

The three steps journalism in Cameroon

ZE EDO'O James Richard, Michel Fabrice AKONO ABINA

Researchers-MINRESI-CNE, Yaoundé, Cameroon

***Corresponding Author:**

James richard Ze edo'o

Email: jamesrichardzeedoo@yahoo.fr

Abstract: Cameroon that is currently witness a growth focuses on its emergence by 2035. This emergence is marked by political slogans as Great ambitions, Greater achievements. However, the emergence is also facing infrastructural, structural and poverty problems. Moral poverty is affecting some craft like education, Medecine, justice, and journalism. In the colonial Cameroon there was yet journalism. But it was practiced by unqualified people recruited in every level of the society according to the socio-political context. In contrast, after its independence, Cameroon had qualified journalists with a reorganised craft that became a real profession. Meanwhile, at that same time, many factors like censorship compelled the shutdown of the existing print organs to give power to state Medias. So there were no more organisations for journalist to practice apart from radiobroadcasting and the national daily press Cameroon Tribune. Moreover, with the advent of democracy arising from the fall Berlin Wall and the eastern wind, Cameroon adopt rule on social communication in 1990. As a consequence there is the return of an abundant and diversified press. This medias foaming has led to numerous derives and professional distractions.

Keywords: Cameroon, Yaoundé (ESIJY), Great ambitions.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Many events went on over the recent year in Africa and specifically in Cameroon. The outward aspect of liberty in Cameroun before and after it's to independence on January the 1st1960, has favoured freedom of writing. This freedom to write is not without consequence. This is the reason why since 1884, there is a proliferation in the said print media. The latter is the origin of a craft or profession so called journalism. As time goes, that is, from 1941, the use of a microphone contributes in extending the craft or profession. However, it's important to remind that till 1970, the Cameroonians who worked as journalist were trained on the job or abroad. With the establishment in October 1970 of the International training school of journalism of Yaoundé (ESIJY), this craft or profession really take off in Cameroon. So from 1884 to 1960, journalism did existed but trained human resources to this effect are almost not available. Two decades after independence, there are hundreds of Cameroonians graduated of ESIJY or in abroad who are looking for recruitment. Considering the fact that the current political context is marked by the restriction of print Medias. There was no radio broadcasting neither house nor private television. The only existing radio on the territory was the Cameroon broadcasting house. The national's big daily Cameroon Tribune and the radiobroadcasting that call the shots of readers and listeners. These two public Medias remain the only ones credible for any possible recruitment of journalists during this time. The third

step of journalism in Cameroon goes from 1990 to now our days. It is enforce by a text on the liberty on social communication that was signed on December 19th of the same year. This period can be divided into two sequences in the practice of the craft or profession of journalism. From 1990 to 1996, red card journalism [1] Was the one marking the years of tensions with the coming of multi-party democracy, when many journalists were sue in action for various reasons. From 1996 till today, the craft or profession remain affected by ethique and moral misconduct. More effort from public service, private sector nor civil society to rationalize or professionalize journalism will be very benefit. From the above, it's important to know how this comes to arrive. The answer to this question is the base of our analysis.

About journalism without journalists in colonial Cameroon

The influence of the Medias in our current society is not a new phenomenon. It depends on an historical legacy. In Cameroon specifically, politicians, unionists, training instructors etc, playing as journalist have shaped the mode of thought of the population in Cameroon with the content of their topic and newspapers. This second part is aimed at analysing the colonial period and journalism in Cameroon after independence. The statuts of the journalist can be better apprehended through a socio-legal approach.

Socio-Legal approach

The term journalist is a compound noun having its origin in past, but have also been modified as time goes. Pierre Bayle invented the term. According to this latter, a journalist is an author of a newspaper. Before 1789, all those who produced article in newspaper in la gazette was called gaze tiers [2]. Before the revolution, this term disappears and is replaced by the word journalist that is already defined in the overview of key concepts. It is in the XVIII century that we substantially know the first salaried journalists in France. The history of Cameroon is marked by a triple colonisation. [3]. However, the accession of the country to the national sovereignty on the 1 January 1960(Eastern Cameroon) will be inspired by french laws to set in motion the institutions and some of the profession like journalism. This is why in term of freedom of press, Cameroon was inspired by the french Loi of the 29 July 1881. Although the term "Journalist" "is not quote in this famous law. It is true that in France, it is only with the modification and perfection of the law of the 29 march 1935 through the law of July 4, 1974 that we saw a legal definition of journalism. After providing a definition in 1935, a decree signed on the 17 January 1936 set up the professional identity card of journalists in France. While the decree of the 17th January 1936 that was setting up the professional ID of journalists is made effective in Cameroon through the decree n°47-709 of 12 April 1947, one should have waited the decree n°59-79 of the 20th May 1959 for the organization of journalism profession in Cameroon. The same decree creates and establishes the press card in Cameroon [4]. So, the decree above mentioned explains in article one that: "this card is different from the professional ID card of journalists established by the decree of the 17 January 1936. In the point of view of labour legislation, it is without effect and does not give any grade nor journalist status as it does with the law of the 29 March 1935. So, in accordance with the decree of the 20 may 1959, before the independence, a journalist in Cameroon was "the one having as main occupation, regular and reattributed, the practice of journalism in a daily or illustrated publication in Cameroon, in a news agency, government or broadcasting agency carrying its activity in Cameroon and making benefit from its existence". The article 2 of the same decree states the following: "Only the holders of the press card established by this decree could be considered as journalists; let it be from the deliverance neither of a passport or any administrative act, nor in view of benefit from the provisions in favour of the representatives of the media by the authorities. Subjected to approval of the laws and current regulation, they will be the only ones to have access to places dedicated to official sports and public events, legislative assembly, hearing rooms in court and in general, in all the places they will be called to lead their mission for information [5]. To obtain the hot button

that vests the qualification of a journalist, the postulate must address a written inquiry to the minister of information with a nurse crop of the head of the region residence. In this correspondence, the aspiring journalist must confirm, on the honour, that "the journalism is the main profession, regularly and reattributed, and that he gains a minimal salary with an interprofessional guarantee as fixed in his region of residence". About twelve documents must be added to the inquiry as précised in the decree: "these documents are not due to permanent agents occupying a function in journalism in the official services of information and broadcasting services in Cameroon, for them, the grant of a press card is a right with a simple justification of their quality and office held". In this work of making up the professional identity of the journalist, the government already make a difference between their journalists and the others, as the conditions in obtaining the professional ID card is not the same for all.

The colonial period before 1945 is characterised in Cameroon by a press managed and animated by Europeans. After that period, the aboriginals started to participated fewer and fewer in the media. From 1945, the acme of autochthonous press is noticed. There were about 48 newspaper headlines in Cameroon. In this period, one witnessed a political wake-up of the local population with the creation soon in 1948 of UPC (Cameroon's Union people) the first movement and assembling in Cameroun. During the period mentioned above, journalists in Cameroon were recruited in the entire socio-professional constituency. There are galvanized by an idea that Robert E. define as" building a public", that is a fidelity, an adherence and a participation of the public to produce a collective consciousness in which the democratic conflict can flush, and find its meaning and issue [6]. It is the reason why among those who ensure the production of articles we have: missionaries, elementary school students, unionists, politicians, training instructors, autochthonous elementary school teacher, colonial executive, writers, intellectuals, black reverend, etc. The influence of these people on their followers is built on a social constituent that is the main motivation and based on their socio-cultural values. Because, they are considered as the" guides or opinion leaders" through their productions and their positions in the fight for independence and the on-going reunification. The practice of this profession gives them a prestigious consideration towards the society. Those who work in the Medias are not inevitably journalists and J.P. Bayemi [7] therefore states that:

"The issue of a staff is exposed in many aspects. Or, the diocese and other persons of all the communities are committed to furnish the newspaper. That is what happened to the Effort until the darkness years of 1962; at that moment, a little proficient and cooperativeness

team at the premises of the newspaper is appropriate. In Africa, in Cameroon specifically, as there is more diverse signatures, the newspaper is more interested and produce more as cousins, friends, uncles and nephew are happy to read what have been written by one of their relatives. This was in the past the happiness of the "journal des villages du Nyong et Sanaga [8].

This expert of Bayemi emphasis on another leg of the motivation of the signatory of the press articles. It is about the inherent celebrity of the profession's beauty. One not only write to influence the public but to also to be read by his followers, to please his entourage and relatives. This adequately shows that there are almost no journalists as defined above in colonial Cameroon. Some titles selected seldom confirm this hypothesis in considering the social status of their sponsors and that of the edit staff:

L'Éducateur. In the subheading: the monthly newspaper and education (1956-1954) located in Douala. The collaborators of the publication are the majority of training instructors and public elementary school teachers. **Le Patriote Kamerunais** sub headed: A forward looking newspaper in the fight for the national and social freedom Cameroonian people (1958). The signatory are the real members of UPC like: Jean Martin TCHAPTCHET, managing supervisor, WOUNGLY MASSAKA, senior editor, OSENDE AFANA et NKAM NTANE, their only evocation is clear on the nationalist and progressive trend of the publication.

La Vérité, a monthly organ of the democratic youth of Cameroon, under the control of the politician Theodore MAYI MATIP. Amongst the editors of Vérité, there is the politician Paul SOPPO PRISO former president of ATCAM, Louis Marie POUKA, writer, Jacques NGOM and Robert EKWALLA

Le Camero unIllustré (1954-1956) Published under the control of Reverend DIN SAME Richard with Henri JONG as senior editor. This monthly newspaper is fully illustrated and takes advantage of the correspondence coming from the contact of its first sponsors in the different region of Cameroon.

L'Effort Camerooniens (1955), a publication of fashioning catholic church of Cameroon, led by the Reverend father Fertin, witness the production of intellectuals and linoleum like: Jean-Marc Ela, Jean Mfoulou, IwiyèKalaLobé, Jean Zoa, Abel Eyinga, EngelbertMveng, Henri Effa, Jean Isidore Tabi, Dominique Fouda, Hippolyte Nama, Joseph Mbong, Gaston Melingui, Atangana Oloa, Jean Paul Bayemi, Thomas Fondjo, François Minali, Emile Mbarga, Gabriel Lobé [9].

The status of the persons above mentioned is giving them a notoriety well established within the society in which they are. The profession of journalism in the entire socio-professional layer is not a new phenomenon. It has always existed in Europe. Denis Ruellan already noticed on this effect that: "The medias in the XIXth century was not only a starting point for the beginners who was trying to fine-tune their talent and make themselves known(Zola), a livelihood (Balzac), or a tribune (Hugo). It was a reference for all, writers, worldly, (self-style writers that was extending their bad stylistic literary through their colons) and their readers. Authors were known by the public not thanks to their works but to their publications in newspapers" [10].

Journalists without newspapers in the independent Cameroon

During this period, three important points will be analysed: the silent of newspapers, professionalizing journalism

The muzzling of Medias

The silent of newspapers is marked by the action of the politicians and inflexible legal texts concerning Medias in Cameroon. Cameroonians, journalists trained at ESIJY, at Lille, Louvre Street, in the training center and the betterment of journalist at Paris, Tunis and Strasbourg etc. they are all looking for a serious press organ or a serious Medias to work. Such being the case, from 1960 to 1974, many publications disappeared for the reasons mentioned above. Whereas, from 1974 to 1982, it is the shining of public Medias like the broadcasting house ET Cameroon Tribune. In fact, the current political context and the economic situation do not favor the coming of private Medias in Cameroon. The press inherited from colonisation in most of the third world countries is one of ideas and opinions but not a press of information or explanation. It inevitably deteriorates the prohibition of the political discussion [11]. After the independence of Cameroon on the 1 January 1960, the multiparty system inherited since the colonial period is becoming a handicap for the political power of President Ahmadou Ahidjo. He must pacify internal and external of Cameroon in order to give good image to the country.

In the external plan, Ahmadou Ahidjo, wants to demonstrate before the international forum the legitimacy and representation of its power against political opinionated opponents pushed to exile. He had to doggedly defend the idea of reunification of the two part Cameroon. The major part of Cameroon under the direct charge of Britain was joined to French Cameroon that was already independent to build on the 1 October 1961, the Federal republic of Cameroon [12].

Inside the country, the rebellion of Cameroon's Union people (UPC) that resulted from its break-up of the movement should be eradicated. After the death of its charismatic leader, Ruben Um Nyobè, killed in 1958, by the controlling force. On June, 15, 1962, the first interim secretary at the national provisional office, Ema Otu resigned from UPC and joined the Cameroon Union (UC) of Ahmadou Ahidjo. He calls on his mates to follow his example [13]. Thus, on the 1st September 1996, he creates the Cameroon's National Union, (CNU) [14] that is a mixture of political parties of Britain and French Cameroon. In January 1971, the vice-president of CNU, Ernest Ouandié is openly killed by gun shot in Bafoussam. This flaming marks the end of the maqui that was sponsored by CNU and the pacification of independent Cameroon [15]. It is within this context that president AHMADOU AHIDJO signed on the 17 February 1962, an order that or donated the reverend Father Fertin of Effort Cameroon, of a French man living in Yaoundé to immediately leave the territory of the Federal Republic of Cameroon. He is forbidden to enter and stay in the country. This act comes after the publication of the said paper of the 25 sentenced to dead crippled in a van during their transfer from Douala to Yaoundé [16].

Other newspapers disappear from the Medias scene in Cameroon for economic reason, especially for the mismanagement and the lack of solicitation of advertising space in their publication. One can therefore mention, the Effort of Cameroon, a catholic newspaper that collapsed in 1975 because of debt [17]. Its activities will be recovered after many years of troubles agony. Le Perroquet, a bimonthly newspaper, continues to be the object of attention in Yaoundé and survived to these troubles with writers like Henri Bandolo as director, Boyomo Assala of ESIJY, who work in the shadow [18]. We must not forget to mention the newspapers that could be suspended for compromising the public order.

In May 1959, the legislative assembly of Cameroon (ALCAM), proceed to the modification of articles 10 and 14 of the french law of July 29, 1881 that was still in force in Cameroon. These changes go toward the strengthening public order, a raised because of the insecurity over the entire territory by the rebels of UPC. So, the communist publications and the call for racial discrimination of UPC were forbidden [19]. In 1961, an order of the minister in charge of interior stipulates that: "the distribution, the introduction, the circulation, the selling or the duplication of newspapers, book and periodic record, partially or not, aimed at corrupting popular masses [20]. The punishments applied for the violation of these new provisions are found when calling on authorities and in an almond within a range from cfa francs 60,000 to cfa francs 600,000 and an imprisonment of from three months to

one year or one of these two penalties [21]. Notwithstanding the silent of Medias in Cameroon, journalism is set up by regulating texts published by the government of that time.

The professionalism

Even though the word professionalism is very used, it seems readily. Derived from profession, the word is of Latin origin term (profession) but is used according an Anglo-Saxon context, not translated and reproduced on a confusing reality. The word is widely used in french language, with numerous declinations with clear meanings: professional, professionally, professionalization and even professionalism. When looking on the habitual usage of the only term of profession, one notice that it gives quantities of dramatic assumption, some of them being subject to occupation, other activities, or craft, some other looking for a definition to a knowledge, a technic or rather a job market, when it does not concerns any community of a précised social group. It seems however like the term professionalism can be oversee according to two semantic axes: the difference between objects, discrimination between social being and even exclusion. The culture of an activity, the mode or the frame of a particular production for each occupation [22]. Professionalism is about practicing a professional activity. It needs serious, and skills. Professionalism needs experience, expertise, qualification, speciality, emeritus, practiced, commitment, wise, and competent in the precise domain. Professionalism in Cameroon is taking sharp with the establishment of many ruling texts and even ethical and integrity code in the domain.

The law n°66/LF/18 of 21 December 1966 on the press freedom in Cameroon contains fifty articles divided in seven chapters. It is important to remind that the term "journalist" is used only once in clause 4 of the article 24. In fact there is every reason to believe that the lawmaker carefully avoid this term just the term "liberty" in the libel of the said law. Yet the persons more concerned with legal proceeding and repression are journalists that are regularly called "author" by the lawmaker. In effect, here editor of publications and associate directors or editors, no matter their professions or their denomination are liable to repressive sanction of the crimes or offence they commit through the media as: their wrong doing, printer's sellers, distributor's hawker or billposter. Journalists are prosecuted for the reason as author or as abettors. After the independence, the law of the 21 December 1966 will not favour the creation of newspapers, even less the practice of journalism. It is subject to many modifications as:

-In 1969: law 69-LF-13 of 10 November 1969 that modifies article 11 of the law n°66-LF-18 of 21 December 1966 on the Medias.

-In 1973: law n°73-6 of 7 December 1973 modifying law n°69-LF- of 10 December 1969 on Medias. Here, the professional card of the journalist is delivered by the minister in charge of information following the recommendation of a consultative commission composed of ten members among which the news and media editor or his representative [23].

-In 1969: law 69-LF-13 of 10 November 1969 that modifies article 11 of the law n°66-LF-18 of 21 December 1966 on the Medias.

-In 1980: law n°80-18 of 10th July 1980 modifying some provisions of law 66-LF-18 of 21 December 1966 on the Medias;

-In 1981: the decree n°81-244 of the 22 June 1981 fixing the provisions that authorizes and precludes a periodical newspaper or review [24].

All these modifications, some more restrictive than others, contribute to professionalize the practice of journalism in the country, even though according to Abel Eyinga , this is about manoeuvre called "government controlling opinion". In this context, the author states that: "the profession of journalist has become a dangerous adventure full of threatening conditions" [25] and which can fry anybody concerned. Likewise, the law of 21st December 1966 has been elaborated to sustain the one party-system that has given birth to a single party, Cameroon National Union (CNU), on the 1 September 1966. The law on Medias in Cameroon have been modified about ten times.

The word deontology is made up of two roots: deontos: what must be done. And Logos: speech. Deontology is the speech that must be done. It is also a set of rules and duties regulating a profession, the behavior of those who practice it and the relationship between these letters and their customers or public. In the public service, these rules arise from the law and regulation that impart the general statue of civil servants in public service, particular statute, ministerial instructions (decree and decision) or services supervisor. These rules are inspired by the values of public services. It can vary depending on services and their craft. It is also the theory of duties in moral. Set of duties the requires to professionals in their craft. The theory of moral obligations regulating a profession. For ethic, one should know it refers to a set of principles or behavior rules in relation with moral, with respect to sociocultural context of journalist [26, 27]

The profession of journalist has ever suffered from deontological misconduct more or less crucial. One of the reasons is that this profession is not organized: the training isn't obligatory and contrary to many others, the profession has no specific features to be structured (professional ethical concept, union of professional federations, technical centers, code of good conduct...). Journalists and employers in Medias till now have refused such constraint while claiming more freedom in

the practice of their profession what is normal but difficult in time of consequences: responsible behavior, minimal control [28].

Upon 1898, this raises the question, whereas the profession begins to be structured and that "a general committee of french medias union" is created. Facing the repeated violation of the deontology many journalist are guilty of corruption or bleach mail. In 1918, founders of journalist unions elaborate the first charter of professional duties in that must be followed by journalist worthy of the name. But the employers never know the text of the union.

The information is the foundation of the society and knowledge. It sharps, but can also out-of-Sharp; it builds, but can also destroy; it rally but can also break up. The publication or the broadcasting towards the public at large must be done according to the rules and regulations in force, the full respect of ethic and deontological requirement regulating the profession in the sector of information and communication. For such a requirement to be respected, the deontology must be considered like an essential base to the practice of the professions [29]. The deontological code in most of the actual democratic states focuses on six main elements: respect of truth, the culture of honesty; the frank criticism, inescapable use of source of information, the non-discrimination information processing; the refusal of any gratification in view of a publication or the cancelling of information [30].

The deontological code of the journalist in Cameroon is implemented through decree n°92/313/PM of 24th September 1992 after motivation n°0092/004/CNC/P of the national communication council special sitting of 24, 25 and 26 August 1992. Before that, journalist in Cameroon was referring on french code. This code is constituted of duties and rights of the journalist. The substance of this document is clear because the journalist knows what he has to do and what he don't have to do. He also knows what belong to eat by right.

From the above, we observe that in Cameroon there are journalist but no enough medias face to all these professional requirements because of the socio-political context that influence the creators of press organs.

Medias without journalist in actual Cameroon

From the liberalization of the Medias sector in Cameroon in 1990. A finding permit us to affirm that there are more than one hundred newspapers published every day in Cameroon. The more there are press organs, the more we witness numerous misconduct in the profession of journalist. Why this misconduct?

What is provided by the regulation? What must be done to reorganize the profession? The answer to these three questions requires a deep study of the regulation and the reorganization of the profession of journalist in actual Cameroon.

The ruin of the profession

In this section, we will like to insist on two essential aspects: the non-respect of the ethic or moral. The non-respect of the professional ethic in journalism in Cameroon is characterized by harms like: ransoming, blackmail, corruption, gage Medias. A certain category have yet been dubbed "journalist du Hilton" because of their practice nearer to panhandling. The ransoming here means tagging, racketeering, exploitation, theft. Some journalist in Cameroon carried out this practice. In this precise case, politician makes commands of articles to journalist in order to correct their image. Sometimes this racketeering succeeds, when a journalist was abused, he uses another technics known as blackmail. In the media scene in Cameroon, many journalists receive gifts from collateral in order to do work that is against professional ethic. There is a particular practice of journalism in Cameroon; this is visible through pretentious men passing themselves of journalist producing a feature only at Hilton hotel of Yaoundé. These latters attend every conference, seminar, meetings, colloquial and many others at Hilton hotel, saying to be part of fictive Medias and ask for a periderm at the end.

In the court, Albert Mida, former general inspector in the ministry of Communication, and journalism training, won a proceeding against the newspaper Evidence. In effect, Noe Tonya, journalist and Bithe Demaison, news editor of Evidence was condemned on Tuesday 18th August 2009 for difamating Albert Mbida. These journalists accuse him of being associated in a conspiracy aim at overturn the director of CRTV, Amadou Vamouké. The two accused persons have been condemned to pay cfa francs 240,000 [31].

According to an interview with the president of the journalist union employees of Cameroon (SJEC), a gloomy look, the media in Cameroon has witness numerous changes important from 1990 but not qualitative, that do not lies on true media enterprises durg to lack of favourable legal context to its economic viability. Today, we have about 500 newspapers, more than fifty radios and more than ten televisions. Meanwhile, one witnesses the lack of professionalism of some journalists and editor. The findings of sensational, the stardom and the light weight in information processing. As consequence nowour days, the press sector remains one of the must corrupted. However, there are some of them that are different and propose professional work [32]. Concerning the gage

press, with all this abuses, one witness many human right violations.

According to bishop, Joseph Befe Ateba, the decisions of the counsel seem to have a dissuasive charge for journalist to fell like non-partisan. We are not about cracking down on Medias. Each journalist know the ethics rules and inherent deontological of this profession. We notice the lack of respect of the requirement the counsel says no. There is a massive violation of the professional requirements. If we go study case by case, one will notice that some of them violate the honorability of individuals. Does the deontological code of the media permit to insult a person without fact [33]?

The regulation

The law n°90/052 of 19 September 1990, concerns the printing, bookshop, distribution enterprises, bill posting, audio-visual communicating enterprises and journalism. The great innovations concerning the eradication of authorization system, established by the law n°80-18 of the 14 november 1980 in favour of the declaration system; the eradication of the minimal surety ship of 500,000 franc established by the decree n°81/244 of the 22 june 1981 Concerning the journalist and its profession specially, the new law is devoted in its title IV. The article 46, paragraph 1 says : "Is considered as a journalist, any person that on the base of its intellectual abilities of his training and his talent his known as able to research and to information processing, devoted to social communication". In this law, it appear that the journalist have a deontological code, rights, duties and sanctions. There was other text before and after this one of 1990:

The decree n°90/060 of 12 January 1990 establishing the press card. The first article of this decree defines the press card as follows: the press card is, in the context of this decree, the official instrument that personalizes the professional journalist and permits to recognize him as such. It is delivered by the administration; it contains the civil usual information, the specification of the organ or the organs of Medias in which the owners work the photography and the signature of the owner [34].

-The decree n°92/313/PM of 24 September 1992 implementing the deontological code of the journalist;

-The decree n°2002/2170/PM of the 9 December 2002 fixing the conditions of the press card granting;

-The law n°96/04 of 4th january 1996 that modifies and completes the law n°90/052 of 19 december 1990 relative to the freedom of social communication. The following articles of the law n°90/052 of 19 December are concerned: 7,13,14,17, and 51.

- The most recent texts on journalism in Cameroon relative to the last overall status of communication held

from 5 to 7 December 2012. The workshop n°3 was based on: The clarification and securement of the status to the professionals of communication. At the end of these proceedings, the following conclusion was formulated. It has been recommended to define journalist as any certificated person in a journalism training school or communication (GCE +3 at least) or any owner of the bachelors at least or any equivalent certificate and working in a press enterprise ; a proposal is made to create a national order of journalist in Cameroon, such as other national order of communication ;

It proposes to create a special status for each profession of communication;

Concerning the collective convention, it has been proposed an application constraint by all the employers of press enterprises;

Talking of regulation, it is proposed that the appointment of the communication council members and the setting up of the high authorities of advertising [36].

The abundant regulation above mentioned which objective is to organize the frame and the functioning of the social communication sector in Cameroon that is within the frame of the objective of building an ultimate aim around precise reference such as liberalization and professionalization.

The sanction

The profession or craft of journalist also presents advantages as such as disadvantages. Let take a look on sanctions that could incurred those who do not respect the law. According to the national collective convention FO journalists and professional of the related craft of social communication in Cameroon, the articles 90 and 91 define the disciplinary sanctions and prescriptions affected to journalist and other professionals. Considering the gravity of their offence:

- The warning in 1979, Albert Mbida, anchor man of a magazine of anecdotes dubbed "Radio Trotter" in a broadcasting show discussed some funny news that he witnessed during as soldier in 45 days in Ngaoundéré the fact discussed in a funny way, was not appreciate by militaries. On the 5 September, he was convening to military security. On the next day, he blamed for non-respect of the memo of 22nd September 1976 establishing a visa [37].
- Disciplinary order.
- The blame, in 1974 M. Joseph Ndi Joseph Marcel was blamed for publishing in the magazine infroamtion "RDC Panorama" of Monday 22pm, a France radio correspondence presenting the rich Ethiopian emperor, Haile Selassie recently devastated and obtained a political asl of Cameroonian political authorities [38].
- The set up

- The dismissal [39].
- Suspension. The Head of Sunday sport outside broadcasting, Abel Mbengué, had to pay the ticket to his team mates because the controllers in the stadium did not wanted to recognize the validity of pass signed by the director of the broadcasting house. Abel Mbengué therefore considers himself as simple spectators because they had to pay their ticket. The match broadcasting started with some minute of delay and a disappointment for the lack of coordination between the minister of information and minister of sports. The commentary was critically interpreted in public services. Mr Mbengué was not only blamed but he was also suspended from the studios for three months [40].
- Referral to the court,
- Condemnation

The Medias of the private sector and the Cameroon justice reconsidered the sanctions above mentioned. It is important to remind that journalist are stopped and questioned for their action while doing their job. On the one hand, we witness numerous Medias offences evoke by justice, committed by actual historians. On the other hand, some authorities in Cameroon that are offended by journalist rather keep silent and this do not help in the clarification of these journalist and the cleaning up in the profession. The government action and the one of unions are involved in cleaning up the profession of journalist in Cameroon.

Apart from the promulgation of the law, the government intervene before as after to develop the sector of communication. In effect, the decree 2000 fixing the conditions in creating enterprises of communication. This decree comprises 7 chapters and 54 articles. It devotes two chapters to the overview of the deontology by insisting on advertising deontology. The chapter 2 presents the conditions and the process of licence grant and the condition to the licence exploitation. Likewise, to clean up the profession, the government will redirected the missions of the national council of communication. The decree n° 2012/038 of the 23th January 2012 dealing with the reorganization of the National council of Communication. The article 2 and 3 precisely present its role. The chapters 2 and 3 give the missions and the sanctions. Meanwhile, chapter 4, 5, 6 and 7 present the organization and the functioning. The budget, the account, divers and final provisions.

The second edition of general assessment in the communication of cameroon was held in the multipurpose sport center of Yaoundé from 5 to 7 december 2012 under the very high patronage of the head of state, his excellence .Paul Biya On the theme:"

Communication instrument for consoling peace, unity and national solidarity for a prosperous emergent Cameroon by 2035". This event was attended by national and international actors. Many speeches were made in this occasion. The proceedings were carried in four workshops: the first was based on "the land preparation of enterprises of communication". The workshop N°2 was concerned with "the normative and constitutional renovation". In the workshop N°3, it was about "Clarification and securing of the status of the professional of Communication". Finally, the last workshop was concerned with: "Communicational Innovations". At the end of these proceedings many findings were formulated. For more information, see the final document on the proceedings. The press unions also attended the proceedings.

There are many social communication unions in Cameroon. The most prominent are: Journalist Union of journalists in Cameroon (UJC) and the Union of journalist employees of Cameroon (SJEC). The two unions have a common objective that to improve the working conditions of the members. It is the reason why the SJEC has a national collective convention that constitutes its fundamental law and functioning. This convention contains three titles and 38 articles divided into two chapters. Read the convention for more information. The UJC is inspired by the Munich charter of November 1978. The charter has three titles and fifteen articles. It appears that a journalist has duties and rights. Other information could be consulted by reading the convention.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

From the above, the progress of journalism is divided in three great moments: the colonisation period and the period after independence. This last one could be divided into two, namely, the journalism practiced during the multiparty and one party system marked by the limitation of the free practice of the profession. And the period of multiparty system that awards freedom in the practice of the journalism.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Various documents

The arête published in the number 3305 of the 26-04-1961 in the Medias of Cameroon. See the final document of the training seminar on ethic and deontology for researchers of the minister of science research and innovation from 04 to 05 December 2013. Document of the journalists' employees union of Cameroon (SJEC), the national collective convention of journalist and professionals of related professions of social communication, edited with the support of International Organization of the Francophone (IOF). A seminar that was held before the two elections of 22 July 2007. See the final document

2. The newspapers

Read le Message of Thursday 20 August 2009.

Mutations of the 3rd May 2013;

Cameroon Tribune of Monday, 25 November 2013.

3. The general references and specific sources

A. Eyinga, *a failed revolution?* Paris, Chaka, 1991. Introduction to politics in Cameroon, Paris, Harmattan, 1984.

D. Ruellan, *Le Professionnalisme du flou: identité et savoir faire des journalistes français*, Grenoble, PUG 1993.

E. E. Mveng, *The history of Cameroon Tome II*, Yaoundé, CEPER, 1985.

G. G. Fayel, *The origins of the press in France in 1944. The politics history and material*, Paris, Ellipses, 1999.

G. G. Bwele, *L'Encyclopédie de la république unie du Cameroun*, Douala, Nouvelles Editions Africaines, 1981, p.

J. P. J. P. Bayemi, *L'Effort camerounais ou la tentation d'une presse libre*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 1989, p.27.

J.T. Hond, *Actual situation of social communication in Cameroon: jurico-systemetic and critical analysis of the freMedias context*, Yaoundé, Clé 2013.

R. E. R. E. Park, *Le journaliste et le sociologue*, Paris, Seuil, 2008.

Y. Y. Agnès, *Manual of journalism*, Paris, the discovery, 2008, p.415.

4. Thesis and dissertations

Nta à Bitang, "L'identité professionnelle du journaliste au Cameroun du statut d'agent à celui d'acteur", a master degree dissertation/DEA, in Information Sciences and Communication, 2005.

M. J. Omgba, "Le quotidien national d'un pays en voie de développement analyse des structures, du fonctionnement et du contenu de Cameroon Tribune", Tome 1, Doctor's degree 3rd Cycle in Sciences Information of Communication, Law Université, Economy and Human Sciences of Paris-Paris II, October 1984.

T. Essono " Political communication in Cameroon: structures, contents and effect", Ph.D in Information sciences and Communication, University of Pantheon-Assays (Paris II), of 22nd December 1995, p.56

5. Webography

<http://www.challenges.fr/media/20121003.AFP0990/cameroun-un-journaliste-devant-la-justice-pour-des-accusations-d-homosexualite.html>

REFERENCES:

1. Red card journalism is both a theoretical and operational concept of journalism practiced by journalist in Cameroon during the years of troubles (1990-1996) marked by the transition to multiparty system causing many political, economic and social consequences like protest

- march, arbitrary arrest, violation of public order, breach of the presse laws, snub of the print media, numerous slippage observed within the profession of journalism etc.
2. Fayel G; *The origins of the press in France in 1944. History of politics and material*, Paris, Ellipses, 1999; 30.
 3. Mveng E; *History of Cameroon Tome II*, Yaoundé, CEPER, 255.
 4. Nta à Bitang; *The professional identity journalist in Cameroon, the status of the agent and author*”, Masters dissertation/DEA in Science Information and Communication, 2005; 51.
 5. Bwele G; *L’Encyclopédie de la république unie du Cameroun*, Douala, Nouvelles Editions Africaines, 1981; 57.
 6. Park RE; *The journalist and the sociologist*, Paris, Seuil, 2008; 17.
 7. Bayemi JP; was born in Otélé 1932. In 1960, he is ordained bishop at Eséka, and after his chaplain responsibilities, he lead the Catholic Information and Cameroon Effort from 1965 to 1975. In 1980, he establishes the national catholic service of information and Medias of Yaoundé.
 8. Bayemi JP; *Camroonian Effort or the temptation of free medias*, Paris, L’Harmattan, 1989; 132.
 9. Bayemi JP; *Camroonian Effort or the temptation of free medias*, Paris, L’Harmattan, 1989; 132.
 10. Ruellan D; *Vague professionalism: identity and knowhow of french journalists*, Grenoble, 1993; 115.
 11. Omgba MJ; *The national daily an emergent country, structure analysis, functioning and the contents of Cameroon Tribune*, Tome 1, Thesis Doctor's degree of the 3rd Cycle of Information sciences of Communication, Law University, Economy and Human Sciences of Paris-Paris II, Octobre 1984, p.88.
 12. Ibid. p.28.
 13. Ibid. p.28.
 14. Eyinga; *A failed revolution?* Paris, Chaka, 1991; 187.
 15. Mveng E; *History of Cameroon Tome II*, Yaoundé, CEPER, p.268.
 16. Ibid.
 17. Bayemi JP; *L’Effort camerounais ou la tentation d’une presse libre*, Paris, L’Harmattan, 1989; 27.
 18. Ibid. p.330.
 19. Ibid. p.330.
 20. Omgba MJ; *The national daily an emergent country, structure analysis, functioning and the contents of Cameroon Tribune Tome 1*, Thesis of Doctor's degree of the 3rd Cycle of Information sciences of Communication, Law University, Economy and Human Sciences of Paris-Paris II, Octobre 1984; 88. 30.
 21. The arrêté published in the number 3305 of the 26-04-1961 in the Medias of Cameroon.
 22. Omgba MJ; *The national daily an emergent country, structure analysis, functioning and the contents of Cameroon Tribune*”, Tome 1, Thesis Doctor's degree of the 3rd Cycle of Information sciences of Communication, Law University, Economy and Human Sciences of Paris-Paris II, Octobre 1984; 88.
 23. Ruellan D; *Vague professionalism: identity and knowhow of french journalists*, Grenoble, 1993; 115. 30.
 24. G. Bwele, *L’Encyclopédie de la république unie du Cameroun*, Douala, Nouvelles Editions Africaines, 1981; 58
 25. Nta à Bitang; *L’identité professionnellement du journaliste au Cameroun du statut d’agent à celui d’acteur*, a master degree dissertation/DEA, in Information Sciences and Communication, in 2005; 51.
 26. Eyinga, Paris, L’Harmattan, 1984; 299.
 27. Read J.J; *Mvoto Obounou*, in "Role and responsibilities of medias in electoral process" communication n°3, p.17. A seminar that was held before the two election of 22nd July 2007. See the final document
 28. See the final document of the training seminar on ethic et deontology for reseachers of the minister of science research and innvation from 04 to 05 december 2013;15
 29. Agnès Y; *Manual of journalism*, Paris, the discovery, 2008; 415.
 30. Hond JT; *Actual situation of social communication in Cameroon: jurico-systemetic and critical analysis of the fre medias context*, Yaoundé, Clé 2013; 57.
 31. Ibid. p.28.
 32. Read le Messenger of Thursday 20th August 2009.
 33. Tchana Nganté N; president of SJEC, interviewed by Mutations N°3393, of Friday 3 may 2013; 13.
 34. Said Bishop Joseph BefeAteba, president of the National Communication counsel in Cameroon Tribune of 25 November 2013.
 35. Hond JT; *Actual situation of social communication in Cameroon: jurico-systemetic and critical analysis of the freMedias context*, Yaoundé, Clé 2013.
 36. Ibid. p.330.
 37. Essono T; *Political communication in Cameroon: structures, contains and effect*, Ph.D in Information sciences and Communication , University of Pantheon-Assays (Paris II), of 22nd December 1995; 56

38. Ibid.
39. Document of the journalists' employees union of Cameroon (SJEC), the national collective convention of journalist and professionals of related professions of social communication, edited with the support of International Organization of the Francophone (IOF), 47.
40. Essono T; Political communication in Cameroon: structures, contains and effect, Ph.D in Information sciences and Communication , University of Pantheon-Assays (Paris II), of 22 december 1995; 56