 PM** - Fundraising
- **10 PM - 2 AM** - Dance! Dance! Dance!

## II Coordinator's Statement

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to the All Anglophone Convention in Atlanta, Georgia. This convention is sponsored by the Anglophone Action Group, Inc., (AAG), a US-registered and headquartered global organization of Anglophone Cameroonians seeking Justice and Fairness for their marginalization.

The Anglophone Action Group, Inc. is a *child of frustration*; a natural consequence of the long term torturing of the mind, body and spirit. It is a sequel to my book *"Let's Talk Cameroon, Shall We?"* published in 2014 which among other things addresses what is generally known as the *Cameroon Anglophone problem*. When a people are pushed so hard for so long, cracks develop in the system; internally and externally; individually and collectively. For me, this came to head in November of 2016 while visiting family in Cameroon. Anglophone lawyers were on strike. Teachers were to follow suit. The main force of their argument centered on the non-respect of the historical bicultural, bijural and bilingual nature of the state. In essence, all things Anglophone were being "*phagocytosed*" in a deliberate, systematic and programmed *apoptosis*. A threshold had been reached and crossed. An action phase had therefore been triggered. Something had to be done to protect what was still left of a people, a culture and a history.

Out of frustration, I fired off the first message to a group of contacts on my phone. The message was simple. "*if you are as frustrated as I am, please do something*". The rest as they say is history. Other people were recruited and the organization took a life of its own, sometimes much to our chagrin.

AAG is a group of all volunteer men and women who have been working literally round the clock for eight straight months now. Our organization is structured into self-governing committees. There is an executive body that includes the heads of all the committees. All this hard work has paid off along the way. AAG is duly registered and incorporated in the United States; has a functional user-friendly website; is producing an acclaimed education series (*Numbers Don't Lie*) to raise awareness to the plight of Anglophones; is funding a food and supplies drive to aid activists in jail; has assisted activists leaders on the run; has assisted families of those killed in the line of the struggle; is producing a series of authentic reports on the ground; and has developed partnerships with other organizations.

I truly believe this is only the beginning. Our future is still ahead. We will not rest until all vestiges of historical injustices are eliminated from our society. Even then, we will still not rest, as we shall continue to fight to safeguard a future full of Justice and fairness. Our progress will only be limited by the extent of our will and imagination. On behalf of the entire Leadership team, and on behalf of all the men and women who are partnering with us, we wish you a successful convention.

Welcome to Atlanta.

Wilson L. Esemé, MD.

### III Biography of Main Speakers

**Dr. Simon Munzu**, *Keynote Speaker*.

Dr. Simon Munzu retired in August 2016 as Assistant-Secretary-General of the United Nations where, in a career spanning more than 20 years, he served in various capacities, notably as the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Côte d'Ivoire, Director of Political Affairs in the UN peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), Chief of the Human Rights Division in the UN peacekeeping mission in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Senior Policy Adviser at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in New York and Head of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda (UNHRFOR).

Dr. Munzu holds a doctorate degree in law from the University of Cambridge as well as Master's and bachelor's degrees in law from the University of London. A practicing advocate and member of the Cameroon Bar, he was admitted to the Bar in England in 1993 by the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple. He attended the Cameroon College of Arts, Science and Technology (CCAST) and St Joseph's College, Sasse, in Cameroon.

Prior to joining the United Nations as a volunteer in 1995, Dr. Munzu taught law for over a decade in Cameroon at the Universities of Yaoundé, Yaoundé II at Soa and Buea, the National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM) the National Higher Police Academy and the International Relations Institute (IRIC). As a young student in CCAST, he joined the youth wing of the Cameroon National Union (CNU) that became the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) in 1985 and served as this party's National Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs from 1990 to 1992. He resigned from the CPDM in 1992 on policy grounds and joined the Liberal Democratic Alliance (LDA) that he served for a year as pioneer Secretary-General.

Together with Barrister Sam Ekontang Elad and Professor Carlson Anyangwe, Dr. Munzu attended the Yaoundé Tripartite Conference in November 1991, was designated by the Conference as a member of the Technical Committee charged with drafting a new constitution, co-convened the first All Anglophone Conference (AAC I) in 1993 and the second (AAC II) in 1994 and co-authored the AAC's draft federal constitution of 1993. He was Spokesman of the Anglophone National Council (ANC) that became the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC) from 1993 to 1995.

Married with children, Dr. Simon Munzu lives in Victoria (Limbe), Cameroon, with his wife, Julia.

**Pr. Carlson Anyangwe, *Special guest.***

Professor Anyangwe read law in Yaounde, Strasbourg, France and London, UK. He is a Professor of Laws and a rated researcher with a focus in the following areas: public international law, regional and international human rights law, criminal law and procedure. He has taught law in Cameroon and in a number of African countries. He is a former Executive Dean and a former Rector at Walter Sisulu University, South Africa. His extensive research output includes several scholarly publications on the Southern Cameroons including the following books authored by him and available at Amazon or Africa Book Collective: *Imperialistic Politics in Cameroun* (2008); *Betrayal of too Trusting a People* (2009); *Secrets of an Aborted Decolonisation* (2010); *Criminal Law in Cameroon: Specific Offences* (2011); *Revolutionary Overthrow of Constitutional Orders in Africa* (2012); and *Criminal Law: The General Part* (2015).

Professor Anyangwe has for over two decades been actively involved at the forefront of the Southern Cameroons struggle for freedom from colonial oppression and repression. He comes here today to share and discuss with you his take on "unity and resolve to be free" which is the theme of the conference.

**Barrister Harmony Bobga Mbuton, *Special guest.***

Harmony Bobga-Mbuton (Esq.) is a longstanding Advocate and Crusader for the actualization of the right to self-determination for the people of Southern Cameroons. He attended primary Schools in Bali, Victoria, and Kumba.

He then studied at St Joseph College, Sasse and at the Cameroon College of Arts, Science and Technology (CCAST) Bamibli.

He received his LL.B. (Hons), from the University of Calabar in 1985.

Harmony has also earned graduate degrees from the Universities of Yaoundé in Cameroon (Maîtrise-en-Droit) and Nottingham in the United Kingdom (LL.M). He was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1986.

Harmony opened a private law firm (Abalu-Bobga & Co.) in 1987 and has been active in the liberation of Southern Cameroons and in Human Rights Advocacy. He has also been involved in academia, serving as adjunct senior lecturer at the University of Dschang and the Bamenda University of Science and Technology (BUST) for 13years.

Early 2017, he was forced to flee Cameroon to save his life after initiating, with his colleagues, the Cameroon Common Law Lawyers' Movement that is primarily responsible for igniting the current corrective political revolution in Cameroon.

Harmony is currently the President of the Southern Cameroons Bar Association, as well as the CEO/President of Southern Cameroons Bar Foundation here in the United States.

Harmony Bobga-Mbuton (Esq.) favors debate over the issues confronting the two peoples of the Cameroons, based on constitutional and international laws of civilized nations. He also insists on the non-violent option as the only viable approach to sustainably resolving the political conflicts confronting the Cameroons.

**Mr. Larry, Eyongechaw**

Larry Eyongechaw holds a BA degree in Journalism and a Master's degree in International Relations. He has been active in the area of Democracy and Human Rights for over 23 yrs. He started his career as a Journalist at the Cameroon Radio and Television where he served as News editor and commentator for over 12 yrs. During the fight for multiparty democracy in the late 80s, he was among 18 journalists arrested and jailed at the Kondengui central prison. He eventually left CTRV and became the first Press Secretary for the Social Democratic Front from 1990 to 1994. Mr. Eyongechaw eventually joined the Southern Cameroons National Council, rose quickly through the ranks and became its US Chair in 2004, a position he held until 2006. He is the author of the book. *Biya's Generation of cronyism: Hidden Agenda of a 35 yr. kleptocracy.*



## **IV Summary of AAG Projects**

### **Kondengui Food Drive**

During the course of this struggle hundreds of activists have been arrested and jailed at penitentiaries all over the country. Most of them are housed at the Yaoundé Central prison widely known by the name of the town where the prison was built, Kondengui. To complement the often inadequate nutrition given to the prisoners, AAG is running a project to feed the jailed activists monthly. Through a subcontractor, raw food such as rice, vegetable oil, garri, etc. are delivered to the prisoners directly. Videos are taken by a professional reporter and made available to the public through social media. This project also permits AAG to monitor the physical, social and psychological well being of the inmates.

### **Fallen Heroes**

This struggle has already claimed hundreds of lives and many more continue to die daily. AAG is here to assist the families who have lost loved ones. Most of these fallen heroes are often in the prime of their lives and therefore the main bread winners of their families. Their loss therefore translates into a significant drop in income earnings for their families who are left behind to mourn. To these families, AAG is a breath of fresh air. Through our local representatives, we meet with these families, pray with them and offer financial assistance.

### **Medical Assistance**

This struggle has produced and is continuing to produce many victims with medical and psychological injuries requiring treatment and therapies.

AAG is partnering with local medical professionals to assess and treat these cases on inpatient and outpatient bases.

### **Media Fund**

AAG is partnering with freelance media practitioners in Cameroon for original content production. AAG will ensure that every audio or video on our website has been thoroughly vetted for authenticity. You will know exactly where each video or audio was recorded, the circumstances of the recording, translations and interpretations, if necessary and the identities (if protection is not required) of the individuals featured on it.

### **Aid To Assist Leaders on the Run.**

Many activists have been forced to flee Cameroon and are now refugees in other countries. AAG is providing them with assistance to begin life anew in these foreign countries.

## VI Brief History of Cameroon

### From 1884-1945

The country today officially known as the “Republic of Cameroon” formed the core of the German colony of Kamerun from 1884 to 1916. During that period, the boundaries of the territory varied a few times as a result of negotiations, agreements and territorial swaps between Germany and the neighboring colonial powers of France and Britain. At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the allied powers Britain and France attacked Kamerun from the west and the east, respectively, and rapidly gained control of the entire territory. On 6 March 1916, they agreed on how to divide the territory with France taking the larger eastern core and Britain taking a narrow strip along the eastern border of Nigeria. This resulted in the birth of French Cameroun and British Cameroon. In the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, Germany formally renounced its sovereignty over Cameroon as well as its other African possessions (Southwest Africa, Tanganyika, and Togoland). In 1922, the League of Nations confirmed the status of the Cameroons as **mandated** colonies of Britain and France. British Cameroon was administered as two entities, with the southern part (British Southern Cameroons) being co-administered with the Eastern Region of Nigeria and the northern part (British Northern Cameroons) being co-administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

The terms of the **mandate system** implied the right of the peoples of the mandated territories to be granted independence when they were thought to be ready for self-government. However, the administering authorities were under no obligation to take steps to prepare the colonized peoples for eventual self-determination. Following the demise of the League of Nations and its replacement by the UNO in 1945, the British Cameroons and French Cameroon became United Nations **Trust Territories** administered by the United Kingdom and France, respectively. As trustees, the Administering Authorities (United Kingdom and France) were required by the UN Trusteeship Council to take adequate steps to prepare the territories for the achievement of the UN Charter goals, including self-determination.

### From 1945-1961:

The British and French administered their respective trust territories in two very distinct ways. The French administered French Cameroon directly, with French administrators holding power at all levels. The British adopted a system of indirect rule in which the trust territories enjoyed a significant degree of self-rule. In this regard, Southern Cameroons was administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria (with capital in Enugu) and Northern Cameroons as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria with Kano as the capital. A remarkable event was the conversion in 1947 of the confiscated German plantations into the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC), which remains today as one of the largest corporations in Cameroon.

In 1953, following a disagreement in the Eastern House of Representatives in Enugu, the entire Southern Cameroons delegation walked out of the assembly, thus forcing

the British government to agree to establish a Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in Buea in 1954. The House was divided into a House of representatives (elected) and a House of Chiefs (ex-officio based on their chieftaincy status). Southern Cameroons enjoyed a pluralistic democracy from that year with two major political parties. On January 1, 1960, Ahmadou Ahidjo, who had been Prime Minister of French Cameroon since 1958, proclaimed the independence of this territory, renamed Republic of Cameroon (La République du Cameroun), and was inaugurated as its first President.

On 11<sup>th</sup> February 1961, the UN organized a plebiscite in the British Cameroons with two questions: 1) Do you want to achieve independence by joining the Republic of Nigeria; 2) Do you want to achieve independence by joining the Republic of Cameroon. There was no option to achieve independence as a separate country. Northern Cameroons voted to join Nigeria, while Southern Cameroons voted to join the Republic of Cameroon. This resulted in the birth on October 1, 1961, of the Federal Republic of Cameroon as a bi-lingual and bi-jural country with a dual colonial heritage comprising two federated states – East Cameroon with Yaounde as capital and West Cameroon with Buea as capital. Each state was governed by a prime minister, a legislature, and a judiciary branch. The federal government, headed by President Ahmadou Ahidjo, also had legislative and judiciary branches.

#### **From 1961-1972:**

In the first years following reunification of the British and French Cameroons, a certain degree of democracy was practised, especially in West Cameroon where transparent elections continued to be held and the judiciary branch remained independent. However, this period was also marked by intensification of the pre-independence bloody civil war in East Cameroon between government troops and rebels of the banned UPC party (which had been banned by the French in 1956 and remained banned under Ahidjo's government) in the Bassa and Bamileke lands. Using the need to crush the rebellion as justification, President Ahidjo cracked down on democracy resulting in the neutralization of all political parties, except his own, the UC (Union Camerounaise) in East Cameroun by 1965. The death of pluralistic and representative democracy in West Cameroon, and by extension the entire Federal Republic of Cameroon, came in 1966 when Ahidjo persuaded the leaders of West Cameroon to abandon their political parties and merge with his UC to form the CNU (Cameroon National Union) as the sole legally-authorized party. The period from 1966 to 1972 was marked by concentration and consolidation of power in Yaounde and in the hands of President Ahidjo who was now able to pursue any policies of his choosing in the absence of any political opposition.

#### **From 1972 – 2017**

The following bullet points summarize the highlights of recent Cameroon history, especially within the framework of what is now known as the Anglophone Problem.

- On June 2 1972, following a May 20, 1972 referendum open to citizens of both East and West Cameroon, the federal structure of government was dissolved and

a new constitution was put in place with the formation of a unitary state called United Republic of Cameroon. The state and federal assemblies were thus dissolved and the positions of state prime ministers discontinued. Ahidjo remained as president of the unitary state, assisted by a Vice President from the former West Cameroon. The Vice President was the constitutional successor to the president in the event of a presidential vacancy,

- In 1975, President Ahidjo abolished the post of Vice President and established that of Prime Minister. The latter was to be the constitutional head of state in the event of a vacancy of the presidency.
- In November 1982, without any prior notice, Ahidjo resigned as president for health reasons. The then 49-year-old Prime Minister, Paul Biya, took over the presidency. Ahidjo remained as national president of the CNU party.
- The year 1983 was marked by a serious rift between President Biya and former President Ahidjo. Biya sacked his Prime Minister and several other government ministers who were believed to be close to, or sympathetic with, Ahidjo. The reason given for the sackings was that they had plotted against the new President. The President's office also accused Ahidjo of plotting against him. In anger, Ahidjo went on exile in France from where he re-entered the political scene by criticizing Biya of making Cameroon a police state and of forcing him into exile. Later that year, Ahidjo was tried and sentenced to death in absentia.
- In February 1984, Biya split Ahidjo's native province, the Northern province, into three provinces to render them easier to govern and control. He also changed the name of the country from United Republic of Cameroon to Republic of Cameroon, thus resorting to the name by which French Cameroon alone was known at independence in January 1960.
- In April 1984, military forces still loyal to former President Ahidjo attempted a military coup, which failed after three days of intense fighting in the streets of Yaoundé, with an estimated death toll of over 1,000 soldiers and civilians. Following the abortive coup, President Biya moved swiftly to assert his absolute control over the government and politics.
- In 1985, Ahidjo's CNU was re-named the CPDM (Cameroon People's Democratic Movement) with President Biya as its National President – a post he holds till this day cumulative with his position as Head of State.
- In the late 1980s and early 90s, because of the economic crisis resulting from the end of the oil boom in 1987, the increased concentration of power in the President's hands, and the high levels of corruption as documented by Transparency International, several pro-democracy movements were formed. In particular, the Social Democratic Front was formed on May 26, 1990 without permission from the government. The audacity of the founders of that movement was met by repression from police trying to prevent people from rallying in the streets of Bamenda. Riots broke out and police fired shots into the crowd killing 6 people and injuring several others.

- The unauthorized but successful launching of the SDF forced the hand of government to accept the existence of political parties besides the CPDM. In December 1990, the president authorized the creation of political parties and a few months later more than twenty parties had registered - all in strong opposition to the CPDM. As the emerging opposition parties formed coalitions and grew stronger, the government placed seven of the country's 10 provinces under emergency rule and opposition rallies were once again banned.
- In July 1991 a campaign of civil obedience, spearheaded by the SDF, was launched under the name "Operation Ghost Town". The general strike effectively shut down the ports and stopped most transportation on weekdays. Business stopped in most parts of the country, except over the weekend for people to get essential supplies. Several opposition parties were banned and their leaders arrested.
- In November 1991, the "Operation Ghost Town" general strike ended when the government agreed to hold a 'Tripartite (government, political parties and civil society) Conference' to review the socio-political situation in the country. The Conference designated a Technical Committee charged with reviewing the constitution. All political prisoners were released from detention; the opposition rallies were once again authorized. The Technical Committee submitted proposals to a wider Constitutional Review Committee established by President Biya. These proposals failed to take into account the demands of the Technical Committee's Anglophone members for a return to the federal system of government that would address the issue of Anglophone marginalization in the conduct of public affairs.
- In the February 1992 Legislative elections, opposition parties were allowed for the first time since 1966 to put up candidates, but some coalitions were still denied. Furthermore, some independent newspapers were shut down.
- On October 11, 1992, the first contested presidential election since independence was held. Official results gave Paul Biya 39.9 % of the votes and the opposition leader John Fru Ndi 35.9 %. Some international election observers reported of election fraud. Demonstrations broke out in various parts of the country and the government responded by declaring a state of emergency in John Fru Ndi's stronghold, the North-West Province. Thousands of people, including journalists, were arrested and many people died in the riots. John Fru Ndi and other opposition members were put under house arrest until January 1993 when he was released and authorized to travel to the USA to attend President Clinton's inauguration. The new American government imposed economic sanctions on the Cameroon government.
- In April 1993, in preparation for the promised national constitutional committee meeting, Anglophone Cameroonian men, women and youths of all walks of life (politicians, civil servants, traditional rulers, business operators, civic society), convened the first All Anglophone Conference (AAC1) in Buea. This was followed

by the second All Anglophone Conference (AAC2) in Bamenda in May 1994. From these two meetings, a consensus emerged among Anglophones that the best solution to the political and economic crisis in Cameroon was a return to the federal system of government as existed in the 1961 Federal Republic of Cameroon. Memoranda were addressed to the Chairman of the Constitutional Committee to that effect.

- In 1995, the Constitutional Committee finally met in Yaounde under the chairmanship of Prof. Joseph Owona. After months of deliberations, the Committee ended its work, with the majority of its Anglophone participants declaring that the wishes of Anglophones as expressed in the memoranda issued after AAC1 and AAC2 were totally ignored in the final document, which formed the basis of the current constitution of Cameroon.
- As a result of the feeling among many Anglophones that their opinion was ignored in the final document emanating from the Constitutional Committee, some participants at AAC1 and AAC2 formed the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC), which initially reiterated the call for a federal form of government but subsequently demanded the independence of Southern Cameroons. Other Anglophone movements with similar demands (federalism or independence) have emerged since then.
- In 1996, a new constitution of Cameroon was promulgated. It contained two essential changes: a) presidential terms of office were changed from 5 years to 7 years, with a limit of 2 terms; b) it declared Cameroon to be a decentralized unitary state. As of this writing (June 2017), the decentralization provision in this constitution has yet to be implemented.
- In the 1997 legislative and presidential elections, opposition parties called for a boycott of what they saw as undemocratic elections, but the opposition was split; CPDM won an overwhelming majority and Biya was re-elected to serve a seven-year term as president.
- In 2008, the two-term limitation on how many terms of office one person could hold as President was removed by an act of Parliament to enable Paul Biya to seek a third consecutive seven-year term as president in 2011.
- In October 2016, lawyers in the two Anglophone regions went on strike after submitting several unanswered petitions to the government through the Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. Their demands related to the perceived marginalization of the common law judicial system through the appointment of civil law-trained judicial personnel to courts in the NW and SW regions. The following month, teachers also went on strike over the government's failure to train enough English-speaking teachers and the pervasive assignment of French-speaking teachers to English-speaking schools. These strikes were soon joined by transporters and other elements of civil society, thus becoming an All Anglophone movement for change. The salient demands are for a stop to government's attempts over the years to assimilate the

Anglophone sub-systems of education and justice in the name of national integration. As part of the current movement, demands for a return to federalism or independence for Anglophone Cameroon have also been made by various groups in and out of Cameroon.

- In January 2017, three prominent leaders of the strike called by lawyers, teachers and civil society as well as about 100 other activists in Anglophone Cameroon were arrested and taken to Yaounde, the nation's capital in French-speaking Cameroon, where they have since been put on trial before a military court on charges of terrorism, endangering the unity of the nation and rebellion against state authorities and institutions.