Tragedy in Tabenken

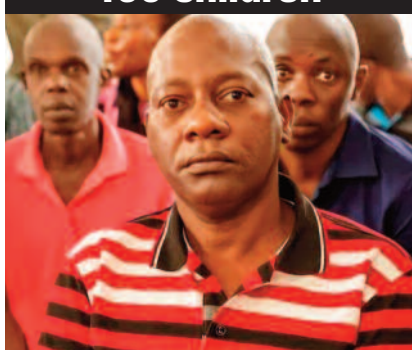
Ghastly car accident kills one, injures many



Mami Cecilia Bemruh

Bitame Lucia International School, Nkolfoulou; Best Lay Private International School in the Centre Region

Pastor sentenced to 200 years for causing the deaths of 191 Christians, including 190 children



Mother Teresa College and Kindergarten Bilingual Primary School (BKPS), Douala: Outstanding schools in academic excellence

Ambazonian Government Lawsuit Against Cameroun in Norway: Why Has It Not Been Heard?

Breaking News

Bilingue

The Truth at Last

Nº 347
Nov 09, 2026

Publisher : Labah Polycarp Nginyu / POB 14676 - Yaoundé /Tel. 677 337 200/ 222 31 31 85
E.mail : breakingnews690@gmail.com / HQ Biyem Assi Lac,Opposite Pharmacie Voluntas Dei / price, FCFA 400

Breaking News Celebrates Excellence with ABSSA

Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the esteemed Breaking News Newspaper, ABSSA, the Bilingual Academy of Health Sciences (Académie Bilingue des Sciences de la Santé). MVOG-BETSI – Yaounde was singled out with an Excellence Award as the best Health Science Institution in Cameroon for outstanding results in the 2025/2026



Prof. Betty Best, the CEO, ABSSA

From Nkambe to Yaoundé:

Action Lab For Development's AI Workshops Bring Communities Across Cameroon into the Digital Future



Cornelius Tawong





Mayor Augustin Bala

Le Renouveau:

"Ce 6 novembre, 2026, ça fait 44 ans que les Camerounais souffrent entre les mains du régime de Paul Biya. 44 ans de misère dans nos familles, 44 ans de crise économique permanente, 44 ans d'insécurité permanente, 44 ans de chaos infrastructurel, 44 ans de division entre Camerounais, tribalisme et haine politique..."

Aristide Mono

THE DIFFICULTY OF REMEMBERING WHAT TO FORGET ABOUT THIS SENSELESS WAR IN CAMEROON:

Instead of sitting down at a table in a truth and reconciliation talk, many politicians are searching for symptomatic solutions to a ten-year war and telling the affected population to forget and forgive insults their intelligence. Only a fool whose mind is Tabula Rasa (a blank sheet) can forgive without first remembering what to forget. The irony is that the so-called anglofools end up remembering what they have been programmed to forget. This is why history is so stubborn. THE BEST THING IS FOR BOTH PARTIES TO SIT DOWN AND LOOK AT HISTORY IN THE FACE TO SEE WHERE THEY WENT WRONG. This war was declared as a wrong solution to a historical problem. The teachers and the lawyers pointed out a historical problem. Instead of searching for a historical solution like A SECOND FOUMBAN CONFERENCE, the government brought only a military solution. Since violence has only begotten more violence, let us go back and correct the Foumban Conference. What must not be forgotten is that Cameroon was more United under the Federal System than it is today. There is nothing wrong with Cameroon that cannot be corrected by what is right with Cameroon. The Two State Federation remains the Golden Mean solution. The Federation steers a middle course of reconciling the extreme of Amba secession on one hand and the Extreme of Attempted total assimilation of the Southern Cameroons by La République du Cameroun. His Eminence Christian Cardinal Tumi died preaching the return to the Federal System. However, Tumi's survey proved him wrong: 70% of Southern Cameroonians – Ambazonians want total separation after over 6 decades in bondage. IT IS DIFFICULT TO FORGET THE PAST BECAUSE IT ENTAILS TRYING TO REMEMBER WHAT TO FORGET. HISTORY IS TOO STUBBORN. Even President BIYA says that "History has not forgotten that BUEA was the Capital of the Southern Cameroons" and affirmed in his interview with Moh Ibrahim that la République has tried to assimilate the Southern Cameroonians and failed because of deep-rooted disparities in cultures. What history seeks to know now is how BUEA moved from being the state's capital to a sugar cube? Let us go and consult the ambivalence logic of the Bamoun Double-Headed Serpent in the spirit of controversy seeking understanding. Let us take history along with us while keeping politics behind.

@breakingnews.comCourtesy Bawe Louis Tarawo

Dr. KWAME NKRUMAH'S VISIT TO SOUTHERN CAMEROONS IN MARCH 1959 REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT YET DELICATE DIPLOMATIC EPISODES OF WEST AFRICA'S DECOLONIZATION ERA. FRANCE IS AGAINST DIALOGUE. AN ALL-INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN CAMEROON AND LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN. THE MODERN-DAY CAMEROON IS A TWIN NATION.

Coming just after Ghana's independence in 1957 and the historic All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra in December 1958, Nkrumah's arrival in Buea and Tiko was seen as a major flashpoint for both regional and Pan-African politics.

The invitation had been extended by Dr. Emmanuel Mbela Lifafa Endeley, who served as Premier of Southern Cameroons until January 1959. Endeley and his party, the Kamerun National Congress (KNC), favored continued political association with Nigeria, a British Commonwealth neighbor like Ghana. However, just weeks before Nkrumah's visit, power shifted following the January 1959 elections. John Ngu Foncha of the Kamerun National Democratic Party (KNDP) became Premier, advocating separation from Nigeria and eventual reunification with French Cameroun. Despite this internal political transition, Nkrumah proceeded with the state visit to engage both leaders and to observe firsthand the self-governing British UN Trust Territory.

A Geopolitical Flashpoint: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's presence triggered intense geopolitical manoeuvring because the French feared that Southern Cameroonians would not continue with the reunification agreement between Hon. John Ngu Foncha and President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

1. The Pan-African Vision: Nkrumah championed a continental union of African states to prevent the "balkanization" of newly independent territories. He viewed the upcoming UN plebiscite in Southern Cameroons not merely as a local choice between Nigeria and French Cameroun, but as a test case for broader West African integration.

2. French Concerns: French intelligence and colonial administrators in neighboring French Cameroun, which was preparing for independence on January 1, 1960, closely monitored Nkrumah. Paris feared his radical anti-colonial stance would embolden underground nationalist movements, particularly the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC), which was waging an armed struggle against French rule.



(L-R) E.M.L.Endeley (1st Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons), Kwame Nkrumah (1st President of Ghana) & J.N.Foncha (2nd Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons).

3. A Radical Bloc: Having formed the Ghana-Guinea Union with Ahmed Sékou Touré in late 1958, Nkrumah was suspected by French officials of attempting to draw Southern Cameroons into a radical, non-aligned West African bloc, threatening French influence in Central and West Africa.

Upon landing at the Tiko airstrip, Nkrumah was received with full state honors by dignitaries, members of the House of Assembly, and the Southern Cameroons House of Chiefs. Historical records note that he was treated as a visiting Head of Government by a distinct, self-governing political entity operating under the UN Trusteeship framework, a point frequently cited in contemporary legal and historical debates on Southern Cameroons' status prior to October 1, 1961.

In his public addresses, Nkrumah urged the political leadership in Buea to prioritize African unity over regional fragmentation, warning against colonial strategies designed to leave post-colonial states small, fragile, and economically dependent.

Ultimately, Nkrumah's visit underscored how central the Southern Cameroons question was to international diplomacy in the 1950s and 1960s. Although the UN-sponsored plebiscite of February 11, 1961, eventually presented voters with a binary choice, joining the Federation of Nigeria or joining the Republic of Cameroon, Dr Nkrumah's intervention highlighted the alternative Pan-African pathways that were fiercely debated at the dawn of African independence.

We welcome the Community Dialogue Initiative. I am advocating for peace through dialogue.

Breaking News Bilingue
P.O.Box14676-Yaounde
Tel.237 677 337 200
Email: breakingnews690@gmail.com
HQ: Biyem Assi Lac Yaounde
opposite Pharmacie Voluntas Dei

Publisher/Managing Editor
Labah Polycarp Nginyu
Tel.677 337 200 /697 030 427

Chief Editor/Editorisl Adviser
Bernard Ngwa
Tel.: 699 524 243
Abongwa Tantoh
Tel.: 671 114 584
Eboa Elame
Tel.: 699 925 445
Temuncho Joseph
Tel.:675 476 640

Editors
Eric Tah Kaba
TEl.: 675 523 180
Nelson Ze Evina
Tel.: 675 881 597
Mbacham Isaac
677 544 601
Jick Samuel
680300477

Legal Advisers
Barrister Gbaka Ernest Acho
Tel.: 677 544 601
Maitre Ndangoh Tah
677 458 563

Sales Manager
Evelyn Labah
Tel.: 679 971 155

North West/West Buruea Chief
Ndi Christopher Yinkfu
Tel.: 673 593 694

South West Bureau Chief
Shambo Richard
Tel.: 675 918 335

Littoral Bureau Chief
Ngwang Tawong Titus
Tel.: 677 556 839

South Bureau Chief
Obed Louis Chenwi
Tel.: 675 461 927

East Bureau Chief
Ngeh Bertha L.
Tel.: 699 918 966

Layout Manager
Njing Princely
654 518 226

Printers:
JV-Graf
670 247 891

Numbers of Printed Copies: 100

En 44 ans, Paul Biya a lamentablement échoué; Chronique du 6 novembre 2026. Équinoxe Radio.

On November 6, during the 44th anniversary of holding on to power, the chief celebrant, Paul Biya, was nowhere to be found. Apart from him, his wife was not seen either.

In fact, the people who wield power in the country, including the Secretary-General at the Presidency, Ferdinand Ngoh Ngoh, and the Director of the Civil Cabinet, Samuel Mvondo Ayolo, were nowhere near the celebration grounds. Besides not showing up at the anniversary gathering, which took place at the CPDM Secretariat in Yaoundé, they did not issue any congratulatory anniversary statement. Their absence on such a crucial day raises questions as to whether Biya is not proud of what he has achieved in 44 years.



Ce 6 novembre 2026 marque les 44 ans de règne de Paul Biya au Cameroun, 44 années de promesses envolées, de crises permanentes et de naufrages économiques.

À travers une analyse sans concession de son discours d'investiture de 1982, Aristide Mono décortique ce matin l'abîme séparant les engagements du 6 novembre 1982 et la triste réalité d'aujourd'hui.

Bonjour. Ce matin, 6 novembre 2026, ça fait exactement 44 ans que Paul Biya est au pouvoir. Près d'un demi-siècle faisant de lui le deuxième chef d'État en exercice, le plus ancien au monde.

Ce 6 novembre, ça fait 44 ans que les Camerounais souffrent entre les mains du régime de Paul Biya. 44 ans de misère dans nos familles, 44 ans de crise économique permanente, 44 ans d'insécurité permanente, 44 ans de chaos infrastructurel, 44 ans de division entre Camerounais, tribalisme et haine politique, 44 ans de dépendance financière, 44 ans de soumission aux puissances étrangères et d'institutions d'infantilisation de l'Afrique, 44 ans que le pays est en lambeaux, 44 ans de chaos tout court.

Voici ce que Paul Biya disait, par exemple, lors de son discours d'investiture le 6 novembre 1982.

« En cette circonstance solennelle, l'heure est à l'hommage avant d'être à l'engagement et à l'expression de la fidélité. En effet, à mon illustre prédécesseur, mieux à celui dont j'ai eu l'insigne honneur d'être pendant des années le collaborateur, je dois un grand et vibrant hommage, empreinte de différences et d'admiration.

Digne et prestigieux fils de ce pays, père de la nation camerounaise, artisan de son unité et de son développement, le président Ahmadou Ahidjo est révélé à nos yeux comme un géant de l'histoire camerounaise, de l'histoire africaine, de l'histoire tout court. »

La suite des événements démontre plutôt le cynisme absolu de cette promesse mémorielle et le mépris froid réservé à celui qui a bâti les fondations de l'État où est aujourd'hui à Yiddiou.

Son corps est aujourd'hui abandonné à Dakar au Sénégal, sans aucun égard ni obsèque officiel digne de son rang, prouvant que cet hommage n'était qu'une posture de circonstance avant d'effacer le premier président de la mémoire nationale sans jamais lui accorder le pardon.

Le premier président camerounais qui a cédé son fauteuil pacifiquement a été condamné à mort par condamnation dans des procès politiques iniques et a fini par mourir en exil, sa dépouille restant abandonnée loin de sa terre natale, malgré les demandes répétées de sa famille et de son peuple.

Voici ce que Paul Biya prenait encore comme engagement devant le peuple camerounais.

« La réaffirmation du serment que je viens de prêter, j'entends alors avec l'aide de toutes les Camerounaises et de tous les Camerounais et en qualité de président de la République, chef de l'État et chef du gouvernement, m'acquitter de ce devoir sacré que m'impose la Constitution, à savoir veiller à son respect comme à l'indépendance et à la souveraineté, à la sécurité et à l'unité de l'État, assurer la conduite des affaires de la République.

Mon illustre prédécesseur n'a jamais failli à ce devoir, je n'y faillerai point. »

Quarante-quatre ans plus tard, les faits montrent que Paul Biya lamentablement faillit sur toute la ligne en bradant la souveraineté et en fracturant irrémédiablement la nation.

L'unité nationale est aujourd'hui déchirée par la sanglante crise anglophone dans le Nord-Ouest et le Sud-Ouest, qui fait des milliers de morts, des villages incendiés et des centaines de milliers de réfugiés, tandis que la sécurité des citoyens est quotidiennement bafouée par les incursions de Boko Haram à l'Extrême-Nord et la criminalité galopante de partout ailleurs.

Le tout couronné par une Constitution piétinée et régulièrement tripotée au gré des ambitions personnelles pour s'éterniser au pouvoir.

Prenons cet œuvre-écrit de Paul Bia le jour où il arrivait au pouvoir.

« Quant à la fidélité d'œuvre politique, elle est celle à des options. Ces options sont et demeurent, à l'intérieur, l'indépendance et l'unité nationale, la paix, le développement économique, social et culturel, à claveur nos choix de libéralisme planifié, de développement autosancré, de justice sociale et de mi-crise. »

La réalité observée aujourd'hui révèle l'échec total et la faillite cuisante de ce modèle proclamé, avec une économie nationale qui peine sous le poids d'une dette écrasante et des programmes d'ajustement structurel dictés de l'extérieur.

Le chômage de masse frappe une jeunesse désœuvrée qui n'a d'autre choix que d'affronter la mer ou les déserts au péril de sa vie pour fuir la misère du pays.

Les hôpitaux publics sont de véritables mouroirs. Faute de plateaux techniques adéquats, l'éducation nationale est en ruine, avec des classes surpeuplées et des enseignants sous-payés, et la justice sociale a été totalement éradiquée au profit de l'arrogance d'une minorité mafiaise qui s'accapare toutes les richesses du pays.

Toujours dans ce discours du 6 novembre 1982, Paul Biya disait aussi ceci :

« La grande et longue œuvre de construction nationale, si bien conçue et si bien menée par Son Excellence Amadou Ahidjo, est une œuvre de tous et pour tous, elle doit demeurer telle. Elle implique dans les temps durs que nous vivons à la fois la rigueur dans la gestion, la persévérance dans l'effort, la vigilance vis-à-vis des manœuvres et actions internes ou externes de démocratisation et de stabilisation. »

Car le pillage des ressources du pays par son clan est extraordinaire, la corruption est endémique, les détournements massifs des derniers publics sont devenus banals.

Concernant la démocratisation, nous sommes pleinement dans une dictature déguisée où les institutions de contrôle sont au service d'un homme et de son clan, les opposants sont torturés, des contestataires tués comme en 2025, j'étais en prison sans emménagement, la liberté de la presse muselée et les élections systématiquement truquées.

Bref, nous retenons de ces 44 ans de règne pontifical de Paul Biya la confiscation clanique du Cameroun, la confiscation du pouvoir et la confiscation des resources qui devraient revenir à nous tous.

Aristide Mono

A QUEST FOR HEAVEN IN AFTERLIFE:

The presence of evil, evident in the suffering of the innocent and the happiness of the wicked, has made many doubt the existence of life after death and the existence of heaven. I will give three reasons from common sense, then from testimony and from scriptural theology for the existence of heaven and life after death. Firstly, from common sense. When someone dies, we notice a marked difference between the corpse and the previously living body. By the principle of elimination, something that was formerly present in the body is absent. Since a thing can become nothing even by a miracle, that which is absent from the body must be somewhere. So, there is life after death. The second argument is based on Testimonies. Many people who have come back or resuscitated from a coma have almost the same description of what they experienced in that 'thanatotic' trance. Irrespective of their age differences and places, they all talk about a certain nebulous luminosity or relative who ordered them to come back with a message. The Tran subjective objectivity in these post-mortem testimonies indicates that there is life after death. The third argument is a scriptural justification that Heaven is not a place but a state of being in God's presence. Evidence from the ascension story shows that Jesus did send the Holy Spirit after 10 days of departure from Earth. Since, according to modern physics, the aperture of space is infinite, Jesus could not have travelled an infinite distance within a finite time. Given a billion years, nobody can physically cover an endless road. So, the ascension was not a physical ascent but a Metaphysical or spiritual elevation into union with God. The apostles, lacking words to describe the fascinating mystery which they experienced, said that Jesus went up. Remember that they saw clouds, which might be clouds of spiritual orgasm or confusion or mysterious joy. Heaven is like a virgin who collapsed after being kissed for the first time.

NEVER JUDGE A LIFE YOU HAVE NEVER LIVED: 12 TRUTHS LIFE TEACHES US ABOUT PEOPLE

One of life's greatest lessons is that people are carrying battles you may never see, fighting fears they may never reveal, and surviving experiences you may never understand. Behind a smile may be heartbreak. Behind silence may be wisdom. Behind strength may be years of pain. And behind the person who appears to have everything together may be someone barely holding on.

Life has a way of teaching us that appearances are not always reality. The strongest people are not necessarily those who never cry; sometimes, they are the ones who wipe away their tears in private and find the courage to face another day. The kindest hearts are not always those that have lived comfortable lives; often, they are people who know what pain feels like and have deliberately chosen not to inflict it on others.

Here are 12 truths life teaches us about people:

1. The strongest people sometimes cry when nobody is watching. Strength is not the absence of tears. Sometimes, it is the courage to keep going after crying yourself to sleep.

2. The kindest hearts have often been hurt the most. Some people understand kindness because they know exactly what it feels like to be treated without it.

3. The happiest people do not waste their lives competing with others. They have discovered that life is not a race against another person's success. Their greatest competition is with the person they were yesterday.

4. The bravest people have faced some of their greatest fears. Courage does not mean having no fear. It means refusing to let fear dictate the direction of your life.

5. The people who smile the most are not always the happiest. A smile can conceal disappointment, loneliness, grief and struggles those words cannot adequately express.

6. The most intelligent people often question themselves. They understand that knowledge has limits, that learning never ends, and that admitting what they do not know is a sign of intellectual maturity.

7. The calmest people have sometimes survived the worst storms. After experiencing life's fiercest battles, some people learn to protect their peace rather than react to every provocation.

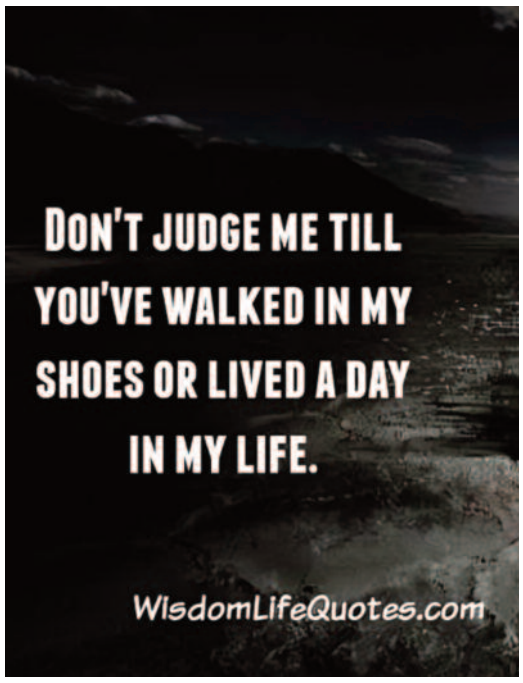
8. The most beautiful people often struggle to recognise their own beauty. What others admire in them may be what they have spent years overlooking in themselves.

9. Those who love deeply must also learn when to let go. Love is precious, but it should never require someone to surrender their dignity, self-respect or peace of mind.

10. The loudest people are not necessarily the strongest or happiest. Sometimes, excessive noise is a distraction from an emptiness that someone does not want the world to discover.

11. The most independent people have learned that their happiness cannot be permanently outsourced to others. They appreciate companionship, value relationships and welcome support, but they do not make their entire existence dependent on someone else's approval.

12. The most honest people sometimes end up standing alone. Truth is not always popular, and integrity does not always attract applause. Sometimes, doing what is right means standing firm even when everyone else walks away.



THE GREATEST LESSON: BE KIND, YOU DON'T KNOW THEIR STORY

Perhaps the most important lesson of all is this: never be too quick to judge someone whose journey you have never travelled.

You do not know how many nights they have spent crying, how many disappointments they have swallowed, how many battles they have fought without an audience, or how many times they have had to rebuild themselves after life knocked them down.

Not everyone silent is weak. Not everyone who laughs is happy. Not everyone who stands alone is wrong. And not everyone who appears successful has found peace. People are more complicated than the versions of themselves they show the world. Some are healing, some are struggling, some are surviving, and others are simply trying to find the strength to begin again.

So, before you judge, pause. Before you condemn, understand. Before you break someone's spirit, remember that they may already be fighting a battle you know nothing about.

Be kind, but do not mistake kindness for weakness. Be honest, even when honesty is unpopular. Stand for what is right, even when you have to stand alone. And above all, never assume you know the full story of another human being.

Life is difficult enough without us making it harder for one another.

You may never know what someone has been through, but you can always choose not to become another reason they suffer.

Veritas Network — Truth, Integrity and the Common Good

By Veritas Network

November 6, 2026, marks 44 years of Paul Biya's rule in Cameroon — 44 years of broken promises, persistent crises, and economic collapse.





Through a no-holds-barred analysis of his 1982 inaugural address, Aristide Mono examines this morning the deep abyss between the commitments made on November 6, 1982, and the sad reality of today.

This, November 6, 2026, marks exactly 44 years since Paul Biya came to power. Nearly half a century in office, making him the second-longest-serving head of state currently in power in the world.

This marks 44 years of suffering for Cameroonians under the hands of Paul Biya's regime. Forty-four years of hardship in our families, 44 years of permanent economic crisis, 44 years of persistent insecurity, 44 years of infrastructural chaos, 44 years of division among Cameroonians, tribalism and political hatred, 44 years of financial dependence, 44 years of submission to foreign powers and institutions designed to keep Africa in a state of infantilisation, 44 years of a country in ruins, 44 years of nothing but chaos.

Here is what Paul Biya said, for example, during his inaugural address on November 6, 1982.

"On this solemn occasion, the moment calls for paying tribute before making commitments and expressing loyalty. Indeed, to my illustrious predecessor, or rather, the man with whom I had the great honour of working for many years, I owe a profound and heartfelt tribute, marked by respect and admiration.

A worthy and distinguished son of this country, father of the Cameroonian nation, architect of its unity and development, President Ahmadou Ahidjo will have revealed himself before our eyes as a giant of Cameroonian history, African history, and history as a whole."

The subsequent events, however, reveal the absolute cynicism behind this promise of remembrance and the cold contempt shown towards the man who laid the foundations of the state in which Ahidjo now lies.

His body remains abandoned in Dakar, Senegal, without any consideration or an official funeral worthy of his status. This proves that the tribute was nothing more than a convenient political posture before erasing the first president from the nation's memory, without ever granting him forgiveness.

The first Cameroonian president to peacefully hand over power was sentenced to death through unjust political trials and eventually died in exile, with his remains still abandoned far from his homeland, despite repeated appeals from his family and his people.

Here is another commitment that Paul Bia made before the Cameroonian people.

"Having reaffirmed the oath I have just taken, I therefore intend, with the support of all Cameroonian women and men, and in my capacity as President of the Republic, Head of State and Head of Government, to fulfil this sacred duty imposed upon me by the Constitution: namely, to ensure respect for it, as well as for the independence and sovereignty, security and unity of the State, and to ensure the proper conduct of the affairs of the Republic.

My illustrious predecessor never failed in this duty, and neither shall I."

Forty-four years later, the facts show that Paul Bia has miserably failed on every front, surrendering national sovereignty and irreparably tearing the nation apart.

National unity is now shattered by the bloody Anglophone crisis in the North-West and South-West regions, which has resulted in thousands of deaths, burned villages and hundreds of thousands of refugees. Meanwhile, citizens' security is constantly undermined by Boko Haram incursions in the Far North and rampant criminality everywhere else.

All of this is compounded by a Constitution that is trampled upon and repeatedly manipulated to suit personal ambitions and allow one man to remain in power indefinitely.

Let us consider this written statement by Paul Bia on the day he assumed power.

"As for loyalty to a political vision, it means remaining faithful to certain principles. These principles shall remain: internally, independence and national unity, peace, economic, social and cultural development, guided by our choices of planned liberalism, self-reliant development, social justice and moderation."

The reality we observe today reveals the total failure and crushing collapse of this proclaimed model, with a national economy struggling under the weight of overwhelming debt and structural adjustment programmes imposed from abroad.

Mass unemployment has struck an idle and frustrated youth population, left with no other choice than to face the seas or cross deserts, risking their lives in an attempt to escape the misery of their country.

Public hospitals have become veritable death traps. Due to inadequate medical equipment and facilities, the national education system is in ruins, with overcrowded classrooms and underpaid teachers.

Social justice has been completely eradicated in favour of the arrogance of a mafia-like minority that has seized control of the country's wealth.

Still in that November 6, 1982 speech, Paul Biya also stated the following:

"The great and long-standing work of nation-building, so carefully conceived and so successfully carried out by His Excellency Amadou Ahidjo, is a collective undertaking, belonging to everyone and benefiting everyone. It must remain so. In the difficult times we are experiencing, it requires both rigour in management, perseverance in our efforts, and vigilance against internal or external manoeuvres and actions aimed at democratisation and stabilisation."

Yet the plundering of the country's resources by his inner circle is extraordinary. Corruption is endemic, and the massive embezzlement of public funds has become commonplace.

As far as democratisation is concerned, we are living under what is essentially a disguised dictatorship, where oversight institutions serve one man and his inner circle. Opposition figures are tortured, protesters are killed, as happened in 2025. I was in prison without any accommodation, press freedom is muzzled, and elections are systematically rigged.

In short, what we take away from these 44 years of Paul Biya's almost pontifical reign is the clan-based confiscation of Cameroon, the seizure of political power, and the appropriation of resources that should belong to all of us.

Aristide Mono

Tragedy in Tabenken

Breaking News sources in Tabenken have confirmed that some members of the Royal Bonko family of Tabenken went for a funeral in Ndu with a pickup. On their way back the car had a break failure at Bondu quarter and lost control and went off the road resulting in one woman, Mami Cecilia Bemruh dying on the spot while very critical cases including some in a comma were rushed to the Catholic health center Tabenken and Nkambe regional hospital annex. Some of the victims include, Manjong Terrence and wife, Ethel Mankeh, Mary Munchoh, Loveline etc



CAMEROUN'S STATE COFFERS ARE EMPTY

THE STATE COFFERS ARE EMPTY. LRC's Finance Minister Louis Paul Motaze. THE TRUTH EVERYONE IS SCARED OF.



And why are the state coffers empty? This statement of extreme distress from the LRC finance minister should never be a surprise to those who understand the financial voracity of the Yaounde cabal. Since 1982, Biya has turned water into wine, turning a developing and highly prosperous nation into a dangerously poor and critically indebted one. For 44yrs this process of a singular level of cruelty was sustained by one rhetorical lie... "Le bout du tunnel". Each time the people weep, Biya will repeat this promise... "The end of the tunnel". With the system Biya has installed for 44 years, there never was and will never be any end of the tunnel. Rather, each year the tunnel extended and became a Tartarean tunnel. But why has this ocean called LRC become critically dry? I will suggest 2 glaring reasons:
1) A governance based on a greedy and voracious syndicate. Two years after Ahidjo left power, he sounded the alarm. Ahidjo left huge reserves in cash and assets. Just 2 years after Biya took power, he installed a mad and frenetic race. Members of his regime, appointed by Biya, engaged in a weird race and quest for wealth. Banks were emptied, parastatals closed, and new ones created with a different mission... To serve as a milking cow for Biya's friends. Over the years, the oil sector, mining, gold, forests, and other natural resources were privatised by the ruling clan. Corruption and embezzlement went through the roof, and civil servants became the new billionaires in town. Accountability and transparency were sent out the door, with Biya himself refusing to apply Article 66 of the constitution that was crafted to limit stealing of state funds. The regime went on a mad journey of internal and reckless borrowing. Borrowing and stealing are the same. With this voracious system of governance, take all the money in the world and give it to Biya's syndicate, and LRC will become even poorer and more desperate.
2) The second reason for LRC's financial meltdown is the one many fear to evoke. THE WAR IN SOUTHERN CAMEROON. It is hilarious every time I hear people declare that the war does not affect Yaounde. No. The war has crippled Yaounde critically and drastically reduced the survival chances of the cabal. The poverty orchestrated by the war has enraged citizens and as demonstrated by the last presidential elections will not miss any opportunity to take on the cabal. Last night I listened to the Trump administration publishing expenditure details of the war in Iran. No citizen of LRC will ever know the amount of money spent in the war in the Southern Cameroons. Even figures for dead soldiers or civilians are never published by the regime. It is an opaque system based on financial chaos and unaccountability. War is the most expensive financial misadventure. If a war can bring down the Trump administration, what then will happen to the economy of a highly indebted and desperately poor, beggarly country like LRC? The war has crippled the Biya regime and brought it to its knees. The regime barons remain insensitive, but their political survival now lies entirely on brute force and not the consent of the people. At any moment, they will have to hand back power to the people against their will. If they had 60 more years to hang onto power, the war in the Southern Cameroons has brought it down to 20 years. Biya's hermit and primitive kingdom is critically hanging in the balance, on life support.

@breakingnewsHonJMNtam

The Francophone-Anglophone Divide is real even in the diaspora

If we go by US statistical demographic data, there are more Cameroonians (who are presently Americans or Green Card holders) in PG County, Montgomery County and Baltimore than anywhere else in the continental USA.

Within Montgomery County, Cameroonians were able to organize the very successful annual cultural jamboree that usually shut down the magnificent Civic Center in downtown Silver Spring. Yes, they were a force to reckon with. All Maryland Politicians who wanted notoriety came to us.

That was before our traditional Cameroonian mentality of tearing each other down crept in.

My belle no be store; hence I will tell you a few.

1) The Francophone-Anglophone divide is real (even in the Diaspora). Leaders of the ACCDF (the umbrella organization authorized by the County) were mainly Anglophones, some of whom were already nursing legitimate ambitions to play an important role in County and State governance.

2) Cameroon Politics:

Here, two main factors poisoned the cohesiveness of the Cameroon block. Those who identified as RDPC and those who classified themselves as opponents (les opposants). That alone was a recipe for disaster. Add to this political quagmire, the Ambazonian War

3) Cameroon Embassy + Cameroonians working as Diplomats or those at the World Bank, IMF and other prestigious International Org., mainly based here in Washington, DC. This group of Cameroonians saw themselves as too educated and therefore segregated from regular citizens.

4) Corruption and Kongossa

The Embassy (for whatever reasons) started having meetings with those who identified themselves as RDPC and even financially sponsored similar initiatives to be spearheaded by Bamileke or Sawa groups in PG County

Conclusion:

The Organizing committee gradually became a shadow of itself. Yes, many of us core members left. Many Cultural Groups who were the backbone of the Montgomery County Cameroonian domination equally abandoned the project. The last time I checked, a South African woman was running the show, supported by Liberians and Ethiopians. There are many Cameroonians who can run and win statewide across the board elections, but not with any support from his/her Kontri Peepoo

Pa Fon-

From Nkambe to Yaoundé: Action Lab For Development's AI Workshops Bring Communities Across Cameroon into the Digital Future



Artificial intelligence is transforming how people learn, work, access information and participate in public life. Yet many communities still have limited opportunities to understand what AI is, how it works and how it affects their everyday lives. Action Lab for Development (ACTLAB) is working to change this, one community at a time.

This October and November, ACTLAB's AI workshops in Cameroon are moving from the North-West Region to the capital, Yaoundé, bringing practical AI knowledge, ethical reflection and opportunities for community participation closer to the people. Here is the journey so far and what comes next.

Nkambe: An AI Workshop at the BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre

On Saturday, 3 October 2026, ACTLAB held an AI workshop in Nkambe, Donga-Mantung Division, in Cameroon's North-West Region. The workshop was made possible through the ACTLAB × BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre collaboration.

Participants explored what artificial intelligence is, how it is already part of everyday life and how to use it responsibly and ethically. Local digital centres like this one play an important role: they bring technology and learning opportunities closer to communities that are often left out of conversations about the digital future.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre for hosting the workshop and to every participant who contributed to this important learning experience.

From Nkambe to Yaoundé: The Journey Continues

Following the Nkambe workshop, the initiative moved to Yaoundé, where activities are coordinated by Dr Christophe Ledoux Chimi, a former UN Volunteer with ACTLAB who now coordinates the project in the capital.

Dr Chimi leads a dedicated team of volunteer facilitators delivering a series of community-focused workshops across Yaoundé:

- ***Saturday, 10 October 2026:*** My Popeyes Pastry Building, 3rd Floor, Nlongkak Roundabout, at the entrance to Bastos.
- ***Saturday, 17 October 2026:*** An academic institution in Yaoundé.
- ***Saturday, 31 October 2026:*** Yaoundé V City Hall, in partnership with the Yaoundé V Municipal Council, which mobilised community members, participants and municipal staff.
- ***Saturday, 7 November 2026:*** Cardinal Paul Émile Léger National Centre for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (CNRPH), Yaoundé.

The partnership with Yaoundé V Municipal Council represents an important step towards connecting AI literacy with local governance and public participation.

Local governments are close to citizens and make decisions that directly affect everyday life. Their involvement helps ensure that conversations about artificial intelligence take place where communities, institutions and public services meet.

Recognising Leadership That Invests in People

ACTLAB expresses its profound gratitude to Mr Augustin Bala, Mayor of Yaoundé V, and the entire Municipal Council for demonstrating that leadership is not simply about administering a city; it is, above all, about believing in its people.

When public leaders recognise the potential of young people, encourage innovation and support Cameroon's National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (SNIA), they help transform national ambitions into practical opportunities.

Thank you for believing in Cameroon's youth and creating spaces where they can learn, contribute and participate actively in shaping the future.

True leadership does not simply promise a better tomorrow; it empowers the generation that will build it.

A National Initiative with International Support

These workshops are part of ACTLAB's AI Literacy, Community Voice and Responsible AI Governance Initiative in Cameroon.

The project is supported through NIYEL's IDIA Programme (Cohort 2), with support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, and UK International Development.

The initiative spans three Cameroonian cities: Bamenda, Douala and Yaoundé. It focuses on five interconnected areas:

- ***AI Literacy:*** Helping people understand what artificial intelligence is and how it works.
- ***Ethical Reflection:*** Encouraging critical thinking about the opportunities, risks and implications of AI.
- ***Community Voice:*** Creating opportunities for communities to express their perspectives on how AI should be developed and used.
- ***AI Governance:*** Connecting local experiences and perspectives to the policies and decisions that shape artificial intelligence.
- ***Responsible AI Use:*** Equipping participants with practical knowledge to use AI tools safely, ethically and wisely.

The project will culminate in a national consultation in Yaoundé, bringing together participants from all three cities. Their experiences, recommendations and ideas will contribute to a shared vision of how artificial intelligence can serve the people of Cameroon.

Why This Matters: Communities Must Help Shape the AI Future

Artificial intelligence should not be something that communities simply experience or have imposed upon them. People should have the knowledge and opportunity to understand it, question it and contribute to shaping its future.

When people understand how AI works, they can use it to acquire new skills, develop businesses, improve access to information and explore new opportunities. They can also identify misinformation, protect their personal data and participate meaningfully in discussions about how AI is governed and used in their country.

This is at the heart of ACTLAB's mission: inclusive development that is community-led and grounded in local realities.

From United Nations conference rooms to community digital centres and municipal halls across Cameroon, ACTLAB is working to ensure that the people most affected by global technological change have a meaningful voice in shaping it.

The Power of Volunteers: From Participation to Leadership

This initiative also demonstrates the lasting value of volunteering and the opportunities it creates for personal and professional growth.

Dr Christophe Ledoux Chimi began his journey with ACTLAB as a UN Online Volunteer. Today, he coordinates the project in Yaoundé, working alongside a team of dedicated volunteer facilitators. His journey reflects what can happen when people are given opportunities to contribute, develop their capabilities and take responsibility for meaningful initiatives.

Together with the national coordination team and community volunteers, their commitment is transforming a global conversation about artificial intelligence into practical learning experiences within local communities.

Project Leadership and Appreciation

ACTLAB recognises the outstanding commitment and contributions of the people making this initiative possible.

Dr Christophe Ledoux Chimi – Project Coordinator, Yaoundé: For his dedication, coordination and leadership in mobilising local facilitators and communities to advance AI literacy and responsible AI awareness.

Ms Laura Yenec – National Project Coordinator: For her contribution to national coordination and the implementation of the initiative, helping connect activities and stakeholders towards the project's wider objectives.

Tawong Cornelius – Chief Executive Officer, ACTLAB Canada and ACTLAB Cameroon: Providing overall organisational leadership and strategic direction to advance ACTLAB's mission of inclusive development, innovation and community empowerment.

We also acknowledge the participants, facilitators, institutional partners, municipal authorities and supporting organisations whose contributions are helping make this initiative possible.

Follow the Journey

The journey from Nkambe to Yaoundé is more than a series of workshops. It is an opportunity to build knowledge, strengthen community participation and ensure that Cameroon's digital future reflects the voices and aspirations of its people.

ACTLAB will continue sharing photographs, stories, participant experiences and reflections from the workshops across its communication channels.

Because the future of artificial intelligence should not be shaped by technology alone. It should be shaped by people, communities and the values that bring us together.

https://www.actlabs4dev.org/

De Nkambe à Yaoundé : les ateliers d'IA d'Action Lab For Development à la rencontre des communautés du Cameroun

L'intelligence artificielle transforme la manière dont les gens apprennent, travaillent, s'informent et participent à la vie publique. Pourtant, de nombreuses communautés ont encore peu d'occasions de découvrir ce qu'est l'IA, comment elle fonctionne et quel est son impact sur leur vie. Action Lab for Development (ACTLAB) veut changer cela, une communauté à la fois.

Ce mois-ci, les ateliers d'IA d'ACTLAB au Cameroun passent de la région du Nord-Ouest à la capitale, Yaoundé. Voici ce qui s'est passé jusqu'à présent et ce qui nous attend.

Nkambe : un atelier d'IA au BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre

Le samedi 3 octobre 2026, ACTLAB a organisé un atelier sur l'IA à Nkambe, dans le département du Donga-Mantung, région du Nord-Ouest du Cameroun. Cet atelier a été rendu possible grâce à la collaboration ACTLAB × BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre.

Les participants ont découvert ce qu'est l'intelligence artificielle, comment elle fait déjà partie de la vie quotidienne et comment l'utiliser de manière responsable et éthique. Les centres numériques locaux comme celui-ci jouent un rôle important: ils rapprochent la technologie et les possibilités d'apprentissage des communautés souvent exclues des discussions sur l'avenir numérique.

Nous remercions le BINDECA Yellow Digital Centre d'avoir accueilli l'atelier, ainsi que tous les participants qui nous ont rejoints.

Prochaine étape: Yaoundé

Après Nkambe, les ateliers se poursuivent à Yaoundé. Ils sont coordonnés par Christophe Ledoux Chimi, ancien volontaire en ligne des Nations Unies auprès d'ACTLAB, qui coordonne aujourd'hui le projet à Yaoundé. Christophe dirige une équipe d'animateurs bénévoles qui organiseront une série d'ateliers dans la ville tout au long du mois d'octobre :

Samedi 10 octobre 2026: prochain atelier, au My Popeyes Pastry Building, 3e étage, rond-point de Nlongkak, à l'entrée de Bastos

Samedi 17 octobre 2026 : un atelier dans un établissement universitaire de Yaoundé

Samedi 31 octobre 2026 : un atelier à la Mairie de Yaoundé V, en partenariat avec le Conseil

municipal, qui mobilise les membres de la communauté, les participants et le personnel

Le partenariat avec la Commune de Yaoundé V est une étape importante. Les collectivités locales sont proches des citoyens et prennent de nombreuses décisions qui touchent la vie quotidienne. Les associer permet de faire en sorte que l'IA soit discutée là où se rencontrent les communautés et les services publics.

Samedi 7 novembre: CENTRE NATIONAL DE RÉHABILITATION DES PERSONNES HANDICAPÉES (CNRPH / NCRPD Yaoundé)

Un projet plus large

Ces ateliers s'inscrivent dans l'Initiative pour la littératie en IA, la voix des communautés et une gouvernance responsable de l'IA (AI Literacy, Community Voice and Responsible AI Governance Initiative), menée par ACTLAB au Cameroun. Le projet est soutenu par le programme IDIA de NIYEL (Cohorte 2), avec l'appui du Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI), du Canada, et de UK International Development.

L'initiative se déroule dans trois villes camerounaises, Bamenda, Douala et Yaoundé, et porte sur :

La littératie en IA : aider chacun à comprendre ce qu'est l'IA et comment elle fonctionne

La réflexion éthique : réfléchir de manière critique aux risques et aux bénéfices de l'IA

La voix des communautés : permettre aux communautés d'exprimer leur point de vue sur l'utilisation de l'IA

La gouvernance de l'IA : relier les perspectives locales aux politiques qui encadrent l'IA

L'utilisation responsable de l'IA : des compétences pratiques pour utiliser les outils d'IA de manière sûre et réfléchie

Le projet se conclura par une consultation nationale à Yaoundé, réunissant des participants issus des trois villes. Leurs expériences et leurs idées contribueront à élaborer une vision commune de la manière dont l'IA peut servir la population camerounaise.

Pourquoi c'est important

L'IA ne devrait pas être quelque chose que les communautés subissent. Elles devraient pouvoir la comprendre, la questionner et contribuer à la façonner. Lorsque les gens savent comment fonctionne l'IA, ils peuvent l'utiliser pour acquérir de nouvelles compétences, développer leurs activités et accéder à l'information. Ils peuvent aussi repérer la désinformation, protéger leurs données et faire entendre leur voix sur la manière dont l'IA est utilisée dans leur pays.

C'est le cœur de la mission d'ACTLAB : un développement inclusif, porté par les communautés et ancré dans les réalités locales. Des salles de conférence des Nations Unies aux centres numériques et aux mairies du Cameroun, nous veillons à ce que les personnes les plus touchées par les changements mondiaux puissent y faire entendre leur voix.

La force du bénévolat

Ce projet montre aussi ce que les bénévoles peuvent accomplir. Christophe a commencé son parcours avec ACTLAB en tant que volontaire en ligne des Nations Unies. Aujourd'hui, il coordonne le projet à Yaoundé avec une équipe d'animateurs bénévoles. Leur engagement transforme un débat mondial sur l'IA en apprentissage concret au sein des communautés locales.

Suivez l'aventure

Nous partagerons des photos, des témoignages et des réflexions de Nkambe et de chaque atelier de Yaoundé sur nos réseaux sociaux. Restez connectés tout au long du mois d'octobre pour les nouvelles de la consultation nationale.

Nous exprimons notre profonde gratitude à Monsieur le Maire Augustin Bala et au Conseil municipal de Yaoundé V pour avoir démontré que le leadership ne consiste pas simplement à administrer une ville, mais avant tout à croire en ses populations.

Lorsque les dirigeants reconnaissent le potentiel des jeunes, encouragent l'innovation et soutiennent la Stratégie Nationale de l'Intelligence Artificielle du Cameroun (SNIA), ils contribuent à transformer les ambitions nationales en opportunités concrètes.

Merci de croire en la jeunesse camerounaise et de lui offrir un espace pour apprendre, apporter sa contribution et participer activement à la construction de l'avenir.

Le véritable leadership ne se contente pas de promettre demain ; il donne à la génération qui bâtira cet avenir les moyens de réussir

Dr Chimi Ledoux
Coordinateur du Projet, Yaoundé
Ms Laura Yenec, Coordinatrice nationale
Tawong Cornelius
CEO, ACTLAB Canada + ACTLAB Cameroun
https://www.actlabs4dev.org/

VIOLATION OF THE CURSED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

THE HISTORIC CHINA vs WEST CAMEROON MATCH AT HOLFORT STADIUM IN TIKO: HOW FRANCE PRESSURED PRESIDENT AHMADOU AHIDJO TO END THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON OVER FEARS THAT WEST CAMEROON WOULD ADOPT CHINA'S COMMUNIST SYSTEM.

The friendly match between a West Cameroon Select side and the visiting Chinese National Football Team at Holfort Stadium in Tiko remains a legendary chapter in local sports folklore, a moment where West Cameroonian regional identity, post-unification politics, and Cold War diplomacy converged on the pitch.

This was a turning point in Cameroon's history. President Ahmadou Ahidjo held a referendum that abolished the federal system, dissolving the autonomous State of West Cameroon to create the United Republic of Cameroon, in violation of the federal constitution article 47.

In the immediate post-referendum period, foreign diplomatic and cultural delegations were invited to tour the newly unified nation. As part of Beijing's expanding sports diplomacy in Africa, following the restoration of China's seat at the United Nations in late 1971, China sent a national sports delegation, including its national football team, on a goodwill tour of Cameroon.

In Tiko, the Chinese national team faced a select squad of the best players from West Cameroon, drawn from local powerhouses like Victoria Selected, Tiko United, PWD Bamenda, and other regional clubs. The match drew a massive crowd from Tiko, Bamenda, Mamfe, Kumba, Victoria [now Limbe], and Buea, packing Holfort Stadium with spectators eager to see an international side play on West Cameroonian soil.



Played in a spirit of sportsmanship and high energy, the exhibition highlighted two distinct styles: the physical, quick-passing football of the West Cameroonian stars and the disciplined, tactical approach of the Chinese team. The Chinese national team landed at the Tiko International Airport and stayed at the Airport hotel in Tiko.

At the time, the Premier of the People's Republic of China was Zhou Enlai, who was known for personally greeting foreign athletic teams and hosting African delegations in Beijing throughout 1971-1972. In Tiko, the dignitary who greeted the players on the pitch was the Head of the Chinese International Cultural and Sports Delegation, accompanied by senior Cameroonian administrative officials and regional sports authorities.

In local oral history, the presence of such high-level envoys from Beijing gave rise to the enduring legend that the "Chinese Prime Minister" himself walked onto the turf at Holfort to shake hands with the West Cameroon starting XI.

More than just a game, the 1972 match at Tiko captures an era when Holfort Stadium was a vibrant hub for international exhibitions and regional pride, a historic moment when global diplomacy met local football culture in West Cameroon.

Pastor Sentenced to 200 years for causing the deaths of 191 Christians, including 190 children



Kenyan Doomsday Cult Leader Paul Mackenzie Sentenced to 200 Years in Prison Over Deaths of 190 Children

MOMBASA, Kenya — A Kenyan High Court has sentenced self-proclaimed pastor Paul Mackenzie to 200 years in prison after finding him guilty of orchestrating the deaths of 191 followers—190 of them children—in one of the deadliest cult-related tragedies in modern history.

High Court Judge Diana Kavedza Mochache delivered the landmark ruling on Friday, November 6, 2026, following Mackenzie's October conviction alongside 28 co-accused accomplices.

Consecutive Sentences Handed Down

Judge Mochache sentenced Mackenzie to two consecutive 100-year prison terms: one for murder by enforced starvation and a second for direct homicide. His 28 accomplices, who served as armed enforcers and guards within the cult's compound, were also handed lengthy prison sentences.

While state prosecutors had pushed for the death penalty, Judge Mochache opted against capital punishment, noting that keeping Mackenzie alive preserves the possibility of recovering information about remaining missing children while still serving as a severe deterrent.

Inside the Shakahola Forest Tragedy

The case stems from the 2023 discovery of shallow mass graves in the remote Shakahola Forest near the coastal town of Malindi. As the founder of the Good News International Church, Mackenzie convinced hundreds of followers to abandon modern medicine, formal education, and their livelihoods to retreat into the forest.

Preaching that the world would end in August 2023, Mackenzie instructed his congregation to starve themselves and their families to death in order to "meet Jesus" in heaven.

According to court findings and forensic evidence:

- The Victims: Of the 191 victims covered in this trial, 190 were children—including 161 aged nine or younger—alongside one adult.
- Cause of Death: Investigators determined that 183 victims perished from starvation and dehydration, while eight children were suffocated, strangled, or beaten to death.
- Enforced Starvation: Witness testimonies revealed a strict hierarchy of death, with children ordered to fast first, followed by women, and finally men. Armed guards patrolled the forest perimeter to prevent followers from fleeing, beating or restraining anyone who attempted to eat or escape.

Ongoing Legal Battles

Although Friday's sentencing concludes the primary murder trial, Mackenzie's legal troubles are far from over. Investigators ultimately uncovered more than 400 bodies across the Shakahola Forest, and Mackenzie still faces separate trials involving terrorism, radicalization, and charges connected to roughly 200 additional deaths.

Mackenzie and his co-defendants have 14 days to file an appeal against their convictions and sentences.

Cameroonian Youth Dying in War

Joining the military in the Republic of Cameroon in the past was very difficult and required connections. The Past I mean is, judging from the time I refused to continue with The Military Venture In 1995 and not the past when people like my father were forced into the military for free. Maybe with the Advent of Boko Haram and the Ambazonian War, military enrollment is different. With The Difficulties in Looking For A Daily Bread, Qualified Young Citizens From The Republic of Cameroon who couldn't find themselves in the Cameroonian military went for greener pastures in Europe, Asia, and America. While there, they had opportunities to serve, even in the military, and some were even distinguished with ranks and decorations. The Unfortunate Situations Affected Those Who Travelled to Russia or Ukraine. When you look closely at Kandem Derick Tedjou in His Military Outfit, You See Him Fit As A Soldier Capable Of Defending The Republic of Cameroon. Unfortunately, He Went Defending Russia Maybe Because He Hadn't The Opportunity To Serve In The Cameroun Military Or Secure A Job For His Daily Bread And Went Fetching Elsewhere. He, like others, died defending either Russia or Ukraine. The Republic Of Cameroun Is Not Poor But Few Individuals Has Amassed Wealth Meant For More Than 30 Millions Citizens. This has made many people lose their real, impactful reasoning and embrace blind loyalty. Kandem Derick Tedjou died fighting for daily bread that he couldn't find in his country, often described as Africa in miniature. My Opinion.

@breakingnews.comCourtesyDogoDogo

CAMEROON UNIVERSITIES MOURN



The academic community in Cameroon is in mourning, following the death of Associate Professor Akoko Robert, a renowned anthropologist who died Thursday evening after a brief illness.

Prof. Akoko was the pioneer Head of the Department of Communication and Development Studies at the University of Bamenda. Before his stint at the University of Bamenda, he also headed the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Buea. His career in academia spanned teaching, research and university administration, with particular contributions to anthropology, sociology and development studies.

November 6, 2026 Marks Exactly 44 years since Cameroon had a dictator who has so far made Cameroon what it is today.

Poverty? Corruption? Embezzlement? Tribalism? Nepotism? No Roads? No drinking water? Criminality? Land Grabbing and Demolition of Houses? Massive Unemployment? Destruction of traditional values? Retarding Cameroon two centuries backwards? Selling Cameroun to the Chinese, Lebanese, etc? Waging genocide in the Southern Cameroons? Imposition of kidnapping for ransom in the Southern Cameroons by CPDM Elites and the Cameroonian military? Oh, shame, oh, Pa!

Speak Out Media

44 years of chaos



Le Président Paul Biya devant l'Assemblée nationale et la Cour suprême : «I do so swear».

When Paul Biya came to power, he promised rigor and moralisation yet corruption, nepotism, tribalism, and mismanagement had eaten deep the facets of the Cameroonian economy.

Many thought hope was underway because Biya presented himself as a savior. Cameroonians had experienced tyranny under Ahidjo, who ruled for just over two decades.

But by the early 2000s, Cameroon was ranked as a heavily indebted poor country.

The country has been in a bad position in the corruption and transparency indexes.

The one person who many believed was coming to save them has become the villain.

November 6, 1982, a date etched in the scarred memory of LRC. A day of profound curse. It was on this grim dawn that the genocidal autocrat #Paul_Biya claimed power in neighbouring LRC, steering the nation onto a catastrophic trajectory that has shattered its soul beyond mending.

This unrelenting tyranny has systematically dismantled every pillar of statehood, eroded democratic ideals, silenced free speech, and paved the road for nepotism, misrule, despotism, oppression, and a de facto monarchy.

November 6, 1982, to November 6, 2026 marks forty-four years of relentless nightmare, torture and trauma inflicted upon the people of LRC, and colonial oppression in the Southern Cameroons

Fellow_Ambazonians, remain focused, vigilant, and unwavering. Ambazonia stands as the sole beacon of hope for the people of the former British Southern Cameroons. Together, let us preserve the sacred flame of liberation until we cross the finish line into international recognition.

THE SADDEST TRUTH OF LIFE: FRIENDS WILL HELP YOU WHEN YOU ARE IN TROUBLE, BUT FAMILY WILL ONLY HELP YOU WHEN YOU ARE GONE





As elephant head dey heavy am, na so ant head too dey heavy am



Dog wey wan lost no go hear im master whistle



Old shoe fit get hole, but e sabi road pass new sandal



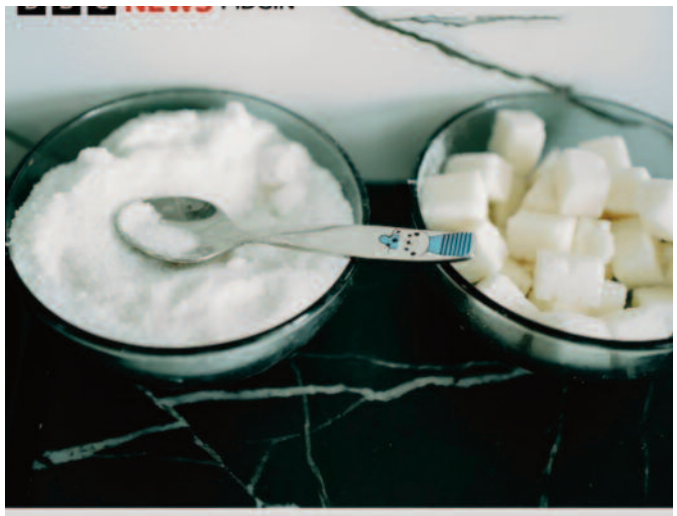
As you lay your bed, na so you go lie on top



Pesin wey wan chop honey must dey brave to face di sting of bees



Na only wen food don finish for plate dem dey call am dirty plate



Sugar fit sweet pass salt but dat one no mean say you go use am cook soup



Pesin wey buy glass to see well na di same pesin go remove am wen water pass garri

Eseme Emmanuel Alobwede, appointed UNICEF Ambassador in Cameroon.

Cameroon's 100-metre champion, Eseme Emmanuel Alobwede, has been appointed a National Ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Cameroon.

The appointment was officially announced on November 4, 2026, during a press presentation at UNICEF's office in Yaoundé.

In his new role, Eseme will use his influence and sporting achievements to promote children's rights, education, youth empowerment and meaningful participation, while encouraging adolescents across the country to believe in their potential.

During an exchange with U-Reporters and young people from AGAB, the sprinter encouraged young people not to abandon



their ambitions, emphasising that discipline, dedication and hard work can help them achieve their dreams, regardless of when they begin pursuing them.

He also called on parents to listen to their children and support their aspirations.

UNICEF Representative in Cameroon, Nadine Perrault, said Eseme shares the organisation's core values. His recent visits to Buea, Limbe and Méri, she noted, offered him an opportunity to witness the challenges children face and the impact of UNICEF's interventions in communities.

Through the ambassadorship, the national athletics champion joins UNICEF's efforts to amplify children's

Lékié Football Filles Stun Hosts FC Masar to Reach CAF Women's Champions League Semi-Finals

Cameroon's Lékié Football Filles etched their names into continental football history on Saturday, securing a spot in the semi-finals of the CAF Women's Champions League on their tournament debut after a gripping 2–1 victory over Egyptian hosts FC Masar at the Suez Canal Stadium.

Entering the decisive final Group A fixture knowing only a win would guarantee progression, the Cameroonian champions wasted no time asserting their intent. Forward Brenda Ebika Tabe silenced the home crowd inside the opening minute, firing Lékié ahead just seconds after kickoff to hand the debutantes a dream start.

Backed by passionate home support, FC Masar gradually settled into the contest and pushed forward in search of a response. Their persistence paid off in the 36th minute when Farah Elmahdy found the back of the net to restore parity, sending both sides into the halftime break locked at 1–1.

The second half evolved into a tense tactical battle with a knockout berth hanging in the balance. Lékié Football Filles showed remarkable composure against the tournament hosts and reclaimed the advantage just before the hour mark. In the 59th minute, Marie Noëlle Biyo struck decisively to put the Cameroonian side back in front at 2–1.

Despite sustained late pressure from FC Masar, Lékié's defensive unit stood firm through the closing stages to protect their slender lead and seal a landmark triumph. The victory lifted Lékié Football Filles to four points in Group A, leaving them level with FC Masar. However, under



tournament regulations, the Cameroonian side claimed second place and the final semi-final ticket from the group by virtue of their superior head-to-head record over the Egyptian outfit.

Elsewhere in Group A, South African giants Mamelodi Sundowns underlined their title credentials with a commanding 3–0 victory over Morocco's FUS Rabat. The result saw Sundowns finish unbeaten at the summit of the group with seven points, while FUS Rabat bowed out at the bottom with a single point.

With the group stage concluded, Lékié Football Filles now turn their attention to the knockout phase as they prepare to carry Cameroon's banner into the final four of Africa's premier women's club competition.

Nigeria Win U-17 Women's World Cup, Becoming First African Champions

Nigeria's Under-17 women's national team, the Flamingos, etched their names into football history on Saturday, November 7, 2026, defeating Japan 2–1 in the final of the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup at the Mohammed VI Football Complex. With the victory, Nigeria became the first African nation ever to capture a FIFA women's world championship at any age level. The historic triumph also makes Nigeria the first country on the continent to win the FIFA U-17 World Cup in both the men's and women's categories.

Second-Half Surge Seals Historic Win

Facing a disciplined Japanese side appearing in its fourth tournament final, Nigeria broke the deadlock late in the first half. In the 39th minute, midfielder Awawu Bashiru unleashed a looping long-range strike that caught Japanese goalkeeper Kou Kadowaki off her line to give the West Africans a 1–0 advantage heading into the break.

The Flamingos wasted no time extending their lead after the restart. Just two minutes into the second half, forward Oluebube Umejiaku latched onto a through ball and lifted a composed lob over Kadowaki in the 47th minute to double Nigeria's tally.

Japan mounted a late rally and halved the deficit in the 80th minute through Fuki Ito, setting up a tense finish. However, Nigeria's backline stood resilient through five minutes of stoppage time to secure the landmark 2–1 win and spark wild celebrations across the pitch in Rabat.

Individual Honors and Remarkable Turnaround

Following the final whistle, match-winner Oluebube Umejiaku was awarded the Adidas Golden Ball as the tournament's best player, capping off an impressive campaign in which she netted four goals.



Nigeria's path to the trophy was marked by resilience. After suffering a setback in their opening group-stage fixture against Poland, the Flamingos responded by winning six consecutive matches. Their run included a statement 3–1 group-stage victory over two-time defending champions North Korea, followed by knockout triumphs over Mexico (2–1), Venezuela (1–0), and South American powerhouse Brazil (3–1) in the semifinals.

Earlier on Saturday, North Korea secured the bronze medal with a commanding 6–0 win over Brazil, while Japan settled for silver.

Back home in Nigeria and across the African continent, fans and officials hailed the Flamingos' achievement as a watershed moment for women's football in Africa, breaking a decades-long barrier on the global stage.

Admissions for the 2026/2027 Academic Year are ongoing!

Take the next step towards your future with Divine Yard Higher Institute of Professionalism.

Souza | 651 572 474 / 675 213 676 / www.divineyardhigherinstitute.com





