

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1980

*A World
Survey*

volume 2
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 as well as a Who's Who of influential personalities.

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*; and *The Military Balance 1979-1980*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

May 1980.

Abbreviations

A.B.	Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Acad.	Academician, Academy	Cnr.	Corner
accred.	accredited	Co.	Company, County
A.C.T.	Australian Capital Territory	Col.	Colonel
Adm.	Admiral	Colo.	Colorado
admin.	administration	Comm.	Commendatore
ag., ags.	agency(ies)	Commdr.	Commander
A.G.	Aktiengesellschaft (joint stock company)	Commr.	Commissioner
a.i.	ad interim	Confed.	Confederation
AID	(U.S.) Agency for International Development	Conn.	Connecticut
Al.	Aleja (alley, avenue)	Cons.-Gen.	Consul-General
Ala.	Alabama	Corr.	Correspondent
Alta.	Alberta	corresp.	corresponding
AM	amplitude modulation	C.P.	Case Postale, Caixa Postal (Post Box)
amalg.	amalgamated	Cres.	Crescent
A.P.	Andhra Pradesh	CSTAL	Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina
apdo.	apartado (Post Box)	CTCA	Confederación de Trabajadores Centro-americanos
approx.	approximately	Cttee.	Committee
Apt.	Apartment	cu.	cubic
Ariz.	Arizona	cwt.	hundredweight
Ark.	Arkansas	D.C.	District of Columbia, Distrito Central
A/S	Aktieselskab (joint stock company)	D.D.R.	Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
asscn.	association	D.E.	Departamento Estatal
asst.	assistant	Dec.	December
Aug.	August	Del.	Delaware
auth.	authorized	Dem.	Democratic; Democrat
Ave.	Avenue	dep.	deposits
Avda.	Avenida (Avenue)	Dept.	Department
B.C.	British Columbia	D.F.	Distrito Federal
Bd., Blv., Blvd., Bld.	Boulevard	D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
Bldg.	Building	Dir.	Director
B.P.	Boite postale (Post Box)	Div.	Division(al)
b.p.d.	barrels per day	D.M.	Deutsche Mark
br.(s)	branch(es)	D.N.	Distrito Nacional
Brig.	Brigadier	Doc.	Docent
Bt.	Baronet	Dott.	Dottore
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature	Dr.	Doctor
bul.	bulvar (boulevard)	dr.(e)	drachma(e)
C, cen.	centigrade, central	D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
c.	circa	d.w.t.	dead weight tons
CACM	Central American Common Market	E.	East, Eastern, Embassy
Calif.	California	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
cap.	capital	Econ.	Economist, Economics
Capt.	Captain	E.D.	Efficiency Decoration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	EEC	European Economic Community
Cav.	Cavaliere	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
C.B.	Companion of (the Order of) the Bath	e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	eKv.	electron kilovolt
CCL	Caribbean Congress of Labour	eMv.	electron megavolt
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	Eng.	Engineer, Engineering
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine, Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale	Esc.	Escuela, Escudos
C.H.	Companion of Honour	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Chair.	Chairman	est.	established, estimate, estimated
C.I.	Channel Islands	etc.	etcetera
Cia.	Compañía	excl.	excluding
Cie.	Compagnie	exec.	executive
c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight	F, f.	Fahrenheit, founded
C-in-C.	Commander-in-Chief	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
circ.	circulation	Feb.	February
Cmd.	Command	Fed.	Federation; Federal
Cmdr.	Commander	Fla.	Florida

ABBREVIATIONS

FM	frequency modulation	kW.	kilowatt(s)
fmrly. ..	formerly	kWh.	kilowatt hour(s)
f.o.b. ...	free on board	Ky.	Kentucky
Fr.	Franc		
ft.	foot (feet)		
		La.	Louisiana
Ga.	Georgia	LAFTA ...	Latin American Free Trade Association
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	lb.	pound(s)
G.B.E. ...	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire	L.N.G. ...	liquefied natural gas
G.C.M.G. ...	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	L.P.G. ...	liquefied petroleum gas
G.D.P. ...	Gross Domestic Product	Lt., Lieut.	Lieutenant
G.D.R. ...	German Democratic Republic	Ltd.	Limited
Gen.	General		
GeV	giga electron volts	m.	million
G.m.b.H. ...	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability company)	Maj.	Major
G.N.P. ...	Gross National Product	Man.	Manager, managing, Manitoba
g.r.t.	gross registered tons	March. ...	Marchese
GWh.	gigawatt hours	Mass.	Massachusetts
		M.B.E. ...	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
ha.	hectares	m.b.H. ...	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
HC	High Commission	Mc/s	megacycles per second
H.E.	His (or Her) Eminence, His (or Her) Excellency	Md.	Maryland
h.f.	hlutafelag (company limited)	Me.	Maine
hl.	hectolitre	mem.	member
H.M.	His (or Her) Majesty	MEV	mega electron volts
Hon.	Honorary (or Honourable)	mfrs.	manufacturers
h.p.	horsepower	Mgr.	Monseigneur; Monsignor
H.R.H. ...	His (or Her) Royal Highness	MHz	megahertz
H.S.H. ...	His (or Her) Serene Highness	Mich.	Michigan
		Minn.	Minnesota
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	Miss.	Mississippi
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	Mlle	Mademoiselle
ICFTU ...	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Mme	Madame
Ill.	Illinois	Mo.	Missouri
IMF	International Monetary Fund	Mont.	Montana
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)	M.P.	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
Inc., Incomp., Incd.	Incorporated	MSS	Manuscripts
incl.	including	m.t.	metric ton(s)
Ind.	Indiana	MW.	megawatt(s)
Ing.	Engineer	MWh.	Megawatt hour(s)
Insp.	Inspector		
Int.	International	N.	North, Northern
Inż.	Engineer	n.a.	not available
irreg.	irregular	nab.	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
Is.	Islands	nám.	namesti (square)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
		N.B.	New Brunswick
Jan.	January	N.C.	North Carolina
Jnr.	Junior	N.D.	North Dakota
Jr.	Jonkheer (Netherlands), Junior	Neb.	Nebraska
		n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
Kans.	Kansas	Nev.	Nevada
K.B.E. ...	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	Nfld.	Newfoundland
K.C.M.G. ...	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	N.H.	New Hampshire
kg.	kilogramme(s)	N.J.	New Jersey
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter, Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)	N.M.	New Mexico
kHz	kilohertz	no.	number
K.K.	Kaizen Kaisha (Limited Company)	Nov.	November
km.	kilometre(s)	nr.	near
kv.	kvartal (apartment block)	n.r.t.	net registered tons
		N.S.	Nova Scotia
		N.S.W. ...	New South Wales
		N.V.	Naamloze Vennootschap (limited company)
		N.Y.	New York
		N.Z.	New Zealand
		OAPEC ...	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
		OAS	Organization of American States

ABBREVIATIONS

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

LATE INFORMATION

CANADA **Quebec**

Provisional results of the referendum held on May 20th, 1980, indicated a poll of 40.5 per cent in favour and 59.5 per cent against authorizing the Provincial Government to institute negotiations with the Federal Government for "sovereignty-association" between Quebec and the Dominion of Canada.

CHAD

HISSÈNE HABRÉ, Minister of State for National Defence in the Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition (GUNT) and leader of FAN, was dismissed from the Government in May 1980.

CHILE

Government change (March 1980)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: RENÉ ROJAS GALDAMES.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Government changes (April 1980)

Vice-Premiers: ZHAO ZIYANG.
WAN LI.

The resignations as Vice-Premiers of JI DENGKUI and CHEN XILIAN were also reported.

National People's Congress change (April 1980)

WU DE resigned as a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government change (February 1980)

Secretary of State for External Relations: EMILIO LUDOVINO FERNÁNDEZ.

ECUADOR

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Dr. FERNANDO ASPIAZU SEMINARIO, was dismissed from the Cabinet in March 1980.

EGYPT

Council of Ministers (May 1980)

Prime Minister: Col. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SADAT.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. KAMALEDDIN HASSAN ALI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Services and Interior: MUHAMMAD NABAWI ISMAIL.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Production and Petroleum: AHMAD IZZEDIN HILAL.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs and Minister of Planning: ALI ABDEL-RAZZAQ ABDEL-MAJID.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for People's Assembly Affairs: FIKRI MAKRAM OBAID.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Local Government and Minister of State for Al-Azhar Affairs: FUAD MOHIEDDIN.

Minister of Defence and Military Production: Lieut.-Gen. AHMAD BADAWI.

Minister of Social Insurance and Minister of State for Social Affairs: AMAL ABDEL-RAHIM OTHMAN.

Minister of Reconstruction and Minister of State for Housing and Land Reclamation: HASBULLAH MUHAMMAD AL-KAFRAWI.

Minister of Irrigation and Minister of State for Sudanese Affairs: MUHAMMAD ABDEL-HADI SAMAHA.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: ALI GAMAL AL-NAZER.

Minister of Justice: ANWAR ABU-SEHLI.

Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth: MUHAMMAD TAHA ZAKI.

Minister of Electricity: MUHAMMAD OTHMAN ABAZA.

Minister of Supply and Home Trade: AHMAD NOUH.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: BUTROS BUTROS GHALI.

Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research: MUSTAPHA KAMAL HILMI.

Minister of State for Manpower and Vocational Training: SAAD MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Sufficiency: MAHMOUD MUHAMMAD DAUD.

Minister of State for Transport, Communications and Shipping: METWALLI SULAIMAN.

Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs: ABDEL-AKHAR MUHAMMAD ABDEL-AKHAR.

Minister of State for Health: Dr. MAMDUH KAMAL JAER.

Minister of State for Culture and Mass Media: MANSOUR MUHAMMAD HASSAN.

Minister of State for Military Production: GAMAL SAYED IBRAHIM.

Minister of State for Waqfs: ZAKARIA BARRI.

EL SALVADOR

Minister of Finance, ROBERTO ALVERGUE VIDES, resigned from the Cabinet in April 1980.

Secretary to the Presidency, ROBERTO SUAY SUÁREZ, resigned in May 1980.

HAITI

Government change (April 1980)

Secretary of the Interior and National Defence: HENRI BAYARD.

LATE INFORMATION

HONDURAS

Result of election of new Congress of Deputies (April 20th, 1980):

Partido Liberal de Honduras	35 seats
Partido Nacional	33 seats
Partido de Innovación de Honduras y Unidad	3 seats

Presidential elections were to be held separately at a later date.

INDIA

As a result of continued disturbances in the state of Assam in favour of repatriating several million immigrants from Bangladesh, West Bengal and Nepal, martial law was declared in Assam on April 6th, 1980, and was to remain in force for two months.

JAMAICA

Cabinet changes
(March 1980)

Minister of Finance and Planning: HUGH SMALL.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: PHYLLIS MAC-PHERSON-RUSSELL.

(May 1980)

Minister of Industry and Commerce: DERRICK HEAVEN.

JAPAN

Following a split in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), the Government of Masayoshi Ohira was defeated in the House of Representatives when a motion of "no confidence", tabled by the opposition Japan Socialist Party, was carried by 243 votes; 69 dissenting LDP members abstained. The House was dissolved and elections for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors were due to be held on June 22nd.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Following widespread student demonstrations calling for a return to full democracy, total martial law was imposed on May 17th, 1980. The martial law authorities took control from the civilian Government, which resigned three days later. This resulted in further protests and violent clashes between demonstrators and troops.

MEXICO

Secretary of Agrarian Reform, Lic. ANTONIO TOLEDO CORRO, resigned from the Cabinet in April 1980.

NICARAGUA

The state of emergency in force since July 1979 was lifted in April 1980. The Government announced the formation of a 47-member Council of State in April (a membership of 31 was originally planned). Popular groups with Sandinist influence will occupy the majority of the seats on the council, the FSLN itself being allocated

6 seats. The decision to allocate the MDN (Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense), a group representing the private sector, just one seat prompted the resignation of ALFONSO ROBELO, its president, from the ruling junta a day after the announcement. In May the Council of State elected BAYARDO ARCE to be its first President.

PERU

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
(May 18th, 1980)

CANDIDATE*	PERCENTAGE OF VOTE
FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TERRY.. ..	43.6
(Acción Popular)	
ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO ..	26.5
(APRA)	
LUIS BEDOYA REYES (PPC)	11.2
HUGO BLANCO (FOCEP)	4.0

* Eleven other candidates stood.

President Belaúnde is to form a coalition government, to which the military regime is due to transfer power on July 28th.

SUDAN

Government changes
(March 1980)

Minister of Industry: IZZEDIN HAMAD.

Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-electric Power: ALRAYAH ABDELSALAM.

Minister of State for Egyptian Affairs: MOHAMMED AHMED ALHAG.

UGANDA

Government changes
(May 1980)

On the weekend of May 10th-11th soldiers acting for the Military Commission of the National Consultative Council took control of Kampala. The Military Commission, headed by Paulo Muwanga, claimed to have taken over the executive functions of the Presidency. The following week a new cabinet was announced in which the former President, Godfrey Binaisa, was not included.

Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: WILSON OKWENJE.

Minister of Agriculture: MATTHIAS NGOBI.

Minister of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: E. R. NKWASIBWE.

Minister of Commerce: ERIYA KATEGAYA.

Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing: JAMES OBUA OTUA.

Minister of Culture and Community Development: ADO TIBERONDWA.

Minister of Education: MRS. G. BITAMAZERE.

Minister of Finance: LAWRENCE SEBALU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OTEMA ALIMADI.

Minister of Health: NTEGE LUBWAMA.

Minister of Industry: Mr. OBONYO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: DAVID ANYOTI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: SAMUEL TEWUNGA.

Minister of Justice: STEPHEN ARIKO.

Minister of Labour: JOHN L. KIRUNDA.

**Minister of Land and Natural Resources: TARSIS KAB-
WEGERE.**

Minister of Local Administration: BIDANDI SSALI.

Minister of Planning and Economic Development: ANTHONY OCHAYA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: AKENA POJOK.

Minister of Regional Co-operation: ALBERT PICHOWINY.

Minister of Transport: KINTU MUSOKE.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: EPHRAIM KAMUNTU.

Minister of Works and Housing: ABRAHAM WALIGO.

Minister of Rehabilitation: MASETTE KUUYA.

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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 appointed. The Cabinet was reshuffled twice in early 1978, and again in November 1979. In May 1978 over 99 per cent of the electorate approved the list of candidates presented by the UNC at the elections to the second National Assembly.

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. A foreign policy of non-alignment has enabled it to take advantage of financial aid from Europe and the People's Republic of China.

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 1979 Cameroon had an army of 7,700 and 5,700 men in para-military forces. The navy numbered 500 and the air force 300 men. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. The defence budget for 1979/80 was fixed at almost 16,000 million francs CFA.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. Cocoa, coffee and timber are the main exports, though palm products, bananas, rubber and cotton are also produced in quantity and help protect the economy against fluctuating commodity prices. Coffee and cocoa together provide about half of Cameroon's export earnings.

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 Edebe Dam; the possibility of bauxite exploitation in the Western Province is currently being studied by a Canadian company. Industrial production grew by about 15 per cent annually in the first decade of independence. Although the rate of growth has declined since 1970, the expansion of the aluminium smelting industry in 1979 is expected to increase revenue and profits.

In 1973 petroleum was discovered off Rio del Rey, and Cameroon's first oil exports were shipped in February 1978. In 1979 output reached 28,000 barrels per day. A refinery is being built at Pointe-Limboh. Another offshore oil deposit was discovered near Kribi in October 1979, and drilling is in progress in the area.

In 1976/77 Cameroon's G.D.P. was 661,700 million francs CFA, of which about 35 per cent was derived from agriculture, forestry and fishing. After difficulties in the period 1970-72, the economy regained some momentum, growing by 5 per cent in real terms between 1976/77 and 1977/78.

Despite its economic growth since independence, Cameroon remains dependent on foreign investment and the export of primary commodities. In 1973 the government initiated a "Green Revolution" designed to halt the drift of population from backward rural areas to the towns but this had only limited success. The transport system is being developed to permit exploitation of natural resources in remote parts of the country. The fourth Five-Year Plan, for 1976-81, concentrates resources on agricultural development, but includes plans for a television network, hydro-electric schemes and a state import agency for necessities.

Transport and Communications

Routes in former East Cameroon are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while former West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. A bridge is being constructed over the River Chari linking N'Djamena, Chad's capital, with Kousséri, while road links are planned with southern Chad. The main rail routes within Cameroon are between

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Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Ngaoundéré. A major road also links the two regions. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and 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 1976 Cameroon had 346 hospital establishments, with 16,734 beds.

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. In 1978 a programme of standardization of curricula was undertaken. In 1978 nearly 70 per cent of school-age children attended school. The Federal University, founded in 1962, has been decentralized, and consists of five regional campuses. The draft budget for 1979/80 gave education top priority, with an allocation of 21,000 million francs CFA.

Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and

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sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded and in 1977 there were 89,990 visitors.

Public Holidays

1980: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (National Day), May 15th (Ascension), August 13th (Djoulde Soumae, End of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 1st (Union Nationale Camerounaise Day), October 20th (Festival of Sheep), December 25th (Christmas).

1981: January 1st (New Year), February 11th (Youth Day), April 17th (Good Friday), April 20th (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 rate (February 1980):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 469.1 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 203.2 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

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

* 183,569 sq. miles.

PROVINCES (Population at 1976 Census)

	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Centre-Sud	498,290	993,655	14,91,945
Littoral	702,578	232,588	935,166
Ouest	232,315	803,282	10,35,597
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 (1975): Douala 485,797, Yaoundé (capital) 274,399, Nkongsamba 71,000, Fombran 59,701, Kumba 50,000, Maroua 46,077, Bafoussam 45,998, Garoua 36,661, Victoria 31,222.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 41.5 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 40.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75; death rate 22.8 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 22.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1976 census, Africans only)

	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	178,937	26,550	205,487
Community, social and personal services			
Activities not adequately described	141,367	58,851	200,218
TOTAL	1,656,167	1,101,732	2,757,899

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1977
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	6,790*
Land under permanent crops	590*
Permanent meadows and pastures	8,300†
Forests and woodlands	30,000†
Other land	1,264
Inland waters	600
TOTAL	47,544

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ ha.)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1976*	1977*	1978*	1976*	1977*	1978*
Rice (paddy)	20	20	20	19†	20	20
Maize	340	300	350	355	300	350
Millet and sorghum	430	430	435	390	360	370
Potatoes	15	15	15	40	41	41
Sweet potatoes	49	49	49	160	160	160
Cassava (Manioc)	190	191	196	800	810	831
Other roots and tubers	303	320	336	1,009	1,039	1,068
Dry beans	125	130	130	76	80	81
Groundnuts (in shell)	205	205	219	170	150	164
Sesame seed	10	10	11	6	6	6
Seedcotton	60†	53†	61†	48†	41	60
Cotton seed				28†	24	35
Cotton lint				18†	15	23
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	47	48.5
Sugar cane	30	40	41	300	467	500
Coffee (green)	290	304	300	80†	90	90
Cocoa beans	330	330	330	82†	105	100
Tobacco (leaves)	6	6	6	3	3	3
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	18	19

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production—'000 metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1976	1977	1978
Vegetables and melons	303	310	317
Avocados	21	21	22
Pineapples	18	18	19
Bananas	100	105	105
Plantains	1,000	1,020	1,049

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1976*	1977	1978
Cattle	2,750	2,917	2,972*
Sheep	2,100	2,100*	2,155*
Goats	1,550	1,553†	1,636*
Pigs	650	700*	789
Horses	59	60*	60*
Asses	64	69*	73*
Chickens	9,000	9,300*	9,620

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1976	1977	1978
Beef and veal	44	46	47
Mutton and lamb	10	10	10
Goats' meat	6	6	7
Pigmeat	16	17	19
Poultry meat	10	10	11
Cows' milk	58	59	61
Hen eggs (metric tons)	7,000	7,200	7,785
Cattle hides (metric tons)	8,968	9,272	9,518
Sheepskins (metric tons)	1,968	2,016	2,065
Goatskins (metric tons)	1,220	1,242	1,300

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	885	780	700	700	700
Other industrial wood	490	502	512	512	512
Fuel wood	6,161	6,278	6,398	6,523	6,653
TOTAL	7,536	7,560	7,610	7,735	7,865

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	108	120	120	112	119	115	100
Railway sleepers	33*	36	50	33	29	29	29
TOTAL	141	156	170	145	148	144	129

* FAO estimates.

1976 and 1977: Annual production as in 1975 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

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FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972
Inland waters .	50.0	50.0	50.0
Atlantic Ocean .	20.8	24.5*	21.6
TOTAL CATCH .	70.8	74.5	71.6

* FAO estimate.

1973-77: Annual catch as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Tin concentrates*	25	25	25
Pozzolana	—	18,639	n.a.

* Estimated by the International Tin Council.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	69.3	72.2	79.9	80*	77
Raw sugar	" " "	12*	14*	25	32*	35
Cocoa butter	" " "	6.6	8.6	7.9	6.6	n.a.
Beer	'000 hectolitres	970*	1,242	1,008	1,146	1,526
Soft drinks	" " "	450*	475*	500*	430	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	1,450*	1,515	1,635	1,538	1,755
Soap	'000 metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	14	n.a.
Cement	" " "	182	125	192	210	278
Aluminium (unwrought)†	" " "	44.1	46.8	51.9	54.3	56.0
Radio receivers	'000	85*	85*	60	51	80
Leather footwear	'000 pairs	n.a.	4,482	2,983	4,215	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,122	1,182	1,316	1,336	1,346

* Estimated production.

† Using alumina imported from Guinea.

Source: Mainly UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

Raw sugar: 45,000 metric tons (estimate) in 1978.

FINANCE

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

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (February 1980): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 469.1 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 203.2 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £2.13 = \$4.92.

Note: Between December 1958 and August 1969 the value of the franc CFA was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1 = 246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc = 50 francs CFA). In August 1969 the franc CFA was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 franc CFA = 0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1 = 277.71 francs CFA) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 franc CFA = 0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1 = 255.785 francs CFA). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the franc CFA has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates of francs CFA per U.S. dollar were: 252.2 in 1972; 222.7 in 1973; 240.5 in 1974; 214.3 in 1975; 239.0 in 1976; 245.7 in 1977; 225.6 in 1978. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1 = 666.503 francs CFA (1 franc CFA = 0.15004p).

BUDGETS

(million francs CFA, July 1st to June 30th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78*	1978/79*	1979/80*
Current Budget	80,600	90,905	98,500	113,817	129,000
Investment Budget	19,400	37,094	38,500	51,428	57,000

* Proposed expenditure.