

Twenty-six years ago, Africa was a continent divided into colonies ruled by European countries. Today, Africa is made up of over 40 independent countries that rule themselves. Some of the countries are too small to write in the map above.

1. Gambia 2. Guinea-Bissau

5. Lesotho 9. Rwanda

6. Swaziland 10. Uganda

3. Sierra Leone

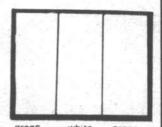
7. Malawi

11. Afars and Issas

8. Burundi 4. Cabinda

## Nigeria

More people live in Nigeria than in any other African country. Nigeria is ruled by military leaders. Most Nigerians are Negroes. Some are Moslems who follow the teaching of Mohammed. Some Nigerians are Christians. Others are members of tribal religions.



The Nigerian flag

## arents n lead

To Keep You Posted: Feature material on pages 1 and 4 make this issue of The Mini Page ideal for use as a poster to hang at home or at school. Background information: The countries of Africa can be divided into three categories: Arab nations, White controlled areas and Black Africa. The Arab nations are: Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia. The White controlled areas are the Territory of Afars and Issas (a tiny overseas territory of France), South Africa and Rhodesia. South Africa and Rhodesia have been in the news a lot. The blacks, who make up the majority in these countries, want to run the government. The whites in the minority would like to keep control as long as possible. More whites live in South Africa than in Rhodesia. South Africa has about 4,000,000 whites in a total population of around 21,000,000. The leader of the whites in South Africa is John Vorster (FORCE-ter). The government believes in the practice of apartheid (a-PART-hit) or the separation of the races. To Keep You Posted: Feature material on pages 1 and 4 make apartheid (a-PART-hit) or the separation of the races. Rhodesia has 247,000 whites in a total population of about 5,000,000. The leader of the whites in Rhodesia is Ian Smith. Black Africa includes the other countries not mentioned. Blacks make up about 70 percent of Africa's population. Independent African countries send representatives to the United Nations. This gives these new countries a strong voice in UN affairs.