



**ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
STATE INFORMATION SERVICE**

AFRICA :
**A Century after its Division
in the Berlin Conference, 1885**

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A Century after its Division
in the Berlin Conference, 1885

Introduction

Africa is ... A virgin continent, rich in resources . However, it is in revenues because the imperialistic powers made a prey of it, to usurp its wealth and divided it into occupied political units for a complete century.

The State information Service presents this booklet, on the 100th year of the division of Africa in the Berlin Conference in 1885. Coinciding with the convening of the 22nd conference of the O.A.U. Heads of State, it explains the causes of that division which has always represented a nagging phenomenon obstructing the unity of the continent and presenting the fulfillment of the dreams of unity or integration advocated by the pioneer African leaders like Abdel Nasser, Nikroma, Sékou Touré, Sengor and Nyerere.

Egypt played a prominent role in establishing the O.A.U. in 1963 and in the liberation of a number of African countries. There is hope to confront the challenge still present ; no matter the difficulties and problems. The cause of African unity is for the people and people do not die.

Contemporary African public opinion has always been aware of the secret targets woven, to trap the continent.

In February 1885 the Lagos Observer said : "Along its history, the world has never witnessed such an expansive big robbery operation. The only motive of those who were invited to and signed the resolution of the Berlin Conference was their hateful racialism, fanaticism and imperialistic tendencies".

The enlightened world public opinion reactions were not less bitter towards the mischievous intrigues against the Africans. The British Manchester Guardian slapped the imperialistic expansion led by Britain saying : The British people are not used to stand still and watch a conspiracy aimed at invasion and annexation of territories. The invasion made on paper in Berlin are being imposed on the British people as much as they are on the African.

Historians believe that the redivision of Europe into its modern states and the following attempts of European imperialist states to invade Africa during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Constitute the greatest and most important historical movements witnessed by our contemporary world.

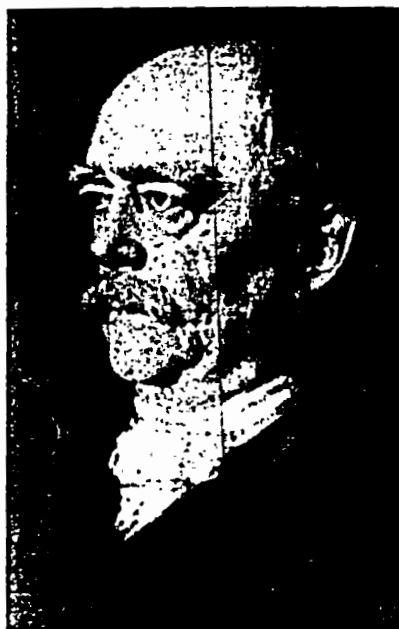
This historical movement became linked with the phenomenon of red-imperialism a century ago, when the European countries met in Berlin, the capital of the modern German State to determine the future of another continent, our African continent. With that idea and within the framework of that scheme, Bismark, the German Chancellor, inaugurated what was known as the Berlin Conference at the head quarters of the German Chancellor office. This conference was attended by all the European countries, this with the exception of Switzerland. In addition the United States and the Ottoman Empire were represented.

The primary aim of that conference, according to the speech of the Chancellor of iron-handed Germany, was the modernization of Africa through opening its entrances to European external trade. Bismark also asserted that this conference has to achieve three primary goals which he determined as being :

1 — The arrangement of more suitable circumstances to develop trade and modernize specific areas in some regions of the African continent.

2 — Insuring for all world states the Freedom of navigation in the Congo River and the Niger River (The two main African Rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean) would be guaranteed.

3 — The avoidance of one thing which might lead to misunderstanding or the eruption of conflicts in the future. Some measures were taken to occupy some of the African coasts to expand European material prosperity and upgrade the spiritual conditions of the national population, for which Europe made itself responsible.



The decisions of this conference were issued in an agreement that was called the "Berlin Treaty". This was signed by all the participant countries, with the exception of the United States, on 26 February 1885. Historians analyze this conference, as being a European economic Summit Conference concerned with the affairs of West Africa.

With the exception of pretending there were some humane theoretical goals concerned with the abolition of the slave trade, the naked greeds of those who participated in that conference were clear. These were manifested in their seeking to achieve their economic greed, manifested in their occupying territories and developing their trade, and avoiding conflicts which had increased due to their contests to occupy the West African coasts and settle these coasts. The long range result of that conference was the re-design of a new political, racial and national map for Africa. It is also true that Europe would not have had the opportunity to partition Africa in that way had it found Africans sufficiently powerful and united among themselves. The Berlin Treaty entailed two basic principles that were effective in increasing the intensity of the movement of the imperialist invasion of Africa and partitioning that continent in the way it is now. These two principles, included, within the structure of the treaty were.

1 — Any powerful country that comes to possess an area of land not included among its current possessions (the possession of each country at that time) or on which she has not yet imposed her actual sovereignty can join the Berlin

Treaty through notifying the other parties of the treaty so that it becomes capable of safeguarding its interests. (Article 34).

2 — The countries that have signed the treaty admit the existence of an urgent need to establish an authoritative institution in the areas which they occupy on the African coast and the areas adjacent to it, in a way that would guarantee the safeguard of its existant rights, among which are the freedom of trade and crossing according to circumstances that have been agreed upon.

(Article 35)

Undoubtedly these two articles have hidden, between their lines, the famous group of principles concerning spheres of influence, the Hinter Lands and Effective Occupation.

Although the notion of spheres of influence goes back to older ages, yet it was crystallized through the Berlin Conference. that decisively differentiated between "the practice of influence" and the practice of sovereignty rights". These rights that have been transformed, after that conference to what can be called the first stage of organized European occupation of the African continent. In other words, any country that notified the other parties according to article 34 of the Treaty, that it possessed a sphere of influence in a certain region, meant that immediately after the other parties approved that notification, that the Principle of sphere of influence would be automatically



transferred into the meaning of the right of sovereignty over that region. Accordingly, the map of Africa was transformed after two decades of violent imperialist conflict to establish frontiers and armed military settlements totally different from its map before 1885 — within a period of one generation after the Berlin Conference, Europeans seized more than eleven million square kilometres. Also they established and consolidated their occupational administrations and authorities within these African regions.

Although the military invasion of Tropical Africa resulted in the European economic domination of these vast areas, yet this never meant, at any time that the unarmed, pacific Africans had easily submitted to that domination. The reality is that the Africans had continued their brave resistance of that domination. This resistance took various forms in positive and negative shapes, in the hands of a large number of religious and military African leaders on the same grounds for example, in the African tropical regions included within the framework of the regions of Eastern Sudan, during the period from 1885 — 1898. This movement extended its influence west wards in the struggle wars against the European occupational settlements in vast areas dominated by British and French imperialism. This reached the extent of a revolution that was known as the Satiru Rebellion of 1906 Islam provided the peoples living under imperialist occupation in the regions overlooking the Eastern African coasts with an ideological basis for resistance. Principles of Islamic Jihad forced them to organize their resistance against Italian and German occupation especially in 1888 and 1889.

As for non Muslim African regions, they had also been overwhelmed by several armed revolutions. Mention as examples the Magi Magi Rebellion (1905 — 1907), the Shona Rebellion (1887 — 1890), and the Herero Uprising (1904 — 1906). All these rebellions drew their power from the ideological beliefs that were determined by the African heritage.



To be able to visualize the transformation from capitalist monopoly into the beginning of imperialist competition to settle in with what was called spheres of influence and then the seizure of sovereignty rights that followed in the various African regions, we have to discuss some methods that were planned by the participants in the Berlin Conference, to impose their economic control and then to consolidate their control politically and militarily to be able to penetrate the various regions of the continent.

The French were the first to launch a planned coordinated attempt to penetrate the region internally from 1854 to 1856, General Luis Faideherebe was appointed as governor of Senegal His efforts were not confined to imposing french domination along the side of the Senegal River till the town of Caibs, but he also resorted to imposing the plantation of peanuts as abasic export crop. However, the French occupational authorities did not begin occupying the vast African region that was appropriated by her, except after the Berlin conference. After that conference, the French occupied konakri in 1887 and resumed asserting their control over Porto Nove. However, the French were unable to penetrate too much internally due to the great resistance which they met from the Dahomey Kings. Then, the French Siezed Aboumi in 1893 and deposed its ruler. In the Savana regions, considered an extention to it inside the continent, the French faced, for five years, great resistance from some local leaders, especially in Samuri and Rabya.

In the region of Eastern Africa, the main tools of invasion were the monopolizing corporations affiliated with the imperialist countries. Instead its announced claims of possessing commercial spheres of influence these corporations not only laid down the economic bases of the means of monopolizing and the draining of the raw materials of these regions, but also assumed the role of safeguarding the administrative apparatus of the occupational authorities in that early stage of imperialist domination, the Imperial British East Africa Corporation (IBEAC) and the German East Africa Corporation both assumed the primary burden when the main resistance to the activities of such corporations came from some of the Arab and African merchants. But they quickly got rid of such merchants. In Buganda, which soon became an entrance to control all territories lying alongside the coasts and those lying behind the coasts internally, the conflict and competition between the British, German and French occupational forces initially took a religious form, the power was concentrated in "El Kabaqa" and in the hands of the chiefs of the tribes surrounding it.

These constituted the aristocracy of that society. Attempts to control these chiefs took place through the groups of missionaries which assumed the task of spreading their religious beliefs among these tribal chiefs. In 1900, a treaty that was called the Uganda Treaty was signed and reasserted the official British control on Buganda and imposed a new system for the possession of agricultural land, as well as imposing large taxes on the peasants to cover the expenses of the imperialist corporation and the salaries of the chiefs of the tribes.

Within two years from the signing of that treaty, thousands of peasants were forced to abandon their lands and work as hired labourers in the agricultural lands possessed by the corporation. Large numbers of these peasants also engaged in guerrella warfare against the British, which lasted for more than ten years. After wards the British mandate was officially imposed on Uganda. Also, while the British were preoccupied with consolidating their occupational powers in Uganda, the Germans were doing the same thing in Tanganika. The German began their activities immediately after the end of the Berlin Conference when Bismark, gave the green light to the German East Africa Corporation from 1884 till 1886 ; this corporation signed 18 treaties with a number of chiefs of tribes through which it imposed German control on all areas lying between Banjabi and Dar El Salam, then throughout the coastal regions overlooking the Indian Ocean till Zainzibar.

Similar to the Germans the British , and the French before them, the Begiums and the Portugese imposed their control through their monopoly corporations in the congo Basin and the Kingdom of Luanda, respectively through the *Companie du Katanga*". If we remember the events in the region of Southern African a century ago, before and during the Berlin Conference we will be surprised to learn that the events witnessed by this region are still alive and having their strong effects till the present time. The importance of a strong economic base while being exposed to external threat and military confrontation can be clearly

visualized through the internal events and conflicts witnessed by each of the two peoples of Basutu and Zolo. The great weakness of the Zolo at that time is similar to the economic weakness suffered by the confrontation states at the present time, they were left vulnerable to economic bankruptcy and internal instability and consequently easily vulnerable to the attacks from the racial regime in South Africa. The International Conference to coordinate cooperation of South African countries was attended by Angola, Butswana, Lesthoso, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This was one century after the Berlin Conference. This was a great step forward in achieving regional development among a group of African states.

Subjected to regional and international economic domination, the history of the people of Nama and Herero relates how separation and disunion between them enabled the imperialist to catch its victims individually, one after the other and dominate them. As for contemporary events, the continuous united effort made by the confrontation states during the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe led to the independence of that African state. The acceleration of preventive attacks and abortive strikes by the racial regime in South Africa since the Council for Economic Cooperation of the Confrontation States were not new. This policy was adopted in 1870 according to what was called at that time "the Strategy of disarming the blacks" which followed the violent unrest that overwhelmed the African States then suffering from a severe draught that dominated the region.



Egypt and the European Occupation Movement

The British occupation of Egypt in July 1882 came three years before the Berlin Conference. As this conference was convened to divide the African continent among the imperialist powers, Egypt was not excluded from the European struggle for colonies which reached a feverish conflict to possess more colonies. This was followed by the desire to safeguard the monopoly interests of the capitalist corporations through which the imperialist lobbies were affiliated for markets and sources of raw materials, and marine transport routes leading to these markets and resources. The British House of Commons formed a Parliamentary committee in 1886 that decided on seeking for more new colonies in Africa and to encourage all efforts exerted to achieve that aim. The other European imperialist states also reached the same decision in one way or another and were looking forward to and welcoming geographical expansion with its unique strategic location (especially after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869) seemed an ideal site and an easily digested target at the European table.

The French administration won that competition, as it launched the famous French Invasion on Egypt under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798 to occupy Egypt. The French occupation of Egypt lasted for three years and led to the formation of the British occupation lobby and also led to increasing the intensity of the struggle between the British and the French and as well led to attracting the attention of the British Government to the

importance of Egypt in that existant conflict. This led to the decision a from the british Government to invade the Egyptian territories and impose British Sovereignty over Egypt, siezing the opportunity of internal conflicts and successive ministerial crises inside France which provided England with the opportunity to liquidate the situation in favor of interests. Thus England occupied Egypt officially in 1882 France, until the Berlin Conference, had not renounced its claims that Egypt was in its sphere of influence, although its military occupation of Egypt had not lasted more than three years. Since the dawn of the Egyptian national movement, in that early stage, the Egyptian people never stood still while observing the attempts of imperialist European domination. Rather such attempts were met with several and successive revolutions and uprisings, the most important of which were the confrontation led by the army nationalist elements headed by the Egyptian hero Ahmed Orabi and the great popular revolution launched by the Egyptian nationalist movement in 1919 against the British occupation. During the re-division, of Africa by the European imperialists, these European countries had to cooperate among themselves, irrespective of their numerous political conflicts, to safeguard the increasing number of colonies or protectorates extending in area. These colonies and protectorates had different races, different languages, cultures and religious beliefs. The basis of the Europeans claim during the Berlin Conference and the following period of imperialism was the need of a policy to modernize the African communities according to the nature and the conditions of the European Communities.

Motivated by their awareness of that Africans would unite to restore their independence, the colonialists adopted their famous technique based on the principle of "Divide to rule" to ensure the continuity of their existence and hegemony. They were thereby able to implant what may be described as political cancer. This unfortunately was still devouring the body of Africa and was embodied in ethnicity, or in other words "tribalism" as the Europeans liked to call it. The colonial administrations and authorities in Africa catered to and fostered this disease, but did not risk destroying the political superstructure of the colonies. Resistance and confrontation of the disease has taken the form of reviving African nationalism which existed in vast areas of Africa before the Berlin Convention to. With the independence of Africa States and the establishment of OUA in 1963, a new problem emerged. The membership of the Organization was based on nationalities. Another problem then arose as multinational African states made their appearance on the African scene and became independent in periods following the division of the continent. Therein lay the existing contradictions, planning the Organization in a very difficult position as this impeded the unity of the continent in the foreseeable future.

The problem was complicated by the phenomenon of ethnicity or tribalism, prevailing in a number of African countries. This was a negative aspect of the continuing of fragmentation of the continent. Thus, a heritage of the Berlin Convention has made Africa suffer to the present day. Border disputes and secessionist movements pose

many problems. The OAU has therefore avoided grappling with such problems by establishing a wise principle, namely, to restrict recognition to colonial borders in an attempt to save Africa from more divisions and fissures.

African Egypt

With its old cultural influence, Egypt played a leading role in creating and establishing its presence on the African scene. Since the Pharaonic Age and particularly since Ramses II and Queen Hatchapsut, Egypt has played a prominent role in Africa, this continued when Egypt took up Islam. In contemporary history, Egypt maintained its policy of mixing with and supporting the struggle of African against colonialism, that was clearly manifested after the July 1952 Revolution, when the Revolution turned its eyes towards Africa, concentrating its interests and efforts on supporting the issues of liberating Africa, willing liberation movements with all material and moral support at its disposal until Africa was liberated from colonial domination.

After African nations became independent, it was natural that Egypt carry on its cultural role in supporting such nations. It was qualified for this role due to the following factors :-

1 — Its advantageous geographical location

It occupies the northeastern corner of Africa. On its north is the Mediterranean and Sudan on the

South, and the Red Sea on the East. Its Eastern borders stretch out from the port of Taba, on the Arab Gulf, to Rafah on the Mediterranean. Such specifications make it a connecting link for Africa, Asia and Europe. Furthermore it occupies key locations on the Nile, the source of which is centered in Africa, running through eight African nations : namely Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Ruwanda and Burundi. The Nile provides direct interests and strategic and economic ties connecting it to the heart of Africa ; its present and future political security and economic prosperity depending on it.

2 — Its great human influence on the African and Arab scenes :

With a population of 48 millions, Egypt has double the population of the whole of North Africa.

Connected with this was the unity and tallying of the population structure of the Egyptian people with numerous African nations. It had been scientifically proven that the inhabitants of the Northern half of Africa, in the area stretching out from the Mediterranean coast in the North to the labes in the South, the Red Sea Coast and the Indian Ocean to the East, the Atlantic particularly the Ghana Gulf in the West, that the inhabitants of such area of all colours had an originated from one race. The difference in the colour of the complexion, eyes and the quality of hair were casual and not serious, resulting from inter-marriages

and mixing of inhabitants as a result of immigration to which it had been exposed throughout the different ages.

3 — Religious tie :

Egypt's leading position in the Islamic world, placed it in a distinguished position among numerous African Moslem peoples who number, in addition to the Moslem in numerous other African states, one hundred million. We cannot overlook, the role played by the Azhar University for more than one thousand years as a center of propogating of Islam and its teachings. Many Moslem African youth joined it and profited from its different courses. That was one of the reasons behind the developing of the message of Al-Azhar which was previously confined to qualifying its students to specialize in "Fekh" and the teachings of religion and Arabic grammar, into a full fledged university with numerous departments and colleges. In addition to all this there were different disciplines such as medicine, engineering, science, commerce, Islamic transactions, and foreign languages, including simultaneous translation. Numerous generations of Africans and Egyptians and other students delegated from the Islamic nations graduated qualified professionally and technically and were at the same time versed in the Koran and the tenants of their religion. Regarding religious ties, we must emphasize the role

of the Coptic Church among a number of African nations. Many African Christian citizens were fellows of the Church of Alexandria.

4 — The Cultural and Artistic role of Egypt :

In addition to the traditional role of Al-Azhar University in spreading Arab and Moslem culture in the African continent, the role of Egypt and its leading position in spreading culture and art among the brother African states was prominent. Our educational missions spread out throughout the African continent and grants are allocated to African students for studies in the various Egyptian universities and technical institutes. We must likewise refer to the efforts made by the technical cooperation fund, which was supervised by the Foreign Ministry, and sent increasing members of Egyptian experts and professionals from various disciplines, to work in numerous friendly African countries as part of the technical cooperation agreements between the Arab Republic of Egypt and such countries. The Voice of Africa also became one of the most important oriented broadcasting posts in the world, broadcasting its programmes from Cairo throughout Africa in nine major African languages, primarily Sawahili, Amhari, Foulani, in addition to Arabic, English and French. Egypt's role was not limited to directing its numerous broadcasts to the African peoples, but carried its informational message to training large numbers of African broad-

casters and technicians, polishing their radio and television experience in the broadcasters training institute set up according to the latest scientific technology by the Egyptian Radio and Television Federation. The State Information Service also prepared regular training programmes for African cadres in the various disciplines.

5 — Egypt's industrial and economic role :

Among the most important areas of Egyptian presence in Africa is its position as the most economic and industrial power in Africa, and an example is that the Arab Republic of Egypt was graded first in the continent and the Middle East in the production of cotton, rice, onions, cotton yarn and textiles, steel, sugar, fertilizers, engineering machinery, electric power, and in implementing technical cooperation programmes among African states, particularly in the areas of manpower, economic and social development plans and technical training. Prominent also on the economic level, was the Egyptian role in developing track with African countries through the Nasr Import/Export Company with numerous branches and permanent trade centers spread out in the larger part of Africa, in addition to the exhibitions and industrial and trade fairs Egypt set up every year in numerous African capitals, promoting thereby its production

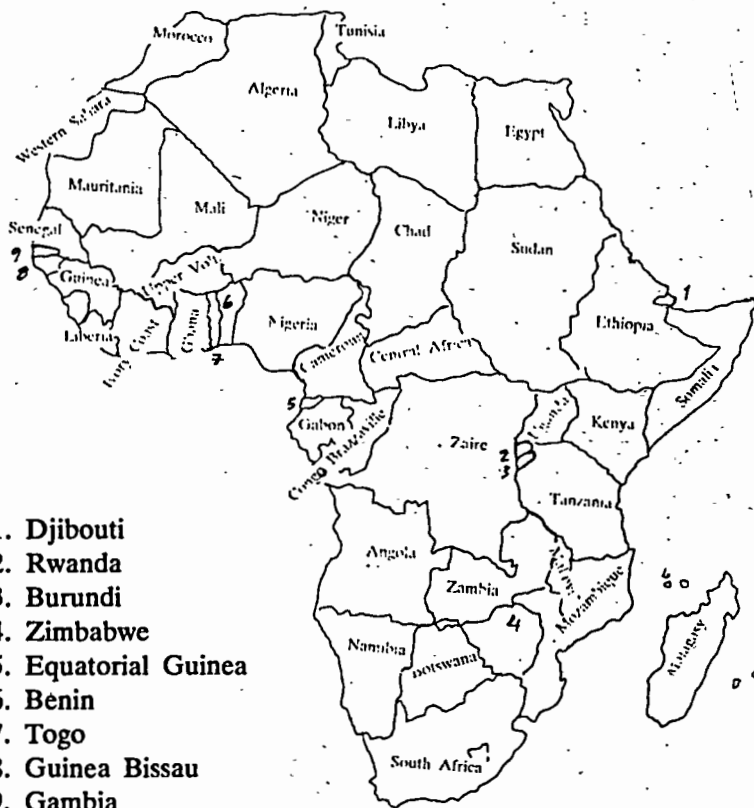
and trade with African countries. Also the role of Misr Air, whose air lines were extended to cover most African countries, tying Egypt touristically and economically to such states, as a result, it was natural that Cairo should be chosen as the permanent headquarters of the Union of African Chambers of Commerce and Industry by a resolution adopted in the conference of the African of Commerce and Industry held in March 1984 in Cairo.

6 — Egypt and the OAU :

Egypt played an important role in setting up the OAU to unite the continent, co-ordinate policies, and raising its voice in international forums and groupings, enhancing the struggle of its liberation in confronting colonial repression and racial discrimination, the organization held its first summit conference in Addis Ababa in July 1963. The conference paved the way to set up the OAU. in this conference, the OAU decided to hold its first summit conference in the Egyptian Capital in appreciation of Egypt's efforts and leading role in liberating Africa. Hence, the second African summit was held in Cairo from July 14 to 17, 1964. Egypt's activities in the OAU conferences and its specialized committees assisted greatly in their success. Egypt's expertise in various supporting services have proven valuable. In Addis Ababa, May 1985, African Ministers of Information unanimously agreed

to elect the Egyptian Information Minister to chair their conference in the following two years.

Egyptian presence in Africa, was an old and sustained presence going back to the very ancient ties with Africa. This presence has developed and flourished after African states gained independence. These ties have continued inspite of desperate efforts of alien forces to break them. After imperialism was fragmented, there were still pressures to dominate political and economic life in Africa. Nevertheless, Egypt, has retained its leading role and traditional ties with the African nations, governed by good neighbourly relations the common struggling heritage in the cause of freedom.



1. Djibouti
2. Rwanda
3. Burundi
4. Zimbabwe
5. Equatorial Guinea
6. Benin
7. Togo
8. Guinea Bissau
9. Gambia

A File of Basic Information
on
African Countries
Members of the Organisation
of African Unity

(Updated until July 31, 1985)

1) ALGERIA :

Geographical position :

Largest of the Arab Maghrib, situated in north-west of Africa. between Morocco from the west, Tunisia and Lybia from the east, overlooks the Mediterranean Sea from the north and adjacent to Mauritania, Mali and Nigeria from the south.

Area :

2.38,741 square kilometers.

Population :

17.300,000 person (1976 census).

Capital :

Algiers.

Important cities :

Annala, Constantine and Oran.

Languages :

Arabic in addition to various barbarian dialects and French.

Religion :

Islam.

Independence day :

July 1962.

System of government :

Socialist system, as stated in its Constitution.

Head of state :

El-Shazly Ben Gadid.

Local monetary units :

Dinar = 100 centime

U.S. Dollar = 4.18 dinar.

Information media :

Daily papers : El-Sha'ab, El-Gomhoria.

Le Militant, El-Nasser, Algérie Actualité, El-Mogahed, The African Revolution, The Labour Revolution,.

Radio Broadcasting :

Radio and Television are supervised by the government.

2) The People's Republic of Angola

Geographic position :

Abut on the Atlantic Angola lies south of the Congo River, borders south on Namibia, south east on Zambia, north and east on Zaire.

Area :

1,246,700 square kilometers.

Population :

Approx. 6,248.000 (1977 cencies).

Languages :

Portuguese (official) and other local languages.

Religion :

Christianity and other local traditional cults.

Capital :

Luanda.

Important cities :

Labito Banguela, Mersmbo.

Date of Independence :

November 1975.

Head of state :

Eduardo dos Santos.

System of Government :

A one party republican regime, whose revolutionary council constitutes the highest authority in charge of laying down government policies. The President is referred to as Head of the government and is aided by the Prime Minister.

Local monetary units :

66.6 Kuanzas = 1 US dollar.

Information media :

Newspapers in Angola were nationalised in 1976. Dailies published in Portuguese include :

1. Angola News.
2. Diariosi Luanda.
3. Diariosi Angola.

3) THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

(Formerly Dahomey)

Geographic position :

Benin is a west African Country abut on the Gulf of Guinea.

Area :

112,600 square kilometers.

Population :

2,940,000 (1973 Census).

Languages :

French and other local African languages.

Religion :

Islam and Christianity.

Capital :

Porto Novo.

Important cities :

Cotonou.

Independence :

August 1960.

Head of State :

Mathieu Kerekou, head of the ruling military council.

System of government :

Presidential Republic.

Local monetary units :

African franc.

Newspaper :

1. Democracie (daily).
2. Voix de people (daily).

4) THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

Geographic position :

Botswana borders south and east on the Republic of South Africa, north east on Zimbabwe, north and west on Namibia. It joins with Zambia in a small part of its northern borders.

Area : 600,372 square kilometers (231,805 m. sq.).

Population :

Approximately 715,000.

Languages :

Tswana and English.

Religion.

Christianity and other tribal cults.

Capital :

Geberone.

Important cities :

Francistown and Senowe.

Independence :

1966.

Head of State :

Sir S. Cama was the first President to be elected in Botswana. He was succeeded in office by President Jean Batist Bagaza.

System of government :

A five-year terms 38 members General Assembly represents the highest legislative authority in the country. It is also responsible for electing the president who assumes executive powers.

Local monetary units :

Pula = 100 thebes.

US dollar = 82.8 thebes.

Newspapers :

1. Government Gazette.
2. Agri-News.
3. Botswana Daily News.

5) THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI**Geographic position :**

Overlooking Lake Tanganyika, Burundi lies south of the Equator in Central Africa. It borders

north on Rwanda, south and east on Tanzania and west on Zaire.

Area :

27,834 square kilometers.

Approximately 3,817,000 (1979 census).

Languages :

Both French and Kirondi are officially spoken languages in Burundi, Swahili is used along with French in business and trading circles.

Religion :

Roman Catholicism and various other tribal cults.

Capital :

Bujumbura.

Head of State :

Kit Maspere.

System of government :

Abrona is the one and only legitimate political party in Burundi. A revolutionary council is in charge of drawing up government policies.

Local monetary units : Franc.

100 centim. = 1 franc.

US dollar = 90 francs.

Newspapers :

Flash-Enfore a daily published by the Ministry of Information in French.

6) CAMEROUN**Geographic position :**

Situated at the western coast of Africa, bordered by Nigeria from the west, Middle Africa's Republic from the east and Congo, Tropical Kenya and Gabon from the west :

Area :

475,442 square kilometers.

Population :

8,788,000 (1981 census).

Language :

French, English and various native languages.

Religion :

Nearly half of the total inhabitants follows traditional beliefs, nearly 35% are christians and 20% are Moslems residing in the North.

National Day :

20 May.

Capital :

Yawindi.

Head pf State :

Pol Bia.

Local currency :

100 centim. = 1 Franc. \$ = 283,65 francs.

News papers :

Daily Cameron Tribion.

Periodicals :

19 Periodicals, including ; Lobamilika, Politan —
Di lastatic — Cameroun Ottlok.

7) CAPE VERDE

Geographic position :

Cape Verde comprises to archipelagic islands, five of which are situated north of the Atlantic 500 km off Dakar, Senegal.

Area :

4,033 square kilometers.

Population :

Approximately 296,093 (June 1980 census).

Language :

Portuguese.

Religion :

98% of the population are Roman Catholics.

Capital :

Quidada de Praia.

Independence Day :

June 5.

Head of State :

Arestisis Maria Barira.

System of government :

Republican.

Local monetary units :

100 centavos = 1 escudo.

3 US dollar = 76.06 escudos.

News Papers :

1. Bolitin Information a weekly published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Bolitin official de Republica de Cape Verde.

The official Bulletin of the Republic of Cape Verde - a weekly.

3. Unidade Luto.

4. Voj Dipovo (a weekly).

8. THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Geographic position :

A land-locked country in central Africa, it borders east on the Sudan, north on Chad, west on the Cameroun and south on Zaire and the Congo.

Area :

622,984 square kilometers.

Population :

Aproximately 2,456,000 (1982).

Languages :

French and Saugo both official.

Capital :

Bangui.

Religion :

Tradition local cults.

Independence :

The Central African Republic was proclaimed in 1958 after self-autonomy.

System of government :

A Presidential Republic.

Head of State :

General André Kolongia.

Local monetary units :

The franc is the standard monetary unit used in all francophone African countries.

1 Franc = 2. French centim.

1 Sterling = 545.6 Francs.

Information Media :**News papers :**

The official half — monthly newspaper was first published in 1974. It is an informational economic paper based in Bangui.

Radio broadcasting :

The government controlled radio began transmission in 1958. It broadcasts in French, English and Sango.

Television broadcasting :

The television in Central Africa is controlled by the government.

9. THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD

Geographic position :

Situated in north Central Africa, Chad borders east on the Sudan, South on the Central African Republic, west on the Niger and Cameroun and north on Lybia.

Population :

Approximately 4,405,000.

Language :

French and Arabic (official and other local languages.

Religion :

Islam (50%) christianity (5%) and others tribal cults.

Capital :

N'Djamena.

Date of Independence :

August 11, 1960.

System of government :

The only political party in Chad has been set up by former President Tombalbaye.

Head of state :

Hussein Habri (since October 21, 1982).

Local monetary units :

1 franc = 100 centim.

Chad is largely dependent on foreign aid. To face acute famine threatening one quarter of its Population, Chad has been listed down for food aid by the U.N. World Food Programme.

News papers :

1. Information Economique.
2. Information Tchad.
3. Journal officiel de la République de Tchad.
4. Tchad de culture.

10. COMORO ISLANDS

Geographical position :

A group of islands (archipelagoes) situated at the head of the Mozambique Channel between Malagasy and the Eastern African Coast.

Area :

2,236 square kilometers.

Population :

408,000 (1980 census)

Capital :

Moroni

Languages :

Arabic, French and the majority of inhabitants speak the Comoran language.

Religion.

Islam.

Independence day :

6 July.

System of government :

Federal Republican system.

Head of state :

Ahmed Abdalla Abdul Rahman.

Local monetary units :

100 centime = 1 comoro Frank.

US dollar = 415.9 comoro Frank.

Press

There is not any papers but there is a news agency.

11. CONGO

Popular Congo :

Geographic position :

Situated at the north of the course of the main river, stretches out in a narrow coast on the Southern Atlantic ocean (Ghana Gulf), to the midst of Africa's Republic in the north and is cut-by the equator.

Area :

139,000 square miles.

Population :

1,550,882 (1980 census).

Language :

Native language, French.

Religion :

Nearly half of the Population adhere to old traditional beliefs. Less than half of the total population are Christians and 41,540 are Moslems.

Capital :

Brazzaville.

Most important cities :

(Bowant Nowar)

Independence :

15 August 1960.

Head of state :

Saso Ngoweido.

Currency :

West Africa's Franc 100 centimes = West African
Franc French franc = 50 West Africa's Francs.

Dailies :

La Ville de Bon Noire, Le Journal Brazzaville —
Journal Official de Republic de Congo Moeiti.

12. DJIBOUTI

Geographical position :

Situated at the eastern side of the African continent. Occupies a small part of the African Horn area. Borders north on Equatorial Guinea and west and western south on Ethiopia. Somalia is situated at its southern borders.

Area :

21,783 square kilometers.

Population :

330.000 (1983 census).

Capital :

Djibouti.

Languages :

Arabic is the officially proclaimed language, and French is in wide use.

Religions :

Islam is the religion of the majority and there is a minority of christians.

Independence day :

27 June 1977.

System of government :

Presidential republicain system.

Head of state :

Hassan Golid.

Local monetary units :

Djibouti Franc.

A Djibouti franc = 100 centime.

US Dollar = 162.5 Djibouti franc.

Information media :

There are three periodicals issued in French.

Radio Broadcasting :

Transmits its programs in French and Arabic.

13. EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Geographical position :

Lies on the west coast of Africa, bordering Cameroun in the north and Gabon in the east.

Area :

28,051 square kilometers.

Population :

304,000 (1983 census).

Language :

Spanish.

Date of Independence :

5 March.

Capital :

Malabo Santa Isabel.

President :

Obiang Nguema.

Monetary Unit :

Ekuele.

Religion :

80% of the population are Catholic Christians.

News papers :

Published in Spanish.

THE REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

Geographic position :

A Nile basin country situated at the southern tip of the Red Sea, Ethiopia borders east on Djibouti, South east on Somalia, west on the Sudan and south on Kenya.

Area :

223.600 m. sq.

Population :

Approximately 32,775,000 (1982 census).

Languages :

Although Amharic is the officially spoken language in Ethiopia, English and Swahili remain in wide

use throughout the country. Tigrean and Arabic are also spoken in Tigre and Iretria respectively.

Religion :

Christianity is the officially proclaimed religion in Ethiopia. However, there exists a small minority of Jews who are more commonly referred to as the Flasha.

Capital :

Addis Ababa.

Important cities :

Diredawe, Gondar and Harar.

System of government :

The Republic of Ethiopia was proclaimed in November, 1974.

Head of State :

Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Local monetary Units :

Birr = 100 santim.

1 sterling = 3,005 birrs.

1 US dollar = 2,070 birrs.

100 birrs = 48.31 US dollars.

Information media :**Newspas :**

- 1 — Addis Zimbbe published in Amharic.
- 2 — The Ethiopia Herald published in English.
- 3 — Hebrit published in Tigrean.

Radio Broadcasting :

Founded in 1941, the Addis based Radio Ethiopia broadcasts in Amharic, English, French, Arabic, Somalese as well as in various other local languages.

Television broadcasting :

The government controlled Ethiopian Television, based in Addis Ababa, began transmission in 1964.

GABON

Geographic position :

Abrt on the west coast of Africa, Gabon borders north on Equatorial Chuinea and the Cameroun, east and south on the Congo.

Population :

Approximately 5,63,100 (1982 census).

Language :

French (official) and other local languages.

Religion :

Christianity (60%) and other local and tribal cults.

Capital :

Libreville.

Date of Independence :

August 17, 1960.

Head of States :

Albert Omar Bongo.

Economy :

More than half the population in Gabon are engaged in agricultural activities. Forestry, though a major asset in Gabonese economy, has encountered some financial hardship since 1981 this eventually led to a marked slump in the wood industry.

Gabonese economy, has encountered some financial hardship since 1981 this eventually led to a marked slump in the wood industry.

Gabonese exports through 1982 were set at 80.5 percent. The country places third in the world order of manganese producing countries. It is also uranium — rich.

'Local monetary units : (Franc)

100 centim. = 1 franc.

Newspapers :

1. Bulletin d'Information.
2. Bulletin de Chambre Commerce.
3. Bulletin Statique de la République Gabonaise.
4. L'Economie Gabonaise.
5. Gabon Matin.
6. Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise.
7. Dialogue.
8. L'Union.

16. GAMBIA**Geographical position :**

A narrow coastline situated at the western African shore, bordered by Senegal from three sides.

Population :

Approximately 695,886 (1983 census).

Capital :

Banjul.

Languages :

English and other national languages.

Religion :

85% are Moslems, some Christians and a few follow local religions.

Local monetary units :

100 butut = 1 dalasi.

1 dollar = 2.756 dalasi.

Independence Day :

18 February 1965 ; amd was proclaimed a republic on 24 April 1972.

Head of State :

Sir Dawod Gawara (1970).

System of government :

One Party system.

Press

Gambia News Bulletin

Gambia Word.

Gambia Outlook.

Gambia

Gambia Times

Nation

The Worker

17. GHANA

Geographic position :

Lies on the west coast of Africa, bordering the Ivory Coast in the south, Togo in the east, and Upper Volta in the north.

Area :

238,537 square kilometers.

Population :

12,244,000 (1982 census).

Capital :

Accra.

Date of Independence :

1 July.

Language :

English.

Religion :

42.8% are Christians, 38.2% embrace traditional religions, 12% are Moslems and 7% of no religion.

Daily newspapers :

Dailygraphic — Ghanaian Times-People's Evening News-Pioneer. Among the weekly papers is "Believer".

18. GUINEA

Geographical position :

Lies in the west of Africa, bordering Senegal in the north, Guinea Bissau in the western north, Mali in the eastern north, Sierra Leone and Liberia in the south and the Ivory Coast in the east.

Area :

245,856 square kilometers.

Population :

5,285,000 (1982 census).

Language :

French, in addition to a number of national dialects.

Religion :

Islam is the official religion embraced by 95% of the inhabitants, Christianity 1.5%. 3.5%.

Capital :

Conakry.

Date of Independence :

2 October 1958.

President :

Colonel Lansa Nakonti is the Chairman of the Military Committee for National Reform. He officially assumed power in the wake of the events on 4/4/1984.

Monetary Unit :

Syli.

Information organs :**I press :**

The official newspaper is published every two weeks in French. The democratic party publishes a weekly paper in french and there is also the Guinean Work Union Paper.

News agencies :

The Guinean news agency.

II. Broadcast and TV.

The Guinean broadcast is transmitted in French, English, Portugese, Arabic and African languages. The TV began its transmission in 1977 in black and white.

19. GUINEA BISSAU

Geographical position :

Lies on the west coast of Africa, bordering Senegal in the north and Guinea in the east and south.

Area :

36,125 square kilometers.

Population :

767,739 (1979 census).

Capital :

Bissau of 109 thousand inhabitants.

Language :

Portuguese and other wide-spread dialects.

Religion :

60% embrace the local religion, 35% are Moslems and 5% catholics.

Date of Independence :

September 1973.

President :

Joe Bernarde Vieira.

Monetary Unit :

Peso.

Newspapers :

Nobinsha issued three times a week.

20. IVORY COAST**Geographical position :**

Situated in the middle of the northwest of the African continent, borders north on Upper Volta and Mali, east on Guinea, eastern south on Liberia and south on the Atlantic Ocean (Guinea Gulf).

Area :

322,463 square kilometers.

Population :

7.920,000 persons (1979 census).

Capital :

Abidjan.

Languages :

French is the officially proclaimed language in addition to other African Languages.

Independence Day :

7 August, 1960.

System of government :

Democratic party system.

Local monetary units :

The African group franc = 2 cent.

Information media :

"The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics", "The Bible" issued quarterly, "Deglia Abrina" issued monthly by the Ministry of Information, "La Source d'Ivoire", the weekly "Les Les Frères" and "Frères Matinause" which is the official party paper.

News agencies :

The Ivory Coast Press Agency and the Abidjan Information and Transmission Company.

Radio Broadcasting :

Supervised by the government and transmits its programmes in French, English and local languages.

21. KENYAN REPUBLIC

Geographic situation :

Its name is derived from Kenya mountains in the African language (Kobri Niaga). An East African State overlooking the Indian Ocean. Bordered from the north by Ethiopia and the Sudan, by Somalia and the Indian Ocean from the east, Tanzania from the south and Uganda from the west.

Area :

Approximately 17 million (1981 census).

Language :

English, Swahili and two official languages. The Swahili language is formed of 40% Arabic terminologies and 60% African terms and constructions.

Religion :

Christianity - Islam and traditional beliefs. Nearly 25% adopt Christianity, in addition to the native European minority. 6% of the population follow Islam ; including some Indians. Moslems reside all over the country and in the vicinity of Nairobi, 85% are concentrated in cities like Mombasa.

Capital :

Nairobi of 919,000 population.

Head of States :

President Danial Arap Moi.

Official currency :

Kenyan shilling, 100 cents East Africa's shilling =
20 kenyan shillings = \$ 1 = 13,77 Kenyan shillings.

Mass Media :

In 1970, the government sought to Africanize the basic newspapers and gave priority to the daily (Standard) after eliminating foreign elements workings in 1975.

Television and broadcasting :

They are considered governmental organs, affiliated directly to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. They follow the trends and policies of the Kenyan Government.

News Agency :

A governmental Agency, affiliated to the Ministry of Informations and Broadcasting. Founded in 1964 one year after independence.

News papers :

(Standard-Daily Neishen Kenya ; Times ; speaking in the name of the ruling Kenyan party.

22. LESOTHO

Geographic position :

Surrounded by Africa's Republic on all its borders.

Area :

11,700 square kilometers.

Population :

1,365,900 million (1981 census).

Language :

Official English language and Lesotho language.

Religion :

Above 80% are Christians.

Capital :

Mazero.

Independence Date :

3 October. 1966.

Political System :

Monarchy and a member in British commonwealth.

Head of State :

Moshosho the second (1969).

Currency :

South Africa's rand.

Newspapers :

The Lesotho weekly — Mokokonono — Moltas Dabasotho.

23. LIBERIA

Geographic position :

Overlooks the Atlantic Ocean, in between Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast.

Area :

43,000 square kilometers.

Population :

1,911,094 (1981 census).

Language :

English.

Religion :

Christianity — Islam and paganism.

Capital :

Monrovia .

Independence Day :

26 July.

Political System :

Government of the 1980 Revolution.

Head of State :

The 1980 revolutionary council headed by Samweil Kanion Do.

Currency :

American dollar and a Liberian metallic coin.

Dailies :

Daily Observer, Mirror, The New Liberian, Sunday Express.

Periodicals :

The Messenger.

24. LIBYA

Geographical position :

Situated on the Mediterranean Sea coast, with the Arab Republic of Egypt from the East and Tunisia from the west connected to the Republics of the Sudan, Chad, Niger, and Algeria on its southern borders.

Area :

679,000 square kilometers.

Population :

3,224,000 (1982 census).

Capital :

Tripoli ; Most important cities: Benghazi and Masratah.

Language :

Arabic.

Religion :

Islam.

Date of Independence :

1963.

Political System :

Socialist Republic.

Head of State :

Moamer El Gaddafi.

Currency :

Libyan dinar = 83,38.

News papers :

Weikalet Anbaa El Gamaheria El Libya. El Fager El Gedid.

Periodicals :

Al-Amal — El Beit-Economic Politan.

25. MADAGASCAR

(Malagasy)

Geographic position :

Situated in the eastern south of the African Continent, separated from it by Mozambique strait.

Area :

587,044 square kilometers.

Population :

8,955,000 (1981).

Language :

Local language and native and French dialects.

Religion :

57% old traditional beliefs. 40% Christianity and the remaining are Moslems.

Capital :

Tananarive,.

Most important cities :

Tamatave, Vianaraen, Soireese. All are ports.

Date of independence :

26 June (1960).

Head of State :

Deedeih Ratsirka.

Currency :

Malagasy Franc. Dollar = 246 Francs.

Newspapers :

Atrika — Lomongo fofo — Madagascar Array
Moki — Marsaka — Medi Madagascar — Saki.

Periodicals :

Politan Eiy Lasosity Di-Corp Medical Malagasy.

26. MALAWI

Geographic position :

Situated in the middle south of the African continent. The southern and western coast of Malawi's lake, represents an extension of Malawi's borders from the North to the south.

Area :

49,100 square kilometers including the aquatic areas.

Population :

6,429,700 (1983 census).

Religion :

Moslems, Christians and pagans.

Language :

Native dialect and English.

Capital :

Lilongwe.

Independence Date :

4 June, 1964.

Political System :

Presidential Republic.

Head of State :

Hastengiz Banda (1966).

Currency :

Knwacha. Sterling = 10,50 kwacha.

Newspapers :

The African Boma Latho — The Daily Times —
Konika Malawi Government Gazette. — Malawi —
International Malawi News — Mony — This is
Malawi.

27. REPUBLIC OF MALI

Geographic position :

A West African State with Algeria on the northern borders, with Mauritania and Senegal on the west, Guinea and the Ivory Coast on the West and bordered on the East by Niger and Upper Volta (Barkino Fasso).

Area :

1,24,000 square kilometers.

Population :

7,342,000 (1982 census).

Language :

French is the official language, in addition to various African dialects.

Religion :

Islam is the religion of the majority.

Capital :

Bamako.

Most important cities :

Sigou, Mobti, Cikasso, Kayisy.

Independence :

Independence from France 22, september 1960, under the leadership of President Modeibokita as the first national President to the country.

Political System :

Presidential republic.

Head of State :

General Moses Trawri (19 November, 1968).

Mass Media :

Press. Official newspaper of Mali. Monthly newspaper issued by the government. Songata newspaper. Economic, social, political monthly newspaper.

Monthly Informational publication issued by the Ministry of Information.

Weekly newspaper, 'Voice of the people'.

Broadcasting :

Located in the Capital of Bamako. Broadcasts in French and English languages.

Official currency :

Mali Franc.

1 Mali Franc = 100 centime.

1 \$ Dollars = 567,3 Mali Franc.

28. MAURITANIA

Geographic position :

Overlooking the Atlantic Océan coast, in the vicinity of the Moroccan Desert in the north and west, Algeria in the north, Mali in the East and Senegal in the south. A western African state.

Area :

1,170 square kilometers.

Population :

1,407,000 (1976 census). Arab and Berber mixture through marriages. In addition, there are some

Moslem Senegalese who inhabited the region after its independence.

Language :

Arabic, French, Berber.

Religion :

Islam.

Capital :

Nouak chott 135,000 (1976 census).

Most important cities :

Shunkait, Menaa Nowdiboo — Itar Kifa —
Kaihbedy — Bootsment.

Independence :

28 November 1960.

Head of State :

Mohamed Kona Heidullah till (January 1980)
(Moaweiech weld seedy Ahmed El Tayeh).

Political System :

Presidential republic.

Newspaper :

Tchak — Journal Official — Lobeil.

29. MAURITOUS

Geographic position :

Situated in the Indian Ocean, having the name of the most important island in it, 800 km away from Malagash eastwards.

Area :

2,040 square kilometers.

Population :

989,335 (1982 census).

Language :

(In 1972) local languages and French, English is the official language of the state.

Religion :

51% Hindus, 31,3% Christians, 16,6 Moslems, 6% Buddhists.

Currency :

100 cents = one Mauritius rupee. \$ 1 = 12,44 rupees.

Capital :

Port Louis.

National Day :

12 March.

Head of State :

Governor General Sagoor Ramgplam.

Newspapers :

Advance — Tchina — Times — Chinese Dalily
News — El Express — Lomorishian — the Nichan.

30. Morocco

Geographic position :

Situated in the far northwest of Africa. Its western coasts stretch out like a long ribbon alongside the Atlantic coast. Its northeastern coasts overlook, Gibraltar in the Mediterranean Sea, facing the Spanish south. It is bordered by Algeria from the East and in the west is the disputed area (Western Sahara, under Maghribi occupation). It is bordered by Mauritania from the south and East.

Area :

458,730 square kilometers.

Population :

20,646,000 (1981 census).

Capital :

Rabat.

Head of States :

King Hassan the second, on 3 March, 1961.

Language :

Arabic, the Berber language is used on a wide scale. Spanish is used in northern areas and French in the other areas of Morocco.

Religion :

Moslems, with minorities of Christians and Jews.

Independence Date :

18 November.

Currency :

100 Moroccoan Franc = 1 Moroccan dirrham — \$
1 = 8,06 dirhams.

Newspapers :

Al-Bayan, in Arabic and French, Al Massaa El Maghribi in French — Sabah El Sahara (Le Matin de Sahara) El Moharer. In Rabat — El Eilm (Science), Weekly. El Syassa El Kharigia (Foreign policy) monthly.

El Anbaa (The News) in Arabic.
El Anbaa (The News) in Arabic.
El Maghrib (Morocco) in French.
El Raieh (The View), in French.

31. POPULAR MOZAMBIQUE

Geographic position :

Overlooks the south eastern African coast, which stretches out parrallely to Madagascar Island, separated from it by a strait.

Mozambique :

Area :

302,000 square kilometers.

Population :

12,615,200 (1981 census).

Language :

Portugese is the prevailing language.

Religion :

Most inhabitant are Catholics.

Capital :

Maboto.

Most important cities :

Berya — Sovala — Mozambique.

Head of State :

Samora Mowaiz Mashil (1975).

Political System :

Presidential Republic.

Independence Day :

25 June 1975.

Dailies :

Diario Mozambique — Nonishias Domingo Tembo ; weekly.

32. NIGER

Geographic situation :

A west African state. It is bordered by Algeria and Libya from the north, Nigeria and Benin from the south, Mali and Upper Volta (Borkino Fasso) from the west and Chad Republic from the East.

Area :

1,267,000 square kilometers.

Population :

5,687,000 (1981 census).

Capital :

Neiami.

Religion :

Islam is the official religion.

Independence :

Acquired autonomy December 1958, its full independence was declared on 13 August, 1960.

Language :

French is the official language, in addition to some African languages.

Most important cities :

Zindo, Maradi, Tahwa — Agadir — Briti —

Political System :

Military since 1974. The state is on its way towards civil rule since the cabinet reshuffle made on 14, November 1983, entrusting all ministerial posts to civilian figures.

Head of State :

Colonel City Kotchi president of the Supreme Military Council who occupies other posts including ministry of Interior and National Defence.

Currency :

Niger franc. 1 Franc = 100 centime.
\$ = 283 Francs.

Mass Media :

Press

The daily El Sahel (the coast) issued in Niger.
Official newspapers, monthly, El Gornal (le Journal).
Weekly newspapers, Nigrama.

Broadcasting :

Voice of the East. Transmission is broadcasted from the Capital Broadcasting, is controlled by the Government.

33. NIGERIA

Geographic position :

Situated on the eastern African coast. It is bordered on the West by Benin Republic, and from the eastern south by Cameroun Republic.

Area :

923,768 square kilometers.

Population :

82,392,000 (1982 census).

Capital :

Lagos.

Language :

English is the main language, as well as local languages.

Religion :

Islam is the principle religion in the north with over 26 million. Their spiritual leader is called Sultan Sokoto. Nearly 19 millions are christians. This is in addition to African religions,

Political System :

Federal presidential republic.

Independence Date :

1st October 1960.

Head of State:

Chairman of the Ruling Supreme Military Council, Charman of State governors and President of the Federal Government Shagari (1983).

Currency :

Nigerian naira — \$ = 65,95 Kobo.

Press :

All are issued in the English language. There are (21 dailies, the most important are : Daily Express, Daily Times, National Concord, and New Garyan.

There are 19 weekly magazines, the most important are (Independce, Lagos, Weekend, Nigeria and Star). Forty seven encyclopedia are issued in the field of science. Most important are : Africa Chaling and Afriscope,.

Broadcasting and Television :

The federal cooperative Radio of Nigeria is situated in the Capital Lagos, controlled by the federal Government. Transmission is in English. This is in addition to other to other stations broadcasting in Arabic, French, Swahili and German.

Television :

Nigerian Television authority is controlled by the Government. There are four television transmission stations.

34. RWANDA

Geographical position :

Situated in the middle of the African Continent and surrounded by Uganda, Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania. Its height is between 1200 and 1800 metres. It is called (country of the thousand hills).

Area :

26,338 square kilometers.

Population :

Approximately 5,046,000 person (1981 census) Demographic density is about 158 person per square kilometer. It is the highest average in Africa.

Language :

Rwanda is the sole officially proclaimed language. French is used in commerce and diplomacy.

Religion :

45% of the inhabitants are Christians following the Catholic sect, 45% follow local religions, there is a minority of Protestants and 10% are Moslems.

Capital :

Kigali whose population is approximately 90,000

(1979 census) 96% of the Rwandans live in the countryside.

Independence Day :

July 1962.

Head of State :

Habiar Yamana.

System of government :

The National Revolutionary Movement Party for the Sake of Development founded on 5 July 1975, comprising civil and military members is the sole ruling party.

Local monetary units :

Rwandan franc.

US dollar = 92.84 Rwandan franc.

Information media :

Press :

There are not any daily papers. There is a half monthly magazine (about 40.000 copies).

The monthly Hop (about 35.000 copies). The weekly Kenya Matika (about 6.500 copies). All these magazines are issued in the local language.

There is a monthly magazine issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in French.

Radio Broadcasting :

All the programmes are supervised by the government. There are two radio stations, the first transmits in the local language, French and English and the second transmits in German, French, English and the Amhoric language.

35. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

Geographic position :

In the Gulf of Guinea, west coast of Africa.

Area :

964 square kilometers.

Population :

95,000 (1981 census).

Capital :

São Tomé.

Language :

Portuguese, as well as other wide-spread national dialects.

Religion :

Catholic.

System of government :
Republican democratic.

President :

Dr.

Monetary Unit :

Conto.

Press :

Two weekly magazines ; one of them is published by the ministry of Information.

36. SENEGAL

Geographic position :

In the far west of Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Mauritania in the north, Mali in the east and Guinea Bissau in the south.

Gained its independence on 20 August, 1960.

Area :

197,161 square kilometers.

Population :

5 million (1983 census).

Capital :

Dakkar

Language :

French.

Religion :

Islam.

System of government :

Republican, Presidential, secular, democratic,
Socialist (according to the Senegalese constitution.

President :

Abdou Diouff.

Monetary units :

Franc.

Press :

"Le Soleil" is the state official newspaper as
financed by the Government, monthly Afrique Tri-
bune, l'Afrique and L'Afrique Islamique.

Broadcast and T.V.

Governmental-There is an Arabic section at the
broadcast, of a three quarter transmission, except for
saturday and Sunday T.V. began its transmission in
1973 with the help of France (one Channel).

The Senegalaise news agency :
Established in 1959.

37. SEYCHELLES

Geographic position :

Lies to the north of Madascar island.

Area :

227 square kilometers.

Population :

64,314 (1983 census).

Language :

French.

Religion :

The majority are Catholic Christians and there is a Moslem minority.

Capital :

Victoria.

Date of Independence :

June 1976.

System of government :

Republican.

President :

France Albert René (1977).

Monetary Unit :

Rupee.

Newspapers :

The Nation — The People.

38. SIERRA LEONE

Geographic position :

Lies on the west coast of Africa, bordering Guinea in the north and east and Liberia in the south.

Population :

3,470,000 (1978 census).

Religions :

The majority embrace the local doctrine and there are two minorities : Moslems and Christians.

President :

Dr. Siakki Stevens.

Monetary Unit :

Leone.

Capital and main cities :

Freetown, Bo and Makeni.

Languages :

The official is English and other local languages.

Date of Independence :

27 April, 1961.

System of government :

Republican Presidential and one-party system.

Press and Information :

Daily Mail newspaper until 1978, ten periodicals and some specialized magazines, besides a national news agency.

Broadcast :

Supervised by the government .

39. SOMALIA

Geographic position :

Lies in the African horn, bordering Djibouti and the Gulf of Aden in the north, the Indian Ocean in the east, Kenya in the south and Ethiopia in the west.

Area :

637,661 square kilometers.

Population :

5,116,000 (1982 census).

Religion :

Islam.

Capital and main cities :

Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

Languages :

Somali and Arabic, in addition to local dialects, as well as Italian and English mastered by some Somalia groups.

Date of independence :

July 1963.

President :

Mohamed Seyad Berri.

Monetary Unit :

Shilling.

Press and Information :

The Somali press is limited and completely under government control. There is a daily paper in Somali and also a weekly magazine in Arabic and French and a weekly magazine in English.

News agencies :

A local governmental agency.

Broadcast :

Two governmental broadcasts.

40. THE SUDAN

Geographic position :

Lies in the eastern north of Africa.

Area :

2,505,813 square kilometers, constituting 8.3% of the whole continent area.

Population :

18,901,000 (1981 census).

Capital and main cities :

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Juba, Atbara, Medani,
El Obeid and Kassala.

Languages :

Arab and English.

Religion :

70% are Moslems, 25% and 5% Christians.

Date of Independence :

1956.

System of Government :

Governed by a transistory military council
headed by Lieutenant General Abdel Rahman Sewart
El Dahab.

Monetary unit :

Pound.

Press :

Daily papers : Al Sahafa and El Ayam.

Broadcast :

Transmitted in Arabic, English, French and
Somali.

41. SWAZILAND

Geographic position :

African Kingdom bordering South Africa in the north, west, south and eastern south, and Mozambique in the east.

Area :

17,363 square kilometers.

Population :

544,000 (1979 census).

President :

Regnt Gndiovukaji Nrombi.

Capital :

Mbabane, the administrative capital.

Languages :

English and local Swazi.

Date of independence :

6 September, 1968.

System of government :

Royal and multi-party system.

Press and information :

A daily English newspaper, and Swazi magazine published by the government information Department.

Broadcast :

Two, an official broadcast and one for religious programmes.

Monetary unit :

Lilangeni.

42. TANZANIA

Geographical position :

Situated on the east coast of Africa, Tanzania borders North on Uganda, north east on Kenya, west on Zambia and Zaire and south on Malawi and Mozambique.

Area :

945,087 square kilometers.

Population :

Approximately 17,982,000 (1979).

Capital :

Dar Es Salaam.

Important cities :

Mwona, Tanga, Arusha and Moshi.

Languages:

Swahili and English.

Date of Independence :

December 9, 1961.

Head of state :

Dr. Julius Nyerere.

Local monetary units :

1 Shilling = 100 cents.

1 US dollar = 8.32 shilling (1981 prices).

Information media :**Newspapers ;****Dailies :**

1. The Daily News : a government controlled newspaper based in Dar Es Salaam.

2. Kianga Zanzibar — based paper published in Swahili by the General Authority for Broadcasting and Information.

3. Ohoro. Based in Dar Es Salaam, it is published in Swahili by the Revolutionary party.

Weeklies :

1. The Sunday News.

2. Mazalina.

Periodicals :

The African.

Radio Broadcasting :

Founded in 1956, Radio Tanzania is based in Dar Es Salaam. It broadcasts locally in Swahili Overseas. Transmission is conducted in English, Afrikaans and the south African and Namibian dialects.

Television Broadcasting :

Founded in 1973, the Tanzanian Television is based in Zanzibar.

43. THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Geographic position :

A narrow strip of land on the west coast of Africa, Togo stretches from the Gulf of Guinea northwards to Upper Volta. It borders west on Ghana, east on Benin and north on Upper Volta.

Area :

56,000 square kilometers (21,600 miles sq.).

Population :

Approx. 2,747,000 (1982 census).

Capital :

Lomé.

Language :

French (official) and various other local languages.

Religion :

Christianity (20%) Islam 7.5% and other tribal cults.

Independence :

April 1960.

Head of state :

Etienna Eyoctema.

System of government :

Togo's constitution was suspended since the 1967 coup d'Etat Executive powers were all given to the President who rules through the ministerial council.

Local monetary units :

(African franc) US dollar = 248 francs.

Information media :

Most newspapers in Togo are Government owned. Dailies published in French include. Togo Press.

Nation (also in local languages) Radio and Television are under direct government supervision.

44. THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

Geographic position :

The smallest of the Arab Maghreb States, Tunisia is surrounded by Algeria and Libya and borders north and east on the Mediterranean.

Area :

163,610 square kilometers (63,710 milles sq.).

Population :

Approximately 67,26/(1982 census) most of whom occupy the northern section while 10% of the overall population live in Tunis, the capital.

Languages :

Although Arabic is the officially — spoken language in Tunisia, French remain in wide use throughout the country.

Religion :

Islam.

Capital :

Tunis a principal, Mediterranean port.

Important cities :

Sousse, Sfax and Benzert are all coastal cities. Qayrauran, the ancient capital of Tunisia is situated inland.

Date of Independence :

March 20, 1956.

Head of State :

El Habib Borgeiba.

System of government :

A presidential republic.

Local monetary units :

(Tunisian Dinar).

US. Dollar = 4.267 dinars.

Information media :**Newspapers :**

The Tunisian press is indirectly supervised by the government.

1. "Al Amal" (work) founded in 1934, it is the official mouth piece of the socialist Dostorie party.

2. L'Action : founded in 1934, it is also the mouthpiece of the Socialist Dostorie Party.

3. "Al Sabah" ; founded in 1951, it is an independent daily published in Arabic.

4. "Le Matin" ; founded in 1975, it is a political-oriented daily published in French.

Magazines :

"Al Shaab" (The People) founded in 1959, it is a trade Union Mouthpiece.

Local News Agency :

The Tunis-Africa News Agency (Government owned).

Radio and Television :

Are also government — controlled.

45. THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Geographic position :

Uganda lies in east Central Africa, bordering north on the Sudan, west on Zaire, east on Kenya and south on Tanzania and Rwanda.

Area :

236,037 square kilometers (91,132 miles sq.).

Population :

12,630,076 (1982 census).

Languages :

English (official) and a number of local African languages.

Religion :

Christianity (50%), Islam (15%) and other local cults.

Capital :

Kampala.

Important cities :

Entebe, Ginda and Wandegaya.

Independence :

Uganda gained independence on October 9, 1962. Dr. A. M. Obote was the first man to assume the post of President in the country. He was toppled by General Idi Amin who imposed martial law from 1971 through 1980. Dr. Obote was later reinstated in the wake of the Uganda - Tanzania war which ended with General Amin's régime in ruins and with his fleeing the country.

Local monetary units :

1 Ugandan shilling = 100 cents.

Information Media :**News papers :**

1. The Voice of Uganda published in English.
2. Taifa Uganda Amibia a weekly magazine.

46. UPPER VOLTA

(Its name was changed into Borkuio Fasso)

Geographic position :

Situated in the West of African continent, surrounded by Mali from the western north, the Niger from the east, and the Ivory-Coast, Ghana, Togo and Benin from the south.

Area :

105,000 square kilometers.

Population :

6,360,000 (1982) census).

Language :

French.

Capital :

Wougo Dogo.

Independence Date :

8 August 1960.

Regime :

Presidential republic.

Head of State :

Komasi Sankara.

Local monetary Unit :

West African Franc \$ 1 = 246.8 Francs.

Newspapers :

Bolytan, Ketedian, Dianfor Mashan, Donia, Hot Volta, Kweindyga, Votre Combat.

47. ZAIRE

Geographic position :

Situated at the equator, surrounded by the Sudan, Middle Africa, Congo, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

Area :

2,345,409 square kilometers.

It is the third country after the Sudan and Algeria from the area point of view.

Population :

Approximately 30, 148,165 persons (1981 census).

Religion :

Catholic, Protestant and other local religions.

Capital :

Kinshassa.

Languages :

French is the officially proclaimed language in addition to other local languages.

Independence day :

January 1961.

System of government :

Republican presidential system.

Head of states :

Mobuto Sissi Saiko.

Local monetary units :

1 Zaire = 100 likuta.

1 US dollar = 30.12 Zaire.

Information media :

Papers are supervised by the government. There is a national news agency in Zaire.

Radio Broadcasting :

Zaire sound is supervised by the government comprising nine regional stations. The T.V. is officially supervised by the government as well.

48. ZAMBIA**Geographic position :**

Situated in the Middle South of Africa. It is land-locked bordered by Tanzania, Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi.

Area :

752,614 square kilometers.

Capital :

Lusaka.

Important cities :

Kitwe, Nakata and Ndola.

Languages :

English is the officially proclaimed language, and other local ones.

Independence Day :

24 October 1964.

System of government :

One party system.

Head of state :

Kenneth Kawanda.

Local monetary units.

Kwacha.

1 kwacha = 100 ngwee

US. dollar = 77.2 ngwee.

Information media :

There are two daily papers ; "Times of Zambia" and "Daily Mail" which are issued in Lusaka.

Radio and T.V. Broadcasting :

Supervised by the government and transmit their programmes in English and seven local languages.

49. ZIMBABWE

Geographic position :

Situated at the South of the African of the African continent, landlocked and bordered by Zambia, Botswana, South Africa and Mozambique.

Area :

390,580 square kilometers.

Population :

7,539,000 persons (1982 census).

Capital :

Harare.

Important cities :

Bulawayo and Que Que.

Head of State :

Robert Mugabe.

Prime Minister :

Canaan Banana.

Local Monetary units :

Zimbabwe dollar = 100 cent.

US dollar = 66 cent.

Languages :

English is the officially proclaimed language in addition to other local languages.

Independence day :

17 April 1980.

Information media :

Most of the papers are issued in English at Salisbury such as the weekly "Sunday Mail" "Rhodesia Herald" "The Chronicle" "Sunday News",.

Radio and T.V. Broadcasting :

Transmitting in English and three other languages.

Technical Supervision : Ezzat El-Lethy



AL-AHRAM Commercial Presses — Cairo — EGYPT

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