



# The Europa Year Book 1985

A World Survey



Volume II

Countries outside Europe  
arranged alphabetically from Cameroon to Zimbabwe



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A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME II  
CAMEROON-ZIMBABWE



EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

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# FOREWORD

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926. Since 1960 it has appeared in annual two-volume editions, and has become established as an authoritative reference work, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions of the world. This year's edition appears for the second time in a completely new format using computerized photo-typesetting.

Volume I deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, as well as providing the first part of the alphabetical survey of the rest of the world, from Afghanistan to Burundi. Volume II lists the remaining countries of the world, from Cameroon to Zimbabwe.

Readers are referred to our regional books THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA for additional information on the geography, history and economy of these areas.

The information is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to all the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editors thank the innumerable individuals and organizations throughout the world whose generous co-operation in providing current information for this edition is invaluable in presenting the most accurate and up-to-date material available, and acknowledge particular indebtedness for material from the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook*, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics* and *Yearbook of Forest Products*; and *The Military Balance 1984-85*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

April 1985.

# ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	Col	Colonel
Acad.	Academician; Academy	Coln	Colonia
ACT	Australian Capital Territory	Colo	Colorado
ADB	African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank	COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Adm.	Admiral	Comm.	Commission; Commendatore
admin.	administration	Commndr	Commander
AG	Aktiengesellschaft (Joint Stock Company)	Commndt	Commandant
a.i.	ad interim	Commr	Commissioner
AID	(US) Agency for International Development	Confed.	Confederation
Al	Aleja (alley, avenue)	Conn	Connecticut
Ala	Alabama	Corp	Corporation
ALADI	Asociación Latino-Americana de Integración	CP	Casa Postale; Caixa Postal (Post Box); Communist Party
Alt.	Alternate	CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Alta	Alberta	Cres.	Crescent
AM	Amplitude Modulation	CSTAL	Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina
amalg.	amalgamated	CTCA	Confederación de Trabajadores Centro-americanos
AP	Andhra Pradesh	Cttee	Committee
apdo	apartado (Post Box)	cu	cubic
approx.	approximately	cwt	hundredweight
Apt	Apartment	DC	District of Columbia; Distrito Central
Ariz	Arizona	DDR	Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
Ark	Arkansas	DE	Departamento Estatal
A/S	Aktieselskab (Joint Stock Company)	Dec.	December
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	Del	Delaware
assoc.	association	Del.	Delegación
asst	associate	Dem.	Democratic; Democrat
Aug.	assistant	Dep.	Deputy
auth.	August	dep.	deposits
Ave	authorized	Dept	Department
Avda	Avenue	devt	development
	Avenida (Avenue)	DF	Distrito Federal
BC	British Columbia	Dir	Director
Bd	Board	Div.	Division(al)
Bd, Bld, Blv.,		DM	Deutsche Mark
Blvd	Boulevard	DN	Distrito Nacional
b/d	barrels per day	Doc.	Docent
Bhd	Berhad (Public Limited Company)	Dott.	Dottore
Bldg	Building	Dr	Doctor
BP	Boite postale (Post Box)	dr.(s)	drachma(s)
br.(s)	branch(es)	Drs	Doctorandus
Brig.	Brigadier	dwt	dead weight tons
Bt	Baronet	E	East; Eastern
bul.	bulvar (boulevard)	ECA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
C	Centigrade	ECE	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Europe
c.	circa; cuadra(s) (block(s))	ECLA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Latin America
CACM	Central American Common Market	Econ.	Economist; Economics
Cad.	Caddesi (street)	ECOSOC	(United Nations) Economic and Social Council
Calif	California	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
cap.	capital	ECWA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Western Asia
Capt.	Captain	Edif.	Edificio (building)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	edn	edition
CB	Companion of (the Order of) the Bath	EEC	European Economic Community
CBE	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
CCL	Caribbean Congress of Labour	e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
Cdre	Commodore	eKv	electron kilovolt
Cen.	Central	eMv	electron megavolt
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	Eng.	Engineer; Engineering
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine, Co-opération Financière en Afrique centrale	Esc.	Escuela; Escudo; Escritorio
CH	Companion of Honour	ESCAP	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Chair.	Chairman	esq.	esquina (corner)
CI	Channel Islands	est.	established; estimate; estimated
Cia	Compañía	etc.	etcetera
Cie	Compagnie		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight		
C-in-C	Commander-in-Chief		
circ.	circulation		
cm	centimetre(s)		
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance		
Cnr	Corner		
Co	Company; County		

# ABBREVIATIONS

EUA	European Unit of Account	KCMG	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St Michael and St George
eV	eingetragener Verein	kg	kilogram(s)
excl.	excluding	KG	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)
exec.	executive	kHz	kilohertz
Ext.	Extension	KK	Kaizen Kaisha (Limited Company)
F	Fahrenheit	km	kilometre(s)
f.	founded	kv.	kvarstal (apartment block)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	kW	kilowatt(s)
Feb.	February	kWh	kilowatt hours
Fed.	Federation; Federal	Ky	Kentucky
Fla	Florida	La	Louisiana
FM	frequency modulation	lb	pound(s)
fmrly	formerly	Lic.	Licenciado
f.o.b.	free on board	LNG	liquefied natural gas
Fr	Father	LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany	Lt., Lieut	Lieutenant
ft	foot (feet)	Ltd	Limited
g	gram(s)	m	metre(s)
Ga	Georgia	m.	million
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Maj.	Major
GBE	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire	Man	Manitoba
GCMG	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St Michael and St George	Man.	Manager; managing
GDP	gross domestic product	March.	Marchese
GDR	German Democratic Republic	Mass	Massachusetts
Gen.	General	MBE	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
GeV	giga electron volts	mbH	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Limited Liability Company)	Mc/s	megacycles per second
GNP	gross national product	Md	Maryland
Gov.	Governor	Me	Maine
Govt	Government	mem.	member
grt	gross registered tons	MEV	mega electron volts
GWh	gigawatt hours	mfr	manufacturers
ha	hectares	Mgr	Monsieur; Monsignor
HE	His (or Her) Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency	MHz	megahertz
hf	hilufatlag (Company Limited)	Mich	Michigan
hl	hectolitre(s)	Minn	Minnesota
HM	His (or Her) Majesty	Miss	Mississippi
Hon.	Honorary (or Honourable)	Mlle	Mademoiselle
hp	horsepower	mm	millimetre(s)
HQ	Headquarters	Mme	Madame
HRH	His (or Her) Royal Highness	Mo	Missouri
HSB	His (or Her) Serene Highness	Mont	Montana
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	MP	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	MSS	Manuscripts
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	MW	megawatt(s); medium wave
IDA	International Development Association	MWh	megawatt hour(s)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	N	North; Northern
i.e.	id est (that is to say)	n.a.	not available
Ill	Illinois	nab.	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
IMF	International Monetary Fund	nam.	named (square)
in (ins)	inch (inches)	Nat.	National
Inc, Incorp.,	Incorporated	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Incd	including	NB	New Brunswick
Ind	Indiana	NC	North Carolina
Ind.	Independent	NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
Ing.	Engineer	ND	North Dakota
Insp.	Inspector	Neb	Nebraska
Int.	International	Nev	Nevada
Int.	Engineer	Nfld	Newfoundland
irreg.	irregular	NH	New Hampshire
Is	Islands	NJ	New Jersey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	NM	New Mexico
Jan.	January	NMP	net material product
Jnr	Junior	no.	number
Jr	Jonkheer (Netherlands); Junior	Nov.	November
Jt	Joint	nr	near
Kans	Kansas	nrt	net registered tons
KBE	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	NS	Nova Scotia
		NSW	New South Wales
		NV	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company)
		NY	New York
		NZ	New Zealand
		OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
		OAS	Organization of American States
		OAU	Organization of African Unity
		OBE	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire

# ABBREVIATIONS

OCAM	Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne	SDR(s)	Special Drawing Right(s)
Oct.	October	Sec.	Secretary
Of.	Oficina	Sen.	Senator; Senator
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference	Sept.	September
Okla	Oklahoma	SER	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
Ont	Ontario	SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
opp.	opposite	SJ	Society of Jesus
Ore	Oregon	Soc.	Society
Org.	Organization	Sok.	Sokak (street)
ORIT	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores	SP	São Paulo
		SpA	Società per Azioni (Joint Stock Company)
		Sq.	Square
p.	page	sq	square (in measurements)
p.a.	per annum	Sr	Senior; Señor
Pa	Pennsylvania	Sra	Señora
Parl.	Parliament(ary)	SSR	Soviet Socialist Republic
PC	Privy Counsellor	St	Saint; Street
PEI	Prince Edward Island	Sa	Santa
per.	perculok (lane, alley)	Ste	Sainte
Perm. Rep.	Permanent Representative	subs.	subscriptions; subscribed
PK	Post Box (Turkish)	Supt	Superintendent
pl.	platz; place; ploschad (square)		
PLC	Public Limited Company	Tas.	Tasmania
PMB	Private Mail Bag	TD	Teachtas Dála (Member of Parliament)
POB	Post Office Box	tech., techn.	technical
Pres.	President	Tenn	Tennessee
Prin.	Principal	Tex	Texas
Prof.	Professor	Treas.	Treasurer
Propr	Proprietor	TV	television
Prov.	Province; Provincial; Provinciale (Dutch)	t/y	tons per year
PT	Perseroan Tarbates (Limited Company)		
Pte	Private	u.	utca (street)
Pty	Proprietary	u/a	unit of account
p.u.	paid up	UDEAC	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
publ.	publication; published	UK	United Kingdom
Publr	Publisher	ul.	ulitsa (street)
Pvt.	Private	UN	United Nations
		UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
QC	Queen's Counsel	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
Qld	Queensland	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Que	Quebec	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
q.v.	quod vide (to which refer)	Univ.	University
		UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Rd	Road	UP	Uttar Pradesh
R(s)	rupee(s)	USA	United States of America
reg., regd	register; registered	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
reorg.	reorganized		
Rep.	Republic; Republican; Representative	Va	Virginia
Repub.	Republic	VEB	Volkseigener Betrieb (Public Company)
res	reserve(s)	VHF	Very High Frequency
retd	retired	Vic.	Victoria
Rev.	Reverend	viz.	videlicet (namely)
RI	Rhode Island	Vn	Veien (street)
RJ	Rio de Janeiro	vol.(s)	volume(s)
Rm	Room	Vt	Vermont
Rp.(s)	rupiah(s)		
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	W	West; Western
RSR	Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)	WA	Western Australia
Rt	Right	Wash	Washington (state)
S	South; Southern; San	WCL	World Confederation of Labour
SA	Société Anonyme. Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
SARL	Societate Anónima de Responsabilidade Limitada (Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability)	WHO	World Health Organization
Sask	Saskatchewan	Wis	Wisconsin
SC	South Carolina	W Va	West Virginia
SD	South Dakota	Wy	Wyoming
Sdn Bhd	Sendirian Berhad (Private Limited Company)		
		yr	year

# LATE INFORMATION

## CAMEROON (p. 1378)

Following the congress of the Union nationale camerounaise in March 1985, the party's name was changed to the Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounaise (RDPC).

## CANADA

Government changes (p. 1393)  
(February 1985)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence:  
ERIK H. NIELSEN.  
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and  
Government House Leader: RAMON JOHN HNATSYRYN.

## CHILE

Government changes (p. 1447)  
(February 1985)

Minister of the Interior: RICARDO GARCIA RODRIGUEZ.  
Minister of Finance: HERNÁN BOCHI BUC.

## CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

State Council changes (p. 1472)  
(March 1985)

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: ZHENG  
TUOBIN.  
President of the People's Bank of China: Miss CHEN MUHUA.

## CHINA (TAIWAN)

Government change (p. 1489)  
(March 1985)

Minister of Economic Affairs: LI TA-HAI.

## COLOMBIA

Government changes (p. 1504)  
(February 1985)

Minister of Agriculture: HERNÁN VALLEJO MEJÍA.  
Minister of Public Health: RAFAEL DE ZUBIRIA.  
Minister of Economic Development: GUSTAVO CASTRO  
GUERRERO.  
Minister of Mines and Energy: IVÁN DUQUE ESCOBAR.  
Minister of Public Works and Transportation: RODOLFO  
SEGOVIA SALAS.

## EGYPT

Government change (p. 1604)

The Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, Dr MUSTAFA KAMIL  
AL-SAID IBRAHIM, resigned on 31 March 1985. Dr SULTAN ABU ALI  
was appointed to the vacant post on the same day.

## EL SALVADOR

Legislative elections (p. 1622-23)  
(March 1985)

Preliminary results from voting in the legislative elections indicated  
that the ruling Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC) had secured 33  
seats in the 60-seat Legislative Assembly. The right-wing coalition  
formed by the Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN) and the  
Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) was reported to have  
won 26 seats.

## FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

Government changes  
(March 1985)

Martinique (p. 1659)

Government Commissioner: EDOUARD LACROIX.

## St Pierre and Miquelon (p. 1665)

Government Commissioner: BERNARD LEURQUIN.  
The previous Government Commissioner, GÉRARD LEFÈVRE, was  
replaced after he had been forcibly expelled from the islands by  
fishery workers involved in a labour dispute with local dock workers.

## French Polynesia (p. 1667)

High Commissioner: BERNARD GÉRARD.

## GUATEMALA

Government changes (p. 1724)  
(April 1985)

In April 1985 the Minister of Finance, Col LEONARDO FIGUEROA  
VILLATE, and the Minister of Economy, LEONEL HERNÁNDEZ CAR-  
DENA, were dismissed from their posts. ARIEL RIVERA was appointed  
Minister of Economy.

## INDIA

Council of Ministers (p. 1789)

On 2 April 1985 CHANDRASEKHAR SINGH was appointed to the new  
post of Minister of State for Textiles.

State Governments (p. 1790-91)

State elections were held on 2 and 5 March 1985.

## Andhra Pradesh

Governor: Dr SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA.

Chief Minister: N. T. RAMA RAO (Telugu Desam).

Legislative Assembly: 296 seats (Telugu Desam Party 202,  
Congress—I 49, Communist—CPM 11, Communist—CPI 11, Bhar-  
atiya Janata Party 8, independents and others 11, vacant 3).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

## Bihar

Governor: PONDAKAINTI VENKATASUBRAHIAH.

Chief Minister: BINDESHWAR DUBEY (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 325 seats (Congress—I 193, Dalit Maz-  
door Kisan Party 46, Bharatiya Janata Party 12, Janata 12, Com-  
munist—CPI 12, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 10, independents and  
others 30, vacant 10).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

## Gujarat

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

Chief Minister: MADHARSINH SOLANKI (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 182 seats (Congress—I 149, Janata 14,  
Bharatiya Janata Party 11, independents 8).

## Himachal Pradesh

Governor: HOKISHI SEMA.

Chief Minister: VIR DHADRA SINGH (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 68 seats (Congress—I 55, Bharatiya Jan-  
ata Party 7, independents and others 6).

## Karnataka

Governor: A. N. BANERJEE.

Chief Minister: RAMA KRISHNA HEGDE (Janata).

Legislative Assembly: 225 seats (Janata 139, Congress—I 66,  
Communist—CPI 4, Communist—CPM 2, Bharatiya Janata Party  
2, independents and others 12).

Legislative Council: 63 seats.

## Madhya Pradesh

Governor: K. M. CHANDY.

Chief Minister: MOTILAL VORA (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 320 seats (Congress—I 250, Bharatiya  
Janata Party 58, Janata 5, independents and others 7).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.



## LATE INFORMATION

### Maharashtra

**Governor:** IDRIS HASAN LATIF.

**Chief Minister:** VASANT DADA PATIL (Congress—1).

**Legislative Assembly:** 288 seats (Congress—1 161, Congress—S 56, Janata 20, Bharatiya Janata Party 16, Peasants' and Workers' Party 12, Communist—CPI 2, Communist—CPM 2, independents and others 19).

**Legislative Council:** 78 seats.

### Orissa

**Governor:** BISHAMBHAR N. PANDE.

**Chief Minister:** JANAKI BALLABH PATNAIK (Congress—1).

**Legislative Assembly:** 146 seats (Congress—1 117, Janata 19, independents and others 9, vacant 1).

### Punjab

On 14 March 1985 ARJUN SINGH (Congress—1) was appointed Governor of Punjab.

### Rajasthan

**Governor:** O. P. MEHRA.

**Chief Minister:** HARIDEO JOSHI (Congress—1).

**Legislative Assembly:** 200 seats (Congress—1 113, Bharatiya Janata Party 38, Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party 27, Janata 10, independents and others 10, vacant 2).

### Sikkim

**Governor:** KONA PRABHAKAR RAO.

**Chief Minister:** NAR BHADUR BHANDARI (Sikkim Sangram Parishad).

**Legislative Assembly:** 32 seats (Sikkim Sangram Parishad 30, independents and others 2).

### Uttar Pradesh

**Governor:** MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF.

**Chief Minister:** NARAIN DUTT TIWARI (Congress—1).

**Legislative Assembly:** 426 seats (Congress—1 266, Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party 85, Janata 19, Bharatiya Janata Party 16, Communist—CPI 6, Congress—J 4, Communist—CPM 2, independents 24, vacant 4).

**Legislative Council:** 108 seats.

### Union Territory

**Pondicherry:**

**Administrator:** Lt-Gov. TRIBHUVAN PRASAD TEWARY.

**Chief Minister:** M. O. H. FAROOK (Congress—1).

**Assembly:** 30 seats (Congress—1 15, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 6, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 5, Janata 2, independents 2).

### IRAN

**Government changes (p. 1840)**

The former Minister of Health, Dr HADI MANAFI, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Environmental Protection Organization by Prime Minister MIR HUSEIN MOUSSAVI on 10 March 1985. The Minister of Roads and Transport, Eng. HADINEZHAD HOSEYNIYAN, resigned from the Government on 12 March 1985. Earlier in March, the Minister of State in charge of the Plan and Budget Organization, Dr MUHAMMAD TAQI BANKI, had also resigned. Dr BANKI was replaced by his deputy, MASOUD ZANJANI, but no permanent replacement had been named for Eng. HOSEYNIYAN at the time of going to press.

### JORDAN

**Government changes (p. 1949)**

The Jordanian Prime Minister, AHMED USRIDAT, resigned at the beginning of April, and a new Cabinet was sworn in on 5 April. In the reshuffle, only four Cabinet members retained their posts.

**Prime Minister and Minister of Defence:** ZAYED AL-RIFAL.  
**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education:** ABDUL WAHAB AL-MAJALI.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** TAHER AL-MASRI.\*

**Minister of Finance and Customs:** DR HANNA ODEH.\*

**Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs:** MARWAN AL-HAMUD.

**Minister of Waqfs and Religious Affairs:** ABDUL-AZIZ AL-KHAYAT.

**Minister of Public Works:** MAHMOUD HAWAMDEH.

**Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade:** RAJAI AL-MUASHER.

**Minister of Transport:** FARHI UBEID.\*

**Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources:** DR HISHAM AL-KHATIB.

**Minister of Planning:** DR ABDULLAH AN-NUSUR.\*

**Minister of Higher Education:** NASR AL-DIN AL-ASAD.†

**Minister of Justice:** RIYADH AL-SHAKEH.

**Minister of Agriculture:** AHMED DAKHGAN.

**Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities:** TAHER HIKMAT.

**Minister of Youth:** HISHAM AL-SHARABI.

**Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs:** TAHER KANAAN.

**Minister of Health:** ZAYED HAMZEH.

**Minister of the Interior:** HASAN AL-KHAYED.

**Minister of Communications:** MOHEDDIN AL-HUSSAINI.

**Minister of State for Prime Ministerial Affairs:** HAZIM NUSEIBEH.

**Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs:** SAMI JOUDEH.†

\* No change. † New post.

### KAMPUCHEA

**Government of Democratic Kampuchea changes (p. 1960)**  
(March 1985)

**Defence:** Prince NORODOM CHAKRAPONG (Sihanoukist) replaced Gen. IN TAM (Sihanoukist).

**Health:** KHEK VANDY (Sihanoukist) replaced Prince NORODOM CHAKRAPONG (Sihanoukist).

### KUWAIT

**Government change (p. 2018)**

(March 1985)

**Minister of Labour and Social Affairs:** KHALED AL-JUMEIAN.

### MALAYSIA

**Sabah**

**State election (p. 2119)**

(April 1985)

**Chief Minister:** DATUK JOSEPH PAIRIN KITANGAN.

**State Assembly:** 54 seats; Parti Bersatu Sabah (Sabah United Party) 25, USNO 16, Berjaya 6, SOCP 1, Nominated 6; elected April 1985.

### MAURITANIA

**Government changes (p. 2153)**

(April 1985)

**Minister of Fisheries and Marine Economy:** TAKI OULD SIDI.

**Minister of Planning and Land Development:** MOHAMED SALEM OULD LEKHAL.

### MOROCCO

**Government changes (p. 2212)**

(April 1985)

**Prime Minister:** MOHAMED KARIM LAMRANI.

**Ministers of State without Portfolio:** MOHAMMED BAHINI, MOULAY AHMED ALAOU.

**Minister of Justice:** MOULAY MUSTAPHA BELARBI ALAOU.

**Minister of the Interior:** DRISS BASRI.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Information:** ABDELLATIF FILALI.

**Minister of National Education:** AZEDDINE LARAKI.

**Minister of Health:** TAYEB BENCHEIKH.

**Minister of Finance:** ABDELLATIF JOUAHRI.

## LATE INFORMATION

**Minister of Tourism:** MOUSSA SAADI.  
**Minister of Ocean Fisheries and the Merchant Navy:** BENSALEM SMILI.  
**Minister of Equipment and Vocational Training:** MOHAMMED KABBAJ.  
**Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:** MOHAMED LAHNER.  
**Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform:** OTHMANE DEMNATI.  
**Minister of Youth and Sports:** ABDELLATIF SEMLAALI.  
**Minister of Religious Endowments (Waqfs) and Islamic Affairs:** ABDEKBER ALAOUI M'DAGHRI.  
**Minister of Handicrafts and Social Affairs:** MOHAMED LABED.  
**Minister of Transport:** MOHAMED BOUAMOU.  
**Minister of Energy and Mines:** MOHAMED FETTAH.  
**Minister of Trade and Industry:** TAHAR MASMOUDI.  
**Minister of Cultural Affairs:** MOHAMED BENAISA.  
**Minister of Housing:** ABDEKRAHMANE BOUFETTA.  
**Minister of Employment:** HASSAN ABRAHI.  
**Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Relations with the EEC:** AZZEDINE GUESSOUS.  
**Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Economic Affairs:** MOULAY ZINE ZAHIDI.  
**Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Planning:** RACHID GHAZOUANI.  
**Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Relations with Parliament:** TAHAR AFI.  
**Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Administrative Affairs:** ABDEKRAHMAN BENADELJALIL.  
**Secretary-General of the Government:** ABDES KAISSE.

### PAKISTAN (p. 2353)

A new Cabinet was sworn in on 10 April 1985.

**Chief Martial Law Administrator, responsible for Science and Technology, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division, Defence and Chairman of the Planning Commission:** Gen. MOHAMMED ZIA UL-HAQ.

**Prime Minister:** MOHAMMAD KHAN JUNEJO.

**Minister of Commerce:** SALIM SAIFULLAH KHAN.

**Minister of Communications:** Prince MOHYUDDIN BALUCH.

**Minister of Culture and Tourism:** GHULAM MOHAMMAD MANEKA.

**Minister of Education:** MOHAMMAD KHAQAN ABBASI.

**Minister of Finance and Planning:** Dr MAHBUBUL HAQ.

**Minister of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives:** ZAFAR ALI SHAH.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Lt-Gen. (ret'd) SAHIBZADA YAKUB KHAN.

**Minister of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare:** HAMID NASIR CHADHA.

**Minister of Housing and Works:** YUSUF RAZA GILANI.

**Minister of Industries:** ZAFAR ALI SHAH.

**Minister of Information and Broadcasting:** HAMID NASIR CHADHA.

**Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs:** IQBAL AHMAD KHAN.

**Minister of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistani Affairs:** HAJI HANIF TAIYAB.

**Minister of Local Government and Rural Development:** GHULAM MOHAMMAD MANEKA.

**Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources:** MIR ZAFARULLAH KHAN JAMALI.

**Minister of Production:** KHAQAN ABBASI.

**Minister of Railways:** ABDUL GHAFOR KHAN HOTI.

**Minister of Water and Power:** MIR ZAFFARULLAH KHAN JAMALI.

**Minister of State for Food and Agriculture:** MIR HAJI KARIM.

**Minister of State for Foreign Affairs:** ZAIN NOORANI.

**Minister of State for Labour and Manpower:** RAI MANSAB ALI.

**Minister of State for Population Welfare:** Dr ATTIAH INAYATULLAH.

**Minister of State for Production:** SHEIKH ISLAMUDDIN.

**Minister of State for Religious and Minorities Affairs:** MAQBOOL AHMAD.

**Minister of State for Kashmir and Northern Affairs, States and Frontier Region:** SYED QASIM SHAH.

**Advisers with the Rank of Federal Minister:** SARDAR GHULAM MOHAMMAD MAHAR, Dr M. A. KAZI.

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

#### Recent History (p. 2379)

In March 1985 Pius Wintgi resigned as Deputy Prime Minister in order to challenge Michael Somare for the post of Prime Minister through a parliamentary motion expressing no confidence in him. Somare survived the motion of no confidence by gaining the support in the National Parliament of the Melanesian Alliance (MA) party and the National Party (NP), in addition to that of his own Pangu Pati. In return for their support, Somare granted the MA and the NP a total of four of the 28 posts in the National Executive Council, in association with a minor ministerial reshuffle. Fr John Momis, the leader of the MA, became Deputy Prime Minister.

#### Government changes (p. 2385)

(April 1985)

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Public Services:** Fr JOHN MOMIS (MA).

**Minister for Education:** SAM TULO (MA).

**Minister for Justice:** TOM PUIS (Pangu).

**Minister for National Planning:** BERES KOROWARO (Pangu).

**Minister for Religion, Youth, Women and Recreation:** TONY BAI (Pangu).

**Minister for Civil Aviation:** WILLIAM WI (NP).

**Minister for Defence:** STEPHEN TAGO (NP).

**Minister for Police:** DENNIS YOUNG (Pangu).

### PERU

#### Presidential election (p. 2411)

(April 1985)

Preliminary results from voting in the presidential election indicated that ALAN GARCIA PÉREZ, candidate of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), had received over 48% of the votes cast. Dr ALFONSO BARRANTES LINGÁN, candidate of the Izquierda Unida (IU), received over 23% of the votes, and Dr LUIS BEDOYA REYES, candidate of the Convergencia Democrática, received over 12% of the votes. It was thought unlikely that a second round of voting would be held, as GARCIA PÉREZ was expected to obtain over 50% of the votes, the majority required for a clear victory.

### SOUTH AFRICA (p. 2578)

Dr CORNELIUS V. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Health and Welfare and Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly, died on 26 April 1985. Dr LOURENS A. F. A. MUNNIK became acting Minister of Health and Welfare, and S. A. S. HAYWARD became acting Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly.

### SUDAN

#### Recent History (p. 2618)

In April 1985, following two weeks of negotiations, a 15-member Cabinet, including three non-Muslim southerners, was announced. The Cabinet would be responsible to the Military Council during the 12-month transition period prior to the planned free elections.

#### Government changes (p. 2625)

##### Military Council

**Chairman:** Lt-Gen. ABDEL-RAHMAN SWAR AL-DAHAB.

**Deputy Chairman:** Gen. TAJADDIN ABDALLA FADUL.

##### Other Members:

Lt-Gen. MOHAMMED MIRGHANI TAHER.

Adm. YOUSSEF HASSAN AHMED.

Lt-Gen. MOHAMMED TEWFIK KHALIL.

Lt-Gen. YOUSSEF HASSAN EL-HAG.

Maj.-Gen. FABIAN ATANG LONG.

## LATE INFORMATION

Maj.-Gen. JAMES LORO.  
Maj.-Gen. OSMAN AMIN EL-SAYED.  
Maj.-Gen. IBRAHIM YOUSSEF EL-AWAD EL-JAALI.  
Maj.-Gen. HAMADA ABDEL-AZIM HAMADA.  
Brig.-Gen. OSMAN ABDULLAH MOHAMMED.  
Brig.-Gen. FADLALLAH BARQA NASSER.  
Brig.-Gen. ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMMED EL-AMIN.  
Maj. FARES HOSNI.

### Cabinet

**Prime Minister:** Dr GUZULI DAFALLA.  
**Deputy Prime Minister:** SAMUEL ARU BOL.  
**Minister of Defence:** Brig.-Gen. OSMAN ABDULLAH MOHAMMED.  
**Minister of the Interior:** Gen. ABBAS MADANI.  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** IBRAHIM TAHA AYOUB.  
**Minister of Public Works:** OLIVER BATTALI ALBINO.  
**Minister of Finance:** AOUAD ABDUL-MAQUID.

**Minister of Trade:** SIDAHMED AL-SAYED.  
**Minister of Energy:** ABDUL-AZIZ OSMAN MUSA.  
**Minister of Transport:** PETER GATKOUTH GUAL.  
**Minister of Agriculture:** SIDIK ABDIN.  
**Minister of Education:** BISHIR HAJ AL-TOUN.  
**Minister of Health:** HUSSEIN ABU-SALEH.  
**Minister of Housing:** AMIN MAKI MADANI.  
**Minister of Culture:** MUHAMMAD BISHIR HAMED.

### CORRIGENDUM

CHILE—MINISTRIES (p. 1447)

**Ministry of Public Health:** Enrique MacIver 541, 1°, Santiago; tel. 39001.

**Ministry of Public Works:** Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59, 2°, Santiago; tel. 724506.



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# CAMEROON

## Introductory Survey

### Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa, with Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east, and the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid in the south and west, with average temperatures of 26°C (80°F). The north is drier, with more extreme temperatures. The official languages are French and English, and many local languages are also spoken. Approximately one-half of all Cameroonians follow traditional religious beliefs. About 35% are Christians, and about 20%, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow, with a five-pointed gold star in the centre of the red stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

### Recent History

In 1884 a German protectorate was established in Cameroon (Kamerun). In 1916, during the First World War, the German administration was overthrown by invading British and French forces. Under an agreement made between the occupying powers in 1919, Cameroon was divided into two zones: a French-ruled area, in the east and south, and a smaller British area in the west. In 1922 both zones became subject to mandates of the League of Nations, with France and the United Kingdom as the administering powers. In 1946 the zones were transformed into UN Trust Territories, with British and French rule continuing in their respective areas.

French Cameroons became an autonomous state, within the French Community, in 1957. Under the leadership of Ahmadou Ahidjo, a northerner who became Prime Minister in 1958, the territory became independent, as the Republic of Cameroon, on 1 January 1960. The first election for the country's National Assembly, held in April 1960, was won by Ahidjo's party, the Union camerounaise. In May the new Assembly elected Ahidjo to be the country's first President.

British Cameroons, comprising a northern and a southern region, was attached to neighbouring Nigeria, for administrative purposes, prior to Nigeria's independence in October 1960. Plebiscites were held, under UN auspices, in the two regions of British Cameroons in February 1961. The northern area voted to merge with Nigeria (becoming the province of Sarawak), while the south voted for union with the Republic of Cameroon, which took place on 1 October 1961.

The enlarged country was named the Federal Republic of Cameroon, with French and English as joint official languages. It comprised two states: the former French zone became East Cameroon, while the ex-British portion became West Cameroon. John Foncha, Prime Minister of West Cameroon and leader of the Kamerun National Democratic Party, became Vice-President of the Federal Republic. Under the continuing leadership of Ahidjo, who was re-elected President in May 1965, the two states became increasingly integrated, despite Cameroon's ethnic and cultural diversity. In September 1966 a one-party regime was established when the two governing parties and several opposition groups combined to form a single party, the Union nationale camerounaise (UNC). The party has grown to embrace almost all the country's political, cultural, professional and social organizations. The only significant opposition party, the extreme left-wing Union des populations de Cameroun (UPC), was finally crushed in 1971, although the leaders continued activities in exile in Paris. Meanwhile, President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970, when Solomon Muna (who had replaced Foncha as Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1968) became Vice-President.

In June 1972, after approval by referendum of a new Constitution, the federal system was ended and the country became the United Republic of Cameroon. The office of Vice-President was abolished. A fully centralized political and administrative system was quickly introduced, and in May 1973 a new National

Assembly was elected for a five-year term. After the re-election of Ahidjo as President in April 1975, the Constitution was revised and a Prime Minister, Paul Biya, appointed in June. Despite opposition from anglophone intellectuals who desired a return to the federal system of government, Ahidjo was unanimously re-elected for a fifth five-year term of office in April 1980.

President Ahidjo announced his resignation in November 1982 and named Paul Biya, the Prime Minister, as his successor. No official reasons for the resignation were given. The new President, a bilingual southerner, was expected to continue the policies of national unity and non-alignment which characterized Ahidjo's rule. Bello Boubou Maigari, a northerner, was appointed Prime Minister. Ahidjo retained the presidency of the UNC and his political influence continued. In January 1983 three members of the National Assembly, including the Vice-President, were expelled from the party.

In Cabinet reshuffles in April and June 1983, Biya introduced more technocrats into Government and gradually removed supporters of the former President. On 22 August 1983 Biya announced the discovery of a plot to overthrow his Government, and simultaneously dismissed the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Armed Forces. On 27 August former President Ahidjo resigned as President of the UNC and strongly criticized the regime of President Biya, accusing him of running a police state. In September Biya was elected President of the ruling party. An amendment to the Constitution, approved in December 1983, permitted candidates who were independent of the UNC to stand for the office of President. Presidential elections took place in January 1984, and Biya was re-elected with 99.98% of the vote. In a subsequent Cabinet reshuffle, the post of Prime Minister was abolished, and it was announced that the country's name was to change from the United Republic of Cameroon to the Republic of Cameroon.

In February 1984 Ahidjo (who was now in exile in France) and two of his close military advisers were tried for their alleged part in the coup plot of August 1983; death sentences were passed on all three men but commuted to life imprisonment two weeks later. On 6 April 1984, rebel elements in the presidential guard attempted to seize power and overthrow the Biya government. After three days of heavy fighting, in which hundreds were reported to have been killed, the rebellion was crushed by forces loyal to the President. The presidential guard was subsequently disbanded and reorganized, and martial law imposed in the Yaoundé area. Trials of those implicated in the coup were held in May, resulting in at least 43 executions. Following extensive changes within the military hierarchy, the UNC central committee and the leadership of state-controlled companies, in which supporters of the former President were dismissed, Biya reshuffled his government in July and introduced tighter press censorship.

Cameroon withdrew from OCAM in July 1973, and negotiated a revision of its co-operation agreements with France in 1974. The independent foreign policy pursued under President Ahidjo has been continued by his successor. The continuing close relationship with France was confirmed by President Biya's visit to Paris in February 1983, and President Mitterrand's return visit to Cameroon in the following June.

### Government

Under the 1972 Constitution, executive power is vested in the President, as Head of State, while legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 120 members. Both the President and the Assembly are elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The number of deputies to the National Assembly is to increase to 150 to take account of the increase in population. The Cabinet is appointed by the President. Local administration is based on 10 provinces, each with a Governor who is appointed by the President.



## Defence

In July 1984 Cameroon had an army of 6,600 and there were 5,000 men in paramilitary forces. The navy numbered 350 and the air force also had 350 men. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. The defence budget for 1984/85 was 45,840m. francs CFA.

## Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest levels of income per head in tropical Africa, although the basis of its economy is still essentially agriculture, despite the increasing role of petroleum. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, Cameroon's GNP per head was US \$890 (at average 1980-82 prices), having increased by 2.6% annually, in real terms, since 1960. The achievement of self-sufficiency in food is one of the priorities of the fifth Five-Year Plan, launched in 1981, although this target has virtually been met. Agriculture is well-diversified, and the main commercial products are cocoa (of which Cameroon is the world's fourth or fifth largest producer), coffee, bananas, cotton, palm oil and cane sugar. Agricultural production grew by almost 4% annually in 1961-80, and during that period accounted for between 70% and 75% of total export trade. The agricultural sector contributes about 25% of GDP and employs approximately 70% of the working population. In addition, Cameroon possesses considerable livestock and forestry resources. Forests cover about one-third of the total land area, and in 1983 the exploitable areas totalled 17,400,000 ha.

Output in virtually all agricultural sectors declined in 1981/82 and 1982/83, owing to persistent drought. The grain-growing northern regions were particularly affected, and the cereal shortfall in 1982/83 was estimated at 75,000 tons. Production of cocoa beans fell from 120,102 tons in 1981/82 to an estimated 106,000 tons the following year, but was forecast to improve in 1983/84. Cameroon's production of coffee fell from 112,228 tons in 1980/81 to 104,548 tons in 1981/82. However, output rose to 148,000 tons in 1982/83, due to an increase in robusta production. Cotton production has increased since 1981/82, due to expansion of the area under cultivation; output of seed cotton totalled 72,368 tons in 1982/83, and was forecast to rise to 90,000 tons the following year. Production of sawlogs was 1,800,000 tons in 1981/82, but further development of Cameroon's forests depends on the creation of an adequate transport infrastructure.

The diversity of agricultural products has given rise to agro-industries, including a maize complex, sugar processing plants, tobacco factories, a paper and wood-pulp plant, and cotton spinning and weaving mills. The fifth Five-Year Plan (1981-86) allocated 377,200m. francs CFA for the development of the industrial sector, including mining and energy. Hydro-electricity provides around 95% of the country's power generation: the main installation is at Edéa, and work is under way to expand capacity at Song-Loulou to 288 MW by 1985.

Petroleum was discovered off Rio del Rey in 1973, and Cameroon's first oil exports were shipped in 1978. Output of crude petroleum increased steadily, from 800,000 metric tons in 1978 to 6.5m. metric tons in 1983/84. Production in 1985 was expected to reach 7.5m. metric tons and remain at that level until 1990. Further offshore oilfields were discovered near the Nigerian border, in the Wouri estuary and off Kribi in 1979/80. The capacity of the petroleum refinery, opened at Limbe (formerly Victoria) in 1980, is currently being doubled to 3m. tons. Plans for a liquefied natural gas plant at Kribi were in abeyance in 1984, following more modest revised estimates of natural gas resources in these areas. Export earnings from petroleum are not included in official trade accounts, but income from this sector is thought to have contributed more than one-half of current budget revenue in 1983. IMF estimates put Cameroon's oil export revenue in 1983/84 at US \$1,300m. In 1982 the state oil corporation, Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures, obtained a 20% stake in all the petroleum producing companies. Bauxite deposits, estimated at 1,000m. tons, have been discovered at Minim-Martap, and are to be exploited by ALUCAM, the aluminium concern which at present uses imported bauxite from Guinea. Iron ore deposits near Kribi could also be developed in the near future.

In 1983/84 Cameroon's GDP was 3,060,000m. francs CFA, and was expected to rise to 3,645,000m. francs CFA in 1984/85,

sustaining the real growth rate of 6.5%. Cameroon's trade deficit increased from 14,900m. francs CFA in 1979/80 to 95,500m. francs CFA in 1981/82, largely as a result of the fall in prices of its main commodities on the international market and the stagnation of the quantities exported. Revised figures, however, taking oil revenue into account for the first time, showed a surplus of 78,338m. francs CFA in 1981/82, rising to 128,231m. the following year. Inflation has become an increasingly severe problem in Cameroon: prices rose by 13.6% between October 1982 and October 1983, and by April 1984 inflation was estimated to have reached 20%, attributable to the government's expansionary monetary policy, increased food prices due to drought, and imported inflation. External debt was estimated at about US \$2,000m. in 1980/81. The debt service ratio is not expected to rise above 10% of annual export earnings in 1981-86, making it one of the lowest in black Africa. The aims of the fifth Five-Year Plan included increased production of agricultural exports and intensified research and exploitation of minerals and energy resources, with investments based on an estimated overall growth rate of 7% per year. An investment code implemented in June 1984 gave priority to job creation and industrial decentralization, and provided incentives and technical assistance for small and medium-sized firms.

## Transport and Communications

There are road links between the former French Equatorial states and Nigeria. A bridge is being constructed over the River Chari, linking N'Djamena, the capital of neighbouring Chad, with Kousséri, while road links are planned with southern Chad. The main rail routes within Cameroon are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Ngaoundéré. A major highway between Yaoundé and Douala was for completion in 1984. International shipping lines call at Douala and Limbe (formerly Victoria). There are internal and international air services.

## Social Welfare

The government and Christian missions maintain hospitals and medical centres, but there are no welfare services covering the whole population. In 1979 Cameroon had 22,800 hospital beds in 126 hospitals and health centres and 900 dispensaries. There were 509 physicians and about 3,000 nurses. A campaign aiming at 'Health for all by the year 2000' is being carried out, involving the training of medical staff for rural health centres.

## Education

Education is provided by the government, missionary societies and private concerns. Education in state schools is free, and the government provides financial assistance for other schools; there is a bilingual primary school in each province, and most secondary schools are also bilingual. In 1976 adult illiteracy averaged 59.5% (males 45.4%; females 75.5%). In 1978 a programme of standardization of curricula was undertaken. In 1981 an estimated 79% of school-age children attended school overall, but only 32% attended in the northern region. The State University at Yaoundé, founded in 1962, has been decentralized, and consists of five regional campuses. Budgets in recent years have given high priority to education, with an allocation of 61,477m. francs CFA in 1984/85.

## Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded, and in 1983 there were 116,152 foreign visitors. In the course of the 1981-86 development plan, 20 new hotels are expected to be built, and more money is to be made available for the protection of animals in national parks.

## Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 20 May (National Day), 20 June (Djoulde Soumae, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Festival of Sheep), 1

## CAMEROON

## Introductory Survey

September (Union Nationale Camerounaise Day), 25 December (Christmas).

**1986:** 1 January (New Year), 11 February (Youth Day), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday).

### Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

### Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;

US \$1 = 482.25 francs CFA.





# Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé; tel. 22-07-88; telex 8203.

## Area and Population

### AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	475,442*
Population (census of 9 April 1976)	
Male	3,754,991
Female	3,908,255
Total	7,663,246
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	8,718,000
1982	8,940,000
1983	9,160,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	19.3

\* 183,569 sq miles.

### PROVINCES (population at 1976 census)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Centre-South	498,290	993,655	1,491,945
Littoral	702,578	232,588	935,166
West	232,315	803,282	1,035,597
South-West	200,322	420,193	620,515
North-West	146,327	834,204	980,531
North	328,925	1,904,332	2,233,257
East	75,458	290,750	366,235
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,184,242</b>	<b>5,479,004</b>	<b>7,663,246</b>

Note: In August 1983 the number of provinces was increased to 10. Centre-South province became two separate provinces, Centre and South. The northern province was split into three: Extreme North, North and Adamoua.

### PRINCIPAL TOWNS

1976: Douala 458,426, Yaoundé (capital) 313,706, Nkongsamba 71,298, Maroua 67,187, Garoua 63,900, Bafoussam 62,239, Bamenda 48,111, Kumba 44,175, Limbe (formerly Victoria) 27,016.

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 42.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 42.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1976 census, resident population)\*

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,073,264	961,710	2,034,974
Mining and quarrying	1,188	70	1,258
Manufacturing	96,577	25,834	122,411
Electricity, gas and water	2,366	105	2,471
Construction	46,065	714	46,779
Trade, restaurants and hotels	80,862	27,180	108,042
Transport, storage and communication	35,541	718	36,259
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,224	815	6,039
Community, social and personal services	178,937	26,550	205,487
Activities not adequately described	48,093	23,041	71,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,568,117</b>	<b>1,066,737</b>	<b>2,634,854</b>

\* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 123,045 (males 88,050, females 34,995).

## Agriculture

### PRINCIPAL CROPS\* ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	55	55	59
Maize	490	500	500
Millet and sorghum	400	400	406
Potatoes	50	60	60
Sweet potatoes	130	130	130
Cassava (Manioc)	1,000	1,040	1,077
Other roots and tubers	1,222	1,296	1,252
Dry beans	98	103	108
Groundnuts (in shell)	110	120	120
Sesame seed	8	10	10
Seed cotton	89†	65	70
Cottonseed	55†	50	57

	1980	1981	1982
Cotton lint	33†	22†	34†
Palm kernels	46	46	46.7
Sugar cane	790	580	580
Vegetables and melons	370	395	405
Avocados	24	25	26
Pineapples	35	40	40
Bananas	97	97	97
Plantains	969	979	983
Coffee (green)	102†	90†	105†
Cocoa beans	120†	115†	120†
Tobacco (leaves)	3	3	3
Natural rubber	17	17	17

\* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.