MASS COMMUNICATION IN AFRICA:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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For RALPH D. CASEY and RALPH O. NAFZIGER

Two pioneer bibliographers and scholars of international communication

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Introduction

In the literature of research on mass communication, the continent of Africa has long been terra incognita. Only in the last ten years have scholars and writers in America, Europe and Africa itself begun to give serious attention to the press, broadcasting, periodicals, film, and other facets of communication there.

This bibliography is an effort to list and describe what they have written. Africanists as well as communication researchers will probably find there has been more published than they suspected.

Mass communication research is, of course, an interdisciplinary field and its amorphous and heterogeneous nature become even more apparent when a bibliography's focus is on an underdeveloped region.

Authors cited here range from journalism teachers and communication scholars to foreign correspondents to historians and political scientists to government officials and to working newsmen as well as others with an interest in Africa. Accordingly, the scope and quality of the study varies widely.

For one thing, there is a lack of sophisticated and theoretically oriented behavioral studies. The majority of
citations describe facilities and situations with a good deal of emphasis on the perpetual frictions between the press and government. Note the numerous items under "Press Freedom, Censorship and Government Controls." Moreover, as section B, "African Politics, History and Society" shows, much useful information on the mass media is tucked away in more general studies about Africa.

For another thing, too many studies cited are concentrated on a few anglophonic nations such as Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, and Kenya. The vast territory that includes 14 francophonic countries and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola have been badly neglected, especially by English-speaking writers. For many of these nations, there is still a pressing need for just descriptive reports of media resources, needs and potential.

Another shortcoming, surely, is that most of the research on Africa's mass communications to date has been done by non-Africans, some of whom have not been there. However, important contributions by young African scholars are increasing, as the citations by Bebey, Ekwelie, Edeani, Kiba, Omu and Oton, among others, indicates. In the future, we can expect that much meaningful research will come out of those African universities becoming concerned with journalism and communication education such as those at Dakar, Lagos, Nsukka, Nairobi and
Cairo. For despite the growing secondary literature, the best and most useful research is based on information and data gathered in the field. African scholars and mass communicators are obviously in the best position to do this. Hopefully, this bibliography can help chart the way toward research that needs to be done.

I suspect that most bibliographies are not intentionally planned but just develop out of other projects and interests. That's certainly true in my case. This bibliography was a by-product of a book I did on the African news media (see citation no. 12). In doing that research, I gathered up citations wherever I could find them and soon found I had a list too long to append to the book. So I decided to annotate the collected items and publish the bibliography separately. The whole project became bigger and more time-consuming than I ever expected it would be.

In this arduous and often tedious task, I've had the able assistance at various times of several graduate students in mass communications at Wisconsin. I express my appreciation especially to Mary Ellen Hughes but also to Frank Kaplan, William Elliott and Jack Hart.

I am also greatly indebted to the Center for International Communications Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for the financial support extended to several of these graduate assistants and for publishing this bibliography.
I am certain that research on mass communication in Africa will continue to increase and I hope this bibliography will make it easier for newcomers to enter this field of specialization. In that way, perhaps, this bibliography may help to increase that widely scattered "small group of serious thinkers" (to borrow Ralph D. Casey's phrase) who care about Africa and want to know more about its mass communication.

William A. Hachten

Madison, Wisconsin

April 1971
African Mass Communications in General


This excellent bibliography contains about 200 annotated items on mass communication, journalism education, press and broadcasting, which are drawn mainly from European journals until 1965.


Booklet consists of two articles, one in German and other in English. While von Bismarck concentrates on exchange programs and training of broadcast personnel, Rose deals with similarities and differences between the European traditions and press and government development in African countries.


A general discussion of the topic, stressing all of mass media. The lecture concludes that their role is based on helping people comprehend internal as well as external affairs.

Confronted with meager mass communication facilities, low educational levels and political instability, the Congolese government has found that a "managed information" policy is the only practical solution.


Little data backs up this personal statement on African mass media development to the Royal African Society. The Thomson Organization executive's statements represent early naiveté concerning development.


A former USIS officer intelligently analyzes radio, television and the press as they function in the social and cultural context of an Arabic kingdom.


In line with Africa's needs, an AID adviser reviews the Agency's policies in assisting communications facilities; compares them with aid programs of other states and organizations.


This dated study (1952) considers problems of mass media in East and Central Africa as instruments of rapid acculturation.

Names of African publications and the addresses where microfilms may be obtained are given in this useful little bibliography.


A Nigerian public relations officer discusses the professional communicator's role in African society and the important variables which influence that role.


This study is both a survey (media facilities, news flow, foreign correspondents, international political communication, and technical needs) and a series of case studies (Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia, and South Africa).


A look at Kenya's news media after just one year of independence.


Influence of France pervades mass media which are almost completely under control of the Ivory Coast's remarkable president.


A country study that includes analysis of press, radio, television, and news agencies and the political and social environment in which they operate in that Arab kingdom.

What few mass media facilities this young underdeveloped nation has are clustered along the railroad. Case study of mass communications in copper-rich independent nation.


Good background information on the status of the press, radio, television, and cinema during the late 1950's and early 1960's.


A brief look at the information needs of impoverished new nation of Botswana where so much is lacking and a little assistance would mean so much.


A 171-page study of operations of radio, press, and cinema in fifteen African countries with recommendations for improvement. Perhaps the most thorough account published up to that time, taking into consideration language, economic and demographic factors.


Dated but authoritative description of press and broadcasting in Senegal and Mali at time of independence.

A comprehensive description of organization and activities of Senegal's Ministry of Information. The Ministry's substructures, particularly broadcasting and information services, were inherited from those established under the former Governor General so that some degree of continuity has remained after independence.


A straightforward description of the information media in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Little analysis or cross-comparison of differing media systems.


The author concludes that while poor distribution and illiteracy continue to plague the effectiveness of the press, low per capita income hampers the easy availability of radio receivers which can overcome both illiteracy and poor distribution of newspapers.


Very probably the best annual publication that keeps track of daily and periodical publications around the world. Especially good for English-speaking Africa and changes in publications are noted each year.


A discussion of media status, including the impact of radio and television on Moroccan society. Concludes that spoken word continues to be more influential than either print or electronic media.

Lengthy article suggests ways to develop media and is based largely on proposals from 1962 UNESCO meeting.


The author, employed by UNESCO for four years, describes clearly the state of the press in the emerging nations, tells the hazards of starting newspapers and provides case histories of newspapers that failed. African press summarized on pp 23-40.


Report on the UNESCO conference on the development of African information media held in 1962. Typical of UN reports on development (and other) topics.


First report of a UNESCO world survey on mass media conducted by a series of regional meetings. Gives history of international efforts to aid information media, their problems (by regions) and UN recommendations for developing media.


Discussion centers on the potential role of mass media in promoting family planning policies, organization, obstacles involved, limitations of family planning campaigns, and feedback.


Final report summarizes major themes under discussion: need for research into new fields, specific needs of developing nations, and cooperation at national and international levels.

Professional organizations in 13 African nations are cited: Algeria, Congo (Kinshasa), Eritrea, Ghana, Liberia, Malagasy, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, UAR, French West Africa, and Mauritius.


The standard UNESCO reference for statistics on mass media for each nation of the world. Gives brief summaries of media by world region, also literacy and population figures as well as data on news agencies.


An excellent source, published annually, for information on demographic and media-related statistics of African nations.


A series of useful descriptive country studies have been prepared by American University area specialists. Each handbook includes a chapter on mass communications, usually a description of press, broadcasting, film, books, and government information facilities. A current list of newspapers and periodicals is included in each. African nations included in the series are: Ghana, 1962; Kenya, 1967; Liberia, 1964; Nigeria, 1964; Congo (Kinshasa), 1962; Ivory Coast, 1962; Guinea, 1961; United Arab Republic, 1964; Senegal, 1963; Morocco, 1965; Sudan, 1960; Algeria, 1965.

Survey in Accra, Lagos, Abidjan, and Dakar found radio is most significant means of communication, claiming largest audiences. Radio is primary source of information about world affairs and regarded by majority as the best source.


The first USIA attempt to provide a comprehensive compilation of information previously included in separate country factbooks. Covers all of Africa, except the United Arab Republic, in listing African media including printing and publishing facilities, as well as electronic media.


Study was based on 2,000 interviews in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Tojo, and Cameroon. Radio was not only most widely used medium but one most frequently used to obtain news. Radio considered most trustworthy by those who use more than one medium.


Pilot survey study among a representative group of Africans in Nairobi found that radio reaches largest over-all audience of any medium. About three in four use radio regularly while half read newspapers and fewer attend movies. Radio considered most reliable means of obtaining news.


Excellent source of information on daily and weekly papers as of June 1964. Language, circulation, editor and publisher, and contents and orientation are given for each.

A total of 708 African newspaper titles, including both hard copy and microfilm, are reported.


Newspaper files for most nations of tropical Africa are listed. Main library sources are Howard University, Library of Congress and Midwest Inter-Library Loan.


An annual British directory of newspapers that is particularly useful for the Commonwealth nations of Africa.


Probably the most complete annual technical reference to world broadcasting. Main sector of the book lists radio and television stations of every country, giving names and addresses of broadcasting companies, frequencies, wave lengths, call signals, program information, and the like. Includes articles on broadcast organizations.

See also Nos. 74, 135, 506.4.
African Politics, History, and Society

(Note: Most items below are general references on Africa and useful as such. However, the principal reason for their inclusion is that each citation contains some useful information on the mass media.)


This major study on Uganda includes some scattered information on the press, especially pp 273-74.


Important political history contains numerous references to newspapers and their involvement in independence movement.


Excellent integration of material on Kikuyu papers with pre-independence political organizations.


Authors assess the role and influence of both English and vernacular papers and radio broadcasts in significant political campaign. (See Appendix II, pp 218-20.)


General appraisal includes an analysis of the status of the press under Nkrumah, reflecting its aim to please the leader at the expense of serving all of Ghanaian society. (See specifically: pp 102-103, 129-33.)

A British journalist's analysis of South Africa's plight includes some insightful criticisms of news media.


In this group of political case studies, brief descriptions are included on mass media of Tunisia, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Tanganyika.


Political analyses include brief but pertinent data on media in Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Cameroon, both Rhodesias, and South Africa.


Scholarly yet readable appraisal of South Africa. Notes press limitations, in terms of reaching opposing factions and language barriers among factors contributing to rigidity in political outlook.


Standard work on colonial Nigeria provides examples of major role newspapers played in independence movement.


Collection of essays giving a reasonably full picture of the characteristics of contemporary African parties. The single party is subject of Part I, the control of non-party groups and integration is topic of Part II. Sparse references to communications, but useful for background on specific countries.

Documentation of activities of the Mau Mau-controlled vernacular press and legal actions taken against its editors by colonial authorities in Kenya. Emphasis given to legal proceedings and court actions. (See Chapter VIII, pp 191-201.)


In this look at contemporary Kenya, an ousted London Times correspondent includes comments on press situation.


This political history contains a section (pp 49-55) on the role of newspapers in the independence movement.


Major work on Uganda includes some information about the Uganda press in the turbulent pre-independence decade of the 1950's.


This 770-page history is the standard work on Sierra Leone and includes a significant emphasis on the development of the press, which in turn influenced other British colonies in West Africa.


This economic analysis provides useful insights into problems associated with establishment of private enterprise news media in Africa.

Excellent essays by Coleman, McKay, Kamarck, and Drake have both direct and indirect relevance to mass communications.


A resume of historic development plus an analysis of the situation as of the mid-1950's, it covers most fields of knowledge regarding Africa south of the Sahara. A 23 page introduction to press, radio, and film is included.


Several writers, including Coleman and Shils, refer to the press in this collection of articles.


A background book for the understanding of present-day Africa. A work "of people and situations, not statistics."


Some scattered references to newspapers and journalists in this overview by a U.S. correspondent who covered Africa for Chicago Daily News and Washington Star.


Concise guide outlining the setting, origins, and types of political parties, their organizations and objectives. Brief but important mention of contributory role of the popular press in the rise of political parties in Africa.

Extensive study of French, English, and other sources on African politics, sociology, and history combined with author's own research. Foresaw accurately results of nationalism's chain reaction in territories then considered calm. Scattered references to the role of the press.


The Algerian press is briefly surveyed on pp 285-90 of this post-independence portrait.


The author comments on press-politics relationships in this pre-independence study.


Azikiwe's career was intimately involved in the Nigerian independence movement as well as the press of British West Africa. Ghanaian press historian shows interrelationship of newspapers and politics.


Early West African journalists and their influence are discussed on pp 345-73.


An extensive work on the Gold Coast covering not only politics, but also socio-economic aspects. References to the press throughout the book.

Standard reference covering Africa up until the mid-1950's. The mass communications section (pp 135-56) is one of the most readable summaries of the media up to that time; touches on all major problems and briefly mentions the Press and nationalism.


An extensive investigation of the dilemma faced by black Professionals in South Africa. There are some references to journalists and newspapers for Africans.


A useful reference which includes a 10-page article on "The Press in Africa" by Tom Hopkinson. Press is surveyed by five regions and difficulties of press freedom are considered.


Outstanding British journalist and wife take a hard look at the apartheid state and include numerous references to the press.


Hypothesis is that the image of the African politicians, as displayed through literature in English, changes drastically after independence, that the "idealistic, self-sacrificing nationalist is transformed into a greedy, self-seeking opportunist." Author presents evidence in support of this hypothesis primarily through an analysis of Nigerian English language works.

A former CBS reporter who covered the Congo upheaval comments in this contemporary travel book on the shortcomings of the foreign reporter in Africa.


Included in this country study is a discussion of the role of the press in the Arab and African nationalist movements, particularly pp 208-11.


Roles played by newspapers and radio in pre-independence elections in Eastern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Kenya are described.


Political study includes a general discussion of both negative and positive aspects of American journalists reporting the African scene and the difficulties involved. (See specifically pp 264-68.)


Article reports results of a study conducted in Tanzania from March 1965 to January of 1966. Author presents a sample of content of interpersonal messages between Tanzanian peasants and local TANU officials.


Political leader's autobiography includes some good material on how the post-World War II vernacular press got started in Kenya, its problems, and its goals.

An able discussion of many problems connected with Africa's multiplicity of languages. Important consideration given to the mass media.


Role of the national newspapers as a principal channel for political ideas is described on pp. 320-26.


Article analyzes popular attitudes revealed in Nigerian publications towards both death of Patrice Lumumba and other more general themes and relates them to trends in Nigerian domestic politics.


Important study contains numerous comments on the vernacular press, which the authors believe made a heavy contribution in the struggle for independence in Kenya.


British journalist provides the background and explanation of the treason trials from the African point of view, admittingly negating the white man's side.

In an appendix, pp 327-38, there is a fine critical analysis of the newspapers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.


This excellent political study of Nigeria includes several references to the role that newspapers played in the independence movement. (See pp 271-73 and 161-62.)


Somewhat disorganized, but the study contains some good material on the Asian press because the author relies heavily on it as a source.


Study has scattered references to the limited number of newspapers in pre-independence Tanganyika.


A detailed analysis of the country's political system. A general description of the communications system and its role in the political process is provided on pp 121-33.


An encyclopedic work utilizing data painstakingly gathered from the incomplete source material. Includes seven-page section on radio broadcasting and press, recounting the "discouraging history of journalism in the FEA." (See pp 315-22.)

Surveys main developments in French West Africa, including brief section on "Radio Broadcasting and the Press." Includes a chart of newspapers and periodicals in French West Africa as of 1958.


Detailed country study of former French Somaliland includes a good bibliography and a brief section on communications media, pp 156-58.


The language diversity of Africa has great significance for mass communication.


Some comments on the failure of African newspapers to develop in French Africa are on pp 263-69.

See also Nos. 102, 115, 119, 155, 161, 178, 186, 264, 438.

Interviews in six Egyptian villages found radio is most effective medium for reaching villagers, even literate ones. The newspaper, while important, addresses a rather specialized set of consumers who are actually marginal to the rural community.


One of the first efforts to compare the political systems of the developing areas systematically with a common set of categories. World areas are covered by sections; the one on sub-Saharan Africa contains a nine-page reference to the function of communication in political integration.


An important work on the functional approach to comparative politics which places much faith in the communications function. The chapter on communication is a useful starting point to the study of political communication, though not exhaustive.


The study, conducted in three Kenya villages, isolates five dimensions used to explain and predict the process of transition from a traditional to a modern commercial system of agricultural production.

Another of several important diffusion studies in Eastern Nigeria conducted by Michigan State researchers. Important research because so little like it has been done.


The study, focusing on various types of opinion leaders, suggests that polymorphism is not a characteristic exclusive to the developing area under consideration.


A daily record was kept of the communications activities of 126 subjects over 26 weeks, and the conclusion reached was that use of mass media was negligible. Village communication patterns were dominated by speaking and listening to one another.


Authors present preliminary report on 1966 research in rural Nigeria. Although no specific data is reported, analysis indicates that most communication occurs through interpersonal channels (99%), that information about the outside world comes through those who travel, and that men tend to read more while women are more likely to talk.


Article looks at problems of black Africans living in South African urban areas. Author employs a content analytic approach to the Johannesburg Sunday Post to indicate how the press can "exploit the baser instincts of man in order to gain monetary reward or higher circulation."

Historical research and a survey of Egyptian bureaucrats reveal that favoritism for family and friends is a major factor in the access to government officials granted to the people. Social factors other than experience and education are widely considered appropriate criteria for admission to the bureaucracy.


Communication model patterned after Lasswell's is applied to rural Africa. Focus is on 1) source, 2) message, 3) channel, 4) receiver, and 5) effects. Specific "problem areas" where desired effects are unlikely to be achieved are indicated.


A summary of considerations important in the study of a single communications medium, a geographical region, or communications in social change. Deals specifically with Tanzania, including the TANU cell system as a communication channel.


Describes an experiment undertaken in Uganda and Natal to identify factors involved when non-literates react to the press -- a message read from a newspaper to the interviewees. Doob concludes that despite careful construction of a given communication for a particular audience, it will not necessarily affect those exposed to it.

In this work, Doob formulates twenty-seven hypotheses to answer fundamental questions: 1) why do people become more civilized in certain respects? and 2) what happens to them when they do? He concludes that "all societies eventually become civilized in a distinctive manner or perish." Includes all developing areas.


The author defines and illustrates twelve variables affecting communication in Africa (or anywhere); however, he alludes only briefly to mass media. Suggests that the data needed for explaining crucial variables in communication have scarcely been gathered in Africa.


Social psychologist provides interviewing schedule devised to measure opinions and attitudes related to "modernization." Statements based on 14 sample surveys in East Africa.


A panel survey of subjects in Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi tested proposal that seasonal weather changes affect questionnaire responses. Results indicated that the majority of differences in survey results collected at different times of year were inconsistent or insignificant and must be attributed to causes other than weather.


Exploratory study testing the relationships of politics, socio-economic development, and mass communications growth. Concludes that growth in newspaper sector does not relate directly to literacy level or general economic level.

The study found that patterns and procedures of politics and communication differed greatly between Burma and Ghana. From the data, two elite types (accommodation and mobilization) and two political system types (fragmented and focused) were developed.


Extensive computerized bibliography has 190 items on the sub-Saharan. Few are mainly concerned with mass communication, but many more have important implications for them.


Author is concerned with kind of image an American researcher should project to his African subjects and presents several suggestions for improving responses and making a good impression.


Survey researchers in urban Africa must spend time and money for a large and heterogeneous research team to avoid pitfalls of ethnic background.


University students in the Philippines, South Africa, Nigeria, and the United States are compared in wheel and circle networks in four main groups in a variation of the Leavitt communication experiment. Cultural differences appear to account for differences in behavior of group members.

A two-page random sample of 146 Egyptian peasants in five villages reveals that national and international consciousness and sophistication are strongly correlated with literacy and use of the mass media.


French expert provides the background to three surveys in seven African countries, concentrating on methodological and practical problems met in the field. Optimistic as to future of survey research in Africa.


A major study of diffusion of innovation; an example of research much needed in Africa.


The study is concerned with the relationship between levels of information about agricultural innovations and the relative earliness of adoption of such innovations.


Report on a major diffusion study that compared Nigeria, Brazil, and India.

Classic work commencing the rush to study modernization, its human aspects, and general indices. While the Middle East is the site for the case study of social change within traditional societies, the mass media receive substantial attention as "central to the shift in life modes," and dependent on two other phases of modernization: urbanization and literacy growth. Formulates theory of empathy; physical, social, and psychic mobility, and mobile personality. Egypt included in six nations studied.


A thoughtful examination of communications in development, up-dating both Lerner's and Schramm's earlier works. Collection of sometimes divergent articles casts a more reserved look at communications in development. The contributors, though not dealing with Africa per se, in the main assign prominent roles to the media.


Anthropologist disputes with Lerner on significance of mass media and argues that other informal communication channels between urban and rural peoples may be more important.

132. Oberschall, Anthony. "Media Exposure, Information Level, and Aspirations." Yale University, Department of Sociology, August 1967.

Report of 1966 survey in 21 rural locations in Uganda. Several empirical generalizations about communications in Western setting were confirmed.

An important work on social change in Northern Rhodesia whose original problem was the communication of Western culture through the mass media, part of a study on leisure activities as an index of social change. A difficult topic which focuses on selection of communication channels and how information is interpreted by the Africans studied.


Anthropologist reports on theoretical implications of her research on copper miners in Northern Rhodesia.


This communications study in German considers role of press, radio, TV, and film after attention has been given to literature, poetry, legends, drums, songs, and public speeches. Excellent bibliography.


First volume in series attempts to ascertain relevance of communications to political modernization. Several articles, especially those by Lerner, Pool, Passin, Schram, and Pye, have important implications for mass communication in Africa.


Process by which traditional peasants become modernized is viewed as a communication process. Although study mainly concerns Latin America, comparative data from Kenya is included. Well-written introduction to communication theory of developing nations.


140. Smythe, Hugh H. "Problems of Public Opinion Research in Africa." Gazette, X, No. 2, (1964), pp 144-54. Persuasive survey of the complexity of problems linked with opinion-polling in culturally fragmented Africa. Author concludes that reliable opinion research will have to be conducted by trained Africans themselves.

141. du Toit, J. B. "Work and Leisure: Roles of Young People: An Empirical Study." Sociology and Social Research, XLIV, (1960), pp 235-43. Place and function of leisure time activities was examined among out-of-school young people in Paarl and Johannesburg, South Africa. Relationship between mass media and leisure communication was examined.

See also nos. 9, 23, 25, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 83, 85, 99, 191, 248, 280, 371, 372, 413.
Newspapers: Under Colonial Rule or Before 1960


Nigerian editor sketches brief picture of pre-independence press.


Arrival of London Daily Mirror group profoundly affected West African journalism.


Nigeria's newspapers played a major role in pre-independence politics.


French source includes some information on early newspapers in the Ivory Coast.


Dated and sometimes sketchy survey of press in Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone. Includes a useful chart of papers, their circulations, directors, and political orientations.


Second in series looks at non-European papers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Article points up difficulties faced by Africans trying to publish papers in white-dominated societies.

Third in series describes non-white press in Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Kenya. Excellent material on role of vernacular press in Mau Mau emergency.


One of the giants of West African journalism tells in his own newspaper about the rise of agitational journalism in British West Africa.


An important historical contribution on West African journalism.


A pioneer of West African journalism and a major political figure of Nigeria discourses on the influence of the English press.


French former editor of Afrique Nouvelle describes francophone press of West Africa at time of independence.


Catalogue of newspapers in two former Belgian territories.

Historical treatment of daily and weekly press. Stresses need for bi-lingual journalists.


A two-part volume devoted to the state of the South African press and politics. Good bibliography on the press. Text stresses press organization and personalities while roundly condemning apartheid policies and politics.


Historical study examines reasons why first newspaper took so long to appear in Cape Colony.


An historical look at the role played by the Indian newspapers in the political awakening and independence movement in Kenya.


Racial conflict and civil disorder came as a shock to most South African whites because "South African newspapers were content to reinforce the traditional cliches and assumptions of white politics in South Africa."


A major reference on the press in West Africa. Contains four detailed articles: Ghana by K. A. B. Jones-Quartey; Nigeria by Increase Coker; Liberia by Henry Cole; and francophone West Africa by Father J. de Benoist.

Dated but important study of historical development of newspapers.


A thorough historical analysis of the role played by the small, agitational newsheets and their editor/politicians in the long struggle for independence.


The appearance of the first daily newspaper was seen as a significant step forward for the Ethiopian press. Eight less regular publications had been in operation for some time.

163. Fyfe, Christopher H. "Sierra Leone Press in the Nineteenth Century." *Sierra Leone Studies, (Freetown),* (June 1957), pp 228-36.

The Sierra Leone press serves as a valuable source of historical data from a local viewpoint. This brief history traces the development of various publications from 1794 through 1899. Location and availability of the documents are stressed.


An authorized history of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., the Argus Group's subsidiary in the two Rhodesias. Written by a former employee, it's based on company records and newspaper files.


An intelligent but out-of-date prescription for improving the press.

The role played by newspapers, especially newsheets in Kikuyu and Swahili, in the independence movement is traced historically. Appendix lists early newspapers published in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.


A major figure in Nigerian journalism discusses the press under colonial rule.


This article surveys the historical development of the Gold Coast press on a very general basis.


Development and importance of the first newspapers in Ghana and Sierra Leone.


Historical information on two key journalists of the Gold Coast.


A well-written, authoritative history of the prominent Egyptian newspaper and the family which owned it. Background to newspaper operations in Egypt.

Now outdated but still useful study of the African press which is indexed into tables for each country giving: principal papers and periodicals, circulation, editor, publisher, frequency of publication, orientation, and influence.


British correspondent dissects press situation in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone as colonial period was nearing its end.


A dated study of limited usefulness. References to press are just lists of newspapers.


The General Secretary of France-Soir observes that in light of European press development, the future of Africa's press will depend largely on political and economic development and experiences of the few already established papers in Africa.


The author maintains this review of the Arab press is an "interpretive supplement" to the more detailed reports available. Shows linkage of Arab journalism to politics and makes plea for more freedom and social responsibility for the press. Consults only English sources.

The author did a reasonable job considering he had to rely on secondary sources available in the United States. A selective rather than exhaustive study.


The rise of African newspapers in British West Africa and their intimate involvement with politics and independence movements is very ably told. Appendix provides lists of newspapers in Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Gambia from 1801 to independence.


A brief historical presentation of Nkrumah's connections with the Guinea Press (publishers of the Ghanaian Times and Evening News) in Ghana. The article is based on reports of a government investigating team on the "Kwame Nkrumah properties" in 1967.


Author traces background of the Nigerian press's coverage of World War I. It also speaks of the battle between the British governor, Lord Lugard, and James Bright-Davies, editor of the Times of Nigeria, over the right of the Nigerian press to criticize the "handling" of the war effort.


A survey of the history of the Nigerian press from 1859 to 1958 concludes that plant and personnel have been and still are the major problems. Includes a selected bibliography.

Although Liberia is Africa's oldest republic, its press still suffers the restrictions common in the newest African states. Corrupt, untrained journalists and government control negate the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution. Includes an excellent survey of the history of the Liberian press.

183. Pachai, B. "Gandhi and his South African Journal 'Indian Opinion."

Article traces how and why the Indian Opinion was started, its failures and successes. Useful article for studies of the non-European press in South Africa. Covers the period from 1903-1914.


Fourteen great newspapers react on a day of crisis, November 2, 1956, when both Suez war and Hungarian revolt dominated the world's news. Al-Ahram of Cairo is one of the papers analyzed and translated in facsimile reproduction.


A major study of the rise of the African-run newspapers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the legal efforts by the British colonial administrators to restrain these vernacular papers which played a role in the various independence movements.

A dated and personal view of the press situation in South Africa as seen by an English-speaker. Usefulness is mainly historical.


A brief synopsis of Egyptian press history cast in the framework of the country's development. Includes a description of the major dailies and concludes that illiteracy, lack of advertising, and censorship are the major problems.


Development and problems of the press under Belgian colonial rule.


A background essay on problems faced by new African states in developing modern and effective communication systems.


Three-part comparison: 1) historical, 1850-1945; 2) relation of different press orientations in two countries to different political structures; and 3) three hypotheses related to cross-national comparison of the press of all sub-Saharan countries.

See also Nos. 1, 46, 47, 54, 58, 60, 71, 80, 87, 89, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 199, 212, 213, 216, 239, 358, 363, 374.
Newspapers: Since Independence or After 1980


A pro-Communist look at recent difficulties of African newspapers. Ownership is viewed as a crucial variable.


Profile of the most influential newspaper in both the United Arab Republic and the Arab world.


A brief annotated listing of newspapers and magazines published in Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia.


Overview of situation in Summer 1963 with emphasis on difficulties of daily and weekly papers.


An 80-page account of a developing profession in a developing continent. Not a scholarly work, but may provide students a "feel" for the situation and is an entertaining handbook. Intended for beginning African journalists.

Mostly straight description of press facilities in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.


Four sections: specific problems, history of press, limitations on press freedom, summary and conclusions.


Brief but excellent overview of major publications past and present.


Begins with a history of the Nigerian press, then notes three types of ownership and control operating in Nigeria. Briefly outlines reasons why "government sponsorship of newspapers seems to have come to stay."


In-depth field study looks at four dailies and their distribution, content, emphases, and effects on readers.


A brief look at the development of the press in Malagasy (Madagascar) since 1946.

Portrait of South Africa's most influential and least conservative Afrikaans-language daily.


Notes technical differences in operating two types of newspapers -- modern and antiquated -- in West Africa. Ghanaian press briefly compared with the press of Kenya by a Ghanaian editor who has worked in both countries.


A country by country listing of daily and periodical publications in 48 countries and territories. Data provided is of more use to potential advertisers than to scholars. Listings are in both German and English.


For each country in the title, author gives general country statistics, brief press history, section on press legislation, and charts of newspapers and news agencies. Good bibliography of sources in French on African press.

Describes four different types of newspapers in Africa -- the external press, foreign-owned newspapers, independent newspapers, and government papers. Based on 1968 talk to IPI at Nairobi.


Most significant trend in print journalism in first decade of independence was rise of government ownership and control.


African newspapers discussed according to four main types of ownership -- external publications, foreign-owned, independent papers, and government papers.


Travails of Congo newspapers during international power struggle after independence.


Brief historical description of press today and before independence.


An overview of the history of the national press since turn of the century. Attention is given to both popular press in Arabic and elite press in French.

The president of Kenya, once an editor himself, intelligently discusses what he considers to be the proper role of the press in the new African nations.


One of its editors recounts the career of this outstanding paper which was later suppressed by Nkrumah.


An account of the status of Afrikaans papers, their dependence upon the Afrikaner political movement and relatively limited readership as told by the financial editor of a leading Afrikaans newspaper.


A detailed and authoritative analysis of newspapers from 1912 to 1956 and since independence. Contains data on foreign publications distributed in Morocco.


Roundup of major newspapers and periodicals published in both English and French-speaking countries with an evaluation of each. An interesting piece on Malagasy which has an opposition and active vernacular press.


Former curator of Nieman Foundation tells his impressions of a three-month trip. South African press given most attention.

The author outlines the basic problems confronting the press toward its development as a free responsible institution.


Outstanding Congolese editor gives a brief survey of the development of the print media amidst economic and political pressures.


Brief description of the press situation in Kenya and circumstances under which 100 journalists of several races were organized into a professional association.


This collection of newspaper profiles includes only two from Africa: Die Burger of Cape Town and Al-Ahram of Cairo.


A brief account of Thomson International gaining equal partnership in the Lagos Daily Service, which later became the Daily Express.

Former editor of The People in Uganda explains why press has not prospered in independent Africa.


Author discusses the decline of the Uganda vernacular press after independence. Excellent analysis of newspaper difficulties by an insider.


By computing a "concentration index," it is possible to study a world-wide economic tendency across nations and over time. Kenya, Rhodesia, and Nigeria show high degree of daily press concentration. South Africa is also included in study.


A review of the shape of South African newspaper publishing highlights the conflict between the pro-government Afrikaans dailies and the English-language opposition. Government suppression of the opposition press has largely taken the form of petty harassment, but the threat of a serious crackdown is always present.


A report on the status of the press following the February 1966 military coup. Prospects for a freer press are analyzed.

Brief survey of the new Ghanaian Press Council, its makeup, problems it faces, and prospects for the future.


A Ghanaian newsman comments on the political atmosphere and media development in his country; emphasis given to the press.


Analysis of the official organ of Nyasaland's powerful Malawi Congress Party. Owned by the Party's president, Dr. Kamuzu Banda, it was the only African-owned-and-operated paper in the country that is now Malawi.


Concise outline of English-language newspaper history in East Africa and the competition between the two major newspaper groups: East African Standard and East African Newspapers (Nation).


Again, the oft-recited restrictions on the emergence of a politically and economically independent press are discussed. Article lacks detail.


A comparative study of journalism in three widely different Arab states and based in part on a content analysis of Arabic newspapers.

A plea for greater efforts on the part of American news media in aiding the new African press.


A brief, impressionistic look at the press.


L. K. Jakande discusses state of Nigerian journalism and Michael Curtis tells how *Nation* papers of Kenya were founded.


Head of a communications conglomerate with various media holdings in Africa favors local editorial autonomy.


A one-time Belgian journalist in the Congol discusses the African press situation from a European viewpoint.

See also Nos. 1, 6, 10, 12, 20, 22, 24, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 333⅓, 353, 374⅔, 496, 537.
Radio Broadcasting


First rate discussion of radio broadcasting and its role, especially in Ghana and other anglophonic nations.


Former head of radio service in Sierra Leone discusses problems of broadcasting.


Author takes a long look at mass media and notes that print, while more easily remembered by the readers than other media, is relatively expensive and consequently radio, a less expensive medium, requiring no literacy, is growing rapidly. Future of television is also promising. Film industry shows fewest signs of development with cost of production and distribution its major problems.


Country-by-country description of radio systems also includes a petite histoire of African broadcasting.


An eight-paragraph outline of the essential physical characteristics of a broadcasting system in Nigeria.

The article, prepared by a ministry of information official, constitutes a chronology of events in broadcasting since 1949.


A general discussion of the problems and benefits of radio broadcasting on the African continent. Author sees radio as most important communication medium.


In assessing the development of Radio Guinea during post-independence period, author finds two major problems to be staff training and reaching the audience.


UNESCO expert's descriptive report of the use of two-way radio as a device to facilitate inter-community communication in Senegal.


Thorough work, for the time of publication, on radio in development. First section outlines where radio is possible, second details how it may be implemented, and the third, perhaps most important, surveys actual experiences of radio in development—types of programs, air time, languages used for twenty African countries.

The author notes problems facing radio on African continent, particularly the lack of good programming and low advertising revenue. He argues that radio has been treated as the "voice of the state" but could be much more.


In tracing the development of broadcasting, the author covers programming service, news and information, technical facilities, and staff.


The establishment of the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria Ltd. is traced by its managing director.


Brief history of radio programming in the Ivory Coast from its inception in 1949 through 1963. Emphasis is on equipment acquired, hours of broadcasting, and program content.


Northern Nigeria's most popular broadcasting outlet translates BBC news into the Hausa language and originates some local programming.


Three broadcast stations are evaluated in terms of 1) objectivity and 2) time allocation to various programs. Study concludes that no matter the intentions of introducing radio and television to Nigeria, they are basically entertainment media.

The story of the extensive missionary radio broadcasting facility in Liberia that serves much of black Africa.


Study includes 14-page overview, written by Don. R. Browne, on broadcasting's role in development and education in Africa.


An insider gives an engaging reminiscence of the "early days" of pioneer radio broadcasting to African peoples in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland during the 1940's.


A brief history of the progress of Gabon's radio service since 1959 and television programming since 1963. Technical facilities and content are emphasized.


General background article describing the country and development of broadcasting with an emphasis on advertising policies.


Consultant at a 1961 UNESCO meeting on educational broadcasting in tropical Africa describes some topics discussed: problems of languages; public access to radio; training; rapid changes.

Development, structure and program pattern of the MBC.


Article concentrates on the makeup of the radio audience, its demands and needs, listening habits and reactions to various programming.


General results obtained during research conducted for four types of radio broadcasts among local listeners. Presentation of data is in descriptive form.


The study concludes that differences between communication policies of the three powers were often substantial, corresponding closely to differences on general colonial policies. The author also raises the question of whether attitudes of former administrating countries should not be explored along with modernizing attitudes of the entire population.


This is a description of radio facilities in three new nations of former French West Africa.

American newsman describes the use of transistor radios in Africa and, briefly, the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation.


Brief history of development of radio in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the arrival of television. Director of Broadcasting offers some general information on advertising, educational broadcasting, staff training, and television.


An excellent study of radio broadcasting by a Britisher intimately connected with the activity in Nigeria.


A key figure in the development of Nigerian radio recounts the development of the regions' NBC stations and the programming pattern in both English and vernaculars.


Programming of Protestant, Catholic, and Moslem radio and television broadcasts south of the Sahara is discussed. The author also outlines training of personnel by Broadcasting and Audio-Visual Services of the AU Africa Conferences of Churches.


Doob's postulates on African broadcast communication hold up when tested. Broadcasting within the Republic is expanding but still under government control.

Author examines environment for and systems of mass communication with special emphasis on development of radio and prohibition of television.


A general discussion of the development of broadcasting within the Republic from the 1920's.


The South African Broadcasting Corporation's service for its captive black population is ten years old.


One of the major figures in Ghanaian broadcasting recounts its history since 1935 and discusses operations and services.


Dated but able account of radio use in Kenya and Tanganyika. Covers important questions of the pre-independence period and radio handling of the 1961 elections in Kenya.


Aside from the usual statistics and financial data, the report provides brief descriptions of programming, technical facilities, foreign broadcasts, FM services, Radio Bantu, and personnel.
A general "facts" article covering development, policy, operations, legislation, education, television, and prospects for the future. All topics discussed briefly.

Most significant recent event in mass communications in developing nations has been introduction of transistor radio.

Contains two articles, one on Indian radio forums, the second on "Training for Rural Broadcasting in Africa." Content and method of training for rural adult education is examined. Outlines programs at Kampala for English-speaking countries and at Bamako for French-speaking states. Includes concise bibliography.

First large scale opinion survey in West Africa (Accra, Dakar, Lagos, Abidjan) found radio plays a large role in lives of urban Africans. About three of four listen to radio and have access to a radio in their homes. Heavy majority get news about outside events from radio.

Description of various radio and television broadcasting services in Nigeria.

A listing of some of the principal radio stations on the continent.

German language treatment of factual broadcasting data in 50 African countries and colonies. Includes data concerning broadcasting time (broken down by language), broadcast power, and individual station frequencies. Brief treatment of colonial influences and history of broadcasting in each country.


Leading German authority on African broadcasting describes facilities in East Africa.


Structure and programming of Radio Liberia which has been on the air since January 1960.


URTNA -- French initials for Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa -- is an illustration that political obstacles are more formidable than technical ones in inter-Africa cooperation.

Television


ICA adviser tells beginnings of television at WNTV in Western Nigeria -- the first video in black Africa.


Continued report describes efforts to train Nigerian staff for television.


Nigerian broadcaster describes briefly the television system of the Western Region of Nigeria.


Talented Cameroonian, who has worked for UNESCO, expresses views on television, film, and radio in Africa.


Survey shows African officials agree on importance of television.


UNESCO expert on broadcasting discusses potential of new medium in West Africa.

Article's sub-title, "Its Problems and Potential Contributions," sums up thrust of the article by UNESCO expert. General essay, not specifically dealing with Africa.


Report on the utilization of television in the Ivory Coast for development purposes.


More enthusiastic than scholarly survey of international television written from the American foreign policy viewpoint. Several television ventures in Africa are described.


Article describes the impact of television on social and political facets of the country's society.


African editor's view of the place of television in developing Africa. Accepts the possibility that "TV, like radio today, will serve the interests of one party and one government."


Discursive essay on the obstacles and potential of television.

A generally favorable review by a U.S. Africanist of ABC-TV's record four-hour documentary on Africa.


Stimulating analysis of television language policies in Kenya and Uganda -- their effects on programming and implications for national unification and preservation of indigenous cultures.


Signs increase that the Republic is finally going to have general television. A commission has been appointed and the Nationalist Government is expected to police the content carefully.


A general "facts" article covering brief commentary on technical facilities, programming, finance, expectations, and education.


Brief early piece on the state of television when only three countries -- UAR, Nigeria, and Southern Rhodesia -- had the new medium.


An outspoken Sierra Leonean journalist and information officer discusses shortcomings of the new medium.

Report outlines recommendations of the meeting on programming and staff training. States that particularly in developing countries, television is potentially more powerful in its impact than other forms of mass communications.


Tables show receivers in use for the 23 African nations with television systems.


Two-part report on 1964 UNESCO meeting in Lagos on African television. Excellent comparative analysis of state of art at that time.

See also Nos. 6, 12, 44, 251, 254, 258, 267, 270, 271, 281, 283, 284, 485, 486, 489, 490, 494, 494½, 497, 498, 501, 506, 511, 523, 526.
Magazines, Rural Publications, Etc.


A study in French of the most successful magazine of the Third World.


Surveys current Roman Catholic press in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and Rhodesia. Concludes that future is in a "more ecumenical Christian press of a more general character."


An eminent British journalist's personal account of his three and a half years as editor of Drum magazine in South Africa. An insightful picture not only of Drum, but of life under apartheid.


A follow-up study and content analysis of the effort by AID and Liberian government to provide small papers in the hinterlands. Author found that only papers to survive were supported by missionaries or a mining company.


Reading material for the newly literate in the African languages of Northern Nigeria was published by Gaskiya corporation.

Need for rural local papers is stressed. Report discusses UNESCO effort in Senegal to train rural newspaper publishers for 10 francophone nations.


The Liberian Information Service coordinated a program of locally produced news sheets which helped to maintain literacy and promoted national unity with content ranging from local features to international news.


Los Angeles Times correspondent explores the production and influence of African photo "comic books," and some of the chief characters who fill their pages.


AID fosters "big brother" system for U.S. editors to help establish community papers in developing nations.


The former editor of the magazine describes its beginnings within the scope of South Africa's troubled social and cultural patterns.


The editors' own account of how and why two illustrated magazines were started by religious organizations in Africa. Periodicals under discussion are: Christian Challenge (Nigeria) and Envoi in French West Africa. Short, evangelistic account.

A perceptive but brief overview of periodical publications.


Indicative of the optimistic views on what the press should be able to do in Africa. Assumptions expressed here are easily attacked and remain to be substantiated by research.


More faith than documentation goes into this essay on the role of rural newspapers in new nations by a former Fulbright professor in Ethiopia.


Enthusiastic description of the beginning of the rural mimeo newspaper project in Liberia and a detailed how-to guide on organizing a rural newspaper by one of the founders of the Liberian experiment.

See also Nos. 12, 205.
Press Freedom, Censorship, and Government Controls


Some informed speculations on prospects for greater press freedom under Ghana’s new civilian government.


An interview with director of UNESCO’s International Center for Higher Education in Journalism at Strasbourg explains view that press freedom may not be possible in new African states.


Some 850 censorship actions by foreign governments from 1940 through 1963 are analyzed in terms of types of action by individual countries, reasons for the actions, and the effects on circulation. Numerous instances are from Africa.


A one-sided attempt to expose "the root of the mystery" of press ownership and control as a factor in "moulding the public mind for ulterior motives" in South Africa.


Analysis of Ugandan sedition trial of Transition editor Seogy and of Kenya government’s action against university students in Nairobi.

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Editor takes Tom Mboya to task for the implications in his speech to IPI Assembly. Bierman maintains that in urging the press to play a role in nation-building, Mboya used same arguments on the role of the press as the other side gave in preserving the colonial status quo.


Excellent scholarly account of law and legal restraints on press.


The author candidly explores some of the peculiar aspects of censorship enforced by South African authorities both on the white minority and black population.


A brief report on Ian Smith's internal policy, which includes four restrictions on press freedom, and some of the implications involved.


Background of legal proceedings taken by Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co. and two of its editors against the Rhodesian Government's Information Ministry involving defamation and the abridgment of press freedom.


A survey of the legal status of several basic freedoms in South Africa. One chapter concentrates on freedom of expression.


Paper compares influence of French and British legal institutions on press freedom in Ghana, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Guinea, Morocco, and Tunisia.


British correspondent surveys the operation of Ghana's "censorship by silence" prior to the imposition of official censorship on all copy sent outside the country.


This study discusses the role of the new government newspapers and compares them with the independent newspapers. Newspapers in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Congo (Kinshasa) are compared.


Eight legal scholars from the University of Lagos law faculty treat defamation, contempt, obscenity, sedition, copyright, licensing, and the relationship of the press and state security.


Libertarian Nigerian journalist sees one-party government as an enemy of press freedom.
IPI Report, XIV, (July/August 1965), pp 15-16.
Nigerian journalist argues that the one-party political 
system in Africa has some limited merits, but is not 
conducive to a free and responsible press.

340. Franck, Thomas M. Comparative Constitutional Process: 
Cases and Materials. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 
1968.
Basic legal concepts and processes are compared. 
Anglophonic African nations included; references 
to Southern Rhodesia's publication laws, see pp 488-89.

Editor & Publisher, (August 4, 1962), p 50.
AP executive says the state of press freedom in Africa 
varies from country to country but is generally threatened 
by the new breed of nationalist politicians. Unsure of 
their new roles and pressing for national solidarity, they 
are likely to react to criticism by even further curtail-
ment of press freedom.

342. "Gandar Trial: Ex-Prisoner Describes Torture by Warder." 
Aside from testimony presented during the Gandar-Pogrund 
trial, the article details how the Rand Daily Mail 
initially became interested in publishing interpretive 
articles about prison conditions in South Africa.

343. "Ghana: A Year's Black Record." IPI Report, XI, 
(November 1962), p 11.
Brief chronology of repressive actions taken by the 
Ghanaian government against the country's press and 
foreign correspondents during 1962.
During a coup d'etat, which can be easily accomplished in Africa, control of radio broadcasting becomes a crucial factor. Press and television play much less important roles in such power struggles.


Former editor of the Times of Zambia offers a plea for sympathy for African journalists who are "victims of their environment" and need "every help in coping with their problems."


Good introductory survey of African press freedom, touching on the societal aspects affecting the press. Author regrets the decline of independent newspapers.


The state of black Africa's press analyzed in terms of political and socio-economic conditions and the availability of trained personnel.


A one-page piece that notes the outcome of the prosecution of the Rand Daily Mail's editor and senior reporter for violation of restrictive prison-publicity laws and explains the role of today's English language press.

An NBC correspondent's highly critical account of the nationalization of Egypt's remaining private press on May 24, 1960. State ownership of Al-Ahram, Akhbar el-Yom, Rose el-Yussef, and Al-Hilal is seen as unnecessary.


A brief review of the Kenyan political situation and the dangers it presents to freedom of the press.


Author urges greater professionalism wrought from a sense of serving the public. Although press freedom is often lacking in developing nations, the concerned journalist still has considerable latitude within which he may improve the quality of his service.


Author concludes that press freedom is limited in Kenya, but after a year in the country believes his judgment may have been too harsh. The press is reasonably free considering the nation's enormous problems.


The author reports that while press freedom is a constitutional guarantee and verbally supported by Kenyan statesmen, the media are urged to be "responsible" and support national interests. Provisions exist for the curtailment of press freedom.


Critical analysis of government's laws and actions restricting freedom of expression in South Africa.

A brief look at the need for better trained journalists to counter threat to press freedom posed by nationalism.


Hopkinson recounts an interesting discussion by African editors on press freedom at the 1965 IPI Assembly.


Philosophical essay on freedom of expression with examples drawn from Africa and Britain.


A favorable but dated view of the development and status of the press and other media in a country where, the author maintains, press freedom "seems something to be cherished."


Nigerian editor discusses general topic in terms of press freedom, training needs, finances, and distribution problems.


Technical facilities are just as important for a free press in Africa as a declaration of rights.


First-rate analysis of the role of the press in wholly or partially controlled societies. As such, the press is mainly an instrument of power, controlled and directed by the ruling groups.


A brief description of restrictions against Kenya's vernacular press -- regulations which, the article stresses, could have been avoided if colonial authorities had adopted a more positive interest in the press's initial development.


A British journalist who worked for 13 years in Kenya with the East African Standard tells what it was like during the turbulent early independence period and looks ahead to the white man's new role. The press's conflicts with the Kenya News Agency are recounted.


A well-written, scholarly approach to a topic seldom discussed in print. Covers historical as well as current activities by African states to deal with copyright laws internally as well as on the international level.

Then Kenya's Minister of Labor, Mboya's frank speech to the IPI Assembly on relations between press and African governments criticizes the role of the established press and its hostility toward independence movements. He makes a case for a national press rooted in the country of its publication.


An African editor reviews press development and attitudes of various African leaders toward the role of the press. He urges government support of the print media, but no infringement on their freedom to criticize and comment on controversial issues.


Spokesman for Zambia Information Service explains why, at present, government control of the African press is a necessary step, but envisions the time when government may encourage private press ownership.


A tribute to South Africa's English-language press, which continues to criticize government policies in the face of threats and harassment. Comments on the philosophy and techniques of major papers.


Personal account by former editor of Daily Nation (Nairobi) gives optimistic view of press freedom outlook for Kenya.

Ranks 117 countries on a nine-point scale from unrestricted freedom to total control. Also lists 25 characteristics which seem most important in free press countries. Finds close relationships between press freedom and economic development, literacy, and growth of the mass media, with economic level the most significant factor.


Content analysis of the *Daily Graphic* (Ghana) and the *Daily Times* (Nigeria) to assess whether "political structure could affect political content in a formal communications channel." Not surprisingly, author finds the *Times* more active and critical.


The president of the South African Society of Journalists reviews Press Commission's final report, pointing out its inadequacies and consequences in terms of the country's press.


Well-documented article about early nationalist newspaper history in British West Africa is used by author to show the variety of factors restraining official repression of the press.


A Ghanaian, who has been a noted freelance journalist in Ghana for 16 years, argues for independent news media and bases his arguments on his own extensive experience.

Arguments for Istiqlal Party's continued opposition to French-owned Mas newspapers in Morocco.


A description of some techniques used by South African authorities to incriminate a reporter while he was investigating prison conditions. Concerns the Gandar-Pogrund trial.


Brief account of the Ghanaian Government's appropriation of the country's only independent newspaper; includes text of IPI telegram sent as a protest to President Nkrumah.


Former editor of Rhodesian Herald comments on the implications of Rhodesia's 1965 censorship law which he views as a "vicious and stupidly wielded weapon" of the Government.


Report on the trial of editor and chief reporter of Rand Daily Mail for printing allegedly false information about prison conditions.

Although fears are expressed for the future of press freedom, the English-language press of South Africa is seen as a surprisingly vocal source of opposition to the Verwoerd government.


In proposed Rhodesian constitution, journalist detects danger of censorship revival (prior censorship ended April, 1968) or a new form of curb on press freedom.


Some trenchant observations by veteran Sierra Leone journalist and information officer on quandaries facing African journalists.


Deported editor of Catholic paper, Moto, recounts conflicts of paper with Ian Smith regime.


The interaction of the press and politicians at a time when Nigeria enjoyed the freest press in black Africa.


An editor of The Star in Johannesburg makes an eloquent plea for press freedom within the context of modern South Africa. Laws restricting press access are discussed.


Former editor of a liberal Thomson daily in Rhodesia recounts how the paper was suppressed by white-dominated government.


An African's polemic for free expression sees a Ministry of Information as a necessary evil.

See also Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 76, 198, 200, 205, 209, 219, 233, 304, 310, 317.
International News Flow and News Agencies


Mimeographed study of how Africa was reported in several major Soviet publications.

A content analysis of 15 newspapers from 11 geographically diverse countries divides world press comment on Nkrumah's fall. This heavily subjective approach provides illustrative quotes and concludes that, among countries sampled, the coup received a negative evaluation only in Communist countries, UAR, and Congo.

New York Post reporter suggests that biased coverage of Nigerian civil war was due in part to American news media's ignorance of and cultural bias toward Africa.

Kenneth Whiting's anecdotal piece describes AP's staff and operations in Africa.

The article represents summaries of three eminent reporters examining the question of why Africa is not being adequately reported in the world press.


This article presents a study designed to test three hypotheses concerning foreign news coverage between India and Africa. The author finds some research support for each hypothesis -- "crisis coverage," "physical proximity and cultural similarity," and "special groups."


A content analysis reveals different treatments of the crisis according to "nationalistic bias." While the Guardian concentrated on moral issues, the Star focused on political and economic effects.


Twelve factors describing events are presented and used as a definition of newsworthiness. Criteria are applied to news of Congo, Cuba, and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian newspapers; tentative policy implications are formulated.

The paper contains two sections: 1) An account of the news flow situation in Africa based, in part, on the author's own research in Africa, and 2) Report of a seminar news flow study (content analysis) which concludes there is difference not only in quantity but also in the type of news flow between more and less developed nations.


A not-too-unified collection of observations on West Africa. Problems of reporting under "illogical" censorship are cited as well as a look at the domestic situation in Ghana and Nigeria.


The study shows that despite limited circulations, expatriate papers have access to various news sources via special reporters and wire services. Article includes section on sub-Sahara.


A study in French of coverage in the francophone press of perhaps the most strangely reported war of recent times.


Study finds that snobbery and misunderstanding characterize coverage of East African nation by U.S. newsmen.

Two reports on press coverage of Stanleyville -- one by Le Monde correspondent, who believes press acted responsibly, and the other by African editor of The Nation (Nairobi) who summarizes implications of the Belgian-American intervention. The latter maintains that Western press coverage heaped insult on the intervention injury. Need for an African system of news agencies is suggested.


The Western press is damned for "one-dimensional coverage of the war," which ignored political realities in favor of paternalistic starving-children sensationalism. Nigerian and Biafran public relations compounded the problem, which resulted in misinformation and distortion for all concerned.


Well-written and honest attempt by a journalist to explain why Africa is so poorly covered by the American news media.


Newspapers under study are the Daily Times, Nigerian Outlook, and Daily Express. Favorable coverage was given to Negro and U.S. government leadership, demonstrations, and civic action. State government, police action, and treatment of Negroes were given unfavorable treatment.


Some views voiced on the world's press coverage of Africa; one image presented to Africans, another to the rest of the world.

Suggests that world press coverage of Nigerian civil war was strongly influenced by Biafra's hired public relations counselors who stressed themes of mass starvation and genocide.


Excellent critical analysis of uneven international flow of mass media content from few rich nations to many poor nations.


Divided into two parts, the study first gives a background of reporting of Africa, then compares the coverage given two 1966 coups by eight newspapers. The author concludes that lack of background knowledge on Africa and the coups resulted in an incomplete and distorted picture.


Article reports the results of a content analysis of the press of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. Findings indicate that the direction of news flow within these countries is primarily from the developed to the less developed and, even within culturally similar regions, from the more powerful to the weaker sectors.


In a special issue on Africa, this article points up several examples to show wire service failure to explain adequately foreign developments. Example: Wire reports on the Congo. Good essay on nationalistic attitudes of American press and methods of coverage which, according to Sollen, only intensify the Cold War.

Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity describes efforts to establish an all-African news service.


Content analysis of U.S. news flow into three major English-speaking nations of Africa.


Lengthy report of a meeting reviewing the state of African news agencies. Ended, as UNESCO conference itself ended, with establishment of the Union of African News Agencies, but fails to include working papers presented at conference.


A comprehensive survey of historical, organizational, and operational aspects of major news agencies. Useful lists, maps, and tables are now dated.


Content of five daily African newspapers is analyzed for world events news. Not surprisingly, United Kingdom news accounts for the highest total in each paper studied, all of which were from former British territories.
Participant correspondent describes the misinterpreted reports issued during the 1961 Katanga conflict, involving the government and UN troops. Wilson concludes that had UN forces been more cooperative towards reporters, most misinterpretation could have been avoided.

See also Nos. 1, 12, 185, 325, 339, 423, 425, 426, 428, 430, 437, 440, 443, 444, 454, 455.
Foreign Correspondents


A mail survey of the Overseas Press Club membership. Findings from previous surveys are reviewed and 31 tables drawn from the O.P.C. survey cover correspondents' demographic, social, and professional characteristics.


Things were tough for U.S. newsmen in confusion, suspicion, and secrecy of Ben Bella's Algeria, but the correspondent kept entertained with the exaggerations and misconceptions about the state of Algerian affairs espoused by "stay-at-home" U.S. analysts.


A brief, anecdotal memoir of Nigerian civil war by a New York Times correspondent who was there.


An overview of the technological and social problems of reporting in modern Africa. Comparisons of facilities available (telex, air transport, telephone, and cable service) in various capitals are made, as is an outline of the kinds of censorship and news gathering problems one can expect.

A background paper on the initial interests and increased involvement by the American press is covering black Africa. Howe believes the press has adapted well to its new task.


An updating of John Wilhelm's surveys of U.S. overseas correspondents. Data confirms that Africa is still most poorly served area in terms of resident U.S. newsmen.


The well-traveled AP correspondent calls Nigerian civil war misery "even worse than Vietnam." Difficulties of access and getting copy out are explained.


A Newsweek correspondent's sensationalized but entertaining and highly personal account of his experiences as a correspondent, principally in East Africa and the Congo.


The study, relying heavily on mail questionnaires returned by newsmen, covers four main topics: 1) American coverage of Africa, 2) Getting 'the news,' 3) Writing the story, and 4) Transmitting the copy.
Discussion of the role of both Western and Communist journalists in Africa, a role which the author sees as increasing in importance since the pre-independence days.

An able correspondent discusses challenges and frustrations of reporting Africa as he leaves after five years there for the *Guardian*.

A *New York Times* correspondent's assessment of the many problems faced by a Western newsman covering the Congo crisis.

*Newsweek*'s veteran Africa correspondent describes the difficulties of reporting and defends the foreign journalists.

This is an updating of Wilhelm's 1963 *Journalism Quarterly* article and shows how few U.S. journalists are stationed in Africa.

A comprehensive survey showing the increased number of U.S. correspondents stationed abroad, and the rise of news bureaus established by U.S. media in foreign countries.

A survey summary of 140 full-time American reporters abroad, including six in Africa.

See also Nos. 12, 66, 79, 82, 343, 393, 395, 401, 407, 420, 438.
International Political Communication


American newspaper's experiences as U.S. ambassador to Guinea and later Kenya. Excellent critique of Western reportage of African events.


Collection of articles forming perhaps the best available source on Communist strategy for sub-Saharan Africa. Several references to methods of propaganda activity, but these are not indexed.


Brief journalistic look at the Nigerian-Biafran war, describing the two sides' propaganda activities. Chapman says that Biafrans are the best at propaganda but fails to detail his statement.


Some references to Africa are included in this general work on Communist propaganda.


A short, factual description and history of Communist broadcasting to Africa; points to the spread of Listener's Clubs.

Readable, if over-enthusiastic, account of Communist China's strategy in Africa. Good chapter on the variety of Chinese propaganda activities. References to Radio Peking and New China News Agency are woven throughout the book.


Perhaps the most comprehensive introduction to international political communication. Part I surveys the flow and effects of communication, and Part II the uses of communication to advance policy. Good starting approach to all the activities that international political communication may involve.


Article is based on Fulbright committee's probe of U.S. public relations firms' activities for foreign governments, including Portugal and South Africa.


A highly critical and polemical look at South Africa's extensive and expensive propaganda campaigns both at home and abroad.


The author, in a non-scholarly fashion, portrays inroads made by Communist propaganda in sub-Saharan Africa. Many references made to the use of print media and radio broadcasts.

A scholarly approach to a discussion of propaganda tactics utilized by South Africa in exploiting the celebrated International Court decision of 1966 pertaining to racial oppression in South West Africa.


Valuable article deals with the development of the country's propaganda machine and its aim of gaining American support for South Africa's policies.


South Africa's courting of American journalists to gain support for its racial policies and some results of the overt courtship.


An able analysis of the buildup and current operations of the U.S. Information Agency in the newly independent nations.


Scholarly approach to the topic of Communist ideology penetrating the African continent. Period after 1945 is stressed. Reference to political communication and mass media throughout the book.

A controversial account of the consolidation of influence by the "military-industrial complex" over mass media and their role of "Americanizing" other nations, including some in developing areas. Oversimplified but provocative.


U.S. editor stresses the influence of Communist aid, training and propaganda in the coverage of world affairs by African media; also difficulties experienced by U.S. news services in gaining clients on the continent.


Thirty-seven percent of a literate adult sample in Lagos said they listen to Voice of America at least once a week. This compares with 54 percent for BBC and nine percent for Radio Moscow.


South African government spends $1.75 million a year to plug its version of apartheid in the United States while black South Africans managed a meager $8,000 to tell their side.

See also Nos. 12, 390, 392, 398, 400, 403, 404, 405, 406, 410, 411, 414, 431, 474, 481.
Training of Journalists


Report of a three-week course for 28 journalists from Nigeria and Sierra Leone held in 1964 at the University of Ibadan.


In this 75-page booklet, a former director of IPI course reminisces about a major effort to train journalists.


A brief commentary on experiences and problems faced by an IPI team in opposing tradition and including women in its journalist training program.


A rather simple introductory article on the lack of journalists in Africa and why the IPI is stepping in to help train them.

Director of IPI's African Program discusses local training courses and their effect on African journalism.


Discusses various questions of training foreign students and suggests communications departments and schools evaluate their programs to determine whether they meet the particular needs of students from Africa.


Factual account of a four-month training program for African journalists organized by the Government of Senegal and sponsored by UNESCO.


In a broad overview of the programs and problems of training African journalists, the author lists the who, where, and, to a lesser extent, the how of such programs.


A personal account of the type of instruction used in the African Journalists' Training Scheme, an IPI-sponsored program, by its organizer and first director.


Director of IPI's African training program reviews the new countries' position in the Cold War, their needs in terms of the press, and the program's efforts to alleviate shortcomings by training African journalists.

A foreign correspondent's realistic look at problems faced by journalism training programs and some suggestions to help alleviate them.


Describes a training program for East African journalists in West Germany. Also discusses how and why the program may change.


A comprehensive analysis, in all fields of mass communications, of the needs and requirements of new African states.


An account of personal experiences by the Director of the Accra School of Journalism and his approach to teaching journalism to Africans.

History of the entry of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) into the training of journalists and detailed description of Communist nations' efforts.


Brief article urging that better-educated young people be drawn into careers in the press.


Takes stock of facilities and programs in Nigeria for training of journalists. Programs divided in four categories: 1) on-the-job instruction; 2) short-term local in-service training; 3) overseas training; and 4) local university instruction.


Author views the general subject from the standpoint of three basic needs: wider readership, leadership of newspapers in socio-economic development, and entrepreneurship especially in publishing small-town and village papers.


Rose, then IPI's director, concludes after tour of ten African countries that "it is possible that the whole area will never know a newspaper age." He makes a case for training of journalists who have worked on African newspapers for two or three years.

Excellent survey of mass communications facilities in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika and recommendations for media training needs on both short- and long-term basis. Concluding recommendations place radio and television training ahead of press training because of the broadcast media's expanding use in education, hence development.


Survey of media status and existing educational programs and recommendations for short- and long-term programs involving personnel for both print and electronic media.


A brief look at the curriculum, publications, and international seminar schedule of the University of Strasbourg's international press program which has trained many francophone Africans.


Supplement to the 1958 UNESCO world-wide survey on training of mass media personnel. Covers training facilities and programs in developing regions, and includes world survey of meetings on the development of mass media.


Listing, without comment, of journalism schools in Africa, U.S., Canada, Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

The education of African journalists under the auspices of IFJ is discussed under topics including national and regional sessions, government cooperation, selection of participants, and site selection.

See also Nos. 3, 12, 18, 246, 260, 279, 288, 313, 355, 359, 488.
Educational Media


Final report in series summarizes various components of the educational radio and television situation in Nigeria.


An early report on the UNESCO television experiment in Dakar, Senegal.


Developments in educational broadcasting since May 1963. Overview of programming and general facilities.


Personal account of a training course in Mali on educational broadcasting in villages. Author maintains Africans would like raw material for programs gathered in villages and tailored to fit specific needs of the same villages.


Article outlines steps by which television could be used in showing proficient teaching, widening student learning opportunities, combating illiteracy, and helping in-service teacher training.

Authors discuss the problems of receiver reliability as a constraint on the use of educational television. The reported generalizations concerning these constraints come primarily from research in Africa.


Article presents a summary of interesting developments and promising new strategies for media. A general review of the educational broadcasting activity currently taking place in Africa.


Provides an operationalized view of radio and television used to "supplement teaching" and to "enrich the knowledge of the average listener."


Author stresses that radio has greatest potential for reaching Africans and therefore should be utilized in adult education programs. Argument developed in terms of radio uses, subject matter, methods of presentation, community needs, and evaluation of programs.


A very general, reasonably complete overview of the Niger TV experiment in primary education begun in 1964.

An excellent in-depth look at a very ambitious national ETV experiment in West Africa. Analysis is based on author's field research in the Ivory Coast.


KBC's publicity officer describes the educational aspects of television in Kenya. Also provides a brief look at broadcasting before independence.


The press as a factor of development and education in the newly independent nations.


A description of educational television and other facilities in the Ivory Coast.


A brief report on the UNESCO-sponsored television pilot project in Dakar.


Director of ORTN in Niger describes the purpose, organization, and operation of educational radio broadcasting.

Brief summary of a seminar at Makerere University, Kampala, on mass communication. Urges more emphasis on education in broadcasting and argues for Swahili as a national language for East Africa.


Covers developments in educational television in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Updates information on African projects in Ghana, Niger, Zambia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Malagasy, Uganda, Algeria, and Tunisia.


A thorough look at Niger's radio clubs; 218 pages plus a bibliography.


An 80-page study of a significant development in broadcasting in francophone Africa.


A general essay describing the program of the Schools Unit of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in aiding student, teacher, and adult education.


The best general survey of the use of the mass media for education in the developing world. Covers problems media are being used to solve, their effectiveness, cost, profitable planning. Mentions several interesting experiments in Africa.

Authors outline procedures for evaluating Ethiopia's ETV venture. Some before-after data is presented testing the immediate recall of television content.


The two revolutions are the educational and communication transformations going on in developing nations. The two do not operate in isolation but are interactive—increased education creates an increasing demand for reading material while mass media systems themselves, both national and international, can be used to hasten the educational process.


Description and assessment of Ghana's use of farm radio forums as first tried in Canada and India for adult education in rural areas.


The final report focuses on the seminar's three major themes: 1) urban milieu in Africa; 2) social education in urban milieux; and 3) mass media. The report ends with eleven summary conclusions.


The three volumes on specific case studies of the new educational media are the only reliable sources on several of the experiments; for other projects they provide detailed information. African programs are included in Vol. II: educational TV in Niger, TV for literacy training in Ivory Coast, media for in-service teacher training in Algeria, and educational radio in Togo; and Vol. III: radio clubs and television in Niger and three studies of educational TV in Nigeria.

Lists important recommendations made at the Addis Ababa Conference on the Development of Education, which were later carried out in educational media projects.


A report on the UNESCO pilot project in Dakar, Senegal, on the use of audio-visual media -- in part television -- for adult education in Wolof. Changes found in attitudes, but not necessarily behavioral results.


Comprehensive article depicting government policy and the role of radio in helping to educate a nation. The author concludes that Radio Tanzania, with the aid of certain agencies, is prepared to further adult education in the nation.

See also Nos. 247, 256, 279, 294, 298, 311, 314, 320, 321, 322, 479, 480, 518, 522, 535, 536.
Satellites and Telecommunications


Reviews problems, states achievements, and describes how African continent can be united through telecommunications. Includes telecommunications charts.


Experts’ appraisal of the future needs of the continent in telecommunications.


Article on telephone, telegraph, and radio-telephone communication in the French Union. Brief history of development and routes of telecommunication lines. Includes traffic statistics.


First ground station on African continent is established.


Excellent, well-backgrounded article on the Intelsat II communications satellite in orbit over the Gulf of Guinea. In 1967, nine African nations were members of Intelsat and had contributed to its development. Technical points covered clearly.

In special issue, the physical plants, training facilities and telecommunication plans of a number of countries are looked at. Among the countries analyzed are Algeria, Ghana, Senegal, and the Sudan.


Important collection of papers on satellite communication given (or based upon those given) at a 1965 UNESCO conference on the long-term use of space communication for information flow, spread of education, and cultural exchanges. Ten-page section deals with perspectives for developing countries and includes an article on satellite use in Africa.


Report summarizes the following topics of discussion: technical capabilities and economic aspects, social implications, news transmission, broadcasting, education, cultural exchange, and suggestions for UNESCO's program in space communication.


Report on the 1963 Space Communications Conference, providing general conclusions made at an early stage of knowledge about space communication possibilities. Defines features of space communication, technical problems affecting the development and operation of space communication services and possible uses through the mass media.

See also No. 12.
Cinema


This entire issue is devoted to film and Africa. Topics included are uses of film for teaching and research, anthropological study uses of film, and bibliographical references to films on African development.


Two papers distributed at the 1962 UNESCO conference in Paris on "Developing Information Media in Africa." Data is from 1961 for the longer, factual survey of "Film in Africa" and the one-page account of African television.


Author lists and critiques the few available bibliographies on African cinema. Notes that the most comprehensive and analytical is *Catalogue, Films Ethnographiques sur l'Afrique Noire*. Paris: UNESCO, 1967. Also surveys problems of African film-making in Africa, concluding that Dakar is probably the most fertile film center south of the Sahara.


Senegal's film directors aim to combine politically conscious cinema with a mass audience.


Cambian writer and film producer makes a brief plea for greater and more serious use of television and cinema.

The history of the film in Africa is traced from its exotic and ignorant beginnings through its evolution to a documentary style directed by Europeans and finally to the birth of an indigenous African cinema.


A detailed how-to article on giving outdoor mobile cinema shows to African audiences. Sellers, who operated cinema vans in Nigeria for nearly four years, describes the interesting technique.


Vaughn criticizes the manner in which Africa has been treated in Western films and critiques the old Colonial office documentaries. States that it is in the anthropological films that Africans come to life on the screen and pleads for films made by Africans.


The author concludes that the cinema contributes considerably to the development of enthusiasm among the people and national ideals. The responsibilities of African cinema are similar to those of the film industry throughout the world.


Author gives two functions to African cinema: Ferment the revolution and popularize it. Essay by Dahomean journalist working for Radio Senegal, also describes several films as examples.

A practitioner's interesting approach to the obstacles of a new communications medium and the problem of "local relevancy." The author worked in the Gold Coast Government's Department of Information introducing films to African audiences from 1940 to 1945.

See also Nos. 19, 241½, 290, 330.
Books


Various efforts to stimulate book publishing in Africa are discussed by director of Northwestern University Press.


Governments, universities, African and foreign firms are scrambling for shares of a booming market. A guide to African publishing houses is included.


Introductory article on problems of publishing and book distribution in Africa by a member of the Ministry of Education in Sierra Leone. Ends with recommendations which might promote sales of books in Africa.


The report is divided into two parts: 1) "The Production and Flow of Books in Africa," and 2) the same topic for South East Asia. Survey of problems of publishing undertaken when UNESCO attempted a new push toward book development, seeing the book as a "means of mass communication."


Publishing in francophone Africa lags behind that in the anglophone nations. French publishers, based in Paris, dominate the scene, although there have been demands to Africanize educational materials and to promote local publishing efforts.
See also Nos. 37, 330.
Advertising


Detailed guide to advertising and press information for South Africa, Rhodesia, Central, East, and West Africa.


A sociologist looks at the new urban centers of Africa from a business and market viewpoint. Role of mass communications in marketing process is given ample attention.


"Some form of control over publicity" in mass media is suggested in order to encourage consumption of local products.


An anthology designed to help American businessmen break into foreign markets. Selections are broken down into sections on general international advertising principles and hints for approaches to specific countries.

See also Nos. 259, 285.
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