

GUINEA-BISSAU

HISTORY. Guinea-Bissau formerly, Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Guinea, was discovered in 1446 by Nuno Tristão. It became a separate colony in 1879. It is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of 12 May 1886 with France. On 10 Sept. 1974 Portugal formally recognized the independence of Guinea-Bissau. Guinea-Bissau became a member of the UN in Sept. 1974.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

President of the Council of State: Luis Cabral.

National flag: Horizontally yellow over green with red vertical strip in the hoist bearing a black star.

AREA AND POPULATION. It is bounded by Senegal in the north and by Guinea in the east and south. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama. The capital and chief port is, since 1942, Bissau. Other ports are Bolama and Cacheu. Area is 36,125 sq. km (13,948 sq. miles); population (census, 1970), 487,448.

EDUCATION. There were, in 1971–72, 343 primary schools with 32,896 pupils; 2 secondary preparatory schools with 2,068 pupils; 4 technical schools with 694 pupils and a secondary school with 692 pupils.

PRODUCTION. Chief products are rice, palm-oil, groundnuts, coconuts, timber, hides, seeds, wax.

FINANCE. The revenue in 1971 was 670,329 contos, the expenditure 603,175 contos and the public debt 804,772 contos.

COMMERCE. Imports in 1972, 866,842 contos; exports, 69,034 contos (special commerce).

COMMUNICATIONS. In 1972, 97 vessels of 234,266 net tons entered the ports of the province. There are (1971) 3,554 km of roads and (1972) 2,764 telephones.

Governor: Gen. Bettenco Rodrigues.

British Consul-General: A. G. Battle (resident at Lisbon).

Anuário da Guiné Portuguesa. Bissau (latest issue, 1956–58)
Relatório e Mapas do Movimento Comercial e Marítimo da Guiné. Bolama. Annual
Guiné. Agência-Geral do Ultramar. Lisbon, 1961
Mota, T. de, Guiné Portuguesa. Lisbon, 1954

HAITI

République d'Haiti

HISTORY. Haiti occupies the western third of the large island of Hispaniola which was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Spanish colony was ceded to France in 1697 and became her most prosperous colony. After the extirpation of the Indians by the Spaniards (by 1533) large numbers of African slaves were imported whose descendants now populate the country. The slaves obtained their liberation following the French Revolution, but subsequently