



THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1983

*A World
Survey*

volume II

Countries outside Europe

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Survey*

volume II
CAMEROON—ZIMBABWE



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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.

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 the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editor thanks 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 acknowledges 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 1982-1983*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

March 1983.

Abbreviations

A.B. ..	Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	Cie. ..	Compagnie
Acad. ..	Academician; Academy	c.i.f. ..	cost, insurance and freight
accred. ..	accredited	C.-in-C. ..	Commander-in-Chief
A.C.T. ..	Australian Capital Territory	circ. ..	circulation
ADB ..	African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank	Cmd. ..	Command
Adm. ..	Admiral	CMEA ..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
admin. ..	administration	Cnr. ..	Corner
ag., ags. ..	agency(ies)	Co. ..	Company; County
A.G. ..	Aktiengesellschaft (joint stock company)	Col. ..	Colonel
a.i. ..	ad interim	Colo. ..	Colorado
AID ..	(U.S.) Agency for International Development	COMECON ..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Al. ..	Aleja (alley, avenue)	Comm. ..	Commandatore
Ala. ..	Alabama	Commadr. ..	Commander
ALADI ..	Asociación Latino-Americana de Integración	Commr. ..	Commissioner
Alta. ..	Alberta	Confed. ..	Confederation
AM ..	amplitude modulation	Conn. ..	Connecticut
amalg. ..	amalgamated	Cons.-Gen. ..	Consul-General
A.P. ..	Andhra Pradesh	Corr. ..	Correspondent
apdo. ..	apartado (Post Box)	corresp. ..	corresponding
approx. ..	approximately	C.P. ..	Case Postale; Caixa Postal (Post Box)
Apt. ..	Apartment	CPSU ..	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Ariz. ..	Arizona	Cres. ..	Crescent
Ark. ..	Arkansas	CSTAL ..	Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina
A/S ..	Aktieselskab (joint stock company)	CTCA ..	Confederación de Trabajadores Centro-americanos
ASEAN ..	Association of South-East Asian Nations	Cttee. ..	Committee
asscn. ..	association	cu. ..	cubic
assoc. ..	associate	cwt. ..	hundredweight
asst. ..	assistant	D.C. ..	District of Columbia; Distrito Central
Aug. ..	August	D.D.R. ..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
auth. ..	authorized	D.E. ..	Departamento Estatal
Ave. ..	Avenue	Dec. ..	December
Avda. ..	Avenida (Avenue)	Del. ..	Delaware
B.C. ..	British Columbia	Dem. ..	Democratic; Democrat
Bd., Blv., Blvd., Bld. ..	Boulevard	dep. ..	deposits
Bldg. ..	Building	Dept. ..	Department
B.P. ..	Boîte postale (Post Box)	D.F. ..	Distrito Federal
b.p.d. ..	barrels per day	Dir. ..	Director
br.(s) ..	branch(es)	Div. ..	Division(al)
Brig. ..	Brigadier	D.M. ..	Deutsche Mark
Bt. ..	Baronet	D.N. ..	Distrito Nacional
BTN ..	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature	Doc. ..	Docent
bul. ..	bulvar (boulevard)	Dott. ..	Dottore
C ..	centigrade	Dr. ..	Doctor
c. ..	circa	dr.(e) ..	drachma(e)
CACM ..	Central American Common Market	d.w.t. ..	dead weight tons
Calif. ..	California	E. ..	East; Eastern; Embassy
cap. ..	capital	ECA ..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
Capt. ..	Captain	ECE ..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Europe
CARICOM ..	Caribbean Community	ECLA ..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Latin America
Cav. ..	Cavaliere	Econ. ..	Economist; Economics
C.B. ..	Companion of (the Order of) the Bath	ECOSOC ..	(United Nations) Economic and Social Council
C.B.E. ..	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	ECOWAS ..	Economic Community of West African States
CCL ..	Caribbean Congress of Labour	ECU ..	European Currency Unit(s)
Cen. ..	Central	ECWA ..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Western Asia
CFA ..	Communauté Financière Africaine, Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale	EEC ..	European Economic Community
C.H. ..	Companion of Honour	EFTA ..	European Free Trade Association
Chair ..	Chairman	e.g. ..	exempli gratia (for example)
C.I. ..	Channel Islands	eKv. ..	electron kilovolt
Cia. ..	Compañía		

ABBREVIATIONS

eMv. ..	..	electron megavolt	Jnr. ..	..	Junior
Eng. ..	..	Engineer; Engineering	Jr. ..	..	Jonkheer (Netherlands); Junior
Esc. ..	..	Escuela; Escudos	Kans. ..	..	Kansas
ESCAP ..	..	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	K.B.E. ..	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
est. ..	..	established; estimate; estimated	K.C.M.G. ..	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
etc. ..	..	etcetera	kg. ..	..	kilogramme(s)
EUA ..	..	European Unit of Account	K.G. ..	..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)
e. V. ..	..	eingetragener Verein	kHz ..	..	kilohertz
excl. ..	..	excluding	K.K. ..	..	Kaizen Kaisha (Limited Company)
exec. ..	..	executive	km. ..	..	kilometre(s)
F ..	..	Fahrenheit	kv. ..	..	kvartal (apartment block)
f. ..	..	founded	kW. ..	..	kilowatt(s)
FAO ..	..	Food and Agriculture Organization	kWh. ..	..	kilowatt hour(s)
Feb. ..	..	February	Ky. ..	..	Kentucky
Fed. ..	..	Federation; Federal	La. ..	..	Louisiana
Fla. ..	..	Florida	lb. ..	..	pound(s)
FM ..	..	frequency modulation	L.N.G. ..	..	liquefied natural gas
fmrly. ..	..	formerly	L.P.G. ..	..	liquefied petroleum gas
f.o.b. ..	..	free on board	Lt., Lieut. ..	..	Lieutenant
Fr. ..	..	Franc	Ltd. ..	..	Limited
ft. ..	..	foot (feet)	m. ..	..	million
Ga. ..	..	Georgia	Maj. ..	..	Major
GATT ..	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Man. ..	..	Manager; managing; Manitoba
G.B.E. ..	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire	March. ..	..	Marchese
G.C.M.G. ..	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	Mass. ..	..	Massachusetts
G.D.P. ..	..	Gross Domestic Product	M.B.E. ..	..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
G.D.R. ..	..	German Democratic Republic	m.b.H. ..	..	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
Gen. ..	..	General	Mc/s ..	..	megacycles per second
GeV ..	..	giga electron volts	Md. ..	..	Maryland
G.m.b.H. ..	..	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability company)	Me. ..	..	Maine
G.N.P. ..	..	Gross National Product	mem. ..	..	member
Gov. ..	..	Governor	MEV ..	..	mega electron volts
g.r.t. ..	..	gross registered tons	mfrs. ..	..	manufacturers
GWh. ..	..	gigawatt hours	Mgr. ..	..	Monseigneur; Monsignor
ha. ..	..	hectares	MHz ..	..	megahertz
HC ..	..	High Commission	Mich. ..	..	Michigan
H.E. ..	..	His (or Her) Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency	Minn. ..	..	Minnesota
h.f. ..	..	hlutafelag (company limited)	Miss. ..	..	Mississippi
hl. ..	..	hectolitre	Mlle ..	..	Mademoiselle
H.M. ..	..	His (or Her) Majesty	Mme ..	..	Madame
Hon. ..	..	Honorary (or Honourable)	Mo. ..	..	Missouri
h.p. ..	..	horsepower	Mont. ..	..	Montana
H.R.H. ..	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness	M.P. ..	..	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
H.S.H. ..	..	His (or Her) Serene Highness	MSS ..	..	Manuscripts
IBRD ..	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	m.t. ..	..	metric ton(s)
ICC ..	..	International Chamber of Commerce	MW. ..	..	megawatt(s)
ICFTU ..	..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	MWh. ..	..	Megawatt hour(s)
IDA ..	..	International Development Association	N. ..	..	North; Northern
IDB ..	..	Inter-American Development Bank	n.a. ..	..	not available
Ill. ..	..	Illinois	nab. ..	..	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
IMF ..	..	International Monetary Fund	nám. ..	..	namešti (square)
in. (ins.) ..	..	inch (inches)	NATO ..	..	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Inc., Incorp., Incd. ..	..	Incorporated	N.B. ..	..	New Brunswick
incl. ..	..	including	N.C. ..	..	North Carolina
Ind. ..	..	Indiana	N.D. ..	..	North Dakota
Ing. ..	..	Engineer	Neb. ..	..	Nebraska
Insp. ..	..	Inspector	n.e.s. ..	..	not elsewhere specified
Int. ..	..	International	Nev. ..	..	Nevada
Inž. ..	..	Engineer	Nfld. ..	..	Newfoundland
irreg. ..	..	irregular	N.H. ..	..	New Hampshire
Is. ..	..	Islands	N.J. ..	..	New Jersey
ISIC ..	..	International Standard Industrial Classification	N.M. ..	..	New Mexico
Jan. ..	..	January	N.M.P. ..	..	Net Material Product
			no. ..	..	number
			Nov. ..	..	November
			nr. ..	..	near

ABBREVIATIONS

n.r.t. ..	net registered tons	S.D. ..	South Dakota
N.S. ..	Nova Scotia	SDR(s) ..	Special Drawing Right(s)
N.S.W. ..	New South Wales	Sec. ..	Secretary
N.V. ..	Naamloze Vennootschap (limited company)	Sen. ..	Senior; Senator
N.Y. ..	New York	Sept. ..	September
N.Z. ..	New Zealand	S.E.R. ..	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
OAPEC ..	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	S.F.R.Y. ..	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
OAS ..	Organization of American States	Sig. ..	Signore
OAU ..	Organization of African Unity	SITC ..	Standard International Trade Classification
O.B.E. ..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	S.J. ..	Society of Jesus
OCAM ..	Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne	Soc. ..	Society
Oct. ..	October	SP ..	São Paulo
Okla. ..	Oklahoma	S.p.A. ..	Società per Azioni (joint stock company)
On. ..	Onorevole (Honourable)	sq. ..	square
Ont. ..	Ontario	Sr. ..	Senior; Señor
OPEC ..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	S.S.R. ..	Soviet Socialist Republic
Ore. ..	Oregon	St. ..	Saint; Street
Org. ..	Organization	Sta. ..	Santa
ORIT ..	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores	Ste. ..	Sainte
p.a. ..	per annum	subs. ..	subscriptions; subscribed
Pa. ..	Pennsylvania	Supt. ..	Superintendent
P.C. ..	Privy Counsellor	Tas. ..	Tasmania
P.E.I. ..	Prince Edward Island	T.D. ..	Teachta Dála (Member of Parliament)
per. ..	pereulok (lane, alley)	tech., techn. ..	technical
P.K. ..	Post Box (Turkish)	Tenn. ..	Tennessee
pl. ..	platz; place; ploschad (square)	Tex. ..	Texas
P.M.B. ..	Private Mail Bag	Tit. ..	Titular
P.O.B. ..	Post Office Box	Treas. ..	Treasurer
pr. ..	prospekt (avenue)	TV ..	Television
Pres. ..	President	u. ..	utca (street)
Prof. ..	Professor	u/a ..	unit of account
Prop. ..	Proprietor	U.A.R. ..	United Arab Republic
Prov. ..	Provisional; Provinciale (Dutch)	UDEAC ..	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
Pty. ..	Proprietary	UIC ..	Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (International Union of Railways)
p.u. ..	paid up	U.K. ..	United Kingdom
publ. ..	publication; published	ul. ..	ulitsa (street)
Publ. ..	Publisher	UN ..	United Nations
Q.C. ..	Queen's Counsel	UNCTAD ..	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Qld. ..	Queensland	UNDP ..	United Nations Development Programme
Que. ..	Quebec	UNESCO ..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
q.v. ..	quod vide (to which refer)	UNRWA ..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
R.(s) ..	rupee(s)	U.P. ..	Uttar Pradesh
reg., regd. ..	register; registered	U.S.A. ..	United States of America
reorg. ..	reorganized	U.S.S.R. ..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
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	vol.(s) ..	volume(s)
R.I. ..	Rhode Island	Vt. ..	Vermont
RJ ..	Rio de Janeiro	W. ..	West; Western
Rp.(s) ..	rupiah(s)	W.A. ..	West Australia
R.S.F.S.R. ..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	Wash. ..	Washington (state)
R.S.R. ..	Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)	WCL ..	World Confederation of Labour
Rt. ..	Right	WFTU ..	World Federation of Trade Unions
S. ..	South; Southern; San	WHO ..	World Health Organization
S.A. ..	Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia	Wis. ..	Wisconsin
S.A.R.L. ..	Sociedade Anônima de Responsabilidade Limitada (joint stock company of limited liability)	W.Va. ..	West Virginia
Sask. ..	Saskatchewan	Wy. ..	Wyoming
S.C. ..	South Carolina	yr. ..	year

LATE INFORMATION

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government changes (p. 76)

(February 1983)

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Col. CHRISTOPHE GRELOMBE.

Minister of Water and Forests, of Game, Fisheries and Tourism: Lt.-Col. SEBASTIEN GUIPI.

Minister of the Civil Service, Labour and Social Security: Lt. ALPHONSE KONGOLO.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: Maj. EVARISTE KONZALE.

Minister of General Secretariat of Government and of Information: Capt. GUILLAUME LAPO.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs becomes two separate ministries:

Minister of Social Affairs: Capt. GASTON GAMBOR (formerly Secretary of State for Social Affairs).

Secretary of State for National Defence and War Veterans: Lt.-Col. FRANÇOIS DIALLO.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance becomes a Ministry of State.

CHILE

Government changes (p. 99)

(February 1983)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MIGUEL ANGEL SCHWEITZER WALTER.

Minister of Finance: CARLOS CÁCERES CONTRERAS.

Minister of Economic Affairs: MANUEL MARÍN SAEZ.

Minister of Education: MÓNICA MADARIAGA.

Minister of Justice: JAIME DEL VALLE.

Secretary-General to the Cabinet: RAMÓN SUÁREZ.

President of the Central Bank: HERNÁN FELIPE ERRÁZURIZ GUTIÉRREZ.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government change (p. 250)

Vice-President MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ MÁRMOL died in January 1983.

EGYPT

Government changes (p. 287)

(March 1983)

Minister of State for Local Government: SAAD MA'MUN.

Minister of Supplies and Internal Trade: Dr. MUHAMMAD NAJI SHATLAH.

Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth: Eng. MUHAMMAD AS-SAYYID AL-GHARURI.

EL SALVADOR

Government change (p. 308)

(January 1983)

Minister of Foreign Trade: FREDERICO SHONEBERG (ARENA).

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS (p. 348)

Elections were held on February 20th, 1983, in French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion for new Regional Councils. Members were elected for six years by direct universal suffrage.

	NUMBER OF SEATS ON REGIONAL COUNCILS	PERCENTAGE OF VOTES WON BY LEFT-WING
French Guiana . . .	31	55.5
Guadeloupe . . .	41	50.0
Martinique . . .	41	54.0
Réunion . . .	45	50.7

A new President of the Regional Council was also elected in each of these departments:

French Guiana: GEORGES OTHILY.

Guadeloupe: JOSÉ MOUSTACHE.

Martinique: AIMÉ CÉSAIRE.

Réunion: MARIO HOARAU.

GABON (p. 376)

The Council of Ministers was reshuffled in March 1983.

Prime Minister: LÉON MEBIAME.

First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Public Relations: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Mines and Petroleum: ETIENNE-GUY MOUVAGHA TCHIOBA.

Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Reform of State and Mixed Economy Enterprises: EMILE KASSA-MAPSI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: MARTIN BONGO.

Minister of State for Public Land, Urbanism, Housing and Surveys: HENRI MINKO.

Minister of State, Secretary-General at the Presidency: RENÉ RADEMBINO-CONIQUET.

Minister of State for Higher Education, Scientific Research and the Environment: JULES BOURDES OUGOULIGUENDE.

Minister of State for Trade and Industry: ETIENNE MOUSSIROU.

Minister of State for Territorial Administration and Local Collectives: RICHARD NGUEMA BEKALE.

Minister of National Defence and Veterans: JULIEN MPOUHO EPIGAT.

Personal Minister-Counsellor to the President in charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation: JEAN-FRANÇOIS NTOUTOUME EMANE.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Gen. GEORGES NKOMA.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: ZACHARIE MYBOTO.

Minister of Economy and Finance: JEAN-PIERRE LEMBOUMBA LEPANDOU.

LATE INFORMATION

Minister of Public Works, Equipment and Construction:

Gen. BONIFACE ASSELE.

Minister of Planning and Land Development: PASCAL NZE'

Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Rural Development: MICHEL ANCHOUEY.

Minister Secretary-General to the Government: HERVÉ AKENDENGUE.

Minister of National Education: LOUIS GASTON MAYILA.

Minister of Labour and Employment: ALEXANDRE SAMBAT.

Minister of Public Health and Population: Dr. JEAN- PIERRE OKIAS.

Minister-delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of the Merchant Navy: MATHIEU NGUEMA.

Minister of Social Affairs, Social Security and Welfare: SYLVESTRE OYOUAMI.

Minister of Water Resources and Forests: HERVÉ MOUTSINGA.

Minister of Training and Crafts: JOSEPH AMIAR NGANGA.

Minister of Energy and Hydraulic Resources: DIVUNGI DI-NDINGUE.

Minister-delegate to the First Deputy Prime Minister: Gen. BARTHÉLEMY MBIA MBIA.

Minister-delegate to the Second Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. PAULIN OBAME NGUEMA.

Minister-delegate to the Third Deputy Prime Minister: JOSEPH MONDJO.

Minister of Youth and Sports: JEAN-BAPTISTE NGOMO OBIANG.

Minister of Culture, Arts and Popular Education: JEAN- EMILE MBOT.

Minister-delegate to the Minister of State in charge of Trade and Industry: GUY NZOUBA-MDAMA.

There are 15 Secretaries of State.

GHANA

Government changes (p. 404)
(February and March 1983)

Secretary for Defence: Chief NA POLKUU CHIRI (acting).

Secretary for Roads and Highways: YAW DONKOR.

Secretary for Works and Housing: Dr. GEORGE DON- ARTHUR.

Secretary for Youth and Sports: Maj. (retd.) AMARKAI AMARTEIFIO.

Secretary for Industry, Science and Technology: Dr. G. B. OPOKU.

Wing-Commdr. OSABUKLE became Regional Secretary
for Greater Accra region and HUDU YAHAYA became
Regional Secretary for Northern Region.

GUATEMALA

Corrections (p. 427)

The date given above The Cabinet should read December
1982 instead of January 1982.

Gen. OSCAR MEJÍA VICTORES replaced Gen. EFRAÍN
Ríos MONTT as Minister of National Defence in September
1982.

INDIA

(February 1983)

Government changes (pp. 508-510)

Council of Ministers

Minister of Shipping and Transport: VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY.

Minister of Communications: V. N. GADGILL.

Minister of Food and Civil Supplies: B. A. AZAD

State Governments

Andhra Pradesh, Chief Minister: NANDAMURI TARAKA RAMA RAO (Telugu Dasam Party).

Assam, Chief Minister: HITESWAR SAIKA (Congress I).

Himachal Pradesh, Governor: S. C. JAMIR.

Karnataka, Governor: A. N. BANERJEE; **Chief Minister:** RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Janata Party).

Maharashtra, Chief Minister: VASANTRAO PATIL.

Nagaland, Chief Minister: (vacant).

Punjab, Governor: A. P. SHARMA.

Political Parties (p. 511)

RAJIV GANDHI was appointed a General Secretary of
the Indian National Congress (I).

ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE, President of the Bharatiya
Janata Party, resigned.

INDONESIA

Government changes (p. 549)

President: SUHARTO (re-elected March 1983).

Vice-President: Gen. UMAR WIRAHADIKUSUMAH.

Cabinet

(March 1983)

Minister of Home Affairs: Gen. SUPARDJO RUSTAM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. Dr. MOCHTAR KUSU- MAATMADJA, S.H.

Minister of Defence and Security: Gen. S. PONIMAN.

Minister of Justice: Lieut.-Gen. ALI SAID, S.H.

Minister of Information: HARMOKO.

Minister of Finance: Drs. RADIUS PRAWIRO.

Minister of Trade: RACHMAT SALEH.

Minister of Co-operatives: BUSTANIL ARIFIN.

Minister of Agriculture: ACHMAD AFFANDI.

Minister of Forestry: SUJARWO.

Minister of Industry: HARTARTO.

Minister of Mining and Energy: Prof. Dr. SUBROTO.

Minister of Public Works: SUYONO SOSRODARSONO.

Minister of Communications: RUSMIN NURJADIN.

Minister of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications: Gen. ACHMAD TAHIR.

Minister of Manpower: Adm. SUDOMO.

Minister of Transmigration: MARTONO.

Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. Dr. NUGROHO NOTOSUSANTO.

Minister of Health: Dr. SOEWARDJONO SURJANINGRAT.

LATE INFORMATION

Minister of Religious Affairs: Haji MUNAWIR SJADZALI.
Minister of Social Affairs: Mrs. NANI SUDARSONO.
Minister-Co-ordinator for Political Affairs and Security: Gen. SURONO.
Minister-Co-ordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision: Prof. Dr. ALI WARD-HANA.
Minister-Co-ordinator for Public Welfare: Gen. ALAMSJAH RATU PERWIRANEGARA.
Minister of State and State Secretary: Gen. SUDHARMONO, S.H.
Minister of State for National Planning and Development, concurrently Chairman of the National Development Planning Board: Dr. JOHANNES B. SUMARLIN.
Minister of State for Research and Technology, concurrently Chairman of the Board for the Study and Application of Technology: Prof. Dr. BUCARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE.
Minister of State for Population and Environment: Prof. Dr. EMIL SALIM.
Minister of State for Public Housing: Drs. COSMAS BATUBARA.
Minister of State for Youth and Sports: Dr. ABDUL GAFUR.
Minister of State for Efficient Utilization of the State Apparatus, concurrently Vice-Chairman of the National Development Planning Board: Dr. SALEH AFFIF.
Minister of State for Women's Affairs: Mrs. LASIYAH SUTANTO.
Junior Minister and Cabinet Secretary: MURDIONO.
Junior Minister for Promotion of the Use of Domestic Products: Dr. GIANDJAR KARTASASMITA.
Junior Minister for Development of Food Products: Dr. WARDOYO.
Junior Minister for Development of Hard Crops: Dr. HASRUL HARAHAP.
Junior Minister for Development of Fishery and Animal Husbandry Products: Prof. Dr. J. H. HUTASOIT.

Officials with the rank of Minister of State:

Attorney-General: ISMAIL SALEH.
Governor of the Bank of Indonesia: Dr. ARIFIN M. SIREGAR.
Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces: Lieut.-Gen. Y. B. MURDHANI.

ISRAEL

Government change (p. 606)

As a result of the findings of the Kahan Commission (into the massacres at the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps), ARIEL SHARON resigned as Minister of Defence on February 13th, 1983. He remained in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. He was succeeded as Minister of Defence by Prof. MOSHE ARENS.

Gen. CHAIM HERZOG was elected President of Israel on March 22nd, 1983. He was due to take office in May.

LESOTHO

Government changes (p. 827)

(February 1983)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: E. R. SEKHONYANA.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting: C. D. MOLAPO.

LIBERIA

Government change (p. 838)

(February 1983)

Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH BOAKI.

The following Ministers were given the rank of Major: WINSTON TUBMAN, PETER NIAGOW, ABDULADE VANDY, DAVID DWANYEN, JAMES BURPHY and E. SUMO JONES. GRAY D. ALLISON became Major-General.

MALAYSIA

The Cabinet (p. 906)

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Datuk MOKHTAR BIN HASHIM, was sentenced to death in March 1983 for the murder of a political rival.

The States (p. 908)

In March 1983 RAMLI BIN NGAH TALIB replaced Datuk Seri WAN MOHAMED BIN Haji WAN TEH as **Menteri Besar** of the State of Perak.

MAURITIUS (p. 959)

(March 1983)

A new Council of Ministers, a coalition of Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM), Parti Socialiste Mauricien (PSM) and Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR), was formed after the resignation of 11 former MMM Ministers.

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence, Internal, Security and Reform Institutions: ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH (MMM).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Co-operatives: HARISH BOODHOO (PSM).

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources: KISHORE DEERPALSINGH (PSM).

Minister of Works: ROHIT BEEDASSY (PSM).

Minister for Rodrigues and the Outer Islands: SERGE CLAIR (OPR).

Attorney-General and Minister of Trade and Industry: KADER BHAYAT (MMM).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Immigration: ANIL GAYAN (MMM).

Minister of Youth and Sports: SYLVIO MICHEL (MMM).

Minister of Employment, Social Security and National Solidarity: DIWAKAR BUNDHUN (MMM).

Minister of Education, Arts and Cultural Affairs: ARMOOGUM PARSOORAMEN (PSM).

Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations: SATTEANUND PEERTHUM (MMM).

Minister of Housing, Lands and Environment: DWARKANATH GUNGAH (MMM).

Minister of Planning and Economic Development: KARL OFFMAN (PSM).

Minister of Regional Administration: LUTCHMEE-PARDADISING RAMSAHOK (MMM).

Minister of Energy and Communications: HAHYENDRA UTCHANAN (MMM).

Minister of Health: JUGDISH GOBURDHUN (MMM).

PAKISTAN

Government changes (p. 1186)

(March 1983)

Minister of Education: Dr. MOHAMMAD AFZAL.

Minister of Railways: ABDUL GHAFOOR KHAN HOTI.

Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs: Gen. JAMAL SAID MIAN.

SAINT LUCIA

Government change (p. 1330)

(January 1983)

Governor-General: Sir ALLEN LEWIS, G.C.M.G.

SWAZILAND

Government change (p. 1535)

(March 1983)

Prince MABANDLA DLAMINI was dismissed from the post of Prime Minister and succeeded by Prince BHEKIMPI DLAMINI.

THAILAND (p. 1581)

On the advice of the Prime Minister, Gen. PREM TINSULANONDA, King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ dissolved the House of Representatives on March 19th, 1983, and called a general election for April 18th.

ZAMBIA (p. 1890)

(March 1983)

The Minister of Higher Education, REMMY CHISUPA, died.

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CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United 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. Approximately half of all Cameroonians follow traditional religious beliefs. About 35 per cent are Christians, and about 20 per cent, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow, with one gold star in the red stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

Recent History

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon in January 1960. Ahmadou Ahidjo was elected its first President. West Cameroon, then part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroon, opted to join the Republic in February 1961, and a Federal Republic was created in October 1961. Under Ahidjo's leadership the two states became increasingly integrated. In 1966 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 *Union des Populations de Cameroun* (UPC), was finally crushed in 1971.

In June 1972, after approval by referendum of a new Constitution, the Federal Republic of Cameroon became the United Republic of Cameroon. 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 agitating for a return to the federal system of government, Ahidjo was unanimously re-elected for a fifth five-year term of office in April 1980.

The United Republic has pursued an independent foreign policy. It withdrew from OCAM in July 1973, and negotiated a revision of its co-operation agreements with France in 1974. The visit by President Ahidjo to Paris in September 1981 confirmed the continuing close relationship with France, while trade links with the United Kingdom were stimulated by the President's visit to London in April 1982. Relations with neighbouring states, however, were strained during 1981. Maritime border disputes with Nigeria occurred over the location of offshore oilfields, and in May five Nigerian soldiers were killed by Cameroon forces on the Rio del Rey during an incident in territorial waters claimed by both countries. The dispute was settled following OAU mediation. In the same month the Came-

roon Government was forced to airlift 19,000 Cameroon nationals resident in Gabon following violence at a football match in Libreville.

Cameroon played an active role in attempts to find a political settlement to the civil war in Chad, and was heavily strained by the influx of over 200,000 Chadian refugees into the northern areas.

President Ahidjo announced his resignation in November 1982, and named Paul Biya, his Prime Minister, as the new President.

Government

Cameroon is governed by a President and a unicameral 120-member National Assembly, each elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The age of majority is 21. The Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President, who also appoints a Governor to each of the seven provinces.

Defence

In July 1982 Cameroon had an army of 6,600 and 5,000 men in para-military forces. The navy numbered 300 and the air force 350 men. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. The defence budget for 1981 was U.S. \$63 million.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. In the mid-1960s the Government lifted restrictions on coffee and livestock production, and provided smallholders with freehold title to their land. Agricultural production grew by almost 4 per cent annually in 1961-80. About 32 per cent of G.D.P. is derived from agriculture, fishing and forestry, and 80 per cent of the population are engaged in these sectors. Cocoa, coffee and timber are the main exports, though palm products, bananas, rubber, sugar and cotton are also produced in quantity. Coffee and cocoa together provided 51 per cent of Cameroon's export earnings in 1979.

The major industries are aluminium smelting and the processing of agricultural raw materials. The aluminium smelters use imported bauxite and hydro-electric power from the Edea Dam. Bauxite deposits in northern and central Cameroon are being exploited by a Canadian company, and reserves of coal, iron, iron ore, nickel and platinum are also being studied. Industrial production grew by about 15 per cent annually in the first decade of independence, and now provides nearly 25 per cent of G.D.P. As a means of accelerating growth, the Government has made available extensive tax and financing incentives. Timber output, both rough and processed, reached 400,000 cubic metres in 1981, making Cameroon Africa's third largest producer. In 1980 a paper and wood-pulp plant opened at Edea with a capacity of 126,000 tons.

Petroleum was discovered off Rio del Rey in 1973 and production began in 1977. Cameroon's first oil exports were shipped in February 1978. Output in 1981 totalled 4.3

CAMEROON

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

million metric tons, and production is expected to reach 5 million tons by 1982/83. A refinery was opened at Victoria (now Limbe) in 1980. Another offshore oil deposit was discovered near Kribi in October 1979, and drilling is in progress in the area. Income from the oil sector contributed about one-half of current budget revenue in 1982, but oil earnings still did not figure in the official trade accounts. Plans for a liquefied natural gas plant at Kribi were in abeyance in 1982, following more modest revised estimates of natural gas resources in these areas.

In 1978/79 Cameroon's G.D.P. was 1,113,200 million francs CFA. The economy grew by 6 per cent in real terms each year from 1977 to 1980. Inflation in 1981 was running at approximately 10 per cent. The cost of living doubled between 1971 and 1977, and in 1978 there was an increase equivalent to 15 per cent annually, largely attributable to the oil boom. There was a slight fall in G.D.P. in 1979/80, but the trade deficit also fell, from 51,000 million francs CFA in 1978/79 to 15,000 million in 1979/80. The debt service ratio is not expected to rise above 10 per cent of annual export earnings in 1981-86, making it one of the lowest in black Africa. The objectives of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1982-86) include increased production of all agricultural exports and more intensified research and exploitation of minerals and energy resources, with investments based on an estimated overall growth rate of 7 per cent per year.

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, Chad's capital, with Kousseri, 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 is due 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 1977 Cameroon had 1,003 hospital establishments, with 21,271 beds, and 477 physicians. A "Health for all by the year 2000" campaign 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 1978 a programme of standardization of curricula was undertaken. In 1981 79 per cent of school-age children attended school overall, but only 32 per cent attended in the northern region. The State University at Yaoundé, founded in 1962, has been decentralized, and consists of five regional campuses. The budget for 1982/83 gave education top priority, with an allocation of 40,400 million francs CFA, almost 10 per cent of the total.

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 1979 there were 126,337 visitors. In the course of the 1981-86 development plan, 20 new hotels are to be built, and more money is to be made available for the protection of animals in national parks.

Public Holidays

1983: May 1st (Labour Day), May 12th (Ascension), May 20th (National Day), July 12th (Djoulde Soumae, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 1st (Union Nationale Camerounaise Day), September 18th (Festival of Sheep), December 25th (Christmas).

1984: January 1st (New Year), February 11th (Youth Day), April 20th (Good Friday), April 23rd (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1982):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;
£1 sterling=568.75 francs CFA;
U.S. \$1=349.4 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census of April 9th, 1976			Mid-year estimates		
	Males	Females	Total	1977	1980	1980
475,442 sq. km.*	3,754,991	3,908,255	7,663,246	7,914,000	8,503,000	17.9

* 183,569 sq. miles.

PROVINCES (Population at 1976 Census)

	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Centre-Sud	498,290	993,655	1,491,945
Littoral	702,578	232,588	935,166
Ouest	232,315	803,282	1,035,597
Sud-Ouest	200,322	420,193	620,515
Nord-Ouest	146,327	834,204	980,531
Nord	328,925	1,904,332	2,233,257
Est	75,485	290,750	366,235
TOTAL	2,184,242	5,479,004	7,663,246

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 21.2 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
TOTAL	1,568,117	1,066,737	2,634,854

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

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1980
('000 hectares)

Arable land	5,910
Land under permanent crops	1,020
Permanent meadows and pastures	8,300*
Forests and woodlands	25,640*
Other land	6,074
Inland waters	600
TOTAL	47,544

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 ha.)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Rice (paddy) . . .	17	23	23	15	55	55
Maize	345	540	540	408	490	500
Millet and sorghum . . .	497	450	450	414	400	400
Potatoes	25	25	25	24	50	60
Sweet potatoes	38	38	39	130†	130	135
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	230	233	236	1,000†	1,000	1,011
Other roots and tubers . .	355	359	374	1,170	1,222	1,274
Dry beans	152	154	157	95†	98	100
Groundnuts (in shell) . .	358	350	350	108	110	120
Sesame seed	30	30	30	5	8	10
Seed cotton	57	63	50	80	89†	65
Cottonseed				49†	55†	43
Cotton lint				31†	33†	22†
Palm kernel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	46	46
Sugar cane	20	22	17	720	790	580
Coffee (green)	358	340	359	101	102†	105
Cocoa beans	429	425	425	123	120	110
Tobacco (leaves)	5	5	5	3	3	3
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	17	18

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production—'000 metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1979	1980	1981
Vegetables and melons . . .	345	366	389
Avocados	23	24	25
Pineapples	32	35	40
Bananas	76	97	97
Plantains	950	988	1,026

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(('000 head—FAO estimates)

	1979	1980	1981
Cattle	3,100	3,200*	3,284
Sheep	2,170*	2,160†	2,174
Goats	2,400	2,340*	2,434
Pigs	1,112*	1,200*	1,257
Horses	15	16	16
Asses	33	34	34
Chickens	10,000	10,500	10,712

* Unofficial estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1979	1980	1981
Beef and veal	48	50	52
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	7	7	7
Pigmeat	24	26	27
Poultry meat	11	12	12
Cows' milk	41	43	44
Hen eggs (metric tons) . .	8,000	8,400	8,570
Cattle hides (metric tons)	9,819	10,032	10,458
Sheepskins (metric tons) .	1,562	1,555	1,565
Goatskins (metric tons) . .	1,440	1,404	1,460

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.