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AFRICAN HANDBOOKS: 4

THE  
LANGUAGES AND PRESS  
OF  
AFRICA

Indira Gandhi National  
Centre for the Arts

*By*

Duncan MacDougald, Jr.

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*Suniti Kumar Chatterji*

AFRICAN HANDBOOKS: 4

The  
Languages and Press  
of  
Africa



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Centre for the Arts

AFRICAN HANDBOOKS: 4

Edited by H. A. WIESCHHOFF

*Committee on African Studies, University of Pennsylvania*

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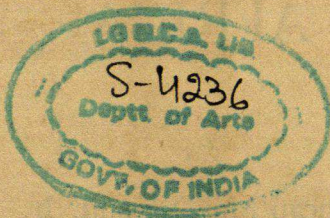
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## PREFACE

This study is an attempt to compile a detailed census of the better-known African, European, and Asiatic languages spoken in Africa and adjacent islands, and a survey of the development of literacy in these areas. Many of the approximately six hundred recognized autochthonous languages and hundreds of related dialects have not been listed; their omission may be explained on the grounds that the study in no way purports to be an exhaustive investigation of all aspects of the extraordinarily complex African linguistic situation. Its purpose is, rather, a practical treatment of the more important languages, designed for commercial as well as scholarly use.

In the preparation of such a treatment of the languages of all regions of the African area many great difficulties have been encountered. Chief of these handicaps is the relative dearth of accurate, up-to-date statistical data. Few, if any, of the censuses and other pertinent demographic studies can be considered as scientifically established records of the different tribal, ethnic, and linguistic groups; they are rather approximations or general estimates of existing conditions that vary greatly in completeness and accuracy from region to region. Furthermore, there has hitherto been little work done in statistical accounts of the languages of Africa, as most Africanists are more interested in anthropological, sociological, and philological considerations than in linguistic geography and the tabulation of the number of speakers of the various languages.

Secondly, because of the difficulties in intercontinental communication in wartime, the study had to be compiled in its entirety without recourse to any primary source materials from the field in Africa. Likewise, it was impossible to secure the assistance of any of the leading Africanists in London, Paris, Berlin, and Hamburg, or to make use of the important reference libraries in those centers. Thus the data presented here were assembled exclusively from American libraries, universities, and museums, whose African collections, because of the general neglect of African studies in this country, are limited in scope.

Space does not permit enumeration of the names of the several scores of persons—including anthropologists, linguists, native African informants and consultants, missionaries, education and consular officials, travelers, newspaper correspondents and representatives,

## PREFACE

and regional experts—who contributed to the compilation of the study, or to checking the assembled data. To each of these persons the author wishes to express his sincere thanks for his valuable information and suggestions.

A special word of gratitude is owed Dr. Emory Ross, secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and the dozens of missionaries having experience in Africa who so kindly supplied new data and checked existing statistics; from Dr. Ross and his associates came much important material unavailable elsewhere in the country. Thanks are also due, Professor George Herzog of Columbia University for advice on West African material, Dr. Walter S. Cline of the Office of Strategic Services for information on the complicated question of Berber dialects, Wilfrid D. Hamblly of the Field Museum of Chicago for data on Angola, Dr. Allan H. Fry for general help and advice, Professor Wolf Leslau of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes for information on Ethiopia, Professor Gustav von Grunebaum of the Iranian Institute for advice on Arabic speakers in Africa, Professor Harold H. Bender and Professor Philip K. Hitti of Princeton University and Paul K. Benedict for suggestions in regard to the table of linguistic relationships. Furthermore, the author wishes to thank Dr. Ruth Lowe for her valuable and important research assistance, Paul M. Hancock for computing the percentages, and Frieda Normon-Nutz for her assistance. Finally, a special debt of appreciation is owed Dr. H. A. Wieschhoff, whose knowledge has been utilized with profit throughout the entire study.

*D. MacD. Jr.*

*Philadelphia,  
December 1943*

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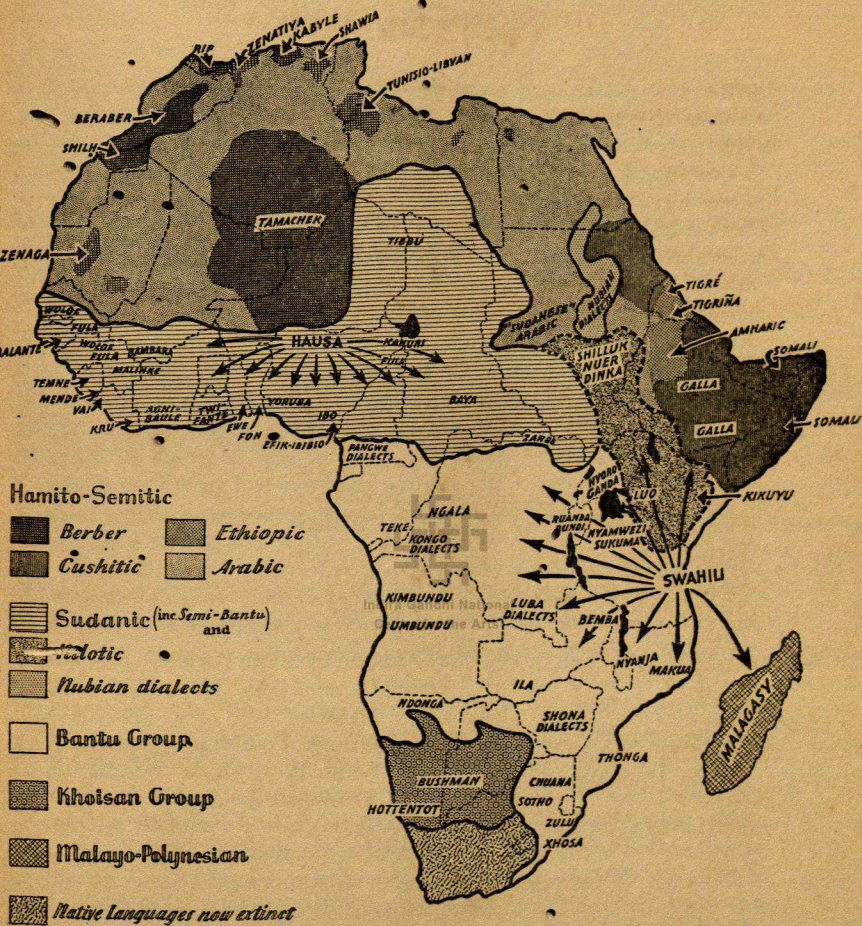
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## DIVISIONS OF AFRICA

Algeria	Libya
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Morocco, French
Angola	Morocco, Spanish
Cabinda	Mozambique
Basutoland	Nigeria
Bechuanaland	British Cameroon
Belgian Congo	Nyasaland
Ruanda-Urundi	Portuguese Guinea
Cameroon, French	Rhodesia, Northern
Egypt	Rhodesia, Southern
Eritrea	Rio de Oro and Ifni
Ethiopia	Rio Muni (Spanish Guinea)
French Equatorial Africa	Sierra Leone
French West Africa	Somaliland, British
Dahomey	Somaliland, French
Dakar and Dependencies	Somaliland, Italian
French Guinea	Swaziland
French Sudan	Tanganyika
Ivory Coast	Tangier
Mauritania	Tunisia
Niger	Uganda
Senegal	Union of South Africa
Togo	Cape of Good Hope
Gambia	Natal
Gold Coast	Orange Free State
British Togoland	South West Africa
Kenya	Transvaal
Liberia	

## ISLANDS ADJACENT TO AFRICA

Canary Islands	Réunion
Cape Verde Islands	São Tome and Principe Islands
Fernando Po and Islands	Seychelles and Amirante Islands
Madagascar	Zanzibar and Pemba Islands
Mauritius	



PRINCIPAL NATIVE LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN AFRICA  
According to Language Groups

## INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the last century when Africa was drawn into the orbit of European interests, African languages have been the object of serious study. Explorers from the earliest days gave their attention to the many tongues spoken by the inhabitants of the Dark Continent. By the middle of the nineteenth century so many vocabularies and grammars of African languages and dialects were available that S. W. Koelle found it possible to summarize and evaluate the linguistic information in his well-known work *Polyglotta Africana*, setting a model in this study for several similar works by other authors which appeared before the end of the century.

Missionaries in particular, in their attempt to spread the gospel, translated the Bible into numerous African languages, and not only contributed largely to our knowledge of these languages but initiated at the same time a vernacular literature for those languages which previously had not been written. The admirable studies of the missionaries were soon followed by more scholarly investigations of linguistic students.

Once a great variety of African languages became known it was necessary to study their interrelationship, and thus a large literature dealing with language classification came into existence. As more detailed material has become available, these classifications have undergone many changes. Although today we customarily follow a language classification as given on pp. 46-49, it would be premature to consider it final. It is true that many of the dialects and languages of South, East, and Equatorial Africa can be grouped together as Bantu languages, just as many of the North African languages may be included under the title of Hamitic languages; but other language families, such as the so-called Semi-Bantu or Sudan, while having many features in common which perhaps justify such classifications, cannot be properly regarded as well-substantiated language families. It appears that the mere desire to have languages properly arranged has always been a strong motive in establishing language groupings.

In addition to the attention that has been given to the study of individual languages and their interrelationship, there has been an increased demand in recent years for transforming the languages which were formerly only spoken into written languages. Africans,

who attend elementary and higher schools in ever greater numbers, as well as adults who have passed through these schools, desire reading material in their own language. In preparing for this need great difficulties had—and still have—to be overcome, since many languages and dialects are spoken by so few that it is obviously impossible to have textbooks or other books printed in one dialect only. Where the number of speakers is large enough to make printing in the language advisable, different policies have been pursued in order to reduce the number of languages and stimulate the use of the more widespread dialects.

In areas in which closely related languages were spoken, government agencies as well as missionaries emphasized the language which was regarded as more important. Thus, in Nyasaland the British administration decided to adopt for a large section of the country Nyanja as the official language for announcements and state-supported schools. It is obvious that such a decision met with opposition since non-Nyanja speakers set forth very good reasons why their own dialect should have been selected in preference to any other language. Such decisions, which were made in other areas as well, have nearly always rested upon arbitrary considerations.

In the vast area of the Belgian Congo, where now four native languages are recognized for official purposes, very serious attempts are being made to standardize these, and several missionary groups most active in the solving of the language problem have prepared plans to introduce gradually the main languages into areas where they are not as yet spoken. Even proposals to develop Luba as the only language for the Belgian Congo have been made.

Another method of eliminating dialectal differences has been the unification of languages. This was done with good success in several territories. The initial credit must go to missionaries who, in order to make the Bible available to larger groups, had to ignore many of the dialectal forms. Thus in Eastern Nigeria, where some three million people speak various dialects of the Ibo language the "Union Ibo Bible" and the teaching of Union Ibo in the schools is gradually, although with some difficulties, subordinating the numerous dialects to one common language. Another example may be cited regarding the many Shona dialects of Southern Rhodesia. The government, aware of the difficulties of communicating with the natives by so many dialectal media, asked Dr. Doke, the outstanding specialist on South African Bantu speech, to make recommendations as to the unification of the Shona dialects. The task of linguistic arbitrator, undertaken by Doke, was executed in an

exemplary manner, guaranteeing a minimum of friction in placing Union-Shona into effect in some sections of Southern Rhodesia.

In the attempt to reduce the number of African languages, advantage has been taken of the fact that some languages have spread as trade languages over wide sections of the continent. This is particularly true for Swahili, a language of East African origin, which was introduced throughout East Africa by the Arab traders of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. At the time of the arrival of Europeans in East Africa, many natives of these areas already regarded Swahili as their second language. Since it was such a convenient means of intercourse, the spreading of Swahili was greatly facilitated by the governments of Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya and now is gradually superseding many other East African languages with which it has structurally many features in common.

As Swahili is gradually gaining predominance in East Africa, so Hausa, the trade language of Nigeria and adjacent areas, is becoming more and more important and is destined to be the only speech of the ten million people inhabiting Northern Nigeria, from where it appears to be spreading into Northern Cameroon and Dahomey.

These practical attempts to solve the language problems in Africa have been greatly aided by the policy of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London, which not only embarked on systematic study of the many aspects of the African linguistic situation but prepared a standardized orthography for African languages, which has already been accepted as the official orthography by several African governments.

The tendency toward consolidating larger language blocks may be observed in many other parts of Africa, as is shown in detail in the list giving the major languages (pp. 7-15). The subordination of the many dialectal groups to larger language units and the establishment of one language over larger areas are bound to have a deep effect upon the future of Africa. Just as the unification of many European languages facilitated the founding of larger national states in Central Europe, so it may be assumed that many African tribes still separated by language and culture will grow closer to each other by the unifying effect of a common language.

The importance of European languages in Africa cannot be ignored. An ever increasing number of Africans utilize this intermediary to break down the language barriers between the many tribal groups. In some instances Africans are more prepared to learn the European languages than to submit to the use of the speech of one of their neighboring tribes, chiefly on account of traditional

animosity. Thus most African newspapers published by Africans for Africans are published in European languages as the most convenient speech, although it has to be kept in mind that the newspapers address primarily the educated Africans who are familiar with European languages.

The spread of European languages is naturally strongly supported by the European administration. In British dependencies, where strong emphasis is being placed on native languages, English is treated as a second language only, a language to be learned by educated Africans only, and British officials are encouraged to learn African languages by receiving a bonus for the language acquired. In French, and particularly in Portuguese territories the policy prevails of discouraging and even prohibiting the teaching of African languages, thus attempting to make the learning of European languages compulsory. This policy regarding African language is a manifestation of the general colonial policy pursued by these countries. Britain, following the principle of "indirect rule," wants to develop the natives along their own cultural lines; while in French and Portuguese policy the prevailing assimilation tendencies necessitate the training of Africans as much as possible in cultural standards of the metropolitan areas.

The study by Duncan MacDougald is a new type of contribution to the African language problem; it is a census of the most important languages, showing as accurately as possible how many Africans are today conversant with specific dialects. While, as MacDougald has stated on p. v, this census is not fully reliable, it gives, nevertheless, an approximation which will for all practical purposes be satisfactory. The desire to serve very practical needs has led to the accumulation of the data which went into the making of this book.

In order to increase the general usefulness of this *African Handbook*, a second part—enumerating African newspapers—has been added. During the last two or three decades newspapers, both in vernacular and European languages, have multiplied many times in number and in influence. Africans, particularly in West and South Africa, take more and more to the reading of these newspapers, and a larger group of Africans than circulation figures indicate make it a habit to consult them since newspapers are often passed around until they become worn out. The unifying effect resulting from the reading of the same items in the same language is quite apparent; but, in addition, it is by means of these newspapers that the African is becoming informed about world events, and his opinion on world affairs is to no small degree controlled by the propaganda disseminated through these channels. For example, the attitude which

many Africans hold about the United States is almost exclusively based on information which comes to them through the reading of newspapers. Since the newspapers reach more and more Africans, commercial companies have found it profitable to advertise their merchandise, so that not only the European but also the African newspapers are used regularly for the purposes of sales promotion.

Newspapers in most parts of Africa are intimately connected with the various political and social movements of the countries. The African editors are often associated with specific programs and defend their policy in the editorial sections of their newspapers. Also, the selection and setting of the news shows frequently a high degree of editorializing. Thus, newspapers have become a real force in Africa, contributing vitally to the formation of public opinion. Since radio is not widely developed as yet because of the comparatively high cost, the newspapers are without any serious competition.

The newspaper section of this book has been compiled by the staff of the African Section of the University Museum; special credit is due to Miss Abby Jane Woodle, Miss Helen E. Hause, and Dr. John A. Noon.

*Philadelphia,*

• *December 1943*



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*H. A. Wieschhoff*

## GUIDE TO TABLES

For the purpose of uniformity and simplification, and following the procedure of many Africanists, all prefixes which are sometimes used to distinguish the names of African languages from the names of countries and tribes—as “Ki,” “Chi,” “Lu,” “Se,” etc.—have been omitted. Thus the languages that are sometimes given as “Ki-Kongo,” “Chi-Nyamwezi,” “Lu-Ragoli,” and “Se-Chuana” are designated here as “Kongo,” “Nyamwezi,” “Ragoli,” and “Chuana.”

The number of speakers indicated for each language refers to the *maximum number* of persons able to use the language, both as mother tongue and as second or third language, or as a lingua franca. In the case of languages having a number of dialects, only the principal dialect(s) of each area has been given.

The figures given for European languages, i.e., English, French, Portuguese, etc., refer to the *maximum number* of speakers of these languages, and include in addition speakers of Pidgin English, Pidgin French, Creole Portuguese, etc.

It will be noted that in many countries the total number of speakers of all languages exceeds or, as the case may be, is less than the total population of the country. If the total number of speakers is larger than the population figure, bilingualism and the extensive use of a lingua franca account for the difference. If the total number of speakers is less than the population figure, the difference may be explained by the omission of relatively unimportant languages.

Languages written in capital letters are officially recognized languages and/or languages used by the government controlling the country.

Where capital letters are underlined this indicates that newspapers and periodicals are issued in this language also. Other languages used in newspapers are shown in italics.

Languages marked with an asterisk are languages of instruction (schools, colleges, missions, etc.).

For information on population figures, see Methodology and Reference Sources at the end of the study.

## Chapter I

# PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF AFRICA

## INDIGENOUS

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
ARABIC <sup>(1)</sup>	37,585,000	3,650,000

Spoken with dialectal differences throughout most of North Africa above the 15th parallel, including French West Africa (northern territories), Rio de Oro, French Morocco, Ifni, Spanish Morocco, Tangier, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, French Equatorial Africa (above the 8th parallel), Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (northern and central territories), scattered through Eritrea and Ethiopia. Also spoken in Liberia, Nigeria (northern territories), British Cameroon (northern territory), French Cameroon (northern territory); Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya; along East Coast of Africa from Tanganyika to Suez; along West Coast from Nigeria westward; Canary Islands, Réunion, Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.

HAUSA	9,200,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	450,000
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Northern Nigeria extending into southern Nigeria; westward across northern Dahomey, Togo, Gold Coast into Ivory Coast and French Sudan; southern Niger; northern British and French Cameroon into north-central French Equatorial Africa; carried by traders as far as southern Algeria, Libya, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

<sup>(1)</sup> The various dialectal differences in Arabic as spoken in Africa should be noted. These dialects, which vary in degrees of mutual intelligibility, are usually designated according to their politico-geographical distribution. Thus are distinguished: Algerian, Egyptian, Libyan, Moroccan, and Tunisian Arabic. It should be noted, however, that these divisions are artificial, being based upon non-linguistic considerations rather than dialectal characteristics. In addition, other dialects of Arabic in Africa considerably influenced by Sudanic languages are: Hassani in the western Sudan, Shoa in the central Sudan region, and Sudanese in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

<sup>(2)</sup> Frequently estimated from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 speakers. These estimates of course include all persons having even a very slight knowledge of the language. Hausa, owing to the extensive dissemination of Hausa traders throughout Sudanic Africa, is the most important of all African trade languages.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
SWAHILI <sup>(3)</sup>	7,860,000	650,000

Spoken with dialectal differences throughout Tanganyika, Kenya, southeastern Italian Somaliland, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, Nyasaland, northeastern Northern Rhodesia, north-eastern Mozambique, northeastern Southern Rhodesia, Belgian Congo (east of Stanleyville, Lualaba River, and Elizabethville); Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, northwest coast of Madagascar, Réunion. The principal Swahili dialects are: Kimvita (Mombasa dialect), spoken along the coastal regions of Kenya; Kiunguja and Kingwana (Zanzibar dialect) in Tanganyika and inland Kenya; Kingwana in eastern Belgian Congo and Uganda.

## BERBER DIALECTS

5,890,000

.....<sup>(4)</sup>

Berber dialects spoken in northeastern French Morocco, east of Shilh regions; southeast of Rabat, Meknès, and Fez; Middle Atlas Mountains, eastern part of Great Atlas Mountains; Djebel Sarro, Tafilelt.

Kabyle dialects spoken in northern Algeria (northeastern regions of Alger Department, Grande Kabylie, and Jurjura Mountains, Chaîne des Bibars, eastward as far as Bougie).

Rif dialects spoken in northeastern Spanish Morocco; northern section of French Morocco.

Shawia dialects spoken in northeastern Algeria (Constantine Department, Aures Mountains, Tarf regions, Djerchar).

Shilh dialects spoken in southeastern French Morocco, principally in western part of Great Atlas Mountains and Anti-Atlas from Rio de Oro through Plaine de Sou to Mogador; in Djebel Barri along Dra'a River northward to Djebel Sirou; from Mogador eastward to Middle Atlas Mountains; along the coast from Rio de Oro to Rabat; also spoken with dialectal differences in Ifni.

<sup>(3)</sup> The most important and influential of all native African languages. In contrast to Hausa, which is principally a trade language, Swahili has an appreciable literature of its own, and is used extensively as a language of instruction and also for official purposes in an ever-increasing area in East Africa. Similarly, as in the case of Hausa, the number of Swahili speakers is frequently estimated from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000. Likewise, such estimates include even those persons having only a limited knowledge of Swahili.

<sup>(4)</sup> Included in the figure for Arabic literates.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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Tamachek spoken in southern Algeria (Ahaggar); north-western Niger (Air); northeastern French Sudan (Adrar); south-western Libya (Ghat).

Tunisio-Libyan dialects spoken in northwestern Libya (Djebel Nefusa, Djebel Iefren and Garian); oases of Sokna, Ghadames, and Augila; southwestern Libya (Tmessa and the Fezzan); on Jeriba Island; south central Tunisia (Djebel Sened); southern Tunisia (Matmata). Also included in this group is the Berber dialect spoken in the oasis of Siwa (northwestern Egypt).

Zenaga spoken in west-central Mauritania (Butilimit).

Zenatiya dialects spoken in northeastern corner of Spanish Morocco; eastern French Morocco (east Middle Atlas Mountains, Beni Ourrain, Udja), northwestern Algeria (Tlemsen to coast); northern Algeria (Massif de l'Ouarsenis, Orléansville to coast); also spoken by tribes scattered through western and central Algeria (Monts des Ksours, Ouargla, Touggourt, Gou-rara, Ghardaïa).

AMHARIC	5,620,000	360,000
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North-central and northwestern Ethiopia (Amhara, Gojjam), southward through Addis Ababa, farther southward as lingua franca to Sidama and Liban; eastward into British Somaliland.

RUANDA	5,045,000	400,000
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Northern half of Ruanda-Urundi; Ruanda district in Belgian Congo; northwestern corner of Tanganyika.

FULA <sup>(5)</sup>	4,890,000	150,000
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Spoken with dialectal differences in northwestern French Guinea (Futa-Jalon); west-central French Sudan (Goumbou, Keyes, Macina, Nioro); western Niger (Liptako, along Niger River, Zinder, Torode); east-central and northern Senegal (Boundou, Ferlo, Futa-Toro), southwestern Senegal (Casamance); eastern Gambia, eastern Portuguese Guinea, northern Sierra Leone; scattered through north-central French Equatorial Africa (Baguirmi, Ouadai); as lingua franca in eastern Nigeria (Adamawa) and northern British Cameroon; enclaves in northwestern French Cameroon.

<sup>(5)</sup> Also known as Fulani, Fulbe, Peul, Fulah, Fulfulde, etc.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
YORUBA	3,600,000	750,000
Southwestern corner of Nigeria, from Benin westward, across into southeastern corner of Dahomey.		
LUBA DIALECTS	3,410,000	450,000
Southeastern Belgian Congo, south and east of Sankuru and Kasai Rivers, eastward to Lake Tanganyika and Mweru; north-western corner of upper Northern Rhodesia.		
MANDINGO DIALECTS	3,215,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	200,000
Bambara spoken in west-central French Sudan (Sahel, Bamako, Sikasso, Segou, Timbuktu), northwestern Ivory Coast (Odiénne), and eastern French Guinea; eastern Senegal.		
Diula spoken in north-central Ivory Coast (Bobo), east-central Ivory Coast (Boundoukou, Kong); southern French Sudan (Sikasso, east of Bani River); northwestern Gold Coast.		
Malinke spoken throughout a wide area of French West Africa, west of Yelimané (French Sudan) and Bouaké (Ivory Coast); central Gambia (valley of Gambia River); lower central Senegal (valley of Casamance River); northeastern French Guinea (valley of Bafing River); valley of Rio Grande River (west-central French Guinea, and south-central Portuguese Guinea); northwestern Ivory Coast (west of Bandama River), northwestern Liberia, northeastern Sierra Leone.		
IBO	3,000,000	500,000
Eastern Nigeria, along Niger River.		
SOMALI	2,950,000	undeveloped
East Horn; all of Italian, British, and French Somaliland; eastern Ethiopia (Ogaden), roughly to 42nd meridian, north-eastern Kenya.		
GALLA	2,935,000	undeveloped
South and west-central Ethiopia from 42nd meridian to about 36th meridian, extending roughly into northeastern Kenya.		

<sup>(6)</sup> This figure refers exclusively to those who speak Mandingo dialects as a mother tongue. As in the case of Hausa and Swahili, the usual estimates of the total number of Mandingo speakers are much higher, ranging from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Such estimates include all persons who have any knowledge, however limited, of any of the Mandingo dialects.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
ZULU	2,515,000	350,000
Union of South Africa (Natal, northeastern Orange Free State, southeastern Transvaal), Swaziland.		
TWI-FANTE	2,500,000	350,000
Southeastern Gold Coast from Ewe territory westward to Tano and Asini Rivers; along entire south coastal regions of Gold Coast, also eastward along coast of Togo.		
XHOSA	2,375,000	300,000
Union of South Africa (southeastern Cape of Good Hope, Transkei and Ciskei, Griqualand West, Capetown); enclaves in Orange Free State and Transvaal.		
UMBUNDU	1,750,000	150,000
Angola (Benguela; along coast; as lingua franca in west-central regions of country).		
KANURI DIALECTS	1,675,000	undeveloped
Northeastern Nigeria (Bornu), French Equatorial Africa (Kanem and Bagirmi); Niger (Munio and Mango); regions around Lake Chad.		
MOSSI	1,620,000	negligible
Northeastern corner of Ivory Coast (Ougadougou) and south-eastern French Sudan.		
SHONA DIALECTS	1,555,000	75,000
Throughout Southern Rhodesia; west-central Mozambique.		
RUNDI	1,540,000	100,000
Southern half of Ruanda-Urundi across into east-central Belgian Congo; northwestern Tanganyika (Kibondo).		
PANGWE DIALECTS	1,350,000	210,000
Fang spoken in French Equatorial Africa (northwestern Gabon, from Ogowe to Ivinda); throughout Rio Muni, across French Cameroon border; Yaunde spoken in southwestern Cameroon between Yaunde and Lolo; Bulu spoken in southwestern Cameroon from Kribi to Ebolova.		

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
KONGO DIALECTS	1,150,000	150,000
Spoken with dialectal differences in southwestern corner of Belgian Congo; along both sides of Congo River from Leopoldville and Brazzaville to the sea; Cabinda; French Equatorial Africa (southeastern Middle Congo, southeastern Gabon, along the coast to Ogowe); northwestern corner of Angola.		
MAKUA	1,010,000	75,000
Northeastern corner of Mozambique, from Rovuma River to Kilimini River and across into southeastern Tanganyika.		
GANDA	1,000,000	350,000
Southern and southeastern Uganda, north of Lake Victoria.		
KIMBUNDU	1,000,000	75,000
West-central Angola inward through Malange; along northwestern coast from Ambriz to Luanda and southward; in North Cuanza, bordering on Congo and Lunda districts.		
NYAMWEZI-SUKUMA	1,000,000	50,000
North-central Tanganyika below Lake Victoria.		
NYANJA	950,000	300,000
South-central Nyasaland, into eastern Northern Rhodesia; northwestern regions of Mozambique (Tete and Niassa); southwestern corner of Tanganyika.		
MENDE	900,000	negligible
Southeastern Sierra Leone, scattered along coastal regions.		
NUBIAN DIALECTS	900,000	negligible
Southwestern Egypt (Aswan southward following Nile Valley); Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Nile Valley southward to Khartoum; province of Dongola, Berber, Kordofan, and Dar Nuba).		
KIKUYU	750,000	250,000
South-central Kenya, south of Mt. Kenya.		

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
FON	725,000	undeveloped
Southern coast of Dahomey, (Ouidah, Allada) into south-eastern Togo.		
WOLOF	705,000	undeveloped
Northwest corner (including Dakar area) of Senegal; entire eastern half of Senegal, from Dagana southward into north-western Gambia.		
NGALA	700,000	70,000
Southwest Belgian Congo; northeastward along Congo River to northeast corner of Belgian Congo.		
EWE	600,000	100,000
Southern Togo, Atakpame southward to coast; southeastward across southern Dahomey; westward into Gold Coast (east of Volta River).		
KRU	600,000	negligible
Southeastern Liberia from Monrovia to Cape Palmas; along west coast of Ivory Coast to Lahu.		
TEMNE	525,000	undeveloped
Western Sierra Leone, across Petite Scarcie River into south-eastern French Guinea.		
TIGRIÑA	420,000	35,000
South-central Eritrea; north-central Ethiopia.		
TIGRÉ	220,000	negligible
Northwest coastal regions of Eritrea; from Red Sea inland toward Kassala.		
VAI	185,000	12,500
Southwestern coast of Liberia, from Cape Mesurado westward into Sierra Leone to Sulima River, and scattered along south-eastern coast.		

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
EUROPEAN		
FRENCH	4,754,000	3,380,000

Algeria, Belgian Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Cameroon, French Equatorial Africa, French Morocco, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Ruanda-Urundi, Seychelles and Amirante Islands, Tangier, Tunisia.

Different varieties of Pidgin French, also called "Petit Nègre" in some areas of the continent, are spoken in French possessions throughout Africa, especially along the West Coast (Senegal, Dakar, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey), the coastal region of French Cameroon, and French Equatorial Africa; Belgian Congo.

ENGLISH	4,171,000	2,595,000
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Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Cameroon, British Somaliland, Cape Verde Islands, Egypt, Fernando Po, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles and Amirante Islands, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Tangier, Togoland, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.

West Coast Pidgin English is spoken along coastal regions from Sierra Leone eastward into French Cameroon and French Equatorial Africa, especially in English-speaking countries. A different kind of Pidgin English is used in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. "Kitchen Kaffir," another language sometimes grouped with Pidgin English because of its use of many English words, is spoken in Union of South Africa (northeastern regions), Southern Rhodesia, and southwestern Mozambique.

AFRIKAANS	3,065,000	1,545,000
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Basutoland, Southwest Africa, Union of South Africa.

PORTUGUESE	1,360,000	615,000
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Angola, Cabinda, Cape Verde Islands, Kenya, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Réunion.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
SPANISH	925,000	445,000
Algeria, Canary Islands, Fernando Po, French Morocco, Rio de Oro and Ifni, Rio Muni, Spanish Morocco, Tangier.		
ITALIAN	400,000	250,000
Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Morocco, Italian Somaliland, Libya, Tunisia.		
GERMAN	56,500	53,000
French Cameroon, Southwest Africa, Tanganyika, Union of South Africa.		

ASIATIC

HINDUSTANI	380,000	31,000
East coastal regions of the Union of South Africa (chiefly Natal, scattered in Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal); along coast of Tanganyika; Mauritius.		
TAMIL	104,500	12,000
East coastal regions of the Union of South Africa (chiefly Natal, scattered in Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal); along coast of Kenya and Tanganyika.		
GUJARATI	99,500	28,000
East coastal regions of Union of South Africa (Natal, especially Durban; Transvaal, especially Phoenix); coastal regions of Kenya (Mombasa), Tanganyika (Dar-es-Salaam); Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.		
TELUGU	27,000	2,700
East coastal regions of the Union of South Africa (chiefly Natal, isolated groups in Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal); along coast of Kenya and Tanganyika.		

SCRIPTS USED IN AFRICA <sup>(7)</sup>

<i>Kind of Script</i>	<i>Languages Using This Script</i>
ARABIC	Arabic, Berber (Kabyle, Shilh), Fula, Hausa, Hindustani (Urdu), Mandingo (Bambara, Diula, Malinke), Nubian, Swahili, and other less important vernacular languages.
ROMAN	All European languages (except Greek), Effik-Ibibio, Ewe, Fante, Fula, Galla (sometimes), Ganda, Hausa, Ibo, Kanuri, Kikuyu, Kongo, Kru, Luba, Malagasy, Mandingo (Bambara, Malinke), Mende, Mossi, Tiv (Munchi), Nyanja, Ruanda, Rundi, Shona, Nyamwezi-Sukuma, Swahili, Temne, Thonga, Twi, Umbundu, Wolof, Xhosa, Yoruba, Zulu, and other less important vernacular languages.
ETHIOPIC (AMHARIC)	Amharic, Galla, Tigré, Tigrña.
TIFINAY	Berber (Tamachek)
VAI	Vai
ARMENIAN	Armenian
GREEK	Greek
DEVANAGARI	Hindustani
GUJARATI	Gujarati
TAMIL	Tamil
TELUGU	Telugu
CHINESE	Chinese
HEBREW	Judaeo-Spanish (Ladino), Yiddish

<sup>(7)</sup> Almost all African, European, and Indian languages are written in horizontal lines, starting at upper left-hand corner. In contrast, languages using Arabic and Hebrew scripts (see above) are written in horizontal lines, but from right to left. Chinese, of course, is written in vertical columns, starting at upper right-hand corner.

Other native African scripts (Bamum, Nsibidi, etc.) have been purposely omitted as their significance is more philological and scientific than practical.

## Chapter II

### LANGUAGE CENSUS OF AFRICA

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<b>ALGERIA</b>		
<i>Total Population</i>	8,117,000	
French	730,000	
Jews	180,000	
Spaniards	129,000	
Italians	50,000	
Maltese	15,000	
<u>ARABIC</u> <sup>*(1)</sup>	5,890,000 (72.6)	800,000 (13.6)
Berber <sup>(2)</sup> (Kabyle, Shawia, Zenatiya)	2,100,000 (25.9)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	1,900,000 (23.5)	1,400,000 (73.6)
Spanish	150,000 ( 1.9)	100,000 (66.7)
Italian	75,000 ( 0.9)	40,000 (53.3)
Maltese	15,000 ( 0.2)	7,000 (46.7)

### ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

<i>Total Population</i>	6,500,000	
Greeks	500	
<u>ARABIC</u> *	3,500,000 (53.8)	75,000
Nubian Dialects	750,000 (11.5)	
Dinka *	525,000 ( 8.1)	

*Note:* For guide to symbols in tables, see p. 6.

(1) Figures given for the number of Arabic and Berber speakers in Algeria and other Arabic-Berber speaking areas (Libya, French Morocco, Spanish Morocco, Rio de Oro, Tunisia, north and central regions of French West Africa) must be considered as *estimates* based on the most authoritative sources available and the consensus of opinion of native informants and experts familiar with the areas. Because of the widespread intermingling of the two ethnic groups and also the lack of scientific, up-to-date linguistic data, it is virtually impossible to arrive at any but approximate figures for the speakers of these two languages.

(2) There is a limited use of Berber dialects in written form; those Berbers who are at all literate read and write Arabic, and have been included in the figure for literates in Arabic.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Nuer*	450,000 ( 6.9)	1-5% in Arabic and Dinka
Zande*	200,000 ( 3.1)	
Shilluk*	165,000 ( 2.5)	
Bari*	140,000 ( 2.2)	
Beja	100,000 ( 1.5)	
Latuko*	75,000 ( 1.2)	
Madi*	50,000 ( 0.8)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	10,000 ( 0.2)	8,500
Greek	500 ( 0.01)	400

## ANGOLA

<i>Total Population</i>	4,500,000	
Europeans	60,000	
Half-castes	22,000	
Umbundu†	1,750,000 (38.9)	5-10% in principal languages: (Chokwe, Kimbundu, Kongo, Kuanyama, Lunda, and Umbundu)
Kimbundu†	1,000,000 (22.2)	
Chokwe† (Kioko)	500,000 (11.1)	
Kongo Dialects†	500,000 (11.1)	
Lunda†	350,000 ( 7.8)	
Nyemba (Ganguella)	350,000 ( 7.8)	
Luchazi (Ganguella)	275,000 ( 6.1)	
Ndonga	75,000 ( 1.7)	
Bamba	70,000 ( 1.6)	
Kuanyama†	50,000 ( 1.1)	
Songo (Umbundu)	45,000 ( 1.0)	
Ndimba (Herero)	35,000 ( 0.8)	
Luimbi (Kimbundu)	22,000 ( 0.5)	
Herero	7,000 ( 0.2)	
<u>PORTUGUESE</u> *	500,000 (11.1)	250,000

## CABINDA

<i>Total Population</i>	38,000
Natives	35,400
Europeans	200

† Important language; by government decree no vernacular languages are taught in Angola until the pupil can read Portuguese.

# LANGUAGE CENSUS

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<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Kongo (Vili)	35,000 (92)	undeveloped
PORTUGUESE	500 ( 1.3)	200

## BASUTOLAND

<i>Total Population</i>	619,000	
Europeans	1,500	
<u>SOUTH SOTHO</u> *	619,000 (100)	10%
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	20,000 ( 3.2)	17,500
<i>Afrikaans</i>	10,000 ( 1.6)	9,500

## BECHUANALAND

<i>Total Population</i>	283,000	
Europeans	2,000	
CHUANA*	260,000 (92)	
Pedi	23,000 ( 8.1)	10% in Chuana
Shona (Kalanga)	15,000 ( 5.3)	
ENGLISH*	7,000 ( 2.5)	4,000

## BELGIAN CONGO

<i>Total Population</i>	10,435,000	
Europeans	28,000	
Belgians	21,500	
Portuguese	1,800	
Italians	1,500	
British	1,200	
Greeks	1,000	
Americans	650	
<u>LUBA-LULUA</u> *	2,500,000 (24)	
<u>SWAHILI</u> * (Kingwana)	2,500,000 (24)	
<u>NGALA</u> <sup>(3)</sup>	700,000 ( 6.7)	

<sup>(3)</sup> Also known as Bangala and Lingala. The language of the *force publique*, the native Congo army, Ngala is becoming increasingly important as a lingua franca in west-central Belgian Congo.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<u>KONGO DIALECTS</u> <sup>*(4)</sup>	500,000 ( 4.8)	
Ruanda	2,000,000 (19.2)	
Rundi	1,000,000 ( 9.6)	
Luba-Katanga*	750,000 ( 7.2)	
Zande* (Nyam-Nyam)	550,000 ( 5.3)	
Mongo-Nkundu*	450,000 ( 4.3)	
Ndandi*	330,000 ( 3.2)	
Tetela	300,000 ( 2.9)	
Lur*	270,000 ( 2.6)	
Teke	250,000 ( 2.4)	
Lendu	160,000 ( 1.5)	
Chokwe*	150,000 ( 1.4)	
Suku	150,000 ( 1.4)	
Ngombe*	150,000 ( 1.4)	
Pende	125,000 ( 1.2)	
Lugbara*	125,000 ( 1.2)	
Nyaruanda	100,000 ( 1.0)	
Sakata	80,000 ( 0.8)	
Sango	75,000 ( 0.7)	
Bemba	75,000 ( 0.7)	
Logo*	65,000 ( 0.6)	
Kwese	65,000 ( 0.6)	
Lamba	60,000 ( 0.6)	
Kuba	60,000 ( 0.6)	
Bembe*	55,000 ( 0.5)	
Momvu	55,000 ( 0.5)	
Luba-Kalebwe	50,000 ( 0.5)	
Luba Sanga*	50,000 ( 0.5)	
Lega	50,000 ( 0.5)	
Bangi*	50,000 ( 0.5)	
Bari (Kakwa)	45,000 ( 0.4)	
Luba Kaonde	40,000 ( 0.4)	
Bira	35,000 ( 0.3)	
Fuliro	30,000 ( 0.3)	
Mongwande	25,000 ( 0.2)	
Kele	15,000 ( 0.1)	
Bolia	15,000 ( 0.1)	
Wongo	10,000 ( 0.1)	
Konjo	8,000 ( 0.1)	

5-15% in principal  
languages: (Kongo,  
Luba-Lulua, Ngala,  
and Swahili)

(4) Including Tuba, a dialect of Kongo used as a trade language.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<u>FRENCH</u> *	275,000 ( 2.6)	200,000
<u>FLEMISH</u> *	15,000 ( 0.1)	10,000
English	1,850	1,850
Portuguese	1,850	1,300
Italian	1,750	1,500
Greek	1,000	750

## RUANDA-URUNDI

<i>Total Population</i>	3,775,000	
Europeans	1,500	
Belgians	1,000	
Ruanda *	3,000,000 (79.4)	5-15% in Ruanda, Rundi, and Swahili
Rundi *	500,000 (13.2)	
Swahili *	500,000 (13.2)	

<u>FRENCH</u> *	1,500	1,000
<u>FLEMISH</u> *	500	500

## FRENCH CAMEROON

<i>Total Population</i>	2,609,000	
Europeans	3,200	
French	2,300	
Pangwe Dialects (Bulu *, Fang *, Yaunde *, etc.)	1,250,000 (48)	5-20% in principal languages (Bulu, Duala, Fang, and Yaunde)
Fula	725,000 (27.8)	
Bamileke	360,000 (13.8)	
<i>Duala</i> *	240,000 ( 9.2)	
Bassa	155,000 ( 5.9)	
Hausa	150,000 ( 5.8)	
Masana	135,000 ( 5.2)	
Bamum	75,000 ( 2.9)	
Kanuri	75,000 ( 2.9)	
Arabic	60,000 ( 2.3)	
Isubu	30,000 ( 1.1)	
Mundang	10,000 ( 0.4)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	75,000 ( 2.9)	60,000
Pidgin English	10,000 ( 0.4)	
German	3,000 ( 0.1)	2,000

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<b>EGYPT</b>		
<i>Total Population</i>	16,795,000	
Greeks	75,000	
Italians	50,000	
English	40,000	
Armenians	30,000	
French	20,000	
<u>ARABIC</u> *	16,460,000 (98)	1,679,000 (10.1)
Nubian	150,000 ( 0.9)	
Beja	10,000 ( 0.1)	
Berber (Siwa)	4,000 ( 0.1)	
<i>French</i> *	350,000 ( 2.1)	275,000 (78.5)
<i>English</i> *	300,000 ( 1.8)	225,000 (75)
<i>Greek</i>	75,000 ( 0.4)	60,000 (80)
<i>Italian</i>	50,000 ( 0.3)	40,000 (80)
<i>Armenian</i>	30,000 ( 0.2)	20,000 (66.7)
<u>JUDAEO-SPANISH (LALINO)</u>	7,500 ( 0.1)	5,000

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**ERITREA**

<i>Total Population</i>	700,000	
Italians	50,000	
<u>TIGRIÑA</u> *	320,000 (45.7)	
Tigré	220,000 (31.4)	
Beja†	80,000 (11.4)	
Saho-Afar†	66,000 ( 9.4)	5-10% in Tigré and Tigriña
Bilin (Bogos)†	25,000 ( 3.6)	
Cunama†	20,000 ( 2.8)	
Baria†	14,000 ( 2.0)	
Arabic	10,000 ( 1.4)	
<i>Italian</i>	55,000 ( 7.8)	40,000

† There is a very limited use of these languages in written form. Those speakers of Saho-Afar, Cunama, etc., who are at all literate, read and write Tigriña or Tigré in Eritrea, and Arabic or Amharic in Ethiopia, and have been included among the literates in these languages. See facing page also.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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## ETHIOPIA

<i>Total Population</i>	8,500,000	
Italians	10,000	
<u>AMHARIC</u> *	5,600,000 (65.9)	
Galla †	2,850,000 (33.5)	
Somali †	1,200,000 (14.1)	
Sidamo †	500,000 ( 5.9)	
Saho-Afar †	250,000 ( 2.9)	
Cunama, † Baria, †		
Dinka, † etc.	200,000 ( 2.3)	1-5% in principal languages (Amharic, Arabic, and Tigrña)
Tigrña *	100,000 ( 1.2)	
Arabic	80,000 ( 0.9)	
Guraghe †	40,000 ( 0.5)	
Harari †	30,000 ( 0.4)	
Agaw †	25,000 ( 0.3)	
Argobba †	10,000 ( 0.1)	
Swahili	1,000	
Italian	12,500 ( 0.1)	8,000
French	5,000 ( 0.1)	2,500

## FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(Gabon, Chad, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari)

<i>Total Population</i>	3,500,000	
Europeans	5,000	
Arabic	1,000,000 (28.6)	10,000
Kanuri Dialects	250,000 ( 7.1)	
Teke	250,000 ( 7.1)	
Sango <sup>(5)</sup>	200,000 ( 5.7)	
Baya	200,000 ( 5.7)	
Ngbaka	165,000 ( 4.7)	
Kotoko	150,000 ( 4.3)	
Maba	150,000 ( 4.3)	
Masana	130,000 ( 3.7)	
Ngamba	110,000 ( 3.1)	
Hausa	100,000 ( 2.9)	negligible

<sup>(5)</sup> Of increasing importance as a trade language and lingua franca in central French Equatorial Africa, and also in Belgian Congo.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Kele	100,000 ( 2.9)	
Sara	100,000 ( 2.9)	
Banu	80,000 ( 2.3)	
Tibbu	75,000 ( 2.0)	
Zande	60,000 ( 1.7)	
Banda	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Fula	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Yaka	45,000 ( 1.3)	
Ikota	35,000 ( 1.0)	
Lumbu	25,000 ( 0.7)	
<u>FRENCH</u>	20,000 ( 0.6)	15,000

## FRENCH WEST AFRICA

<i>Total Population</i>	15,780,000	
Europeans	28,725	
French	20,000	
Mandingo Dialects*	2,875,000 (18.2)	
Fula*	1,846,000 (11.7)	
Mossi	1,567,000 ( 9.9)	
Hausa	850,000 ( 5.4)	
Fon	725,000 ( 4.6)	
Wolof <sup>(6)</sup>	675,000 ( 4.3)	
Senufu*	600,000 ( 3.8)	
Arabic	582,500 ( 3.7)	
Agni-Baule*	550,000 ( 3.5)	
Ewe*	500,000 ( 3.2)	
Bobo*	360,000 ( 2.3)	
Songhai*	240,000 ( 1.5)	
Kissi*	150,000 ( 1.0)	
<u>FRENCH*</u>	251,000 ( 1.6)	200,000

5-10% in principal  
languages of instruc-  
tion (Bobo, Ewe,  
Fula, Kissi, Man-  
dingo, Senufu, and  
Songhai)

## DAHOMEX

<i>Total Population</i>	1,376,000	
Europeans	1,100	
French	1,000	
Fon	700,000 (50.8)	
Bariba	260,000 (18.9)	

<sup>(6)</sup> Most important native language in Dakar and surrounding area of Senegal.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Ewe	250,000 (18.2)	
Hausa	100,000 ( 7.3)	
Yoruba (Nago)	100,000 ( 7.3)	
Somba	95,000 ( 6.9)	
Fula	48,000 ( 3.5)	
FRENCH*	10,000 ( 0.7)	4,000

## DAKAR AND DEPENDENCIES

<i>Total Population</i>	95,000
Europeans	9,000
French	7,500

Wolof	30,000 (31.6)
Mandingo (Bambara)	15,000 (15.8)
Toucouleur	8,500 ( 8.9)
Susu	7,000 ( 7.3)
Fula	6,500 ( 6.8)
Arabic	5,000 ( 5.2)
Serer	5,000 ( 5.2)

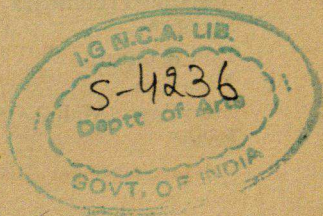
FRENCH*	50,000 (52.6)	40,000
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## FRENCH GUINEA

<i>Total Population</i>	2,050,000
Europeans	3,600
French	2,000
Syrians	1,000

Fula* (Futa-Jalon Dialect)	800,000 (39)
Mandingo (Malinke)*	550,000 (26.8)
Susu	260,000 (12.7)
Kissi*	150,000 ( 7.3)
Guerze	120,000 ( 5.8)
Toma*	85,000 ( 4.1)
Dialonke	65,000 ( 3.2)
Mandingo (Diula)	65,000 ( 3.2)
Mandingo (Bambara)	25,000 ( 1.2)
Kpessi	25,000 ( 1.2)

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MAC



<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Temne	25,000 ( 1.2)	
Arabic	2,500 ( 0.1)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	20,000 ( 1.0)	12,500

*FRENCH SUDAN*

<i>Total Population</i>	3,642,000	
Europeans	3,000	
French	2,000	
Mandingo (Bambara)*	850,000 (23.3)	
Fula* (Macina Dialect)	660,000 (18.1)	
Mossi	360,000 ( 9.9)	
Senufu*	300,000 ( 8.2)	
Marka	290,000 ( 8.0)	
Mandingo (Malinke)*	290,000 ( 8.0)	
Habbe*	200,000 ( 5.5)	
Songhai*	150,000 ( 4.1)	
Arabic	145,000 ( 4.0)	
Bobo*	130,000 ( 3.6)	
Berber (Tamachek)*	130,000 ( 3.6)	
Sano	120,000 ( 3.3)	
Bogo-Somono	60,000 ( 1.6)	
Hausa	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Mandingo (Diula)	25,000 ( 0.7)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	30,000 ( 0.8)	15,000

*IVORY COAST*

<i>Total Population</i>	3,980,000	
Europeans	4,000	
French	3,000	
Mossi	1,200,000 (30.2)	
Agni-Baule*	550,000 (13.8)	
Mandingo (Bambara)*	420,000 (10.5)	
Senufu*	300,000 ( 7.5)	
Dan & Guro	285,000 ( 7.1)	
Kua-Kua	250,000 ( 6.3)	
Mandingo (Malinke)*	240,000 ( 6.0)	
Bobo*	230,000 ( 5.8)	

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Lobi	225,000 ( 5.7)	
Gurunsi	180,000 ( 4.5)	
Mandingo (Diula)	175,000 ( 4.4)	
Kru	100,000 ( 2.5)	
Fula *	65,000 ( 1.6)	
Hausa	50,000 ( 1.5)	
Adjukru	20,000 ( 0.5)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	50,000 ( 1.3)	30,000

## MAURITANIA

<i>Total Population</i>	391,000	
Europeans	375	
French	300	
Arabic	300,000 (76.7)	
Toucouleur	47,000 (12)	
Sarakole	22,000 ( 5.6)	
Berber (Zenaga)	10,000 ( 2.6)	
Wolof	3,000 ( 0.8)	
<u>FRENCH</u>	1,000 ( 0.3)	500

## NIGER

<i>Total Population</i>	1,782,000	
Europeans	500	
French	500	
Hausa	600,000 (33.7)	
Dyerma	210,000 (11.8)	
Berber (Tamacheck) *	155,000 ( 8.7)	
Gurma	130,000 ( 7.3)	
Arabic	100,000 ( 5.6)	
Songhai *	90,000 ( 5.0)	
Kanuri	75,000 ( 4.2)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	5,000 ( 0.3)	2,000

## SENEGAL

<i>Total Population</i>	1,683,000
Europeans	6,600
French	3,200

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Wolof	640,000 (38)	
Serer	320,000 (19)	
Fula*	267,000 (15.9)	
Toucouleur	180,000 (10.7)	
Mandingo (Diula)*	125,000 ( 7.4)	
Mandingo (Malinke)*	80,000 ( 4.7)	
Bassari	50,000 ( 2.9)	
Arabic	30,000 ( 1.8)	
Sarakole	30,000 ( 1.8)	
Mandingo (Bambara)*	15,000 ( 0.9)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	50,000 ( 2.9)	30,000

## TOGO

<i>Total Population</i>	780,000	
Europeans	550	
French	500	
<i>Ewe</i> *	250,000 (32)	
Loso-Kabre	200,000 (25.6)	
Tim	113,000 (14.5)	
Cotocoli	85,000 (10.9)	
Bassari	28,000 ( 3.6)	
Gurma	85,000 (10.9)	
Hausa	50,000 ( 6.4)	
Twì	50,000 ( 6.4)	
Fon	25,000 ( 3.2)	
Tshokossi	25,000 ( 3.2)	
Konkomba	20,000 ( 2.6)	
Mossi	7,000 ( 0.9)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	10,000 ( 1.3)	7,500

## GAMBIA

<i>Total Population</i>	205,000	
Europeans	300	
Mandingo (Malinke)*	90,000 (43.9)	
Wolof* (Gambia Dialect)	30,000 (14.6)	
Fula	25,000 (12.2)	
Jola	20,000 ( 9.8)	negligible

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Sarakole	15,000 ( 7.3)	
Toucouleur	15,000 ( 7.3)	
Mandingo (Diula)	10,000 ( 4.9)	
<u>ENGLISH</u>	2,000 ( 1)	

## GOLD COAST

<i>Total Population</i>	3,750,000
Europeans	3,200
Syrians	2,500

<i>Twī*† (Akan)</i>	1,500,000 (40)	
<i>Fante*</i>	1,000,000 (26.7)	
Sefwi	200,000 ( 5.3)	
Wasaw	200,000 ( 5.3)	
Dagomba*	100,000 ( 2.7)	
Ga (Accra)*	100,000 ( 2.7)	
Nankane	82,000 ( 2.2)	
<i>Ewe*†</i>	75,000 ( 2)	10-20% in principal
Bulea (Bulsā, Kanjaga)	45,000 ( 1.2)	languages (Ewe,
Kasena	45,000 ( 1.2)	Fanti, and Twi)
Kusal	40,000 ( 1.1)	
Dagare	37,000 ( 1)	
Hausa	35,000 ( 0.9)	
Loberu (Lobi)	32,000 ( 0.8)	
Taleni	30,000 ( 0.8)	
Isal	25,000 ( 0.6)	
Arabic	3,000 ( 0.1)	
<u>ENGLISH*</u>	100,000 ( 2.7)	85,000

## BRITISH TOGOLAND

<i>Total Population</i>	391,000
Europeans	50

<i>Ewe*</i>	200,000 (51)	
<i>Twī*</i>	50,000 (12.8)	
Logba (E)	50,000 (12.8)	5-15% in Ewe and
Dagomba*	50,000 (12.8)	Twi
Mossi*	50,000 (12.8)	

† (E) refers to Ewe and (T) to Twi as the lingua franca used in addition to the tribal language.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Hausa	10,000 ( 2.6)	
Akpafu (T & E)	"	
Avatime (E)	"	
Bowli (T & E)		
Lefana (Buem)	fewer than	
(T & E)	10,000	
Likpe (E)	speakers each	
Nkunya (E & T)		
Santrokofi (E)		
Tafi (E)		
ENGLISH	250	100

## KENYA

<i>Total Population</i>	3,600,000	
Indians	40,000	
Europeans	25,000	
Arabs	16,000	
Goans	4,000	
SWAHILI* (Kimvita)	400,000 (11.1)	
Kikuyu*	750,000 (20.8)	
Luo* (Nilotic Kavirondo)	475,000 (13.2)	
Bantu Kavirondo*	350,000 ( 9.7)	
Kamba*	350,000 ( 9.7)	
Nyore	300,000 ( 8.3)	
Kipsigis* (Lumbwa)	250,000 ( 6.9)	
Nandi*	250,000 ( 6.9)	
Ragoli	250,000 ( 6.9)	
Ngoni	200,000 ( 5.5)	10-25% in princi-
Meru*	150,000 ( 4.2)	pal languages (Bantu
Kisii	125,000 ( 3.5)	Kavirondo, Kikuyu,
Nyika	100,000 ( 2.8)	Kipsigis, Luo, and
Pokomo	100,000 ( 2.8)	Swahili)
Galla (Boran)	85,000 ( 2.3)	
Nika* (Giryama)	65,000 ( 1.8)	
Masai*	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Durama	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Somali	50,000 ( 1.4)	
Turkana	50,000 ( 1.4)	

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Suk*	25,000 ( 0.7)	
Tharaka	25,000 ( 0.7)	
Arabic	20,000 ( 0.5)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	75,000 ( 2.1)	50,000
Portuguese	4,000 ( 0.1)	500
Gujarati	25,000 ( 0.7)	8,000
Tamil	5,000 ( 0.1)	1,000

## LIBERIA

<i>Total Population</i>	1,900,000
Americo-Liberians	15,000

Kru*	500,000 (26.3)	
Kpessi*	400,000 (21)	
Bassa	250,000 (13.2)	
Mandingo (Malinke)	200,000 (10.5)	
Vai*	160,000 ( 8.4)	
Gola	150,000 ( 7.9)	
Kissi	150,000 ( 7.9)	negligible
Grebo	100,000 ( 5.3)	
Toma	75,000 ( 3.9)	
Arabic	75,000 ( 3.9)	
Kuranko	25,000 ( 1.3)	
Fante	10,000 ( 0.5)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	200,000 (10.5)	50,000

## LIBYA

<i>Total Population</i>	900,000
Italians	82,000
Jews	30,000
Maltese & English	2,000

<u>ARABIC</u> *	810,000 (90)	50,000 ( 6.2)
Berber (Tunisio-Libyan)	65,000 ( 7.2)	
Tedda	3,000 ( 0.3)	
Hausa	1,000 ( 0.1)	negligible
<u>ITALIAN</u> *	135,000 (15)	80,000 (59)

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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## MOROCCO, FRENCH

<i>Total Population</i>	6,790,000	
Jews	174,000	
French	160,000	
Spaniards	23,000	
Italians	16,000	
<u>ARABIC</u> *	5,270,000 (77.6)	550,000 (10.4)
Berber (Beraber, Shilh)	2,900,000 (42.7)	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	220,000 ( 3.2)	170,000 (77.2)
Spanish	25,000 ( 0.4)	14,000 (56)
Italian	20,000 ( 0.3)	10,000 (50)
Judaeo-Spanish (Ladino)	20,000 ( 0.3)	

## MOROCCO, SPANISH

<i>Total Population</i>	845,000	
Spaniards	50,000	
Jews	14,000	
Italians	2,000	
<i>Arabic</i> *	640,000 (75.7)	30,000 ( 4.7)
Berber (Rif)	450,000 (50.3)	
<u>SPANISH</u> *	75,000 ( 8.9)	50,000 (66.7)
Italian	3,000 ( 0.3)	

## MOZAMBIQUE

<i>Total Population</i>	4,580,000	
Europeans	45,000	
Portuguese	40,000	
Makua†	1,000,000 (21.8)	
Thonga† ( <i>Ronga</i> , etc.)	800,000 (17.5)	
Tswa†	500,000 (10.9)	
Nyungwe	375,000 ( 8.2)	
Shona Dialects	245,000	

† Important language; by government decree no vernacular languages are taught in Mozambique until the pupil can read Portuguese.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Ndau	175,000 ( 3.8)	5-15% in principal languages (Makua, Thonga, and Tswa)
Barwe	40,000 ( 0.9)	
Manyika	30,000 ( 0.6)	
Nomwe	200,000 ( 4.4)	
Chopi	200,000 ( 4.4)	
Yao	175,000 ( 3.8)	
Sena	175,000 ( 3.8)	
Swahili (Kingwana)	150,000 ( 3.3)	
Nsenga	100,000 ( 2.2)	
Nyanja	100,000 ( 2.2)	
Tonga of Inhambane	75,000 ( 1.6)	
Shambala	70,000 ( 1.5)	
Puthsu	25,000 ( 0.5)	
<u>PORTUGUESE *</u>	600,000 (13.1)	300,000
<i>English</i>	5,000 ( 0.1)	2,500

## NIGERIA

*Total Population* 22,000,000

*Europeans* 6,000

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<u>HAUSA *</u>	8,000,000 (36.3)	5-10% in principal languages of North- ern Provinces (Fula, Hausa, and Kanuri)
<u>YORUBA *</u>	3,500,000 (15.9)	
<u>IBO *</u>	3,000,000 <sup>(7)</sup> (13.6)	
<u>KANURI *</u>	1,200,000 ( 5.5)	
<u>EFIK-IBIBIO *</u>	850,000 ( 3.9)	
Fula* (Adamawa Dialect)	2,100,000 ( 9.5)	50,000
Tiv (Munchi) *	690,000 ( 3.1)	
Edo (Bini) *	530,000 ( 2.4)	
<i>Arabic</i>	350,000 ( 1.6)	
Nupe*	340,000 ( 1.5)	
Igara	250,000 ( 1.1)	
Ijo (Ijaw)	180,000 ( 0.8)	
Gbari*	175,000 ( 0.8)	
Gbira	165,000 ( 0.7)	
Margi*	165,000 ( 0.7)	

<sup>(7)</sup> This figure, which is considerably lower than the number usually given for Ibo speakers, represents an estimate based on the 19% decrease among the Ibos from 1921 to 1931.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Ogoni*	125,000 ( 0.5)	5-20% in principal languages of South- ern Provinces (Efik- Ibibio, Ibo, and especially Yoruba)
Ekoi	100,000 ( 0.5)	
Bura	91,000 ( 0.4)	
Boki	90,000 ( 0.4)	
Isoke	85,000 ( 0.4)	
Burum	70,000 ( 0.3)	
Bachama	60,000 ( 0.3)	
Egede	55,000 ( 0.2)	
Dakarkari	50,000 ( 0.2)	
Eggon	50,000 ( 0.2)	
Tangale	50,000 ( 0.2)	
Yergum	50,000 ( 0.2)	
Kamberri	45,000 ( 0.2)	
Ukelle	45,000 ( 0.2)	
Ewe (Popo)	40,000 ( 0.2)	
Mbembe	40,000 ( 0.2)	
Ekuri-Akunokuna	35,000 ( 0.2)	
Jaba	25,000 ( 0.1)	
Sura	25,000 ( 0.1)	
Tera	25,000 ( 0.1)	
Waja	25,000 ( 0.1)	
Igala	22,000 ( 0.1)	
Tsamba	20,000 ( 0.1)	
Wurkum	20,000 ( 0.1)	
Pero	16,000	
Tula	15,000	
Jukun	12,000	
Kanākuru	11,000	
Chawi	10,000	
Rukuba	10,000	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	350,000 ( 1.6)	100,000

## BRITISH CAMEROON

<i>Total Population</i>	869,000
<i>Europeans</i>	375

Bafunbum-Bansaw	130,000 (15)
Tikare	110,000 (12.7)
Hausa *	100,000 (11.5)

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Duala	100,000 (11.5)	1-5% in principal languages (Arabic, Fula, Hausa, and Kanuri)
Fula* (Adamawa Dialect)	75,000 ( 8.6)	
Kanuri*	75,000 ( 8.6)	
Arabic*	50,000 ( 5.7)	
Balung	28,000 ( 3.2)	
Bakwiri	20,000 ( 2.3)	750
Bali	10,000 ( 1.2)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	1,000 ( 0.1)	

## NYASALAND

<i>Total Population</i>	1,700,000
Europeans	2,000
Indians	2,000

<u>NYANJA</u> *	625,000 (36.8)	10-20% in principal languages (Konde, Nyanja, Tumbuku, and Yao)
Yao*	260,000 (15.3)	
Nguru	250,000 (14.7)	
Ngoni	230,000 (13.5)	
Tumbuku*	115,000 ( 6.8)	
Tonga of Lake Nyasa	60,000 ( 3.5)	
Kunda	50,000 ( 2.9)	
Lomwe	50,000 ( 2.9)	
Namwanga	40,000 ( 2.4)	100,000
Konde*	35,000 ( 2.1)	
Swahili (Kiungwana)	25,000 ( 1.5)	
Nyika	10,000 ( 0.6)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	125,000 ( 7.3)	

## PORTUGUESE GUINEA

<i>Total Population</i>	420,000
Portuguese	5,500

Balante <sup>(8)</sup>	110,000 (26.2)	negligible
Fula	100,000 (23.8)	
Mandjako	80,000 (19)	

(8) Important language; by government decree no vernacular languages are taught in Portuguese Guinea until the pupil can read Portuguese.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Mandingo (Malinke)	60,000 (14.3)	
Diola	15,000 ( 3.6)	
<u>PORTUGUESE</u> *	47,000 (11.2)	4,000

## RHODESIA, NORTHERN

<i>Total Population</i>	1,400,000	
Europeans	16,000	
<u>BEMBA</u> *	500,000 (35.7)	
<u>KOLOLO</u> *	200,000 (14.3)	
<u>NYANJA</u> *	200,000 (14.3)	
<u>TONGA OF ZAMBESI</u>	200,000 (14.3)	
<u>ILA</u> *	150,000 (10.7)	
Nsenga	75,000 ( 5.3)	
Chewa	50,000 ( 3.6)	5-20% in principal languages (Bemba, Kololo, Nyanja, and Tonga)
Lamba	50,000 ( 3.6)	
Mbunda	50,000 ( 3.6)	
Lenji	35,000 ( 2.5)	
Lunda	35,000 ( 2.5)	
Swahili (Kingwana)	35,000 ( 2.5)	
Wisa	35,000 ( 2.5)	
Yusi	30,000 ( 2.1)	
Luba Kaonde	20,000 ( 1.4)	
Nkoya	10,000 ( 0.7)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	100,000 ( 7.1)	50,000

## RHODESIA, SOUTHERN

<i>Total Population</i>	1,450,000	
Europeans	69,000	
Shona Dialects	1,150,000 (79.3)	
<u>KARANGA</u> *	355,000 (24.5)	
Zezuru *	245,000 (16.9)	
Korekore *	225,000 (15.5)	
Manyika (Swina) *	150,000 (10.3)	5% in Karanga and Tabele
Ndau *	75,000 ( 5.2)	
Kalanga	65,000 ( 4.5)	
Ndebele Dialects	180,000 (12.4)	
<u>TABELE</u> (Zulu) *	150,000 (10.3)	
Sena	30,000 ( 2.1)	

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Hlengwe	20,000 ( 1.4)	
Swahili (Kingwana)	10,000 ( 0.6)	1,000
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	300,090 (20.7)	225,000

## RIO DE ORO AND IFNI

<i>Total Population</i>	40,000	
Spaniards	1,000	
Berber (Shilh)	25,000 (62.5)	
Arabic	15,000 (37.5)	250
SPANISH	1,500 ( 3.7)	1,000

## RIO MUNI (SPANISH GUINEA)

<i>Total Population</i>	153,000	
Spaniards	500	
Benga	150,000 (98)	undeveloped
SPANISH	3,000 ( 2)	500

## SIERRA LEONE

<i>Total Population</i>	2,000,000	
Sierra Leoneans	37,000	
Europeans	800	
Mende*	900,000 (45)	
Temne*	550,000 (27.5)	
Limba*	170,000 ( 8.5)	
Sherbro* (Bullom)	165,000 ( 8.2)	
Kono*	80,000 ( 4.0)	
Loko	70,000 ( 3.5)	
Kissi*	50,000 ( 2.5)	
Kuranko	50,000 ( 2.5)	
Susu	50,000 ( 2.5)	
Yalunka*	50,000 ( 2.5)	
Vai	25,000 ( 1.3)	
Krim	25,000 ( 1.3)	

negligible

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Fula	20,000 ( 1)	
Mandingo (Malinke)	20,000 ( 1)	
Kru	7,000 ( 0.3)	
Arabic	1,000 ( 0.1)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	40,000 (2)	40,000
Sierra Leone	200,000 (10)	

## SOMALILAND, BRITISH

<i>Total Population</i>	350,000	
Arabs	2,000	
Europeans	200	
Somali	330,000 (94.3)	
Amharic	20,000 ( 5.7)	
Arabic	2,500 ( 0.7)	1-5% in Arabic and Somali
<u>ENGLISH</u>	400 ( 0.1)	

## SOMALILAND, FRENCH

<i>Total Population</i>	50,000	
Arabs	5,000	
French	1,500	
Somali	20,000 (40)	
Afar	14,000 (28)	
Arabic	10,000 (20)	1-5% in Arabic and Somali
<u>FRENCH</u> *	8,000 (16)	

## SOMALILAND, ITALIAN

<i>Total Population</i>	1,300,000	
Arabs	25,000	
Italians	5,000	
Somali	1,200,000 (92.3)	
Arabic	30,000 ( 2.3)	
Swahili	5,000 ( 0.4)	1-5% in Arabic and Somali
<u>ITALIAN</u>	10,000 ( 0.8)	4,000

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<b>SWAZILAND</b>		
<i>Total Population</i>	164,000	
Europeans	3,000	
Swazi*	155,000 (94.8)	1-5% in Swazi and Zulu
<u>ZULU</u>	25,000 (15.2)	
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	5,000 ( 3.1)	3,500

**TANGANYIKA**

<i>Total Population</i>	5,300,000
Indians	40,000
Arabs	10,000
Europeans	8,000

SWAHILI* (Kingwana)	2,750,000 (51.9)	400,000  5-15% in principal languages (Chagga, Konde, Nyamwezi- Sukuma, and Swahili)
Nyamwezi-Sukuma*	1,000,000 (18.9)	
Gogo	190,000 ( 3.6)	
Chagga*	165,000 ( 3.1)	
Ha	155,000 ( 2.9)	
Nyaturu	150,000 ( 2.8)	
Konde*	135,000 ( 2.5)	
Zarāmo*	125,000 ( 2.3)	
Iramba	100,000 ( 1.9)	
Luguru	100,000 ( 1.9)	
Hehe*	90,000 ( 1.7)	
Bena	85,000 ( 1.6)	
Yao	85,000 ( 1.6)	
Shambala	75,000 ( 1.4)	
Kwerere	60,000 ( 1.1)	
Zinza	60,000 ( 1.1)	
Asu	50,000 ( 0.9)	
Jita	50,000 ( 0.9)	
Nyanja	45,000 ( 0.8)	
Ruanda	45,000 ( 0.8)	
Makua	40,000 ( 0.7)	
Rundi	40,000 ( 0.7)	
Nguru	35,000 ( 0.6)	
Kaguru	30,000 ( 0.5)	
Masai	30,000 ( 0.5)	

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
Nyamwanga	20,000 ( 0.4)	
Nyika	15,000 ( 0.3)	
Arabic	10,000 ( 0.2)	
ENGLISH*	50,000 ( 0.9)	25,000
German*	10,000 ( 0.2)	8,000
Greek	250	200
<u>GUJARATI*</u>	30,000 ( 0.5)	15,000
Hindustani*	5,000 ( 0.1)	1,000
Tamil	5,000 ( 0.1)	1,000

## TANGIER

<i>Total Population</i>	90,000	
Jews	15,000	
Spaniards	10,000	
French	3,000	
<u>ARABIC*</u>	70,000 (78)	30,000 (43)
<u>FRENCH*</u>	25,000 (27.8)	22,500 (90)
<u>SPANISH*</u>	20,000 (22)	15,000 (78)
English	500 ( 0.8)	400 (80)

## TUNISIA

<i>Total Population</i>	2,845,000	
French	108,000	
Italians	94,000	
Jews	65,000	
Maltese	7,000	
<u>ARABIC*</u>	2,575,000 (90.5)	390,000 (15.2)
Berber (Tunisio-Libyan)	50,000 ( 1.7)	
<u>FRENCH*</u>	245,000 ( 8.6)	170,000 (69.4)
<i>Italian</i>	115,000 (4)	70,000 (60.8)
Maltese	7,000 ( 0.2)	4,000 (57)

## UGANDA

<i>Total Population</i>	3,850,000
Indians	15,000

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>		<i>Number of Literates</i>
	Europeans		
	Arabs		
		2,500	
		1,000	
<u>GANDA</u> *	1,100,000 (28.6)		
Nyoro *	500,000 (13)		
Teso *	400,000 (10.4)		
Soga *	390,000 (10.1)		
Nkole	280,000 (7.3)		
Gishu	180,000 (4.7)		
Gwere *	180,000 (4.7)		
Lango	180,000 (4.7)		
Gang (Achoi) *	150,000 (3.9)	10-35% in principal languages (Ganda, Nyoro, and Swahili)	
Lugbara *	150,000 (3.9)		
Swahili * (Kingwana)	150,000 (3.9)		
Kiga	145,000 (3.8)		
Alur	85,000 (2.2)		
Madi *	80,000 (2.1)		
Karamojo	65,000 (1.7)		
Nyaruanda	50,000 (1.3)		
Kakwa	15,000 (0.4)		
Konjo	8,000 (0.2)		
Arabic	2,000 (0.1)		
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	25,000 (0.6)		5,000
Gujarati *	12,500 (0.3)		2,000
Tamil	2,500 (0.1)		500

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

<i>Total Population</i>	10,707,000
Europeans	2,225,000
Afrikaners	1,300,000
English	925,000
Asiatics	244,000
Indians	235,000
Chinese	2,500
Colored	863,000
Natives	7,375,000

<u>ZULU</u> *	2,465,000 (23)
Transvaal Ndebele	100,000
Swazi	65,000 (0.6)

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
<u>XHOSA</u> *	2,375,000 (22.2)	10-20% in principal languages (Chwana, Sotho, Thonga, Xhosa, and Zulu)
<u>SOTHO</u> *	650,000 ( 6.1)	
<u>CHUANA</u> * (Tswana)	525,000 ( 4.9)	
<u>VENDA</u> *	275,000 ( 2.6)	
<u>THONGA</u> *	225,000 ( 2.1)	
Pedi	750,000 ( 7)	
<u>AFRIKAANS</u> *	3,000,000 (28)	1,500,000 (50)
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	2,150,000 (20)	1,500,000 (69.8)
<i>German</i>	20,000 ( 0.2)	20,000 (100)
Yiddish	20,000 ( 0.2)	15,000 (75)
<i>Dutch</i>	4,000	4,000 (100)
<i>Greek</i>	2,500	2,000 (80)
Tamil	92,000 ( 0.9)	
Hindustani (and Urdu)	90,000 ( 0.9)	
<i>Gujarati</i>	27,000 ( 0.3)	10%
Telugu	27,000 ( 0.3)	
<i>Chinese</i> <sup>(9)</sup>	2,500	

### SOUTH WEST AFRICA

<i>Total Population</i>	346,000	
Europeans	35,000	
Afrikaners	20,000	
Germans	11,000	
English	2,500	
<i>Ndonga Dialects</i>	110,000 (31.8)	
Kwanyama	65,000 (18.8)	5-10% in principal languages (Ndonga, Kwanyama, and Nama)
Bergdama	35,000 (10.1)	
Herero	35,000 (10.1)	
<i>Nama</i>	35,000 (10.1)	
Kung	500 ( 0.1)	
<u>AFRIKAANS</u> *	52,300 (15.1)	33,600
<u>ENGLISH</u> *	20,000 ( 5.8)	20,000
<i>German</i> *	20,000 ( 5.8)	20,000

<sup>(9)</sup> No specific information could be found on the dialect spoken by the Chinese in South Africa and the islands off East Africa. According to the China Year Book (1941), some 98% of all Chinese emigrants abroad are Cantonese and Fukienese (Amoy and Swatow). Thus it may be assumed that the Chinese in these areas speak these dialects, with the majority probably using Cantonese.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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## ISLANDS ADJACENT TO AFRICA

## CANARY ISLANDS

	<i>Total Population</i>	654,000	
<u>SPANISH</u>	650,000 (99.5)		263,000
Arabic	10,000 ( 1.5)		1,000
German	1,500 ( 0.2)		1,250

## CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

	<i>Total Population</i>	174,000	
<u>PORTUGUESE</u> *	11,000 ( 6.3)		9,400
Creole Portuguese	163,000 (93.7)		46,600
English	2,000 ( 1.1)		500

## FERNANDO PO AND ISLANDS

	<i>Total Population</i>	40,000	
	Spaniards	500	
Bubi	37,000 (92)		undeveloped
Benga	2,000 ( 5)		
<u>SPANISH</u>	2,000 ( 5)		1,500
Pidgin English	1,000 ( 2.5)		

## MADAGASCAR

	<i>Total Population</i>	3,846,000	
	Europeans	55,000	
	French	40,000	
	Indians	9,000	
<u>FRENCH</u> *	1,000,000 (26)		750,000
<i>Malagasy</i> *(10)	3,795,000 (99)		800,000
Marathi	5,000 ( 0.1)		
Swahili	5,000 ( 0.1)		

(10) Hova, the principal Malagasy dialect, is used throughout the island.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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## MAURITIUS

<i>Total Population</i>	423,000	
Europeans	800	
Mauritians	120,000	
Indians	280,000	
Chinese	10,000	
<u>ENGLISH*</u>	25,000 ( 5.9)	22,000
<i>French</i>	150,000 (35.5)	75,000
Hindustani	285,000 (67.3)	20,000
<i>Chinese</i>	10,000 ( 2.3)	2,500

## REUNION

<i>Total Population</i>	212,000	
Indians	2,000	
Chinese	1,000	
Arabs	500	
Europeans	400	
<u>FRENCH*</u>	200,000 (94)	76,000
Swahili	5,000 ( 2.0)	500
Malagasy	3,000 ( 1.4)	750
Chinese	1,000 ( 0.5)	100
Arabic	750 ( 0.3)	75

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS

<i>Total Population</i>	50,000	
Portuguese	1,000	
PORTUGUESE	35,000 (70)	3,000

## SEYCHELLES AND AMIRANTE ISLANDS

<i>Total Population</i>	33,000	
Europeans	200	
<u>ENGLISH*</u>	2,000 ( 6)	2,000
<i>French</i>	33,000 (100)	9,000

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Speakers &amp; % of Tot. Pop.</i>	<i>Number of Literates</i>
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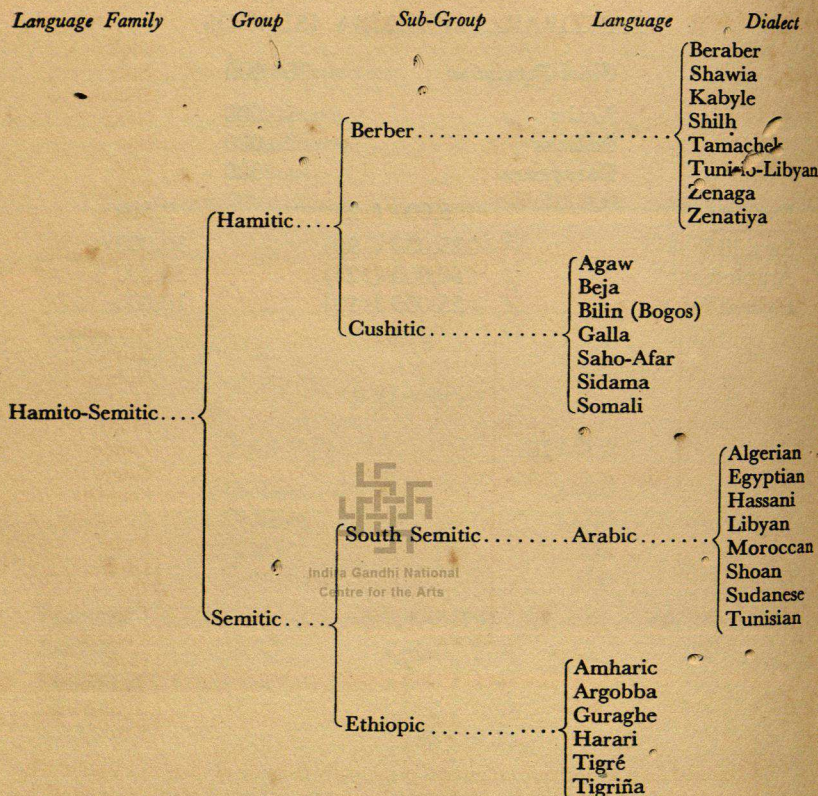
## ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA ISLANDS

<i>Total Population</i>	250,000
Arabs .	50,000
Indians	20,000
Europeans	300

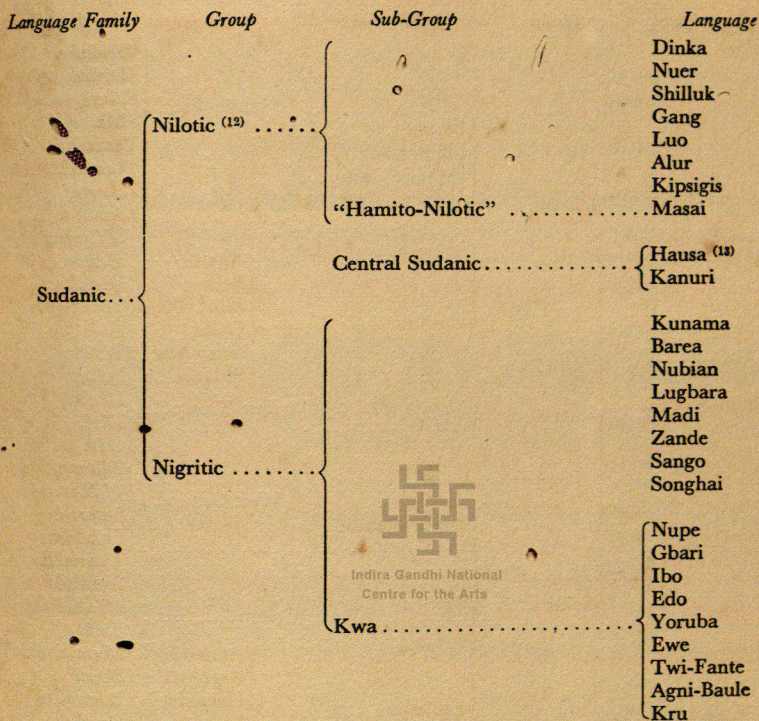
<u>ENGLISH</u>	5,000 ( 2)	2,500
Swahili*	225,000 ( 90)	30,000
Arabic*	60,000 ( 24)	30,000
Gujarati*	25,000 ( 10)	10,000



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LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIVE AFRICAN  
LANGUAGES <sup>(11)</sup>

(11) Any attempt at a classification of African languages is at best tentative and to a certain extent arbitrary, and as such it is open to revision on the basis of more scientific investigation of many of the little-known languages. The classification adopted here in no way attempts to present all the controversial aspects of the relationships of African languages. It aims, rather, at a simplified, practical grouping of the principal languages.

LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIVE AFRICAN  
LANGUAGES

(12) Classified here as Sudanic languages principally because of their monosyllabicity.

(13) Hausa, aptly designated by Hermann Baumann as "ein hamitisch-sudanisches Mischidiom," is variously classified by different scholars. As it contains at least some elements that are characteristic of Sudanic languages, it has been arbitrarily classified here for practical purposes in this group.

Africans, Sudanic  
+ Bantu, not exceeding  
116.60  
millions

# LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIVE AFRICAN LANGUAGES

Language Family	Group	Sub-Group	Language
Sudanic...	Mandingo or Mande Group...	Mande-Tan...	Soninke
			Diula
			Bambara
			Malinko
			Vai
			Kuranko
		Mande-Fu....	Susu
			Dialonke
			Mende
			Kpessi
			Toma
	Semi-Bantu <sup>(14)</sup>	West Atlantic .....	Temne
			Bullom
			Limba
			Kissi
			Gola
		East Group....	Balante
			Wolof
			Serer
			Fula <sup>(15)</sup>
			Toucouleur
	Fula Group.....	West Group...	Bamileke
			Efik-Ibibio
			Ekoi
			Munchi (Tiv)
			Mossi
Benue Cross-River Group.....	Gur Group.....		Dagomba
			Grusi
			Bobo
			Gurma
			Senufu

<sup>(14)</sup> Languages classified here as "Semi-Bantu" have been included in this group on the basis of certain elements of lexical and morphological similarity with other Sudanic languages.

<sup>(15)</sup> Like Hausa the subject of much discussion, and variously classified by different authorities (*Bantoid*, Proto-Hamitic, Hausa-Fula Group, Middle Egyptian, etc.). Pending an authoritative and accepted classification, Fula is grouped here for practical purposes with the Sudanic languages with which it has some elements in common.

LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIVE AFRICAN  
LANGUAGES

<i>Language Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Sub-Groups<sup>(16)</sup></i>	<i>Language</i>
Bantu		North Bantu ("Ganda")	{ Ganda Nyoro
		"Ruanda Group"	{ Ruanda Rundi
		Northeast Bantu	Kikuyu
		East Coast Bantu	Swahili
		East Inland Bantu	{ Nyamwezi-Sukuma Yao Nyanja
		Southeast Bantu	{ Makua Tswa Thonga (Ronga)
		"Sotho" Group	{ Sotho Pedi Chuana
		Nguni (Zulu)	{ Zulu Xhosa
		South Central Bantu	{ Bemba Ila Shona
		Southwest Bantu	{ Herero Ndonga Kwanyama Umbundu Kimbundu
		Congo	{ Kongo Luba
		Northwest Bantu	{ Teke Ngala Pangwe Dialects Bulu
	Khoisan	Hottentot . . . Northern Group <sup>(17)</sup>	{ Nama Bergdama
		Bushman . . . Northern Group <sup>(18)</sup>	Kung

<sup>(16)</sup> Because of the lack of comprehensive comparative linguistic data, no scientific classification of Bantu languages has been established. The classification adopted here follows the usual grouping which is little more than a practical geographical alignment.

<sup>(17)</sup> The southern group of Hottentot languages, represented by Korana and Griqua, are slowly dying out.

<sup>(18)</sup> The southern and central groups of Bushman languages, which include chiefly Masarwa, are also facing extinction.

# LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES USED IN THE AFRICAN AREA

Language Family	Group	Sub-Group	Language	Dialect
Indo-European.....	Indo-Ir. nian ..	Indic.....	Gujarati	
			Hindustani	
			Marathi	
	Italic.....	Romance.....	French	
			Italian	
			Portuguese	
			Spanish.....	Judaeo-Span (Ladino)
	Germanic.....	West Germanic.....	Afrikaans	
			Dutch	
			English	
German				
Greek.....		Greek		
Armenian.....		Armerian		
Dravidian.....			Tamil	
			Telugu	
Hamito-Semitic.....	Semitic.....	South Semitic ..	Maltese	
		(Arabic)		
Sino-Tibetan.....	Sinitic.....	Chinese.....	Cantonese †	
			Fukienese	
			(Amoy-Swatow) ‡	
Malayo-Polynesian..	Indonesian.....		Malagasy.....	Hova

† Traditionally classified as dialects, but actually and for practical purposes the linguistic differentiation is great enough to warrant their being classified as languages.

## Chapter III

### AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS <sup>(1)</sup>

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
ALGERIA			
VERNACULAR PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
En-Najah (Success)	Constantine	12,000	Arabic
<i>Weekly</i>			
al-Islah (Reform)	Algiers		"
al-Shihab (The Meteor)	Constantine		"
al-Balagh (Information)	unknown		"
al-Maydan (The Arena)	"		"
al-Maghrib (The Maghrib)	"		"
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Alger Républicain	Algiers		French
La Presse Libre	"	20,000	"
L'Algérie	"	20,000	"
La Dépêche Algérienne	"	50,000	"
L'Echo d'Alger	"	20,000	"
La Dépêche de l'Est	Bone	10,000	"
La Réveil Bonois	"		"
Dépêche de Constantine	Constantine	25,000	"
Républicain	"	3,000	"
Dépêche Oranaise	Oran	6,000	"
Echo d'Oran	"	large	"
Oran Matin	"	large	"
Petit Oranais	"	2,800	"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Afrique de Nord Illustrée	Algiers	30,000	French
Le Tell	Blidah		"
L'Echo	Bougie		"

(1) Material prepared by the African Section of the University Museum. In this chapter territories are arranged in strict alphabetical order, irrespective of political groupings.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Le Progrès de Guelma	Guelma		French
L'Avenir de Mascara	Mascara		"
Le Réveil	"		"
L'Aïn Sefra	Mostaganem		"
Le Progrès	Orleansville		"
Le Rusicade	Philippeville		"
L'Union Républicaine	"		"
Le Progrès	Setif		"
Le Progrès	Sidi-Bel-Abbes		"
L'Echo	Tlemcen		"

## ANGOLA

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

A Provincia de Angola	Luanda	5,000	Portuguese
Diario de Luanda	"	1,000	"

*Weekly*

Commercio de Angola	Luanda		Portuguese
Jornal de Benguela	Benguela	large	"
Intransigente	"	large	"
O Plantão	Huambo		"
O Lobito	Lobito		"

## BELGIAN CONGO

## VERNACULAR PRESS

*Weekly*

Kirongozi	Stanleyville	3,000	Swahili
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*Periodicals*

Dibeji	Haut Kasai		Luba
Nzubuetie (Our House)	"		"
Nkuruse (Red Cross)	"		"
Kukiele (Dawn)	Matadi	1,800	Kongo
Minsamu Miayenge (Message of Peace)	"		"
Shauri na Hadisi (Discussion and History)	Baudoinville		Swahili

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Ekimiea Naango (Le Courrier de Evangile)	Baudoinville	3,000	Nkundu
Lokasa la Bateyi (Journal of Teachers)	Nouvelle Anvers		Kongo
Ikinyi Mateka	Kabgayi	3,000	Kinyarunda
Lukwila bweto (Our Faith)	Kwango		Kongo
Longete (Teach)	"	6,000	"
Monoko Na Kusalisa Yo (Words to Help You)	Aba		Bangala, Kingwana

VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS

Catholic Magazine	Keta	3,000?	English, Kongo?
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EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

L'Essor du Kongo	Elizabethville	2,000	French
L'Echo du Kantanga	"	1,200	"
Le Courrier d'Afrique	Leopoldville	10,000	"
L'Avenir Colonial Belge	"	5,000	"

*Periodicals*

L'Evangile en Afrique	Leopoldville		French
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CAMEROON, BRITISH

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Weekly*

Teacher's Magazine	unknown		English
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*Periodicals*

Cameroons Chronicle	unknown		English
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CAMEROON, FRENCH

VERNACULAR PRESS

*Periodicals*

Dikalo (Message)	Douala		Duala
Mubol Mbo-onola Kristo (The Witness of Christ)	"	400	"
Muleedi (Teacher)	"		"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Bulletin d'Information	Douala	1,500	French
<i>Weekly</i>			
Le Cameroun Libre	Yaounde	200	French
L'Eveil du Cameroun	Douala	1,000	"

## CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
Noticias de Cabo Verde	unknown	wide	Portuguese

## DAHOMEY

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Le Phare du Dahomey	Cotonou		French
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Le Coeur du Dahomey	Cotonou		French
Courrier du Golfe du Benin	"		"
Etoile du Dahomey	"		"
La Voix du Dahomey	"		"
Tribune Sociale du Dahomey	"		"
Nouvelliste Dahoméen	Ouidah		"
Le Réveil	"		"

## ETHIOPIA

<i>Daily</i>			
Brehān-enna Salām (Light and Peace)	Addis Abeba		Amhari
Corriere dell'Impero <sup>(2)</sup>	"		Italian
<i>Weekly</i>			
Ethiopie commerciale	"		French
Petit Courrier d'Ethiopie	"		"
Ethiopian Herald	"		English

<sup>(2)</sup> It is doubtful that these papers are being published at present. See facing page also.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Aithiopià Néa (The Ethiopian News)	Addis Abeba		Greek
Courrier d'Ethiopie	"		French
Il Notiziario Italiano <sup>(2)</sup>	"		Italian
Negarit Gazeta	"		Amhari

## FERNANDO PO

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Weekly*

La Gaceta de Fernando Po	Santa Isabel	Spanish
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## FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

L'Avenir Colonial Belge	Leopoldville	5,000	French
Le Courrier d'Afrique	"	10,000	"

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La Catapulte	Brazzaville	200	French
France d'Abord	"	3,000	"
La France Libre	London	3,000	"

## FRENCH GUINEA

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Periodicals*

Bulletin mensuel de la chambre d'agriculture	Conakry		French
Bulletin trimestriel de la chambre de commerce	"		"
Bulletin de l'union sportive, artistique et de tir	"		"
La Guinée militaire	"		"

## FRENCH MOROCCO

VERNACULAR PRESS

*Daily*

al-Sa'adah (Felicity)	Rabat	Arabic
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>Weekly</i>			
Sa'adat	Casablanca		Arabic
Almaghib	"		"
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Le Petit Marocain	Casablanca	35,000	French
La Presse Marocaine	"	25,000	"
Le Progrès Marocain	"		"
Le Soir Marocain	"	12,000	"
La Vie Marocaine	"		"
La Vigie Marocaine	"	large	"
Courrier du Maroc	Fez		"
Echo du Maroc	Rabat	small	"

<i>Weekly</i>			
L'Atlas	Marrakech		French
Le Sud Marocain	"		"
Le Petit Casablançais	Casablanca		"
Le Soleil du Maroc	"		"
Le Progrès	Fez		"
Les Tablettes	Oudjda		"
La Voix de Meknès	Mequinez		"

<i>Periodicals</i>			
De Commerce	Casablanca		French

## FRENCH SUDAN

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
Le Soudan	Bamako		French
L'Economiste du Soudan	"		"
Français			

## GAMBIA

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
Gambia Echo	Bathhurst		English
Gambia Outlook	"	600	"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<b>GOLD COAST</b>			
VERNACULAR PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Kristofoko Senkekafo (Christian Messenger)	Accra		Twi
VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS			
Gold Coast Teachers' Journal	Accra		English, Twi
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
African Morning Post	Accra	7,200	English
Spectator Daily	"	3,000	"
Vox Populi	"	2,500	"
Daily Echo	unknown	1,000	"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Bulletin d'Information de L'Afrique Francaise Libre	Accra		French
Argus of West Africa	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	3,000	English
Gold Coast Independent	"	2,000	"
Gold Coast Times	Cape Coast	550	"
Provincial Pioneer	Koforidua		"
Gold Coast Gazette	Accra		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Gold Coast Journal	unknown		English

**IVORY COAST****EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS***Weekly*

Avenir de la Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan		French
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**KENYA****VERNACULAR PRESS***Weekly*

Muigwithania (Bringer-in-Concord)	Nairobi		Kikuyu
Baraza	"		Swahili

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
EUROPEAN-ASIATIC LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
East African Standard	Nairobi		English
East Coast Guardian	Mombassa		"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Kenya Daily Mail	Mombasa	1,000	English, Gujarati
Kenya Weekly News	Nakuru		English
Sunday Post	Nairobi		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Rafiki Yetu	unknown		

## LIBERIA

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
The African Nationalist	Monrovia		English
Liberian Patriot	"		"
The Weekly Mirror	"		"

Indira Gandhi National  
Centre for LIBYA

## VERNACULAR PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
al-Raqib al-Atid (The Watchful Guardian)	Tripoli	small	Arabic
al-'Adl (Justice)	"		"

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Daily</i>			
Africa Orientale Italiana	Tripoli		Italian
L'Avvenire di Tripoli	"	5,000	"
La Cirenaica	Bengasi	1,800	"
Corriere di Bengasi	"	1,800	"

## MADAGASCAR

## VERNACULAR PRESS

<i>Daily</i>			
Ny Maraina (The Morning)	unknown		Malagasy

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>Weekly</i>			
d'Avolana (Claire de Lune)	Tananarive		Malagasy
Gazetim Panjakana	"		"
Ny Telegrafy	"		"
Tsara Hafatra	"		"
Diavolaini Boina	Majunga		"
Feon'ny Marina (The Truth)	unknown		"
Ho anao Ramatoa (For you, Madame)	"		"
Sekoly alahady (Sunday School)	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Ny Fiainana (Life)	unknown		Malagasy
Fiangonana sy ny sekoly (The Temple and the School)	"		"
Fitaratry ny Nosy (Mirror of the Island)	"		"
Isika mianaka (Me and Thou, My Child)	"		"
Ite ad Joseph (a church bulletin)	"		"
Mongo	"		"
Mpamafy (The Sower)	"		"
Mpamangy (The Visitor)	"		"
Mpitari-dalana (The Guide)	"		"
Ny Hafatro (The Example)	"		"
Ny Ranovelona (The Spring)	"		"
Sakaizan'ny tanora (Young People's Friend)	"		"
Takariva ankehitriny (The evening of the present)	"		"
Teny Soa (The Good Word)	"		"
Zavaky ny fifohazana (Awakening of the Spirit)	"		"
Mpanolo-tsaina (The Educator)	"		"
Tantara sy Hevitra	"		"



<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<b>VERNACULAR-FRENCH PRESS</b>			
<i>Daily</i>			
Ny Fandrosoam-baovao (Progress)	Tananarive		French, Malagasy
Ny Gazetintsika (Notre Gazette)	"		"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Lakroan l'Madagasikara (La Croix de Madagascar)	Tananarive		French, Malagasy
Ny Mpandinika (L'Observateur)	"		"
Ny Tanamasoandro (Rayon de Soleil)	"		"
Mpiambina (Sentinel)	unknown		"
Rariny (Justice)	"		"
Takariva (The Evening)	"		"
Vakio ity (Read This)	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Bulletin of the Medical Corps Society	unknown		French, Malagasy
Antso (The Appeal)	"		"
Firaisana (Union)	"		"
<b>EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS</b>			
<i>Daily</i>			
Le Journal de Madagascar	Tananarive		French
<i>Weekly</i>			
Echo du Sud	Fianarantsoa		French
Lumière	"		"
Le Phare de Majunga	Majunga		"
Le Réveil de la Côte Ouest	"		"
Les Affiches de Diego- Suarez	Diego-Suarez		"
L'Eclaireur de l'Ouest	"		"
La Gazette du Nord de Madagascar	"		"
Le Tamatave	Tamatave		"

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Le Colon de Madagascar	Tamatave		French
Notre Voix	"		"
La Volonté	"		"
Le Colonial et le Malagan	Tananarive		"
Réunis			"
La Dépêche de Madagascar	"		"
L'Echo Malgache	"		"
L'Echo de Tananarive	"		"
La Femme Coloniale	"		"
Le Grande Ile	"		"
Le Madagascar Illustré	"		"
Le Madecasse	"		"
La Nation Malgache	"		"
Paris Tana	"		"
Le Petit Tananarivien	"		"
Le Proletariat Malgache	"		"
La Tribune de Madagascar et Dépendances	"		"
La Voix de Madagascar	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
L'Union	Tamatave		French
Agriculture et Elevage	Tananarive		"
Apostolat de la Prière	"		"
Bulletin de l'Association des originaires et amis de la Réunion	"		"
Le Dieu	"		"
Notre Feuille Malgache	"		"
Océané	"		"
Outre Mer	"		"
Le Trait d'Union	"		"

## MAURITUS

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

Le Cernéen	Port Louis	French
New Era	"	English
Le Mauricien	"	French

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Planter's and Commercial Gazette	Port Louis		English
Le Radical	"		French
<i>Weekly</i>			
The Mauritius Arya Patrika	Port Louis		
The Moslem Guardian	"		English
La Vie Catholique	"		French
The Arya Vir	unknown		
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Le Réveil Islamique	Port Louis		French
La Revue de Marie	"		"
ASIATIC LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Chinese Times	Port Louis		Chinese
Chinese Commercial Press	"		"
MOZAMBIQUE <small>Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts</small>			
VERNACULAR-PORTUGUESE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
O Brado Africano	Lourenço Marques		Portuguese, Ronga
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
O Noticias	Lourenço Marques	large	Portuguese
<i>Weekly</i>			
Accção Regional	Lourenço Marques		Portuguese
Aguilhas e Alfinentes	"		"
A Provincia	"		"
Echo Dos Sports	"		"
Evangelho	"		"
Guardian	"		"
Moçambique	"		"
O Direito	"		"
O Emancipador	"	large	"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Jornal do Commercio	Lourenço Marques		Portuguese
O Radical	"		"
O Sol	"		"
União	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Lusitania	Lourenço Marques		Portuguese
O Oriente	"	largest?	"

NIGERIA

VERNACULAR PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
Akedi Eko (The Voice of Lagos)	Lagos		Yoruba

<i>Periodicals</i>			
Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo (Truth is Worth More Than a Penny)	Zaria		Hausa

VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS

<i>Daily</i>			
Daily Service	Lagos		English and dialects
<del><i>Daily—English; Weekly—Vernacular</i></del>			
West African Pilot	Lagos	10,000	English, Ga, Fanti, Ewe, Kru, Ibo, Yoruba, Hausa, Ijaw, Benin, Sobo, Jekri, Efik
Nigerian Eastern Mail	Calabar		English and various dialects
<i>Weekly</i>			
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt		English and various dialects
<i>Periodical</i>			
Northern Province News (Jarida)	Kaduna	5,000	English, Arabic, Hausa

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
African Advertiser	Calabar		English
African Sunday Digest	Lagos		"
Nigerian Daily Telegraph	"		"
Nigerian Daily Times	"	6,000	"
The Nigeria Spokesman	Onitsha		"
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt		"
Southern Nigeria Defender	Warri		"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Dawn	Enugu		English
Comet	unknown		"

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

*Periodicals*

## VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS

Mutende	Lusaka	3,000	English and four Rhodesian dialects
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## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Weekly*

Copperbelt Times and Mining Gazette	Ndola		English
Livingston Mail	Livingston		"
Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette	Lusaka		"

## NYASALAND

## VERNACULAR PRESS

*Weekly*

Katelika-Nyanja	Bembeke Central Province		Nyanja
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*Periodical*

Vyaro Na Vyaro (Other Lands)	unknown		Tumbuka
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS			
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Nkani Za Nyasaland	Blantyre	3,000	English, Nyanja
Zoona	"		"
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Nyasaland Times	Blantyre		English
<i>Periodical</i>			
Nyasaland Government Gazette	Blantyre		English

## REUNION

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Notre Pays	St. Denis		French
Le Peuple	"		"
Le Progrès	"		"
La Victoire Sociale	"		"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Démocratie	St. Denis		French
Dieu et Patrie	"		"
Journal de l'Ile de la Réunion	"		"
Le Planteur de la Réunion	"		"
Le Réveil	"		"

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Boletim Oficial	São Tomé		Portuguese

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
SENEGAL			
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Paris-Dakar	Dakar		French
<i>Weekly</i>			
L'A. O. F.	Dakar		French
Le Courier d'Afrique	"		"
Ouest-Equatoriale	"		"
Courrier de l'Ouest-	"		"
Africain	"		"
Franco Sénégalais	"		"
Paris-Benin	"		"
Le Sénégal	"		"
L'Action Sénégalaise	St. Louis		"
Le Progrès	"		"
La Sirène Sénégalaise	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
A. O. F. Magazine	Dakar		French
Bulletin du comité d'études	"		"
historiques et scientifiques	"		"
Bulletin Mensuel de	"		"
l'agence économique de			
l'Afrique Occidentale			
Française	"		"
Bulletin de renseignements	"		"
sur la situation écono-			
mique et politique de			
l'A.O.F.	"		"
Bulletin de la Société	"		"
medico-chirurgicale			
française de l'Ouest-			
Africain	"		"
L'Education Africaine	"		"
Le Périscope Africain	"		"
Revue militaire de l'Afrique	"		"
Occidentale Française			
La Vigie Sénégalaise	St. Louis		"

Name	Place of Publication	Circulation	Language
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SIERRA LEONE

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

Daily Guardian	Freetown	750	English
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Sierra Leone Daily Mail	"	1,000	"
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*Weekly*

Sierra Leone Weekly News	Freetown		English
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African Standard	"		"
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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

VERNACULAR-ENGLISH PRESS

*Weekly*

Bantu Mirror	Bulawayo	5,000	English, Shona, Zulu, Nyanja
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EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

Bulawayo Chronicle	Bulawayo	large	English
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Colony of Southern Rhodesia, Government Gazette	Salisbury		"
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Rhodesia Herald	"		"
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Rhodesia Herald	"		"
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Rhodesia Herald	"		"
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Rhodesia Herald	"		"
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Rhodesian Weekly	Bulawayo		English
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Sunday News	"		"
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Gwelo Times	Gwelo		"
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Que Que Review	Que Que		"
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Sunday Mail	Salisbury		"
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Gatooma Mail and Mining Gazette	Gatooma		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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Umtali Advertiser	Umtali		"
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SPANISH MOROCCO

VERNACULAR PRESS

*Daily*

Hurria (Freedom)	Tetuan	Arabic
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>Weekly</i>			
al-Wahdah al-Maghribiyah (Moroccan Unity)	Tetuan		Arabic
al-Amir (The Prince)	Tangier		"

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Daily</i>			
Diario de Melilla	Melilla		Spanish
El Telegrama del Rif	"		"
La Dépêche Marocaine	Tangier	500	French
El Porvenir	"		Spanish
Heraldo de Maruecos	"	500	"
Eco Tetuani	Tetuan		"
Diario de Ceuta	Ceuta		"

*Weekly*

Tangier Gazette	Tangier		English
Echo de Tanger	"		French

*Periodicals*

España	Tangier		Spanish
Tangier Gazette and Morocco Mail	"		English?, French Spanish

## TANGANYIKA

## VERNACULAR PRESS

*Weekly*

Kwetu	Dar-es-Salaam	3,000	Swahili
Mwanafunzi	"	3,000	"

*Periodicals*

Ufalme Wa Mungu (Kingdom of God)	Vuga Lushoto	4,000	Swahili
Mamba Leo (Affairs of Today)	unknown	15,000	"

## EUROPEAN-ASIATIC PRESS

*Daily and Weekly*

Tanganyika Opinion	Dar-es-Salaam	5,000	English, Gujarati
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily and Weekly</i>			
Tanganyika Standard Planter & Tanganyika Advertiser	Dar-es-Salaam Tanga	8,000	English
Tanganyika Herald	unknown		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
Tanganyika Territory Gazette	Dar-es-Salaam		English

TOGOLAND

VERNASCULAR PRESS

*Periodicals*

Mia Xolo (Our Friend)	unknown	800	Ewe
Nuti fa na Mi (Messenger of Peace)	"	1,500	"

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Periodicals*

Le Guide du Togo	Lome		French
Le Cri du Togo	"		"
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce du Togo	"		"

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TUNISIA

VERNACULAR PRESS

*Daily*

En-Nahdha (The Arising)	Tunis		Arabic
Ez-Zohra (The Flower)	"		"
Es-Sabah (The Morning)	"		Hebrew

*Weekly*

al-'Amil (The Worker)	Tunis		Arabic
al-Nadim (The Companion)	"		"
al-Sawab (The Truth)	"		"
al-Wazir (The Vizier)	"		"
al-Zahw (Vanity)	"		"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Lisan al-Sha'b (The Tongue of the People)	Tunis		Arabic
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Daily</i>			
Courrier de Tunisie	Tunis		French
La Dépêche tunisienne	"	25,000	"
Le Petit Matin	"		"
L'Unione	"		Italian
La Dépêche sfaxienne	Sfax	10,000	French
<i>Weekly</i>			
Le Colon Français	Tunis		French
La Petite Tunisie	"		"
Le Progrès	"		"
L'Avenir du Centre	Sousse		"
Le Sahel	"		"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
L'Action tunisienne	Tunis		French
Tunis Soir	"		"
La Tunisie Française	"		"

## UGANDA

## VERNACULAR PRESS

*Weekly*

Gambuze	Kampala		
Munnyonyozi (The Explainer)	Mengo		
Dobozi eya Buganda (The Voice of Buganda)	unknown		
Gambuze	"		
Tula Nkunonyoyole (Sit down and I will explain to you)	"		
Matalisi (Postal Runner)	Kampala		Ganda
Matalisi	unknown	5,000	"

*Periodicals*

Bifa (News)	unknown
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
The Leader	unknown		Ganda
Münno (Your Friend)	Kisubi	o	
EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS			
<i>Weekly</i>			
Uganda Herald	Kampala		English

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

## VERNACULAR PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
Umthunya	Umtata	10,000	Xosa
Ikwezi	Eshowe (Natal)		Zulu
Moxwera wa Babaso	unknown	600	Sotho
<i>Periodical</i>			
Thsupa Malaka a Kerke	unknown		Sotho

## VERNACULAR-ENGLISH-ASIATIC PRESS

<i>Weekly</i>			
Ilanga Lase Natal	Phoenix (Natal)	8,000	English, Zulu
Bantu World	Johannesburg	15,000	English, Xosa, Sotho, Zulu, Chuana
Umteteli Wa Bantu	"	8,000	English, Xosa, Sotho, Zulu
Imvo Zabantsundu	Kingswilliams-town	35,000	English, Xosa
Um-Afrika	Klerksdorp (Transvaal)	10,000	English, Zulu, Sotho
Mochochonono (The Comet)	Maseru (Basutoland)	5,000	English, Sotho
Naledi Ea Lesotho (The Star of Basutoland)	Mafeteng (Basutoland)		English, Sotho

## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Daily</i>			
The Friend	Bloemfontein		English
Die Volksblad	"		Afrikaans
Cape Argus	Capetown		English
Cape Times	"	large	"

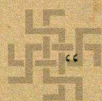
<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Die Burger	Capetown	25,000	Afrikaans
Die Suiderstem	"	10,000	"
Daily News	Durban		English
Natal Mercury	"		"
Daily Dispatch	East London	wide	"
Native Teachers' Journal	Durban	3,000?	English, Zulu, or Gujarati
Grocott's Daily Mail	Grahamstown		Afrikaans, English
Rand Daily Mail	Johannesburg		English
The Star	"		"
Die Vaderland	"		Afrikaans
Diamond Fields Advertiser	Kimberley		English
Cape Mercury	Kingswilliamstown		"
Natal Witness	Pietermaritzburg		"
Eastern Province Herald	Port Elizabeth	wide	"
Die Volkstem	Pretoria		Afrikaans
News	"		English
Daily Representative	Queenstown		"
<i>Weekly</i>			
Adelaide Free Press & Farmers' Friend	Adelaide		English, Afrikaans
Alice Times, Seymour and Peddie Gazette	Alice		English
Frontier Post & Times (Northern Post, Albert Times, Die Grens Pos en Nuus, and Frontier Guardian)	Aliwal North		English, Afrikaans
Gold Fields News, Barberton and Nelspruit Herald	Barberton		English
Barkly East Reporter	Barkly East		"
Enterprise	Bedford		English, Afrikaans
Bethlehem Express	Bethlehem		"
Courier	Beaufort West	15,000	"
The Farmer's Weekly	Bloemfontein		English
Homestead	"		"
Landbouweekblad, Die	"		Afrikaans
The Outspan	"	50,000	English
People's Weekly	"		"
Caledon Venster	Caledon		English, Afrikaans

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Ons Toufeier	Dordrecht		Afrikaans
Middelburg Echo	Mafeteng (Basutoland)		English, Afrikaans
Times of Swaziland	Mbabane		English
Die Middellander	Mafeteng (Basutoland)		English, Afrikaans
New Klerksdorp Record and Far Western Rand Review	Klerksdorp		English?
Frankforter	Frankfort		English, Afrikaans
Benoni City Times	Benoni		English
Cape Standard	Capetown		"
Die Huisgenoot	"	50,000 to 60,000	Afrikaans
Die Huisvrou	"		"
Die Kerkbode	"		"
Duns Gazette	"		"
Methodist Churchman	"		English
Naweek	"		Afrikaans
South African Jewish Chronicle	"		English
South African War Cry	"		"
Southern Cross	"	wide	"
Sun	"		"
Tender Journal	"		"
Trek	"	wide	English, Afrikaans
Farmers' Chronicle and Stutterheim Times	Cathcart		English
Colesburg Advertiser and Boerenvriend	Colesberg		English, Afrikaans
Midland News and Karoo Farmer	Cradock		English
Die Afrikaner	"		Afrikaans
De Aar Echo	De Aar		English, Afrikaans
Wodehouse News	Dordrecht		"
Northern Natal Courier	Dundee		English
Knox's Court Record	Durban		"
Tembuland News	Elliot		English, Afrikaans
Highveld Herald	Ermelo		"
Ficksburg News	Ficksburg		"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Fort Beaufort Advocate	Fort Beaufort		English, Afrikaans
George & Knysna Herald	George		English
Graaf-Reinet Advertiser	"		"
Ons Koerant	Graaff-Reinet		Afrikaans
Harrismith Chronicle	Harrismith		
Humansdorp Advertiser	Humansdorp		English, Afrikaans
Humansdorp Re-Echo	"		English
Jansenville Chronicle	Jansenville		English, Afrikaans
Arthur Barlow's Weekly	Johannesburg		English
Brandwag	"	wide	Afrikaans
Forum	"		English
Libertas	"		English, Afrikaans
Suid-Afrika	"		Afrikaans
Sunday Express	"		English
Sunday Times	"	large	"
Tribune	"		"
Vrystater	"		Afrikaans
Die Transvaler	"		"
Kokstad Advertiser and East Griqualand Gazette	Kokstad		
Knysna Advertiser	Knysna		English?
Kroonstad Times	Kroonstad		English, Afrikaans
Standard and West Rand Review	Krugersdorp		
Mafeking Mail	Mafeking (Basutoland)		English?
Middelburg Observer	Middelburg		"
Molteno Advertiser	Molteno		English
Mossel Bay Advertiser	Mossel Bay		English, Afrikaans
Oudtshoorn Observer	Oudtshoorn		English
Uniondale Medium	"		English, Afrikaans
Paarl Post	Paarl		"
Port Elizabeth Advertiser	Port Elizabeth		English
Die Oosterlig	"		Afrikaans
Week-End News and Sunday Magazine	"		English
Der Deutsch-Afrikaner	Pretoria	1,700	German
Die Volkstem	"		Afrikaans
Hollands Weekblad	"		Dutch
Province of Transvaal, Official Gazette	"		English, Afrikaans

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Union of South Africa, Government Gazeete	Pretoria		English, Afrikaans
North Western Press	Prieska		"
Prince Albert Friend	Prince Albert		"
South Western Echo	Riversdale		"
Somerset Budget	Somerset East		English
Springs Advertiser	Springs		"
Tarka Herald	Tarkastad		English, Afrikaans
Uitenhage Times	Uitenhage		English?, Afrikaans?
Uitenhage Chronicle	"		"
Territorial News	Umtata		English?
Vereeniging News	Vereeniging		English
Victoria West Messenger	Victoria West		"
Volksrust Recorder	Volksrust		English, Afrikaans
Die Stellalander	Vryburg		"
Vryheid & District Gazette	Vryheid		"
Die Karonius	Willowmore		"
Worcester Standard & Advertiser	Worcester		"
Zululand Times	Eshowe, Zululand		English
Oudtshoorn Courant	unknown		English, Afrikaans
South African Chr.	"		English
Weekly Newspaper	"		"
South African Woman's Weekly	"		"
Weekly Standard	"	wide	"
<i>Periodicals</i>			
South African Pictorial Review	Durban		English
Deutsche Nachrichten	East London	1,100	German
South African Hotel Review (Incorporating the Catering Trades Journal)	"		English
East London Daily Dispatch Xmas Annual	"		"
East London and Frontier Red Book	"		"
Die Bruecke	Johannesburg	500	German
Common Sense	"		English

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
South African Outlook	Lovedale	15,000	English
South African Dental Journal	Port Elizabeth		"
Iscor News	Pretoria		English, Afrikaans
Die Kerkblad	"		Afrikaans
<i>Professional Journals</i>			
South African Friesland Journal	Bloemfontein		English
South African Poultry Magazine	"		"
The Farmer's Weekly	"		"
South African Fruit Grower and Smallholder Education (Organ of the South African Teachers' Association)	Cape Town		"
Industrial and Commercial South Africa	"		"
The Architect, Builder and Engineer	"		"
African Insurance Record	"		"
British Trade in South Africa	"		"
Commercial Bulletin of South Africa	"		"
Commercial Opinion	"		"
Dun's Gazette	"		"
Industrial and Commercial South Africa and Storekeepers' Review	"		"
Insurance, Banking and Finance	"		"
Journal of the Institute of Bankers	"		"
Monthly Bulletin of Chamber of Commerce	"		"
South African Insurance Magazine	"		"
Standard Bank of South Africa Monthly Review	"		"



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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Boere Saamwerk Produce Bulletin	Port Elizabeth, East London, Cape Town		English, Afrikaans?
The Mentor (Organ of the Natal Teachers' Society)	Durban		English
Industries of South Africa	"		"
South African Sugar Journal	"		"
South African Milk Journal	Johannesburg		"
Transvaal Educational News (Organ of the Transvaal Teachers' Association)	"		"
Amalgamated Engineering Union Monthly Journal	"		"
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (Monthly Report)	"		"
Engineer and Foundryman	"		"
Journal of the Underground Officials' Association of South Africa	"		"
Mining and Industrial Magazine	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts		"
Rhodesian Mining Journal	"		"
South African Builder	"		"
South African Electrical Review	"		"
South African Mining and Engineering Journal	"		"
South African Mining Review	"		"
South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Review	"		"
South African Typographical Journal	"		"
The Mineworker	"		"
The Primary Producer	"		"
Trades and Labour Journal	"		"
African Chemist and Druggist	"		"
Financial Review	"		"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette	Johannesburg		English
South African Banking Magazine	"		"
South African Philatelist	"		"
South African Printer and Stationer	"		"
South African Property Review	"		"
South African Railways and Harbours Magazine	"		"
South African Stationery Trades Journal	"		"
South African Trader	"		"
Agricultura et Industria	Pretoria		English?
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (Official)	"		English
Crops and Markets (Department of Agriculture and Forestry—Official)	"		"
Farming in South Africa	"		"
Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Industry	"		"
South African Farmer (Die Suidafrikaanse Boer)	"		Afrikaans, English
Bulletin of Educational Statistics for the Union of South Africa	"		English
Iscor News (Nuus)	"		English, Afrikaans
Die Christelike Skoolblad (Organ of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging)	"		Afrikaans
Official Journal of the Department of Commerce and Industries	"		English
Barclays Bank (Monthly Trade Report)	"		"

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Official Journal of the Department of Commerce and Industries	Pretoria		English
South African Wool	Port Elizabeth		"
The Citrus Grower	"		"
The Farmer	Pietermaritzburg		"
Die Unie (Organ of the Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysunie)	Stellenbosch		Afrikaans
The Stock Exchange in a Nutshell			English

EUROPEAN-ASIATIC LANGUAGE PRESS

*Weekly*

Indian Opinion	Durban, Phoenix?	15,000	English, Gujarati
Indian Views	Durban	15,000	"
Chao Sheng Pao	Johannesburg	8,000	Chinese

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

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VERNACULAR PRESS

*Periodicals*

Gau-sari-aob (The Kraal Visitor)	unknown		Nama
Osondaha (Sunday)	Ovamboland	1,650	Ndonga

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily*

Luederitzbuchter Zeitung	Luederitzbucht	600	German
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*Weekly*

Swakopmunder Zeitung	Swakopmund		German
Official Gazette	Windhoek		English, Afrikaans
Die Suidwes Afrikaner	"		Afrikaans
Windhoek Advertiser	"		English

*Periodicals*

Süd West Persianer Markt	Luederitzbucht	900	German
Der Karakulzuechter	Windhoek	2,000	"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Katholisches Familienblatt	Windhoek	700	German
Allgemeine Zeitung	"	2,000	"
Amtsblatt fuer Suedwest-Afrika	"		"

## ZANZIBAR

## EUROPEAN-ASIATIC LANGUAGE PRESS

*Daily and Weekly*

Zanzibar Voice	Zanzibar	8,000	English (weekly) Gujarati (daily)
Samachar	"	8,000	English, Gujarati



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## METHODOLOGY AND REFERENCE SOURCES

A special word of explanation is necessary regarding the rather unusual methodology, necessitated by the lack of uniform source materials, used in compiling the study. With the exception of the few African countries whose linguistic character has been statistically treated in censuses (Nigeria, Sierra Leone), or in special studies (Southern Rhodesia: *A Report on the Unification of the Shona Dialects*, C. M. Doke), there is a very limited amount of data available on the number of speakers of the various languages. Accordingly, the statistics embodied in the study were assembled from more than six hundred separate sources described below. The method used in compiling the data from these sources is as follows:

1. (a) Population figures were determined by comparing the data found in the latest and most authoritative standard sources (*The Statesman's Yearbook*, *Annuaire statistique*, *Huebners Weltstatistik*, etc.) and supplementary information from the League of Nations and the Office of Population Research, Princeton, New Jersey. The figures ~~given in the study~~ refer to the most recent census or official estimate of the various countries (usually 1939, 1940, or 1941); if such data were unavailable, an estimate for 1942, based on the most reliable information, was used. Accordingly the figures here are generally higher than those found in other reference works, thus necessitating a corresponding increase in the number of speakers of a given language over the figures usually cited.

(b) Figures of foreign ethnic minorities in each country refer to 1940; as such, they are for the most part unaffected by recent increases due to refugees and military personnel.

2. (a) As the primary and most important source of information, the latest official census was consulted and used for all countries whenever possible, both for data on the number of speakers of languages and for literacy rates.

(b) For countries whose linguistic character has not been treated in censuses, the official yearbooks, handbooks, government documents, and reports on native affairs were used as the next most reliable source.

(c) For countries whose linguistic character is not treated in any official works, the statistics were compiled on a comparative basis from all possible pertinent sources, namely, anthropological,

demographic, ethnological, linguistic, and social studies, guides, *Reisebeschreibungen*, special reports, missionary and educational reports, grammars, dictionaries, the principal encyclopedias, particularly *Enciclopedia Italiana*, and articles appearing in magazines listed in the Periodical Bibliography, especially *Africa*.

(d) After all available printed sources were exhausted, the data for each country were then sent to the following groups of persons for checking and refinement:

Africanists, Arabists, and other regional experts (consular officials, travelers, etc.), native African informants, students and consultants, missionaries and educators with personal experience in Africa.

(e) After the data for each country had been checked by experts familiar with the region, a final evaluation was made on the comparative basis of all printed and living sources. Thus, the figures given in the study represent in most cases a composite computation and synthesis of data from all available sources.

3. (a) For information on the development of literacy the following works, in addition to censuses, official handbooks, and yearbooks, were consulted: annual reports of educational departments of the various countries, reports of educational and charitable organizations, missionary atlases and surveys, statistical records, and literacy studies.

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Furthermore, the following factors were considered in determining literacy figures:

(1) The number of schools, colleges, and other institutions of learning in the various countries; the total number of pupils, and the length of time the country has had organized education.

(2) The number of missions, the total number of pupils, and the length of time the country has had missionary work.

(3) The number of published religious and secular works distributed among the native population.

(4) The total circulation of newspapers and magazines in both foreign and vernacular languages of the various countries.

(5) Information received from missionaries, teachers, and other persons having experience in the field.

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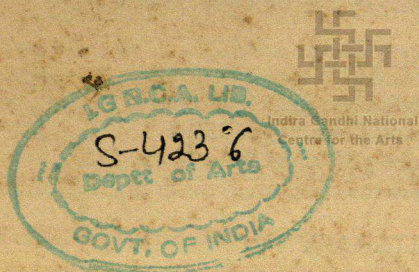
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