

UNIVERSITE DE YAOUNDE II  
\*\*\*\*\*  
ECOLE SUPERIEURE DES SCIENCES ET  
TECHNIQUES DE L'INFORMATION  
ET DE LA COMMUNICATION  
(ESSTIC)



UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE II  
\*\*\*\*\*  
ADVANCED SCHOOL OF MASS  
COMMUNICATION  
(ASMAC)



## **EXERCISE :**

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**Journalism III**

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# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**CRTV:** Cameroon Radio and Television.

**CTV:** Cameroon Television.

**ASMAC:** Advanced School of Mass Communication.

**ESSTIC:** École Supérieure Des Sciences et Techniques de L'information et de la Communication.

**EIC:** Editor In Chief.

**DCR:** Directeur Central du pôle Radio.

**CDR:** Central Director of the Radio.

**MR. :** Mister.

**PROF:** Professor.

**WIFI:** Wireless Fiber.

**FM:** Frequency Modulation.

**MINEPAT:** Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development.

**MINHDU:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

**REC:** Editor-in-Chief.

**SORAFOM:** Overseas Radio Corporation.

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# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

An internship is a professional learning experience that offers meaningful, practical work related to a student's field of study or career interest. An internship gives a student the opportunity for career exploration and development that enables the intern to learn new skills.

It is much of a learning experience as it is work. Ideally, interns spend their time working with experts, practicing the theory learned in school and equally learning about field realities, which are somehow different from the school environment they have been through.

In the Advanced School of Mass Communication, ASMAC (ESSTIC in French), it is a compulsory requirement that every student in each level and field of study, should carry out an academic internship at any media enterprise of their choice. In level one it is important to carry out an internship program in a print media because writing is the basis of the practice of Journalism.

Level one has an internship duration of one month, level two has two months and level three has a duration of three months which is followed by defence. It is on this basis that, we in our third year in the field of journalism in ASMAC, decided to carry out a three months internship program at the CRTV national station from the 12<sup>th</sup> of July to the 12<sup>th</sup> of October.

We chose the CRTV because, first of all, it is the number one media organ in all of Cameroon with the most well trained experts in the field of Journalism. We believe that journalists here know much about the professional practice of Journalism, that is when it comes to team work, quality writing, good radio voices and the best news contents and presentation, and we have actually learned a lot from them.

We chose the radio over the TV, News paper, or magazine to carry out our end of year's Internship program because, first of all our professional production will be carried out in radio and that's where I feel more comfortable.

### **My Internship Objectives**

While choosing the CRTV National Station as the area of my final year internship, I had the objective of learning how to be a professional in the journalism career. That is having the right

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attitude at the work place, writing and communicating in a professional manner, and as well, ameliorating my way of dressing.

I was equally looking forward to observing and learning the professional relationship between the reporters and presenters, producers and presenters, journalists and Editors in Chiefs and also to observe the effectiveness of team work between the Newsroom staff at the Radio before Broadcast time.

Our internship report will be divided into 3 parts. Part one will contain information on the history, parts and program of our chosen media enterprise which is the CRTV national station as well as its location.

Then we will move on to part two which will be our internship proper, that is, from the day we set foot at the national station, to the tasks we were assigned to carry out. We will then proceed with the internship evaluation where the lessons learnt, difficulties faced as well as remarks of the media enterprise will be outlined. These will constitute the third part of our report.

To facilitate the division and proper understanding of the following internship report at the Newsroom department of the National Station of the CRTV, we have divided all the parts into chapters. After all of the above we shall then move on to conclusion to this report and then show some samples of work done at the national station.

All these shall be contained in our level three end of year internship report as shall be seen in our subsequent pages and paragraphs.

**PART ONE: PRESENTATION OF THE CRTV  
NATIONAL STATION**



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## CHAPTER ONE: LOCATION, CREATION AND HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION.

### 1. LOCATION OF THE NATIONAL STATION

The CRTV Radio in Yaoundé is found around the Nlongkak neighbourhood, opposite the Yaoundé Tennis club and beside the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX). Directly opposite the building of the Radio house, we can also find the Yaoundé Town Hall, popularly known in French as Hotel de Ville. The corporation head office is found at the CRTV television production centre in Mballa II Yaoundé.

In total, there are 18 radio stations of the CRTV which are found in all the ten regions of Cameroon. First we have the national station which broadcast news collected and sent from all the other regions of the country, then we have the regional stations of the CRTV. They are as follows: First we have the CRTV national station, FM 94, and CRTV Centre which are all located in the same compound in Yaoundé. Then there are; CRTV Adamawa in the Adamawa region, CRTV Littoral, CRTV East, CRTV North, CRTV South, CRTV west, CRTV Far North, CRTV North West, CRTV South West, and for local stations there exist, the CRTV Wave FM, Kousseri FM, Yagoua FM, Mount Cameroon FM, Suelaba FM and Poala FM. The above stations are all part of the Cameroon Radio and Television Media Outlet.

### 2. CREATION

The Cameroon Radio Television commonly known by the abbreviation, CRTV, is a media enterprise controlled by the Government and specifically supervised by the ministry of communication (MINCOM), in Cameroon. It was first known as the CTV meaning Cameroon Television. It later became known as the CRTV when it joined with the Radio as one of its media outlets.

The history of the radio in Cameroon can be traced as far back as in 1941, when the French Government put in place the first radio station in the country in Douala, with a transmission capacity of 150 watts. Due to its usefulness and efficiency, it was made official in 1948 and became the Cameroon Radio.

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Few years later, the radio was put under the control of the Overseas Radio Corporation (SORAFOM), which then installed two radio transmitters (1 kilowatt medium wave and 4 kilowatt shortwave) in Yaoundé and its surrounding environs. It is thanks to this process that public radio stations saw the light of day, beginning with Radio Yaoundé in 1955, and then Radio Garoua in 1958.

### 3. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

The first station of the CRTV was opened in Douala and it was known as the Child of War, which had a graphical technic of 150 watts as first transmitter. Then later, a one Kilowatt transmitter was installed in 1950 so as to increase its audience frequency.

Douala came under the control of the «Société de Radio-diffusion de la France D’Outre-mer (SORAFOM). It was created to promote the production of programs as well as broadcast of information by the local population. Two other radio transmitters of 1Kilowatt with short waves in Yaoundé and other regions of the country were installed thanks to SORAFOM.

When Cameroon moved on to its independence in 1960, the National Station was put in place, with head office in Yaoundé.

In addition to the radio stations that began existing at independence, other stations were set up in order to get information closer to the population: Radio Buea in 1961, Radio Bertoua in 1978, Radio Bafoussam in 1980, Radio Bamenda in 1981, Radio Ngaoundere, Radio Ebolowa and Radio Maroua all in 1986.

With the birth of television in March 1985 (first images broadcast were those of the CNU National Congress in Bamenda which led to the birth of the CPDM), Cameroon Television (CTV) was put in place. This will be merged with Radio Cameroon in 1987 to form CRTV through law n°87/019 of December 17, 1987, laying down the regime of audio-visual communication in Cameroon. Law n°88/126 Of January 25, 1988 will come in to formalize the organization and functioning of the corporation. A new organizational chart was adopted in September 2005 by application of resolution n°001/CRTV/CA of July 4, 2005.

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The radio network of CRTV has expanded beyond the current ten regional stations to include proximity radio stations such as Mount Cameroon FM in Buea, FM 94 in Yaoundé and others.

Since creation, CRTV has known four Directors General: **Florent EILY ETOGA** who was at the helm of the corporation until 1988, **Gervais MENDO ZE** from 1988-2005, **AMADOU VAMOULKE** from 2005 to 2016, and then **Charles NDONGO** who has been occupying that position since his appointment on June 29, 2016.

The current building hosting the CRTV National Station was inaugurated on January 3, 1980, by President **Ahmadou AHIDJO**.

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## CHAPTER TWO: PRESENTATION OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION

The CRTV national station is a government radio station that broadcasts information from all other regions of the country for the general public. It is presently ran by the Central Director of the CRTV Radio, Prof François Marc MODZOM, who had as predecessor George EWANE NGIDE who equally took over from Allain BELIBI. He is assisted by other sub directors like Valerie DIKOS OUMAROU amongst others and there are equally editors in chiefs and service heads.

### 1. ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE RADIO

According to decree n° 88/126 of January 25, 1988 that contains the organization and functioning of CRTV, the organ is charged with the following missions:

- Conception, production, co-production and broadcast of information, audio-visual products and programmes of didactic, cultural and legal character.
- Ensure conservation and preservation of national audio-visual patrimony and the reception of signals.
- Ensure professional training of a certain category of audio-visual personnel, and research on verifiable audio-visual content.
- Exploitation and maintenance of networks and installations destined for audio-visual broadcasting.

To carry out these heavy tasks, the CRTV National Station has been partitioned into three main departments: Department of Radio Programming (DAR), the Department of Radio Newsroom (DRR) and the Department of Audio Technologies and Solutions.

#### I) Department of Radio Programming

Placed under the authority of a Director, Valerie DIKOS OUMAROU, this Department is in charge of implementing the editorial policy content of the radio when it comes to newsgathering, selection, treatment both in the technical and editorial domain, organisation, broadcast and conservation of programmes in accordance with the laws, identity and cultural values of Cameroon and with respect to the editorial line of the national station. The department of radio programming has three other sub-departments which are as follows:

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The sub-Department of Radio Programmes and Programming, the sub-Department of Specialized Shifts and the sub-Department of Archives and Audio Libraries.

Each of these sub-departments has defined missions and objectives that coordinate their functioning as they are all under the guidance of a head of Department. The department of Radio programming also coordinates different activities of production at the radio as well as it coordinates the activities of the different desks or services to ensure the correct usage of the editorial line.

- It plans and controls the quality of programs and information magazines to be broadcast at the radio.
- It makes sure documents are signed and validates request of event coverage brought from different ministerial offices and other places in the nation's capital, Yaoundé and other parts of the country. Then it organises the coverage of these events alongside international celebrations or happenings.
- It supervises all both entertainment or animation programs as well as informative programs.
- It supervises the production of news bulletins, Magazines, special reports, Interviews, and special guests for newscasts. All these while ensuring and maintaining good behaviour of all actors involved in news production from pre-production to post-production.

### **II) Department of the Radio Newsroom.**

This department is equally placed under the authority of Director Valerie DIKOS OUMAROU who is in turn assisted by a Deputy Director in charge of newsroom magazines Ebenezer WINYA WOKO MOTALE. This department is concerned with the implementation of editorial policy in the processing of current events and journalistic coverage of national and international events. It coordinates activities of various Radio news desks so as to guarantee complementarity, and optimize their effectiveness in relation to the regional network and thematic channels as well as listeners expectations.

The Department of Radio Newsrooms is divided into the following sub-departments:

#### **❖ Daily News ( Redaction de la Journée):**

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This sub department is placed under the supervision of the daily news EIC Florence MEKE, who coordinates all newscasts at the radio during the day, that is, from 6:00am to 6:00pm. With respect to this, the editor in chief performs the following duties.

- Coordinates and supervises the coverage of events and production of daily newscasts except during the weekends.
- Coordinates and chairs the newsroom conference that takes place every morning from Tuesdays at 9:00am, where she makes known the menu of the day after consultation with different chiefs of service for proposals and the Central Director of the Radio for approval.
- She equally receives and signs invitations for coverage and follows the activities of reporters and special envoys.

### ❖ **Evening News ( Redaction du soir):**

It is headed and supervised by the evening news EIC George KELONG who practically accomplishes the same tasks as the daily news EIC except that his duties begin at 6:00pm and he doesn't have to hold another news conference in the evening.

But he coordinates and supervises all events covered in the evenings, the production of Good content broadcast during the evening newscasts.

### ❖ **Weekend and Public Holidays ( Redaction du weekend et des jours Fériés):**

Placed under the control and supervision of the EIC Blaise Testelin NANA, he is in charge of all news coverage and news production activities that take place during the weekends and public holidays. The EIC here performs the following duties during the weekend session;

- He chairs and coordinates the newsroom conference during this period and makes known the menu of the day that has been checked and approved by the Central Director of the Radio.
- Assigns journalists to go to the field for coverage after the news conference and clarifies them on their angles.
- Supervises and coordinates the production of all contents meant for the weekend newscasts.

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### ❖ **The Sports Desk**

It is headed by a sports editor in chief. And this desk makes sure they are informed about all sports news across the world. They are in charge of producing all information on sports in the country and broadcasting sports news.

### **III) Different Desks or Services at the Radio**

The CRTV National Station which is the main broadcasting house of the radio in Cameroon, is also made up of specialised services which are placed under service heads. These services include;

#### ❖ **Edition or Production Service:**

This is a desk at the radio whose services cannot be done without, and it is very important for the realisation of a newscast. This service is placed under a Chief of service TEKE Julius and it is responsible for the following activities.

- This service is responsible for the preparation and production of Newscasts, Magazines, Bulletins and all other information broadcast at the National Station.
- Ensures and cross-checks the use of the editorial line in the reports of journalists sent to the field before broadcast.
- They make sure they go through reports sent from all the regions to see if they follow the command given to them in the news menu. If not, producers have to correct these reports either by removing mistakes or cutting them short due to time constraints.
- They make sure to always accompany presenters during the time for news in order to direct technicians on the elements to reduce, and which ones are to go on air first.

#### ❖ **The Rewriting service( English and French):**

The service is entirely responsible for ensuring and verifying the use of appropriate language in the different texts programmed to go on air at the national station. Journalists of this desk also help presenters in rewriting leads while maintaining the different journalistic genres and correcting both typing and grammatical errors.

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### ❖ **The Political Desk or Service:**

This service is headed by chief of service Albert NJIE MBONDE who carries out the following responsibilities;

- Gathers all politically related news information and makes them worth news value and proposes them for the menu of the day and they are in turn broadcast during the newscast.
- Covers events or ceremonies related to politics both nationally and internationally.
- Supervises the daily treatment of all international political topics for broadcast and presents and animates political programs at the radio.

### ❖ **The Economic Desk:**

The chief of this service is Rachel NDJOCK MALONGO who coordinates all other journalists working under this service and they are responsible for the coverage of all economic events taking place throughout the country. This is the desk I was placed under. Journalists of this desk include MOKI Neville, MUAM George, MANKA' A AMBE, Rachel MALONGO just to name but a few.

They often take part in the production of an economic program in both English and French Titled “Economic Outlook”, where they broadcast economic related stories.

The chief of desk here gathers proposals on economic events and occurrences from journalists both in and out of this desk and proposes them for the news menu along side two assigned journalists both English and French speaking, to cover the event. This propositions are read during the newsroom conference.

### ❖ **Sports Service:**

The head of desk here is Samuel BIYONG. The sports department is broad and large, hence it is divided into sub sports departments so as to facilitate the work of journalists in this desk. We have;

- The sports competition desk,
- The feminine football desk,



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- The world sports desk,
- And the sports Magazine desk.

This sports desk as a whole gathers and treats all information relating to sporting events, be it football competitions both for male and female, handball, basketball, volleyball, cycling and tennis. Journalists are dispatched to cover these events both Internationally and nationally.

### ❖ **The Science and Society Desk:**

As the desk name implies, this desk is responsible for the coverage and investigation of societal issues which are of human interest both at the international and national level. The head of service here is Nathalie MVOGO. The journalists here ensure the treatment of all these science and societal information for broadcast during the various Newscasts.

Apart from the above desks at the national station we have mentioned there are still quite a few which include;

- The Report and investigation desk ( head of desk, HD is Luc Bienvenue ONANA)
- The CEMAC Desk Whose service is Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI
- The Regional News desk whose is Sardih LAWAN
- The Environmental desk Whose head is Line René BATONGUE
- The Culture and Media Desk headed by Valérie Essebe
- Lastly, the ICT desk headed by Claire Paule TOMO

## IV) **News Preparation At The Radio**

### ❖ **The Newsroom Conference:**

This conference is held every day except Mondays which is the editorial conference from 9:00 am. It takes place in the newsroom which is found on the first floor of the national station. Everyday, the news conference is chaired by Florence MEKE, the Editor in Chief for daily newscasts and sometimes the EIC of evening news, George KELONG. While on Fridays it is chaired by Blaise TESTELIN NANA, the EIC of weekends.

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This conference is vital for news production as it begins everyday with an evaluation of the newscasts of the previous day, especially those of the 1:00pm, 3:00pm and the 5-6:00pm editions so that criticisms can be made for a better practice of the profession.

The different producers of these news editions take turns in presenting how the newscast went on, the difficulties they faced technically and editorial wise, reports that were aired and those that either did not arrive on time or did not arrive at all. After this, the floor is given to different reporters to make remarks or observations and probable solutions to the problems faced in the newscasts of the previous day.

Next, one of the presenters of the morning edition be it English speaking or French, is chosen to read the menu of the day so that everyone will know the events available for coverage and those who are going. In this case, the EIC chairing the conference will also make precisions on the command of the papers to be written from these events. For the events with no reporters yet, some will be chosen either by the EIC or the Chief of Service if the event to be covered concerns a particular service. Usually two reporters of both English and French are programmed for a common event .

- **News Gathering (The Collect of Information)**

After the news conference, the different reporters start preparing to dispatch themselves to their various areas of coverage depending on the time the event is said to begin. There are two service cars at the disposal of the newsroom, and when they are filled to maximum capacity, the other reporters have to struggle on their own to get to the field or to reach the different sources to be contacted in order to collect the necessary information. But recently when we arrived at the radio due to the large number of reporters with only two cars, it was said that the radio will only carry those doing investigative reports and those going towards long distances for coverage.

After gathering the information, the reporters return to the radio house and head, first, to the “**Ingest**”, the cabin where all sounds, elements or feeds are transferred into the computer system, before settling down in an editing booth where they can listen to their sounds collected and then write their reports.

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- **News Processing and Broadcast**

At this stage of the production process, the reporters develop their stories based on the genre that was prescribed during the news conference. The reporters normally have to begin by writing straight stories meant for the news bulletin before they then write their report leads or Excerpt lead. When the reporter is done with writing, the paper is submitted to a proof-reader to correct and approve of the language used, and sometimes the content, before he/she proceeds to recording it.

Then the reporter in question has to edit the story in one of the editing booths by mixing the excerpts with the straight report or solicit the help of a technician when in difficulties or when stranded. When this phase is completed, the reporter has to save the item, indicating his name, the title of the element and the time of broadcast so that the report can easily be identified by the producer when drawing the cart stark of newscast.

From here, the producer picks up the all reports or elements edited and saved and lines them up on the **cart stark**, a disposition which is used for the news run down, for it to be broadcast. Respect of the angle and duration of each item is exigent and the producer has the prerogative and right to cut the report if it is too long and likely to interfere with the duration of the newscast. Or if other important reports are too long, the reporter simply cuts the less important ones short in order to maintain the balance and desired duration of the news edition.

It sometimes occurs that some events take longer than planned and since reporters run out of time, they are simply reprogrammed for the next news edition. Another case is that of the regional reporters or special envoys sending unedited reports due to lack of time or editing facilities, and the producer has to edit them on her own before broadcast.

## CHAPTER THREE: REQUIRED SETUPS FOR NEWS PRODUCTION AT THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION AND PROGRAMS BROADCAST.

### 1) REQUIRED SETUPS FOR NEWS PRODUCTION

#### ❖ The Newsroom:

This is a room at the CRTV National Station where there is a round table with a good number of chairs meant for all journalists to sit and take part in news conferences. There are other white smaller chairs where the newly recruited journalists and other Journalists with no posts of responsibility sit. On that round table, there are always papers of the different newscast of the previous days, one side for English Newscasts and the other side for the preparation of the French newscasts.

The newsroom is essential for the preparation of news as this is where both editorial and newsroom conferences are held to deliberate on the topics to write on for the day, share those topics to different journalists for coverage and explain their angles of treatment.

#### ❖ The Broadcasting Studio:

This is where news is being broadcast at the radio. It is made up of two rooms, The first is the audio console where there is a technical operating system and a computer used by technicians to play elements or reports on air, to increase volume, and to press the on air button when the presenter is about to present news.

The second room is made up of a small round table with chairs and microphones meant for program presentation and the radio. This side of the studio equally has a computer where presenters can be able to verify that the elements in the machine are actually those of their rundown, if not, they can lead the technician on elements to take first that will go on air.

The studio is the last requirements for news production as it is where the last stage of news broadcasting take place before the conservation stage.

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### ❖ **The Recording booths:**

These are little units at the national station where journalists record reports for eventual editing and then broadcasting. These units have a machine each and a microphone with a little technical console for recording. These recording booths can also be used for editing, but only if they are free with no other journalists wanting to edit. There are about three of them at the radio.

### ❖ **The Editing booths:**

These are units at the radio where computers containing the radio's editing software Radio assist, are placed so that journalists can sit and edit their feeds after returning from coverage and transferring their feeds through Ingest. There two editing machines found in the newsroom also to facilitate the work of producers who can work with presenters and edit sounds at the same time without having to displace themselves over long distances.

### ❖ **INGEST:**

This is the unit through which raw sounds and reports are being uploaded in the computer control system before any editing is done at the booths.

This unit is made up of two machines, one which receives the raw sounds either by email or recording and the other which is linked to all the other computer systems in the radio that receives the sounds from the first machine and then all the other machines at the radio have it

**NOTE:** There are two broadcasting studios at the radio. There is the main one where news is usually presented which is broadcast live, and the second studio is meant only for recording. But there is a live musical program that is broadcast there every Fridays as from 9:00 am.

## **2. PROGRAMS BEING BROADCAST AT THE RADIO**

There are a lot of programs that are being broadcast at the radio everyday from Mondays to Sundays as the radio has no weekend. The programs differ with reference to the time of the day, and their departments. These programs can be animations, magazines, documentaries as well as news programs. An example of some programs at the CRTV are; Day break, les Matinées de la CRTV which was presented by Lilian YASSEDI when we arrived for internship and then Blaise Anicet ABEGA took over.

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There were other programs like Luncheon Date, Cameroon Calling and Economic outlook. When it comes to news or strictly information wise, their programs are as follows;

### ❖ **The Morning News**

This news cast was presented in both English and French.

There were two English journalists when I arrived at internship at the time based on their roster. Firstly, it was done by Rita YUOSEMBOM and then, Patience WIRNGO later took over. There were two morning editions which were at 5:00am and at 6:30am then there is equally a news summary at 8:30 am where they had to just give a recap of the major headlines or straight stories they had during their previous news editions. And not forgetting the English sports news that took place at 7:30am.

For the French morning editions, they were also presented by two journalists when I arrived, Lolita BILOA and Sylvain YANGMAN. Both of them equally presented two news edition and then did a French news summary at 8:30am as well. There was also the sports news presented by Samuel Désiree AYANG.

The exceptionality of the morning news edition was that they always had to present fresh news and ensure the attractiveness and dynamism of their segments.

### ❖ **The Afternoon Edition**

This edition was presented by Rachel MALONGO for the French edition that took place at 1:00pm when I arrived for internship. And for the English edition at 3:00pm, I witnessed MANKA A AMBE Glory, TEKE Julius, George KELONG and Belinda SHO presenting the newscast. Not forgetting the regional newscast presented by Joyce Cliff TATAH and FELAH Keziah. Within the 3pm news, the bulletin has been presented by Ngoningeh SWAIBOU SHAREH and Patty AKO DEFANG.

These afternoon editions at the national station are being controlled by the EIC for day news Florence MEKE and that of Weekends Blaise TESTELIN NANA.

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### ❖ The Evening Newscast

The first and most important evening newscast is the 5pm bilingual newscast that is usually presented by Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI due to her extremely bilingual skills and nature, but I also observed that the 5-6pm news was being presented by George KELONG, the EIC of evening news. The evening newscast is in charge of;

- Identifying the Radiophonic contents that corresponds to the editorial chart of the evening newscast.
- Produce and presents the Radiophonic contents of the newscast, while using some content from the newscast that either were not used or are just important for re-broadcast.

# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION

### 1. PROFILE OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION

**Name:** CRTV National Station.

**Date of creation:** December 17, 1987.

**Frequency:** FM 88.8.

**Format:** General information.

**Owner:** State of Cameroon and is controlled by the Ministry of Communication ( MINCOM)

**Language of Broadcast:** English and French

**Time of Broadcast:** 24/7. That is, no weekend and no public holidays for the national station.

**Target:** Cameroonian population and beyond.

**Editorial Policy:** Safeguard general interest, cultural/linguistic diversity and explain government action to the population.

**Location:** Nlongkak, Yaoundé.

**Slogan:** The Heart of the Nation

**Scope:** CRTV has ten regional stations, plus other broadcasting units and commercial stations.

**Website:** [www.crtv.cm](http://www.crtv.cm)

**Status:** 3<sup>rd</sup> category Para-statal.

**Director General:** Charles NDONGO.

**Central Director of the National Station:** François Marc MODZOM.

### 2. EDITORIAL LINE OF THE NATIONAL STATION

Still according to decree number 88/126, which was passed in January 1988, the CRTV national station was entrusted with the responsibility of being a state owned media enterprise with the main functions of Informing, Entertaining and Educating the Cameroonian population. Prior to this, the CRTV is out to disseminate pluralistic and reliable information both within and outside



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the national territory made to suit the cultural patrimony of the country. The CRTV has the following objectives;

- Conceive, produce and broadcast informative, educative and entertainment programs.
- Carry out audio-visual research and create products which are dynamic and reflect all the cultural characteristics of the country.
- Serve public interest.
- They also have the objective of showcasing the cultural and socioeconomic potentials of the country.
- To respect state authorities and institutions.
- Respect and show solidarity to each clan, tribe, ethnic group, religion and colour in the country.
- Objectivity and transparency in the dissemination of information.

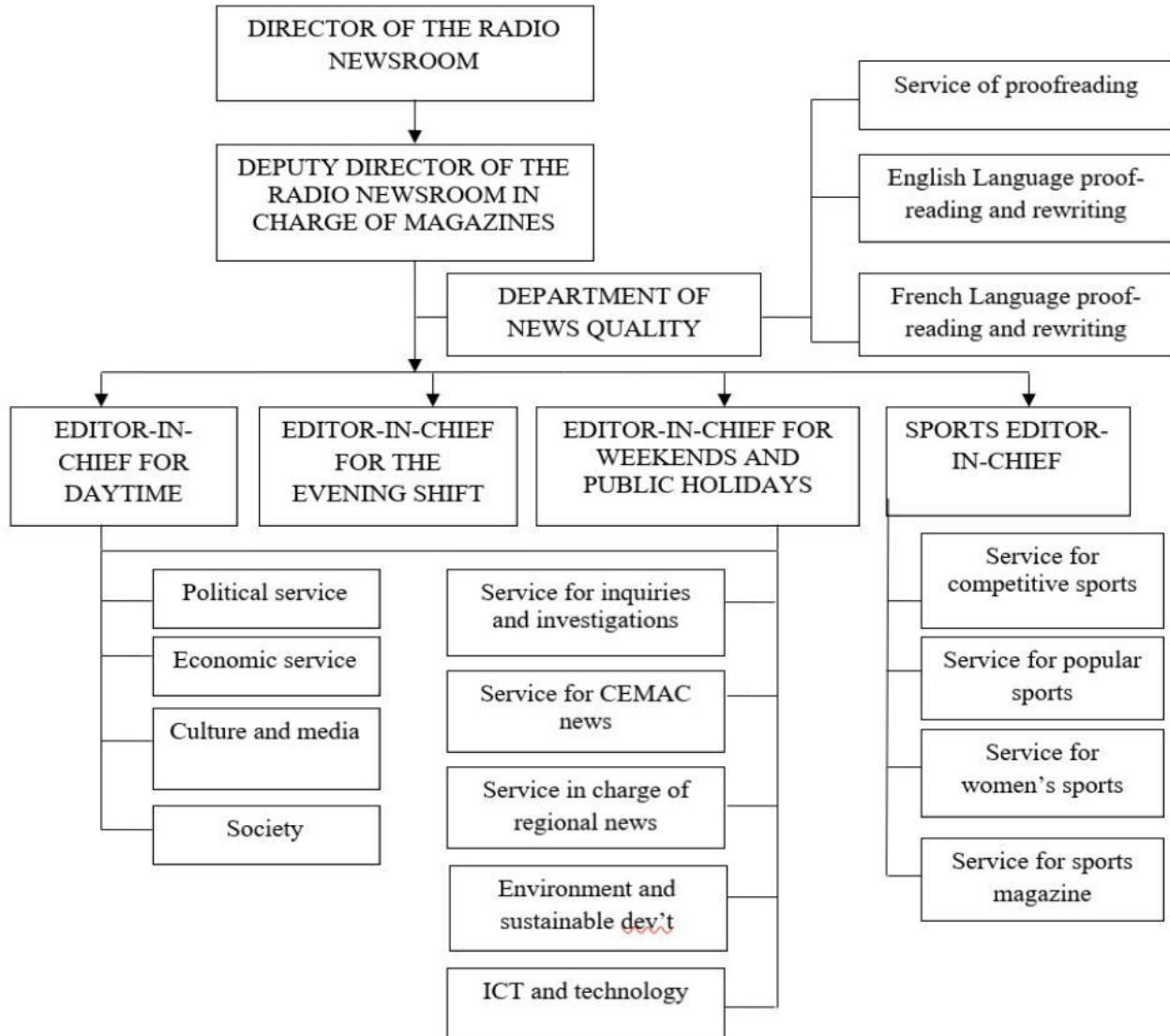
### 3. LOGO OF THE CRTV



CAMEROON RADIO TELEVISION

# INTERNSHIP REPORT

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF CRTV RADIO NEWSROOM



**PART TWO: INTERNSHIP PRESENTATION AND  
EVOLUTION**

# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AT THE NATIONAL STATION, OBSERVATIONS AND ONE WEEK OF TRAINING.

### 1. FIRST DAY EXPERIENCE AT THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION

On the first day we stepped in the national station which was the 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2022, we arrived at the radio on a Monday and had to wait at the balcony on the first floor for directions on how we were going to start the day. We later found out that there was an editorial conference in the newsroom which usually takes place every Mondays between directors, editors in chiefs and various desk heads as well as other journalists of rank.

We were later welcomed by the Editor in Chief of morning and day Newscast for the week, Madam MEQUE Florence when we went to her office to notify her of our arrival. She then made us understand that the national station is a government controlled radio station and that we need to take some time to observe the daily activities of the station, and that we all had to be present the next day which was a Tuesday for the newsroom conference, where she would properly introduce us to the other journalists who were going to work hand in glove with us. .

But while observing, we inserted ourselves in the production department of the newsroom because we were told that it is the basics and very important for us to learn while at the radio. During production, we will most often copy leads of journalist from the other regions as well as those in Yaoundé who were still on the field but sent their leads to the producer of the newscast through WhatsApp.

And then, we will write foreign stories for the news bulletin of the 3pm newscast which at the time was presented by NGONINGEH SWAIBU NSHARE an the news cast presented by MANKA A AMBE. For the foreign stories, we were told to use BBC because it is a very reliable source of information and update their stories every hour to correspond with newness and freshness. And we focused mostly on African news because it is closer to Cameroon and will interest our listeners more than world news.

We observed mostly continuously for the day, and watched how journalists prepared their reports for the newscasts according to the subject and angle given them,, how producers had to make sure all the reports for the newscast were already in the machine especially those of the news file

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and if they respected the demanded duration. If the reports sent by journalists either from the regions or from special envoys were long, the producers had to cut and re-edit the report and then do the cart stark or the rundown where they arranged reports in order of how they were going to be launched on air.

If the 3pm newscast was too full, some of the reports will be moved to the 5pm bilingual newscast presented by Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI. Which marked an end to our first day at the CRTV national station.

### **2. THER OBSERVATIONS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT AT THE RADIO**

As we spent more days on observation, we found that all journalists at the radio edited their feeds and reports all by themselves. There were few technicians at the radio and if the work was to be done by them, it was going to be to penalise the newscasts as they wouldn't finish on in time considering the number of reports every newscast at the national station demands.

When we equally came in to the national station, we observed that most journalists who had been there were all going on leave except one which was the presenter of the 5pm bilingual newscast. When we asked Madam Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI why she was not going on leave as well, she then explained that, the 5pm newscast requires someone who is extremely bilingual like her as presenter, to present the news in both English and French, but no others were like her at the radio.

After these days of observation, we had to begin serious work and all of us could not be under the production service together, so we went to the head of service desk TEKE Julius and he sent us to different services, I was sent to go to the economic service where I met the service head Rachel MALONGO, who asked me to work in close collaboration with the journalists of the desk who were English speaking like MOKI Neville and MUAM George, but I also worked with Séraphin Njikam and was once at the field with Mr. Christopher as well.

After some days spent at the radio, we the interns had a special meeting with the Central Director of the CRTV Radio, François Marc MODZOM which was in the presence of the Director of the newsroom department Valérie DIKOS OUMAROU and the Director of Edition TEKE Julius.

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During this meeting, the CDR took it upon himself to welcome us for our internship and to explain to us some peculiarities about the national station and why we are lucky to have been accepted for our internship program there. He equally explained to us why interns are not allowed to go on air and that only those of the third year level can go on air.

He ended the meeting by also giving us a couple of advices while telling us to maintain good conduct and behaviour as he said a list of presence will circulate every morning during the newsroom conference where every intern is supposed to write their names and sign. To this effect, two perfects were selected to control this activity, one English speaking and the other french speaking.

Also, with the explanation that some interns come when they want and sometimes return home without doing any thing tangible, the editor in chief of morning news Florence MEKE with the instructions of the CDR told us interns that we will be writing our names on a book every day. That is, when we come for internship, we are supposed to write the time we arrived, the activities we carried out and tasks done and then the time we leave the radio.

### 3. A ONE WEEK TRAINING SESSION

Due to our presence at the CRTV National Station for internship, the Editor in chief of weekly morning news, Florence MEKE deemed it necessary that we learn everything necessary in the production of news, so she organised editing classes for all the interns with technicians. During this period, we met with different technicians in charge of various areas at the studio, Ingest, the editing console, the recording console and the broadcasting studio.

The first thing we were made to understand when we got to our classes was that there are many editing applications for sounds, but the CRTV has a special one installed in all it's machines that could rarely be found in other radio stations, it is called **Radio Assist**. We were sent to Mr Achille FOUDA, who then divided us into two groups of four and placed us under two different technicians for our first class, where we learned how to record sounds at the recording console, how to edit them ourselves by cutting out mistakes and removing spaces or our breath in the report. We were told that there were two ways our report could get into the computer which are as follows:

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### ❖ INGEST

The Ingest console at the CRTV National Station, is the only place where reports can be sent. First of all, every machine at the national station is inter-connected making it easy for a journalist to find his or her report in any of them. Ingest has two computers or servers, one which receives sounds either by downloading through mail or manually by recording from the sound collecting device and the other to receive all downloaded and recorded sounds from the first machine and then the other machines will automatically have the downloaded sound.

There is another Ingest which goes only for sound recording, that is, recording from a device like the first Ingest and recording of a journalist's voice. Here you can equally edit your sound after recording.

During our editing class, we were told the different categories of sound present in the machine. We have the raw sounds, edited sounds, masterised sounds, and ready to be broadcast sounds.

#### ❖ Raw Sounds :

These are sounds that have just been recorded onto the machine and either need editing or masterising ( Masterisé), This is because a sound can be transferred with no flaws and it's already ready for broadcast, so the journalist who transferred the sound has to masterise it for the producer of the newscast to be able to easily find it for the rundown of the news. When masterising the sound we need to mention the edition of newscast in which that sound will be used for, that is 6:30 am, or 3pm or 5pm.

#### ❖ Edited sounds :

These are sounds on the machine that have been edited after download or recording so that they can be used for the news. By editing here, we mean that errors in the sounds have been removed alongside areas of repetition as well as breathing spaces.

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### ❖ Masterised or saved sounds

These are recorded sounds that have been edited and masterised. The act of masterising a sound is actually the saving requirements which involve putting the title, correspondent, time of broadcast, news edition, language and date. This makes the report easy to find.

### ❖ Ready to be broadcast sounds:

This just shows that the sounds have been edited, masterised and can now go on air.

### OTHER LESSONS LEARNT DURING THE TRAINING PROGRAM

During this first class, we were also shown how to search for elements in the machine for urgent use since there are too many sounds in the computer. We were always told to either search using the name of the correspondent, the title of the sound, the date it was recorded or transferred to the machine and time. All of these helps us find what we are looking for in the machine.

We equally learnt how to create a cart stark in the machine and save it such that it goes on air when need arises. But we discovered that some machines at the radio cannot send elements on air so we had to make sure we used the correct machines.



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## CHAPTER TWO: WORK DONE DURING INTERNSHIP

### 1. THE EDITORIAL CONFERENCE

On Mondays there is always an editorial conference either chaired by the Central Director of the CRTV Radio (DCR) François Marc MODZOM or by his co director (DR) Valérie DIKOS OUMAROU. The editorial conference is usually In the presence of editors in chiefs, Desk or service heads and senior reporters, other normal journalists and interns are not allowed to attend.

The meeting consist in discussing issues or cases about journalists performances, programming of journalists in their different tasks for the week and also evaluating work done throughout the week when it concerns newscasts. I always attended these conferences to take note when journalists were sent on coverage so that I could ask to assist them. I equally attended the conference so that I could get the critics and corrections of the newscasts of the previous day, so I can learn more.

### 2. NEWSROOM CONFERENCE

Before the day begins, there always has to be a conference in order to do auto critics of the newscasts of the previous day's and those of the morning before moving on to the menu of the day so that journalists reporters can get clarification on their various subjects before going on coverage. This newsroom conference takes place everyday from 9:00 am in the morning and I always took part in it, it was chaired by the Editor in chief(EIC) for the day MEKE Florence, on Fridays we had the EIC in charge of weekends and public holidays and for evenings, we have George KELONG.

During this conference, Interns and other young or Junior reporters would sit on the little white chairs surrounding the table while the senior journalist , senior reporters and desk heads will sit on the round table with the EIC in charge. The EIC will then pass a list of presence for the journalists to write their names because it was an important part of the conference.

Then journalists who presented the 5am, 6:30 am newscast and 8:30 am news summary will say how it went alongside the challenges they had in either preparing for the news or during the news

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presentation so that together solutions can be proposed. Then, the floor is given next to the producers of the previous day's to give accounts of the newscasts as well.

After this, one of the journalist is asked to read the menu of the day out loud so that everybody gets his or her task for the day, ask questions regarding his or her subject then get clarification so they can work on the field with ease. During this conference, the EIC said interns are free to take down notes bring ideas and propose human interest stories that can be added to the menu and used for the newscasts.

Later on, interns started having their own list to mark the names of those who attended the newsroom conferences, since we were told to always be present for the conference and in time. After the conference, we could propose to follow the journalists going on the field to not only assist them on coverage but to equally write our reports that would be corrected by them, then we will record and edit ourselves.

### **3. COVERAGE OR FIELD WORK**

- ❖ We were given the opportunity to follow journalists to the field for coverage. My first coverage on Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2022 which was at the MINDCAF with a journalist called Rose COCO. It was an installation ceremony for appointed post holders for the Central services of MINDCAF and it was chaired by the minister Henri EYEBE AYISSI.

The ceremony which ended with the installation of over 30 people was animated by comedians and artists who kept the invitees and personalities relaxed. After the event, we went back to the newsroom and I wrote a report on it and gave another English journalist to correct since I was on the field with a French journalist.

- ❖ I was assigned to go on coverage with a MOKI Neville one of the journalists at the radio. We went to the ministry of small and medium size enterprises where the minister ACHILLE BASSILEKIN III received the American ambassador to Cameroon Mr. Christopher John LAMORA to discuss partnership between the US and Cameroon when it comes to made in Cameroon local products.

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They discussed on how the US can help Cameroon with some ideas and training so that Cameroon products can be very recognised in the international market. After the meeting , journalists from different press organs gathered around to get interviews or feedback from the meeting since it was a private meeting. After this I was asked to write a paper for Mr Moki to correct.

- ❖ Also, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2022, the minister of arts and culture received the German ambassador to Cameroon and they evaluated how far the relationship between the two countries have gone so far. In this case the German ambassador mentioned or admitted that Cameroon students constitute a great community in Germany and that she is impressed with the cultural diversity of Cameroon after visiting Douala and other parts of the country..

To this effect, the inspector General to the ministry of arts and culture coordinated a session where, he gave the floor to spokesmen working at the ministry who spoke about their artistic relationships and how they have been successfully collaborating with the Germans in their various areas of justification or domains of specialisation. I wrote a report and gave it to an English speaking journalist who made corrections after which I recorded my paper.

- ❖ Another field work I was assigned to do at the CRTV, was on the international beer day. This days is celebrated on the 5<sup>th</sup> of every August and set aside to enjoy beer with friends and family, unite the world by celebrating the beers of all nations together on a single day and to celebrate beer producers all around the glob.

For this I went to the field accompanied by a level one student from the University of Buea on internship as well, and we visited numerous bars along the road in the Nlongkak neighbourhood to find out if most of them even new about the existence of this international day which was exactly the case.

I wrote a report trying to bring out beer consumer's indifference towards the existence of the day and the fact that people do not even know about the existence of the world beer day. Many consumers kept saying that the quantity of beer they drink grows according to the amount of

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money in their pockets and not the international beer day. But that, they remain great full to those who brought about beer.

- ❖ During a newsroom conference, a French journalist, Séraphin NJIKAM, was programmed from the menu to go to the field alongside an English speaking intern to bring feeds for the 3pm newscasts and I was chosen. For this event, a convention was to be signed between MINEPAT and some Turkish business men with the objective or aim of promoting local or Rural development. But when we arrived there at the ministry, we discovered that the convention signing event was counselled so we had to return to the CRTV National Station.
- ❖ At Mont FEBE, there was a closing ceremony for a two days workshop of the Constitutive General Assemble for the platform of promoters of locally made flour in Cameroon. It had began the previous day with the presence of state ministers and was presided over by the minister of Economy, planning and Regional development. But during the closing of the workshop, a representative of Minepat chaired and closed the event which was the first elective general assembly for this platform of promoters. During this workshop, a new president for the national flour cooperation, Mr. George BANDA was elected.

Having examined the efforts put in place for the production of local flour, the Minister of Finance divided to lend a helping hand to the cooperation. Meanwhile the minister of Economy highly applauded their efforts to help in the country's development given that the flour project has been going on for more than five years. The aim of the assembly was to examine Ways in which they can ease the mass production of local flour made from cassava and other products so that by the year 2030, Cameroon can start exporting home made flour to the diaspora.

After this event I wrote a report Which was corrected by MOKI Neville whom I accompanied to the field and then I recorded my report and edited it after transferring the collected sounds or feeds to the machine.

- ❖ One of the field works I did during internship was at the ministry of economy planning and regional development where the minister, Alamine OUSMAN MEY was signing a

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project to ameliorate the functioning of the civil state registration system in Cameroon with the Brazilian ambassador to Cameroon. I and another student on internship accompanied MOKI Neville for this event.

During the conference, Brazilian ambassador Patricia Maria OLIVEIRA LIMA, said Cameroon is one of their close friends in Africa and she wishes for more projects in other domains and that the relationship between the two countries continue to remain strong. Brazil's aim here was to help Cameroon in the social and health domains as well as development as Brazil has a strong experience and has been able to reduce less than 1% of the level of non registration in its environment.

The director of civil status registration of Cameroon was equally present and said that, over 1.6 million children were enrolled in schools for the 2022 academic year without birth certificates.

All this information constituted the report I wrote and gave the journalist to correct so that I could continue practicing and recording my report in order to get better in writing and have a better radio voice than the one I came in with.

- ❖ I went to the field again with a level one intern in the light of the back to school effervescence and this report was my first edited report to go on air. I went to the Yaoundé Central market to find out changes made by shop vendors to adapt to the years school resumption. I actually found a shop called Nogima, selling school items that had to build two tents in front of it in order to accommodate the mass availability of customers which made the shop crowded.

The shop equally made sure of the available of new brand products because they said parents like to see new designs of products that will intrigue parents to buy, and they equally made price discounts for their products.

Another vendor said he used to sell male underwear, socks and others but due to the back to school season, he started selling water bottles, lunch boxes, umbrellas and school bags for children because that it is what was selling at the moment. I wrote a report and edited it with the sounds for the 3pm news, but it was broadcast at 5pm instead.

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- ❖ I went to the field with a journalist Christelle BOUDJEKA to get some interviews from the Head of Arts and National languages and cultural department at the ministry of secondary education, Dr DJIAFEUA Prosper. He explained that teachers of national languages are trained at ENS Yaoundé and that of Bertoua and they are equally trained in cultural methodology.

From form one and two for the first cycle, what is done at that moment is mostly observation and the fundamentals of Cameroon languages are learnt as well, the studies expand as the children progress to higher classes.

- ❖ Another area of coverage I went to was Djeuga palace where I accompanied a journalist from the sports desk Harrison ASHU and another intern. Here, was the first edition of the women's leadership summit which was in the presence of a representative of the minister of women's affairs and the family and another representative of the minister of social affairs.

Bertha YENWO , the founder of the BERLA Meridian group and organiser of the event gave an opening speech to welcome everyone. The day was commemorated under the theme “Bring out the leader in you”. I later wrote a report when we got back to the radio which was corrected by Harrison ASHU.

- ❖ I equally attended the 2022 second session of the national committee for the rehabilitation and socio-economic re-insertion of persons with disabilities, presided over by the Minister of social affairs, Pauline Irene NGUENE. The theme was “Progress in Inclusive action and strengthening a legal institutional frame work for the protection of persons with disabilities.

I took the speech of the minister and then took an interview of the representative of the disabled persons during the event who explained that they are happy with the efforts the Cameroon government has put in place to enable that they are inserted in the social and economic spheres of the society. But she adds that when it comes to holding public positions in the government, they are still lacking in those domains and even when it comes to higher education. I compiled these and wrote down a report for correction.

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- ❖ In commemoration of the international day of peace which was the 21st of September 2022, some French interns and I were sent to go on coverage at the Lycée Leclerc, where an educative talk to maintain peace within school milieus was held. It was organised and chaired by some non governmental organisations, like Ark of peace which has as founder and president Elvis TEKE . They spoke to students about key and fundamental elements to always practice in school so as to maintain peace.

I took the interview of Mr Elvis TEKE who in a nut shell said that the students should have mutual understanding and respect for one another and practice non discrimination. This constituted my feed for the 3pm news which I edited and then wrote a lead in for it.

- ❖ I went on coverage again with a French female Journalist to ENAM to cover the patronage ceremony of the outgoing Resilience and fighting spirit batch. On this day, they officially came under the patronage of the Director of the Hydrocarbons Prices Stabilisation Fund ( HPSF/ CSPH) Mr. OKIE Johnson NDOH who spoke to them and gave them a lot of advice of how they should prioritise the services of the country first before themselves and to avoid bribery and corruption. The ceremony ended with the handing over of certificates to the outgoing students and then some family pictures.

At the end of this event, I took interviews of both a male and female students on how they feel about this event and their satisfaction of which they were very satisfied with all the advice Mr OKIE gave them. Then I took the interview of Mr OKIE as well who was equally happy to be able to impart knowledge on these students and was willing to journey with them through their career on the field as their Chosen Godfather.

- ❖ **Others:** Other activities I covered were as follows; the minister of youth affairs and civic education MOUNOUNA FOTSOU granted an audience to a delegation from ELECAM to discuss collaboration between the two parties in future. Another one was during a book launching ceremony at Hilton Hotel where Prof TOUNA MAMA launched his book titled, “ Le circuit du développement” and prof François Marc MODZOM was the moderator of the even. Those present were the representative of the prime minister, Minister of higher education and minister of state, just to name

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these few. All the above in a nutshell are events I have gone for coverage at during my internship program at the CRTV National Station.

### **4. LEADS IN OF INTERVIEWS AND REPORT I WROTE THAT WENT ON AIR DURING NEWSCASTS AT THE NATIONAL STATION**

#### **➤ LEAD IN OF INTERVIEW**

The minister of Youth affairs and civic education, MOUNOUNA FOTSO, has invited all youths and stakeholders, to mobilize themselves in order to promote volunteerism in Cameroon by sharing their experiences in accordance with the law on volunteerism put in place by the president of the Republic, Paul Biya in July 2022.

He made the call today, during the international fare for volunteerism and solidarity at the Yaounde sports multi-purpose complex.

He was speaking in the presence of members of Government, Representatives of International Organisations, Mayor of Yaoundé, Representative of French volunteers in Cameroon, the Director of the International network for French volunteers and the French ambassador in Cameroon.

In the following except of an interview selected by student journalist on internship, LOBTE KEE, the minister of youth and civic education MOUNOUNA FOTSO, highlights the main points of the event.

#### **➤ LEAD IN OF INTERVIEW**

Some Educationists in say, Tolerance, Forgiveness and Respect are some of the important tools that are necessary for the maintenance of peace within the school environment.

They were speaking in Yaounde today, during an educational talk, organised by a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) dubbed “Jeun Chambre Internationale” in partnership with the Arc of Peace Organisation.



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In the following Excerpt of an interview selected by student journalist on Internship LOBTE KEE, the founder and president of the ARC of Peace NGO, Elvis TEKE highlights the main issues raised.

### ➤ LEAD IN OF INTERVIEW

The principal of a special education school in Yaounde, COCO Bertin says, his institution has registered more students two days into the 2022/2023 academic year compared to last year.

Speaking to the CRTV today, he attributed this increase to the rising consciousness many parents are having on the need for all children to be educated despite their condition.

Here now is an excerpt of the principal of the principal of a special education school in Yaounde, Coco Bertin giving the statistics of attendance of students this academic year as compared to last year .

The excerpt was selected by journalism student on Internship, LOBTE KEE.

### ➤ LEAD IN OF REPORT THAT WENT ON AIR

Vendors in Yaounde have decided to adapt their businesses to the exigencies of this year's back to school.

Some sellers have completely changed the goods they have been selling in favour of school related items, while others have simply increased their stock of school items.

### ❖ REPORT

The NOGUIMA provisions boutique at the Yaounde Central market has put in place tents filled with school items, in order to accommodate customers who have increased in number. One of the shop keepers says this initiative is a means to satisfy the high demands of customers while reducing congestion in the shops. EXCERPT.

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This shop has equally decided to make available different types of school needs for customers so as to avoid monotony and redundancy every school year. EXCERPT.

The vendors say clients are highly satisfied and in order to encourage people to buy more, they have resorted to promotional sales of school items. EXCERPT.

Meanwhile others have completely shifted their line of business from other commodities to school related items, simply because it is the back to school season or effervescence. EXCERPT.

Store vendors are doing everything possible to ensure the satisfaction of clients while maximising profits as they prepare for the 2022- 2023 academic year.

### ❖ STRAIGHT STORY

The national Civic Service Agency for Participation in Development, is Organising a series of sensitisation Campaigns, for students across the Country against recurrent acts of Violence and Drug Consumption in Schools.

The General Manager of the National Civic Service Agency, Mr. TAOSSI, will Tomorrow 12<sup>th</sup> October, Launch the third lap of the sensitisation Campaign in Doula, after the first and second in Yaounde and Kribi.

Tomorrow's Ceremony will be chaired by the Governor of the Littoral Region as from 12:00pm at the Government High School Akwa, under the theme “ Prevention of Violence and Drug Consumption in the School Environment, Guarantee of Responsible Citizenship for the Achievement of the National Development Scheme for 2020- 2030.

## 5. NEWS PRODUCTION

### ❖ 6:30 am news:

I started producing the 6:30 am news because I saw that the presenters of this newscast were often left to carry the work load alone. When I arrive in the morning as from 5:00am, I 2ould copy out the leads sent for the newscast, then rewrite straight stories so that they have the news value of newness. For example, if a straight story was written the previous day saying that an

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event was to take place the next day, I will readjust the story adding the word to take place **Today** so that the story is new.

After rewriting stories and copying out leads, I would go to the machine and check out reports that were too long and cut them short enough to suit the news, and then edit other reports that were to go on air. After that I would now create the 6:30 am rundown in the machine by aligning the elements in order of how they are going to be aired. To avoid trouble, I had to always go down to the studio to make sure that the rundown of the news is actually on air and can easily be found by the technician, if not, then I had to make some readjustments.

Once it's ok then I sit at the audio console with the technician while the presenter presents the news. If the elements are too much, she tells me the ones I should take off the rundown to enable the news end on time and not to go overboard. I produced the news for both Rita YUOSEMBOM and Patience WIRNGO.

### ❖ **The 7:30am sports news:**

Even though I was never placed under the sports desk, I fully produced it's newscast once and participated in production again another time. During the first production, I edited a report that was too long for the news given that it is supposed to have a duration of ten minutes, did the cart stark of the newscast and then sat at the audio console of the broadcasting studio while the presenter presented the news. After it, my name was called for news production.

### ❖ **The 3:30 pm newscast:**

For this newscast, the main producers were Kelly EBEN and Hortensia NTAINE. We the interns assisted in the production. The producer would often receive the leads of reporters in Yaoundé and those from other regions of the country and they will then send to our phones for us to copy out on papers alongside straight stories.

Then when the presenter for the news bulletin would arrive we will write African foreign stories to be read during the newscast. The foreign stories were supposed to be news that will interest the Cameroonian public such as human interest of political matters that concerned Cameroon. If there were reports to edit, we will then edit them and then the producer would listen if we had

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done the editing well and the producer will do the rundown in the machine and all of us will then go down to the studio to listen to the news and further help the producer when there are readjustments.

### ❖ **The 5:00pm Bilingual news:**

Most of the reports that are not usually taken for the 3pm news are sent to the 5pm news file. But we often copy out leads that are meant for the 5pm news which is always presented by Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI in both English and French For the few times I had produced this newscast, we had to make sure we corrected every little mistake the journalist must have made while typing his or her lead

## **6. TEAM WORK**

For the preparation of a newscast at the radio, there has to be team work for it to go in smoothly. When it was time for us to prepare for the 3pm newscast, the producer would often receive leads of reporters from the different regions around the country and since she cannot copy them out alone she shares them to us the interns so that the work goes faster.

Whenever any of us faces difficulties in understanding some sentences in those leads which sometimes are mistakes, we will ask the producer to enlighten us more on it so the lead could be more understanding and clear for the presenter.

Also, there were sometimes that network would often be very poor at the studio for the technician to be able to download some reports sent through email, so the producer at times since she is busy editing other reports, I am sent to transfer the sounds or reports by recording so that she can start working on it as soon as possible.

We equally used to help or assist each other right reports after coming back from the school. Right from school, we were always told that when at the job site, as a journalist, always enable that your colleague proofreads your report before you record and go on air. This is because, there might be some mistakes you might have made while writing, be it grammar or spelling errors without knowing. So we proofread each others report before giving the journalist at the Radio for further correction.

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### 7. OTHER TASKS ASSIGNED AT THE RADIO

Some times, Hortensia NTAINE after writing her report and couldn't get any interviews in English, would translate the things the people said in the excerpts and then call me to come and do voice overs for her report before she now edits it and it goes on air for the 3:00pm newscast.

Since I was producing the morning news which made me always arrive the Radio around 5:30, we would prepare for the 6:30am news. One time the sports journalist who used to produce the English sports news in the morning at 7:30 was running late, so he assigned me to help edit a report and do the rundown of the 7:30am sports news which I ended up producing. I equally once again co- produced the sports news with the intern under the sports desk.

Another task that I was given was to sit at the audio console and Co- produce the 3:00 pm news with Kelly EBEN since she had to run around and edit papers just arriving from out of Yaoundé and send them on air urgently. I had to sit with the technician and tell him which report was to be removed from the news menu when we were running out of time or when we had too many reports for the news since the technicians were mostly French speaking and the presenters were not supposed to talk too much while presenting. I had to be time conscious and inform the presenter when I see that the time left is small to take all the elements we had, I felt the pressure of the newscast.

Mr MOKI Neville would often assign me as well to fill in for him at an event when he had two events to cover at the same time since we were both under the economic service. One was the book launching ceremony of Prof TOUNA MAMA at Hilton hotel in Yaoundé which we collected interviews for. And the other was at the patronage ceremony of the Enam students where I collected interviews and took background sounds and sent for him to write a report for Saturday since the event took place on Friday and ended late .

The EIC, madam MEKE equally gave us the task of listening to the news editions of the CRTV national station which were always doing and she would assign anyone during the newsroom conference to give an account of the newscasts of the previous day. As journalists we need to listen to our colleagues' newscasts in order to be informed and also to see the errors made as well as the successes of the newscast.

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An important event that took place in the Country that required special programs and attention at the CRTV was the arrival and visit of French President Emmanuel MACRON. His arrival was commemorated with live reporting or stand-ups of journalists at the CRTV. The program was presented by the Drusilla MOKOSSO JOKI in collaboration with the Central Director himself François Marc MODZOM and the Director of the Radio department, Valerie DIKOS OUMAROU.

During this visit I was assigned to constantly go down to the studio to check if reports of journalists had arrived. Later I went to the audio console to watch how the technicians played live reports on air.

Another task I was assigned to do by the Director of Edition, TEKE Julius was to write a straight story out of a press release that arrived for the 3pm newscast. After writing the straight story, I looked for him and he corrected the little errors I made of which I rewrote the story on a clean piece of paper and handed it over for the news.

I was assigned by the EIC of day news Florence MEKE, to go on coverage with two other level two French interns to cover an educational talk that was planned by some non governmental organisations to sensitise some chosen schools about peace. This was in communication of the world peace day that was to take place the following day September 21st 2022.

Upon arrival at the said college, we discovered that the proprietor of the school had not fully accepted this visit. By so doing she refused that that the talk be held in her building. So one of the NGO founders took us to the lycée leclerc where the talk began really late. And the next day, they were to proceed to the Etoug Ebe lycée to continue their sensitisation.

I took the interview of the founder of Arc of Peace and wrote a lead in for the 5:00pm bilingual newscast.

**PART THREE: INTERNSHIP EVALUATION**

# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## CHAPTER ONE: LESSONS LEARNT DURING INTERNSHIP

When we began our internship program at the CRTV National Station, there were a lot of things we were ignorant about and others we had no experience on, but we have come a long way on what the professional field really looks like, with all the pressure, and some last minute changes that are often done during a newscast .

### A) Recording

While at the radio on internship, during our one week of editing classes, we were showed and thought how to record sounds in the machine in two ways. The first way was recording our voices after editing our reports, while the second was recording recorded sounds from a our recording device. The second way came in handy when the internet network was slow for us to send the sounds through email or when we didn't have data at all.

### B) Editing

Firstly, thanks to my internship experience at the national station, I have perfected my skills in editing good reports. When in school, we were thought that a journalist editor should be a complete journalist, that is, master grammar and most importantly, the subject matter so as to know the relevant information to keep when editing a report. Also, during ICT classes, the teacher would mention that the application that is good for us to edit our sounds in was Adobe audition, but when we were given Radio assignments such as doing newscasts, I often edited my report myself through a different application of choice Lexis audio editor but I was not perfect in it. Buy being at the radio, made me perfect my editing skills since I was always constantly editing reports for the news.

The great deal here, is that I learnt how to be able to carefully select a feed from an entire sound collected according to my angle of treatment and lead and the cut it out and edit the space and errors. Because, when editing some reports that were too long to go on air, most at times, we discover that most of the information in the report is important, so we had to cut out or trim it with care. I made sure to follow the inverted pyramid and when It felt like the reporter had given all the information, I would cut of the rest of the report.



## INTERNSHIP REPORT

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We also edited feeds or interviews, either for them to go on air, or to write a lead in to accompany them. I always edited the interview according to my chosen angle of treatment and most of the times, I had to remove statements in interviews made by resource persons like, “**we all know, you know, as usual, most at times**” and many other statements that may not be pleasing to the listeners ears.

I also discovered that mixing in the phone was different from mixing sounds on the machine and that every audio editing application had its method. When using Radio assist, the application of the CRTV national station, I learnt how to do voice overs, insert my interviews after recording my report, how to equally insert spaces after cutting out the breathing in the report and how to optimise the sound at the same time not making it started in the machine.

All these are my lessons from editing during my internship program at the national station for the period of three months.

### **C) Writing**

One of the most important things I have learned throughout my internship period is ameliorating my writing skills when it comes to reports, leads, straight stories and foreign stories.

In school we were taught to use the four WH and H questions (Who, What, When, Where, and How) as well as the inverted pyramid when writing and I have always done my best in applying that when writing. But when I came to the national station for internship, I learned something important about the inverted pyramid which means putting the most important information of an event first.

I learned and understood that when choosing the most important information, I should also look at its impact on my listeners, that is, the most important information of an event is what concerns the public directly, not just what happened. With this, my skills in writing got better than before.

### **D) Punctuality and Time Consciousness**

At the national station, I learnt that this is a key factor in the realisation of a newscast, from attending the news conference, to the dissemination of news. It was greatly important to be time conscious during the newsroom conference because when you come late and you were

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programmed for an event, you might miss attending that event which will in turn be a hindrance to your report and to the newscast as a whole.

I also learnt that being in time for news preparation is very essential and makes the presenter avoid repetition on air and makes he or she go through his or her papers thoroughly before going on air. I equally learnt that it is not advisable to run into the studio to present a newscast when late because it will cause heavy breathing when on air. That is why punctuality is very important at the radio.

### **E) Producing**

As an intern who produced the 6:30 am news, assisted in the production of the 7:30am sports news, 3:30pm news and the 5:pm news, I have learnt that it is very important to master editing skills, as well as writing and Grammar skills. This is because producers spend their time editing reports that come in from different regions of the country as well as copying out leads that equally carry mistakes sometimes. So I learnt and ameliorated my skills in these domains.

Also as a producer, I learnt to be vigilant. When producing the 6:30 am news the journalist presenter, Patience WIRNGO taught me to always listen carefully so as to remove any parts of the report where the reporter said “Yesterday” OR “Today” that didn’t correspond with the day we were broadcasting the report.

I also had to be vigilant at the audio console with the technicians because some of them had difficulties hearing and understanding what the presenter was saying from inside if there were any reports to remove. Another scene where I have learned to be vigilant is when the technician gets distracted during the newscast and a report is about to be launched, I have to remind him or her. Sometimes the technicians also find themselves sleeping during the newscast probably when they are those of the night shift, so I learnt to be vigilant in this case as well.

Moreover, I have learned that a producer needs to be flexible enough when it comes to multitasking. Also learnt sportive because some times while editing I can discover that a report I sent through Ingest hasn’t been downloaded yet and there is much time left, so I have to hurry down and remind or tell the technician in charge to either download or re-download so I can easily find it in the machine in case something went wring the first time.

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### F) Going on Coverage

One very important thing I learnt when going on coverage with journalists was never to depend on a colleague for sounds except when you have not much of a choice. This is because there are always chances that your sound recording device collects very good sounds than the other's device. Also, anything might go wrong, so it's better to each gather sounds even if both of you have the same sound, you might not have the same angle of treatment.

Also on coverage, I learnt that it is always good to start writing your lead when still at the area if the event because then, the ideas and facts are still fresh in your mind. And I learnt to always carry facemasks when ever I am assigned to go for an event. Even if a lot of people assume that COVID 19 no longer exists, there is still a strict respect of barrier measures at state institutions.

### G) Others

There are quite a lot of lessons I have learnt during my internship program at the national station that will be enumerated as follows;

- At the national station, I learnt to be humble to all journalists and even to the cleaners around, because we always learn everyday from one another.
- I equally greatly learnt and understood the difference between the writing style of radio and that of newspaper writing. This used to confuse me when I just arrived at internship, but as time went by, and with the guidance of some journalists who always insisted on it, I came to understand the two different writing skills.
- I also learnt to be more patient especially with journalists from the regions, special envoys and those still on the field who had not yet sent their reports when the news was about to start. This is because I got to understand the constraints journalists face on the field and that they can send their reports even when the newscast has already begun. The producer just had to be dynamic and insert those recently received reports in the rundown.
- Last but not the least, I learnt the spirit of team work as it is essential for the prosperous success of any enterprise in this case the media enterprise. One can not do without the

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other at the radio, even if two journalists have personal problems, they will put the problem aside and finish with the production of the newscast first before then can settle themselves.

The above and more which are not stated, are the lessons I have learnt from my experience at the CRTV national station during my internship. These lessons will not only play a part in my future professional life but my personal life as well thanks to my superiors or supervisors.

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## CHAPTER TWO: DIFFICULTIES FACED DURING INTERNSHIP AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS.

Despite the fact that I acquired a lot of knowledge and ameliorated my skills during our internship program, there were also other factors that acted as hindrance to our activities when it came to news production, those factors shall be enumerated in the following paragraphs.

- Firstly, one of the most unpleasant constraint we had during internship was the available poor network in the newsroom. Given the fact that the newsroom is used to prepare for news, this is the one of the top places where connection and network should flow.

But instead, it was ironical that journalists when doing research had to go and stand on the balcony for better network and go back to the newsroom. We interns, had to do this most of the time since we needed to often use the internet to search for foreign news for the news bulletin. This network constraint became a tiring factor for us.

For this difficulty, I suggest that they enable a review of the newsroom network, or they create a WI-FI connection for all journalists working there to have access to whenever in the newsroom and in need.

- Another issue we faced at the national station was lack of writing papers. Since we often had to copy out leads, write foreign news, straight stories etc, we always had to go to the offices of our supervisors to ask for typing sheets. But normally, there are supposed to be papers in the newsroom for news production.
- My suggestion for this problem is that two packets of typing sheets be placed on the newsroom table, one for French journalists and the other for English journalists. When these papers are placed, a duration for their usage should be set so that the papers will not be replaced until the set duration is attained. This will make journalists careful when using the papers and it will equally avoid excessive expenditure.
- One difficulty I faced on the first I made a cart stark for Patience WIRNGO when producing news was that I could not make the rundown go on air. We were running out of time and immediately I made the cart stark I ran to the studio only to discover the

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technician couldn't find it, so I told her and she immediately went to Ingest and begged the technician to do it.

To solve the problem and make sure this mistake doesn't happen again, after the newscast, the presenter showed me that after am done making the cart stark, before I save it I should click on urgent in the computer and equally refresh before I click on save. Then, I wouldn't have to worry anymore.

- Alongside journalists, we always had the problems of drivers not being around to take us to the areas of coverage. Most times, we will wait for the drivers and due to fear of being late for the events, we had to pay our own transport which was double cost on us interns since we were not even working yet, especially over long distances.

This problem is a complicated one because the drivers equally cannot carry all journalists to their destinations at the same time. So I just suggest that the drivers carry mostly journalists going for coverage over long, dangerous and complicated distances.

- Another difficulty we faced was the fact that, when there was no light and the generator was put on, the editing machines at the newsroom still stopped working, thereby hindering some journalists from editing their feeds as they are more in number than the available editing machines.

I propose that, another generator be bought so it can supply enough electrical energy to the newsroom and broadcasting studio as well.

- One time I was assigned to write by Mr. TEKE Julius to write out a straight story from a press release that came only in French. I had problems trying to translate it at the same time write a story out of it. Another time was when we were preparing for the 6:30am news. Most of the time, the presenter Patience WIRNGO and I had to translate French stories because the English versions were not there.

I suggest that before leaving the radio, journalists should always make sure to leave their stories for morning use.

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## CHAPTER THREE: REMARKS ON THE NATIONAL STATION

### 1. POSITIVE REMARKS

- What I noticed about the national Station that was outstanding, was the priority given to good hygiene. There were cleaners who cleaned at least twice a day to make sure journalists come to work under good hygienic conditions, as the saying goes “Cleanliness is next to Godliness”.
- Another positive remark on the national station is the responsible coordination of work and workers there. Everybody knows the task he or she is to do everyday.
- One positive thing at the national station that promoted interns was the fact that presenters read their names on air as well for production. My name was read every morning for production and in the afternoon for assistance in news production. This really made me happy. I equally wrote leads that were read on air and my name called.
- I also admired the cordial relationship between journalists and their colleagues as well as the team spirit. When a journalist writes a report for example, he or she gives it to the colleague to proofread and correct any error they didn’t unapprehend when writing. And also the fact that journalists were eager to teach and work with us interns when we arrived was so interesting and admirable.

### 2. NEGATIVE REMARKS

There were not many negative remarks about the radio, but the one I would like to outline was the fact that interns were not allowed to go on air. But this was made understandable since the Central Director held a meeting with all interns and explained that errors are not allowed on air at the national station with credible reasons.

To enable interns practice going on air, I propose that the next badge of interns at the national station can use the other studio for practice under the supervision of journalists to correct them.

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## CONCLUSION

The above report is a combination of a three months internship program that began on the 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2022 and ended on the 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2022 at the newsroom department of the enterprise. On the first day we entered the national station, we did not know any one, but we came out of our internship knowing a hand full of journalists who were willing and ready to assist us even after our internship program.

The three months we spent at the radio was a while process of learning, ameliorating skills already acquired and practicing by the side of professional and experienced practitioners in the field of journalism, a career they have been practicing for years now.

This report as seen from the beginning, starts with an introduction that says why we are supposed to carryout an internship program every year as a rule of ASMAC, the internship duration, the reason for the choice of our media enterprise and how the internship report will look like.

The first part of our report as seen above, is the presentation of my chosen media enterprise, the CRTV National Station. This part is divided into four chapters. The first chapter finalising on the creation, localisation and historical evolution of the radio. The second chapter emphasises on the presentation of the national station, that is, the Organisation and functioning of the radio that brings out the different parts of the radio and how they function in news production. Chapter three of this part talks about the major setups at the radio used in the production of newscasts and the different programs broadcast at the radio.

Moving on to the next part of our report which is the presentation of our internship program, as it has been shown above, this part is equally divided into chapters, one and two. The first chapter presents our first day experience when we arrived at the radio broadcasting house, the various observations we started making from the first day and for other days we kept coming to the national station. Still in that chapter, we talked about our one week of editing classes which was a huge privilege for all of us who did internship at the national station.



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Chapter two of part two of our internship report presents our work done throughout the internship from attending editorial and newsroom conferences to field works we made with journalists and then our work on news production which was the most interesting and lesson acquiring for us. Then next is the tasks we were assigned by journalists at the radio.

Unto the third part of our internship report which is the last. This part is made up of three chapters. The first chapter of this part has put together all my lessons learnt and the advantages I gained while doing internship at the national station. The second chapter is a combination of the difficulties I faced throughout my internship as well as proposed solutions. That is, when I mention a difficulty I faced at the radio, I make sure to propose a solution immediately after the problem has been described. The third and last chapter of this part just analysis remarks of the national station, both positive and negative remarks.

After the presentation of my internship report comes a conclusion that gives a brief description of how the internship report is structured.

Further after my report are examples of reports written, straight stories, foreign stories as well as leads for interviews which will be under my appendix. Then we will have a bibliography of the sources I consulted when writing my internship report. Not forgetting my acknowledgement right at the top before my introduction where I appreciate all those who supported me through out my internship and those who contributed to it as well as a list of abbreviations and acronyms for better understanding of my report.

All of the above mentioned make a resume of My internship report conceived and written after an internship program done at the CRTV National Station broadcasting house for a period of three months from the 12<sup>th</sup> of July to the 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2022.

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## APPENDIX / ANNEX

### 1) LEAD IN

The National Civil Status Registration Office in Cameroon has received the sum of 1.46 Billion FRS from the Republic of Brazil.

An agreement was signed to that effect in Yaounde today, between the minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, the Director of the National Civil Status Registration Office, BUNEC and the Brazilian Ambassador to Cameroon.

### REPORT

According to the Director of the Civil Status Registration Office in Cameroon, Alexandre Marie YUMO, 1.6 million children all over the country were enrolled for the 2022 academic year without Birth Certificates.

The same statistics show up to 400,000 children, in the Far North, 210,000 in the Center and 295,000 in the Littoral Regions of Cameroon respectively. Reason why the Government has decided to ameliorate or improve the Country's civil status registration system, beginning from the Center and South Regions. EXCERPT.

To finance this project, the Brazilian ambassador to Cameroon, Patricia Maria OLIVEIRA LIMA, through some Brazilian associations, has signed in the sum of 1.46 billion FRS CFA. Meanwhile the nation's BUNEC is to add up 200 million, 660 thousand, 350frs to complete the financing of the project estimated at 1.7 billion FRS. EXCERPT.

The signing of this agreement between the Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Cameroon will permit the government to ameliorate the functioning of the civil status system in Cameroon as well as improve local and regional development.

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### 2) LEAD IN

George MBANDA has been elected as the new president of the Platform of Local Flour Promoters in Cameroon, PROFACAM.

This was during the end of the first constitutive General Assembly of PROFACAM under the chairmanship of the Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Alamine OUSMAN MEI.

### REPORT

The two days General Assembly for the promoters of locally made flour in Cameroon has ended with the election of a new management body under the auspices of the Minister of Economy Planning and Regional Development, Alamine OUSMAN MEI.

George MBANDA the new president of the national flour cooperation is delighted to be elected. EXCERPT.

The minister of Finance having examined the efforts put in for the production of local flour decided to grant some financial assistance to help the cooperation. Meanwhile the ministry of Economy greatly applauds the efforts of this flour cooperation to help in the country's development.

Given that this flour project has been going on for more than five years now, the president, MR. MBANDA is grateful that the Government has finally recognised their efforts and decided to lend a helping hand. EXCERPT.

The aim of this assembly was to examine ways that can ease the mass production of flour, so that by the year 2030, Cameroon can start exporting home produced flour to the diaspora. They saw that one of their most faced problems is rising prices. EXCERPT.

With government assistance, hopefully the production of flour will grow and be a successful activity in Cameroon by the year 2030.

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### 3) LEAD IN

Disabled members of the committee for the rehabilitation and socio-economic re-insertion of persons with disabilities, have saluted efforts made by the Cameroon Government in ensuring their reintegration into the social and economic spheres of life.

This follows an inter- sectorial meeting of the 2022 second session of the rehabilitation committee that took place in Yaounde, to evaluate the social integration of persons leaving with disabilities and see the work done so far

### REPORT

In relation to the second session of the rehabilitation and socio-economic re-insertion of disabled persons, the Cameroon government has opted to raising the awareness of actors, in the training and recruitment chains of the country.

This is on the need to operationalise the text setting the terms and conditions for granting age exemptions to persons with disabilities during administrative exams and recruitment into the public service. To this effect, disabled members of this committee express their joy towards the changes the government has resolved to make. EXCERPT.

Inspire of this, more is still to be done and more is still expected from the government by disabled persons. Another disabled person adds that they will work hand in glove with the country's government so that the government gets to know more of their points of view, without which, state action will be limited. EXCERPT.

To this effect, the Minister of Social Affairs, Pauline Irene NGUENE, made known that an assessment meeting will be held on the 1st October of every year for the implementation level of the government's policy.

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### **4) LEAD IN**

Youths all around the Country have taken the initiative to compile possible tools that can help solve the problems of unwanted pregnancies and Reproductive health among themselves.

These tools were laid down Yesterday, during the Open Door Ceremony for the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the International Youth day to be commemorated today under the auspices of the Minister of Youth Affairs and Civic Education, MONOUNA FOTSO.

### **REPORT**

Five Youths amongst others have been selected to present their proposed solution projects to the Minister of Youth Affairs and Civic Education in commemoration of the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the International Youth day.

The day's celebration which goes under the theme " Solidarity: Creating an Equitable world for all Ages " has brought youths from all over the country who seek to demand financial and other aid from the minister who has listened to Their presentations at the multi purpose sports complex in Yaounde.

An application to help women in the calculation of their menstrual cycle is the resolution of one of the selected five. EXCERPT.

Not forgetting that the physical impaired, deaf and dumb are also part of the youth Community that needs sensitisation on ways to prevent unwanted pregnancies and maintain reproductive health, one of the selected youth chose Slamming as a way of sensitisation. EXCERPT.

Story telling is another way to easily communicate and share life experiences that will impact the life of others, especially youths in positive ways, says one of the selected five. She has chosen novel writing as a way of sensitisation. EXCERPT.

These tools were laid down during the open door ceremony which just officially ended, and they have been appreciated by the Minister of Youth Affairs and Civic Education.

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### **5) LEAD IN**

Bear Consumers in Cameroon remain indifferent to the fact that a special day has been set aside to commemorate beer producers as well as gather with friends and families to consume beer.

This is in relation to the International Beer day that is Celebrated on the first Friday of every August.

### **REPORT**

Some Cameroonian beer consumers in the Capital city Yaounde have accepted the fact that they are ignorant about the existence of the International Beer day and say it is just a coincidence that they were out drinking on that particular day. EXCERPT.

Given that this day is a special day that seeks to unite the world by celebrating the different types of beer available in all countries of the world on a single day, leaves Cameroon Consumers with different beer preferences. EXCERPT.

Despite learning that this day has been set aside to appreciate those responsible production and serving of beer, consumers do not care about the quantity of beer taken in respect to this day, as their income determines the quantity they consume. EXCERPT.

The world beer day was founded in California and later spread to over six continents and 80 countries throughout the world among which is Cameroon. Beer consumption in Cameroon with or without the international beer day, is appreciated and loved by most.

**SAMPLES OF FOREIGN STORIES I WROTE AND STRAIGHT STORIES I COPIED OUT FOR NEWS.**

# INTERNSHIP REPORT

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

When conceiving and producing the above internship report, as demanded by ASMAC after our Internship program, we consulted the following sources;

- My Level two Internship report.
- ASHU Larissa level two Internship Report of the National Station.
- MUAM George Internship Report.
- Kelly EBEN Internship Report.
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