



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC



DELEGATION GENERALE A LA SURETE NATIONALE
POLICE CAMEROUNAISE



LOYALISME ET DEVOUEMENT

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Yesterday, today and tomorrow

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The existence of the police is inherent to that of every organized society. In our case, it is practically impossible to write the history of the National Security corps without recourse to Cameroon's history as a whole.

Far from claiming to rewrite the history of the National Security Corps, our objective here is to make a brief overview of the evolution of the Police in Cameroon from the 1920's till date; to show how far we have gone, what has been done and the future challenges. To begin with ,the first two Police Stations in Cameroon, based in Douala and Yaounde, were created in

1925, when the country was separately administered by France (East Cameroon) and Britain (West Cameroon) under the Mandate of the League of Nation. Today ,there are about fifty Central and District (Public Security) Police Stations in Douala and Yaoundé alone .

Yesterday : reunited Before reunification This number does not include other specialised Police units like the Mobile Intervention Regiments (GMI), the Special Teams for Rapid Intervention (ESIR), and many other Specialised, Intelligence, Judicial and Emi-Immigration Police services, based in these two cities. This is a clear indication that the Police Force has come a long way, as far as infrastructural and structural development are concerned, not only in the political and economic capitals but throughout the national territory. Even the Bakassi area is sufficiently manned by our Defence and Security Forces today. It is also important to note that before 1959, there were two separate Police headquarters for the French and British parts of the country (in Yaounde and Buea respectively). In 1960, Jean Marie Evina Edjo'o was appointed Director of Security and he became the first Cameroonian to head the National Security Corps .This implies that the Police Force of the two Cameroons were reunified before the 11th of February 1961 Plebiscite ,which sanctioned the Reunification of Cameroon. Nevertheless, the period between 1959 and 1969 was a transitional and experimental one , which made it possible to reorganise the Police Force. During this period, when Cameroon was a Federal Republic, the President of the Republic was the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Security Force ,while the Prime Minister or Interior Minister headed the Police Corps of the Federated States. On the 3rd of May 1969, the Police Force was reorganised by a Presidential decree and the General Delegation for National Security was created, with Paul PoNdi confirmed as pioneer Delegate General. In 1984, it became the State Secretariat for Internal Security (SESI), headed by denis ekaNi. About five years later, the appellation was changed and the Police Corps, once again, became the General Delegation for National Security. In 1991, it went back to the State Secretariat for Internal Security, with jean foCHiVe appointed as first Secretary of State and later as Delegate General .Since 1996, the Police Headquarters is known as the General Delegation for National Security. It is worth noting that all police bosses were answerable to the Head of State and that, since 1969, the sole Commander -in-Chief of the National Security Corps is the President of the Republic.

Today : Ups and downs

Thus, the police participated actively in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Reunification in Buea, just like it did during the 50th Anniversary of Independence in Yaounde, partly because she was celebrating the Nation and national unity through its contribution to peace and security that prevail in the country. For the past fifty years or so, much has been done, at the level of the National Security Corps, to maintain peace and security. The country has experienced very trying moments: the struggle for independence in the late 50's ; the upheavals of the early 90's, broughtabout by the return to multiparty politics; and the February 2008 strikes, to name a few. Fortunately, the Police, together with the other Defence and Security Forces, stood up to the task ; law and order carried the day ; peace and tranquility were restored; and national life became normal again. There were also moments of fulfillment. Cameroon moved from a Federal Republic in 1961 to a United Republic, following the 1972 Referendum, and onward move to a Republic, in 1984. National unity became a reality, just like its corollary, national integration. Our country successfully organised the African Cup of Nation in 1972; built a promising nation with a vibrant economy (before the crises of the late 80's);received the Pope three times

(John Paul II:1985,1995; Benedict XVI : 2009); hosted the France -Afrique Summit (2001);received the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan (2001); organized the 9th session of Central African Police Chiefs' Committee (CCPAC) and the 9th Forum of Ministers in charge of Security in Central Africa (2008),where Edgard Alain MEBE NGO'O , then Delegate General for the National Security , was elected by his peers to chair the organisation for a year, taking over from the Director General of the Congolese Police, Police General Jean François NDENGUE NDENGUE. Cameroon also won back her sovereignty over Bakassi (2006) ; initiated and organised the Africa 21 conference (2010); successfully organised presidential elections(November 2011) ,and senatorial, municipal and legislative elections (2013), as a continuation of the democratization and modernization process; and hosted the Summit on Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea (2013).It is therefore not surprising that Cameroon was chosen to be the Seat of the Central African Regional Bureau of ICPO-Interpol, which is presently headed by Gabonese born Police Colonel Emmanuel Assama. The National Advanced Police School Yaounde, commanded by Police Commissioner Ghogomu Mbeinkong, also trains officers from the countries of the Central African Sub-Region. This list is very far from being exhaustive. Yet all these would not have been possible in the absence of Peace and security. Hence ,the role of the police cannot be underestimated in Cameroon; Africa in miniature, a safe haven in a turbulent continent fraught with conflicts, hunger, poverty, misery and other forms of suffering. On the International plane, our policemen and women have been brilliantly serving the United Nations in many peace-keeping missionsaround the world, for more than two decades now.

What about tomorrow ? The last decade of the 20th Century was particularly intense for the National SecurityCorps, which embarked on the rejuvenation of its personnel. The third millennium thus ushered in new hopes and opportunities, and the Police Force quickly reaffirmed its central position as guarantor of peace and security, with a positive change of mentality. Since then, our policemen and women are less repressive and more humane in their manner of serving, and they have become closer to the population. They are quite presentable in their uniforms; their impressive presence on the highway and in our major towns and cities is quite reassuring. Even the invisible or unseen police officers are doing a marvelous job to help government improve on the people's living conditions and put Cameroon on the right course to emergence. To attain these objectives, the National Security Corps has to continue adapting to the exigencies of our fast changing society.

There is need to reconcile respect of Human Right and Freedoms, as well as public liberties, with the maintenance of public order, peace and tranquility. This implies that emphasis should be on prevention. Attempts to breach the rule of law and disruption of public order should be preempted, in order to avoid abuses that may be registered in the course of restoring public order. Training and retraining also have a great role to play. That is why the Delegate General for National security, Martin MBARGA NGUELE, is taking all necessary measures to help police officers meet the challenges of modernity. In this vein, he has hardly missed any opportunity to invite them to be responsible in their behavior at all times, friendlier to the population, more human in their actions, familiar with new information and communication technologies, and also to strictly respectprofessional ethics and obey the Ten Commandments of the officer contained in the series of texts signed, on 19 November 2012,

by the president of the Republic, Head of the State and Commander- in-Chief of the Police Force, His Excellency Paul BIYA, to improve on the living and working conditions of the National Security's. Personnel efforts are also being made to ensure that policemen and women are up to date with modern methods and techniques of fighting crime and protecting persons and property.

Needless to say that the police must remain loyal and devoted to State Institutions. The exemplary Police Officer is one who is fit in today and tomorrow's society, one who can readily adapt to changing times. Such an Officer always remembers that selfless service is a duty and an honour; that a serviceable policeman or woman is an honourable and respectable citizen. Modern Police enforce law and ensure the rule of law at all times and in every circumstance, guarantee social peace and remain available and ever ready to serve the population, who need to cooperate and

collaborate. Simply put, the modern policeman or woman is one who instills confidence and hope. Beyond this 50th Anniversary celebration, the Police are poised for a brighter future, set for the celebration of the Century of Independence and Reunification. Fifty years is long enough but not too far off.

May Peace reign !

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PAQUETAGE INDIVIDUEL

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canal Police

Contacts Importants

ESIR (GSO) : 117 ou 17- Contrôle de services : 1500- Pompiers : 118- Gendarmerie : 113 ou 13

Au service de tous

A ne pas rater, au service de tous et de Chacun sur la CRTV tous les samedis à 14 heures

Canal Police

A ne pas rater, Canal Police sur la CRTV Lundi et Mercredi en français à partir de 7h40

Canal Police

Canal Police sur la CRTV Mardi et Vendredi en Anglais à partir de 6h55 . soyez des Notres

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Archives

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Penguins

recherché pour escroquerie



Koala

Monsieur X est recherché pour vol à main armées, contacter le Commissariat du 1er arrondissement de la ville de Yaoundé si vous avez des informations le concernant

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Historique

CORPS DE LA SÛRETÉ NATIONALE

En 1928, un Arrêté du Haut Commissaire de la République française au Cameroun crée les premiers services de Police de notre pays. Le tout premier responsable du Commissariat de Douala fut le Capitaine Beauquiot.

Les 28 juin 1930 et 28 mars 1938, deux Arrêtés du Haut Commissaire de la République française fixent les conditions d'exercice de la Sécurité Publique dans les grandes agglomérations.

Le 31 mars 1934, la même personnalité signe un Arrêté « portant organisation au Cameroun d'un service de Police et de Sûreté ».

Le 1^{er} juin 1946, le Haut Commissaire de la République française signe un Arrêté « portant réorganisation de la Sûreté Nationale dans les territoires du Cameroun ».

Le 31 août de la même année, il signe un autre Arrêté « portant transformation du Corps de la Police indigène en Corps de Gardiens de la Paix et de la Sécurité Publique ». Ce dernier texte constitue l'acte de naissance de notre Police en tenue.

L'année 1947 marque la date de création de la Direction de la Sûreté et de l'organisation d'un service spécialisé.

Le 29 janvier 1968, le Décret n° 68/DF/33 fixe les missions de défense des Forces régulières, supplétives et auxiliaires. Le 09 avril de la même année, l'Instruction présidentielle n° 07/CAB/PR fixe les missions de la Sûreté Nationale dans le cadre de la Défense.

Le 29 octobre 1968, à la faveur du Décret n° 68/DF/431, le « Statut Général de la Sûreté Nationale » voit le jour.

L'article premier de ce texte stipule que : « Le présent statut s'applique aux personnels titulaires de la Sûreté Fédérale et des Polices des Etats Fédérés qui constituent désormais le Corps de la Sûreté Nationale ».

L'année suivante, le Décret n° 69/DF/60 du 03 mai 1969 « portant organisation de la Sûreté Nationale » a concrétisé la remise en ordre des organisations dispersées par les dispositions fédérales. La situation antérieure était justement caractérisée par la superposition de plusieurs autorités aux commandes de chacune des parties de la Police disloquée : Le Président de la République, pour la Sûreté Fédérale et le Premier Ministre ou le Ministre de l'Intérieur pour les Polices Fédérées. L'article 4 de ce nouvel organigramme plaçait désormais la Sûreté Nationale sous une autorité unique à savoir, le Président de la République Fédérale.

C'est donc le Décret n° 69/DF/60 du 03 mai 1969 qui crée la Délégation Générale à la Sûreté Nationale. Il en sera ainsi jusqu'au 28 décembre 1992 date à laquelle le Chef de l'Etat signe le Décret n° 92/255 du 28 décembre 1992, « portant organisation du Secrétariat d'Etat à la Sécurité Intérieure ». La Sûreté Nationale devient donc le Secrétariat d'Etat à la Sécurité Intérieure.

Quatre ans plus tard, on note le retour à la case départ. Le Décret n° 96/034 du 1^{er} mars 1996 « portant création de la Délégation Générale à la Sûreté Nationale » institue à nouveau la Délégation Générale à la Sûreté Nationale.



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