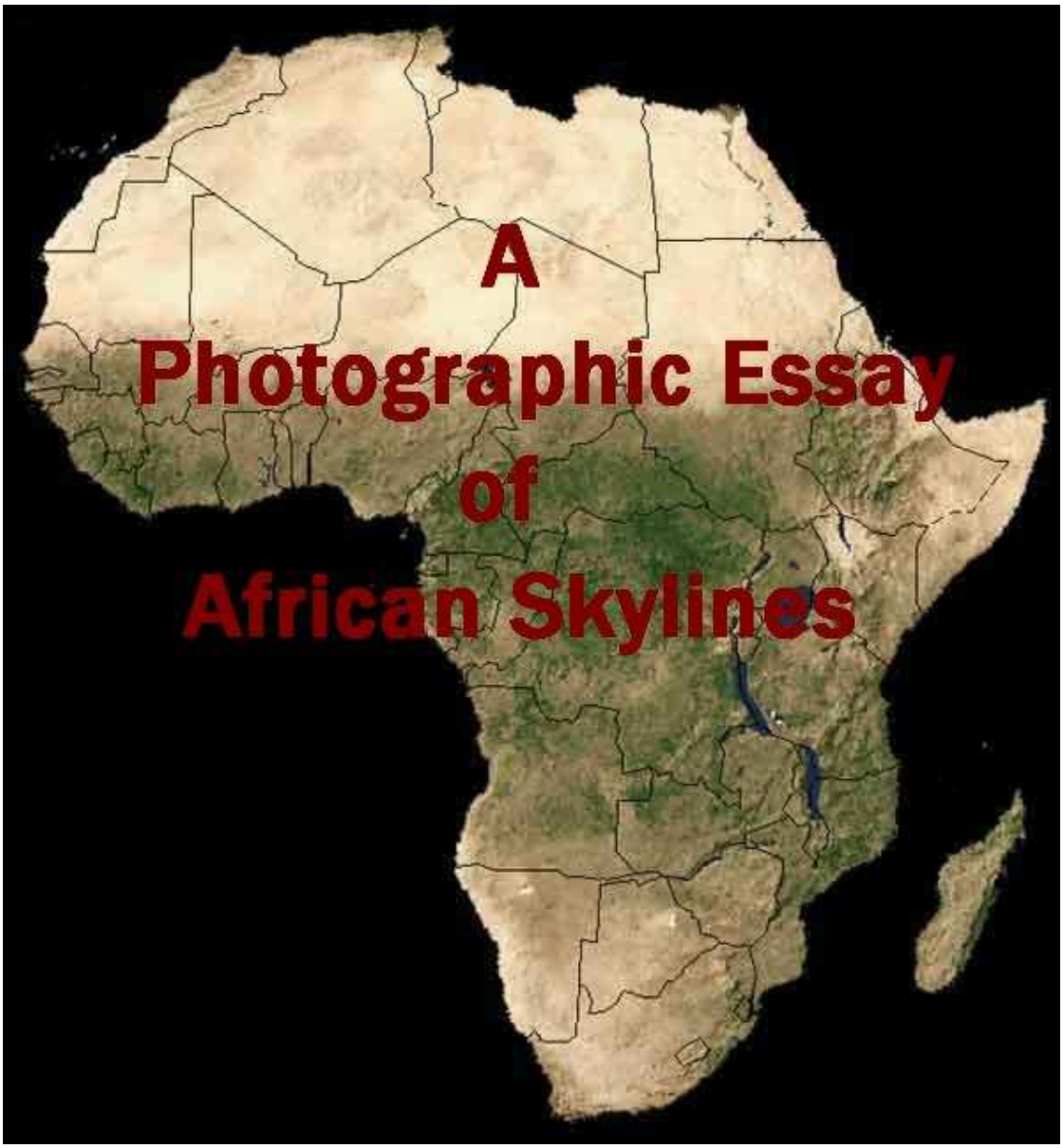
# 2012 part 2 of 2

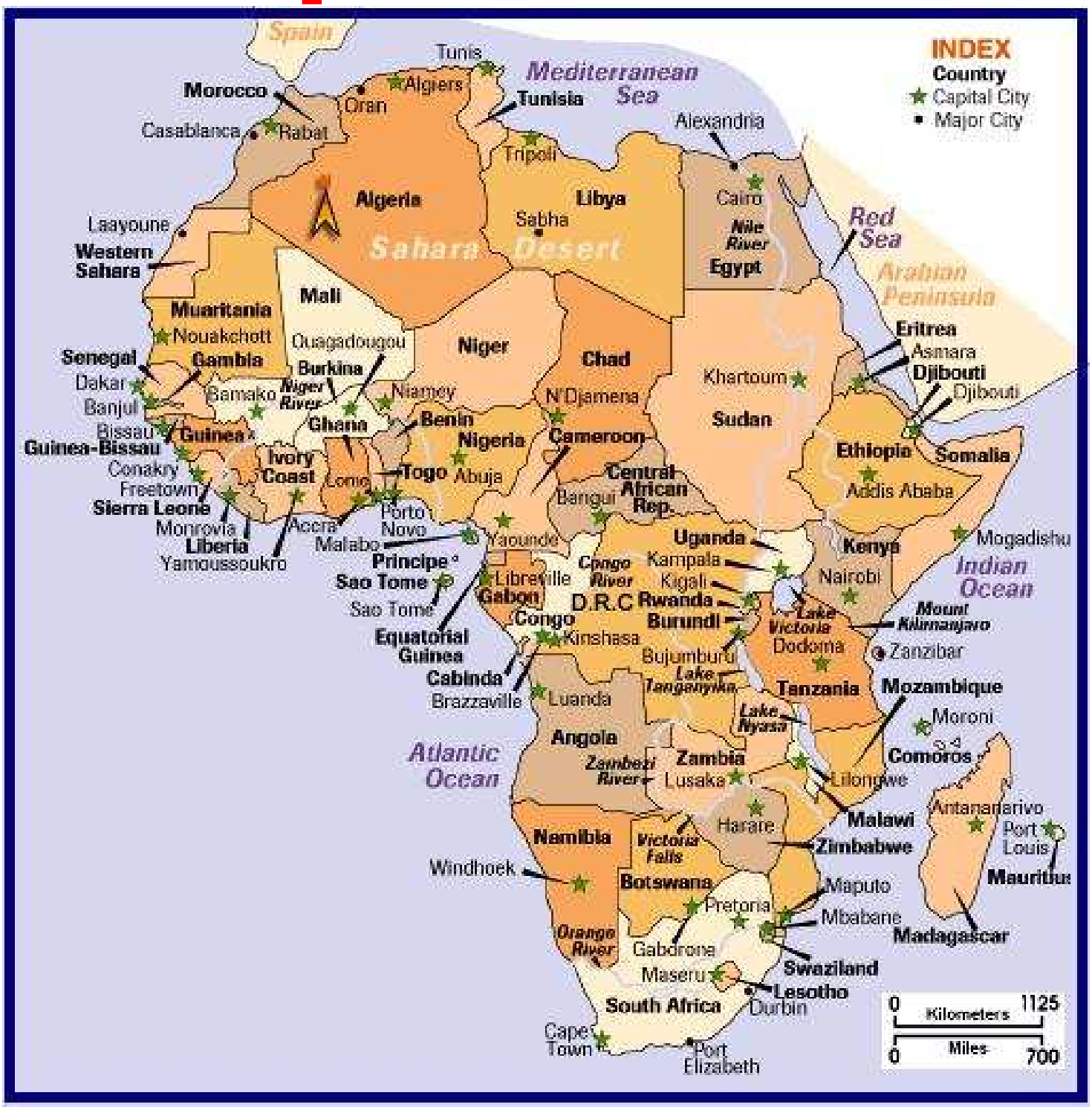
# . Cities of Africa .




Dilemma X
"to enhance progress"

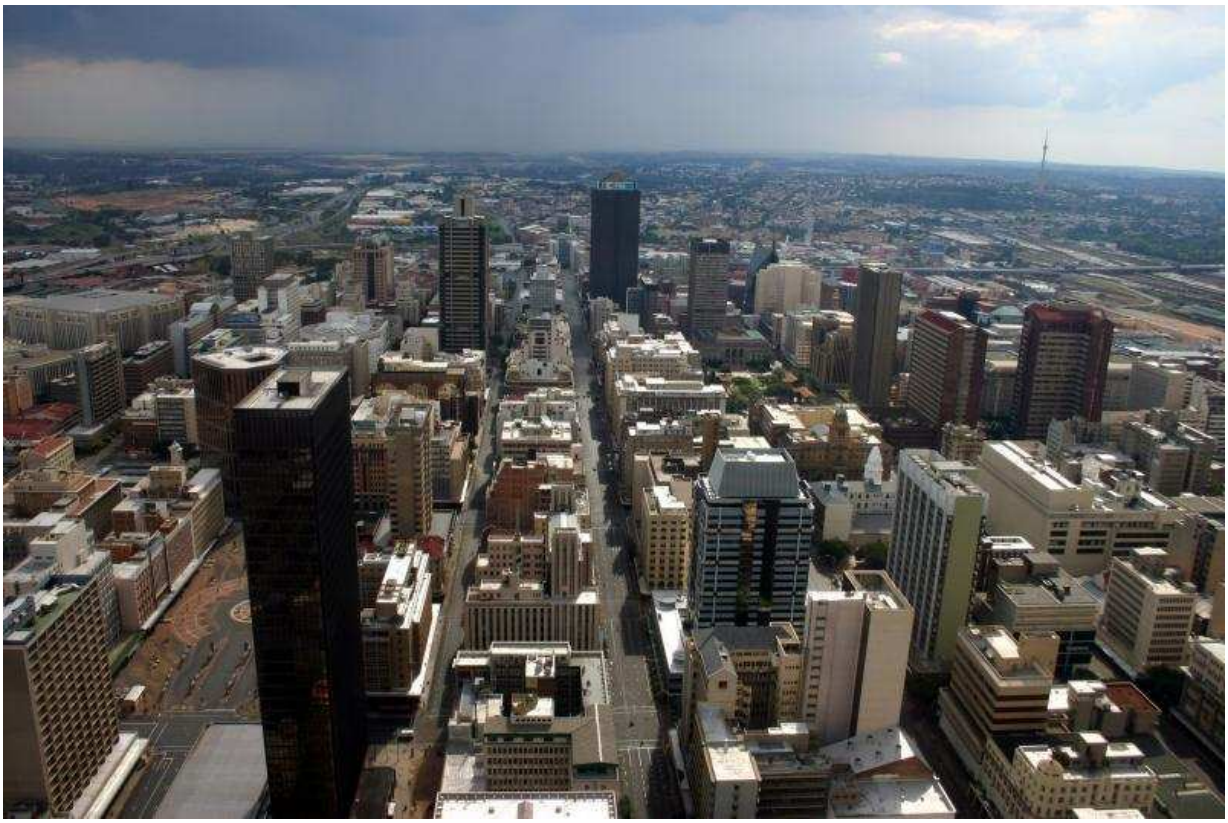
www.dilemma-x.com and www.dilemma-x.net

# Map of Africa

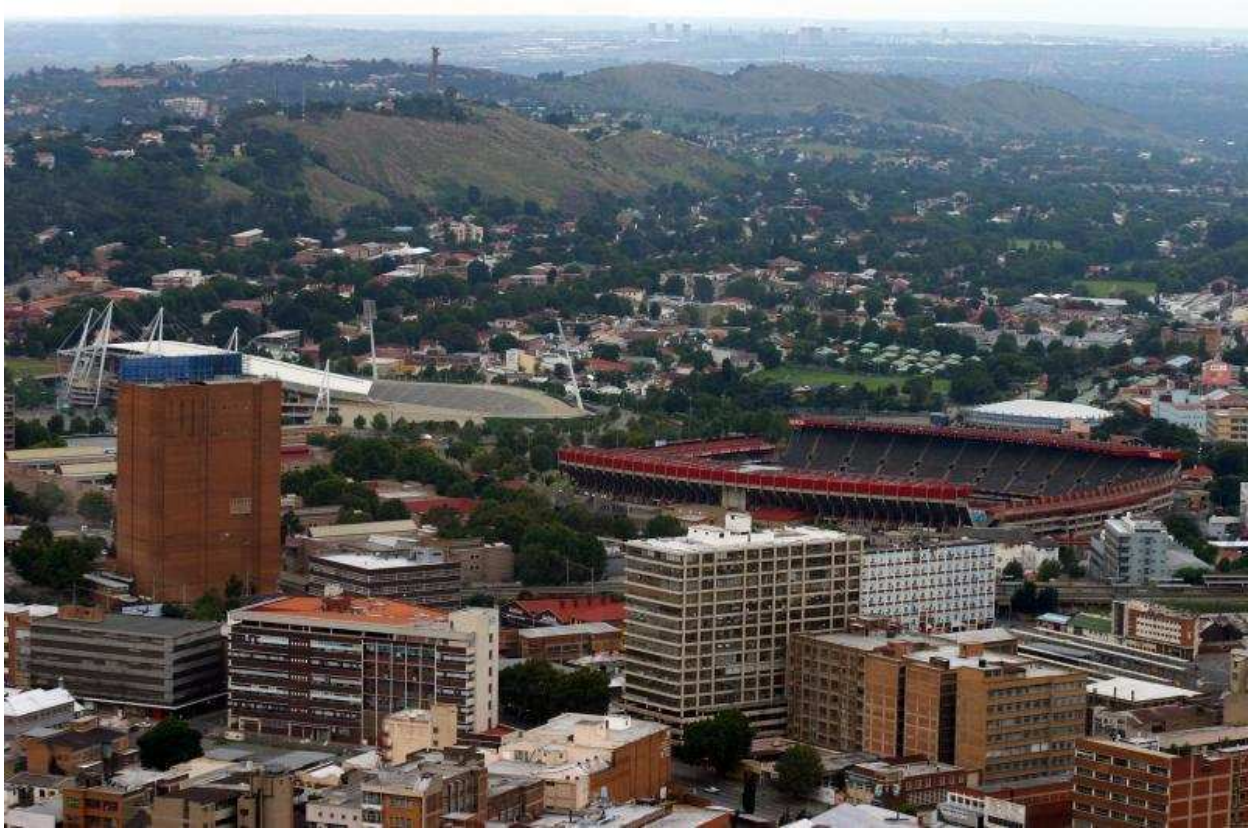


# Johannesburg, South Africa

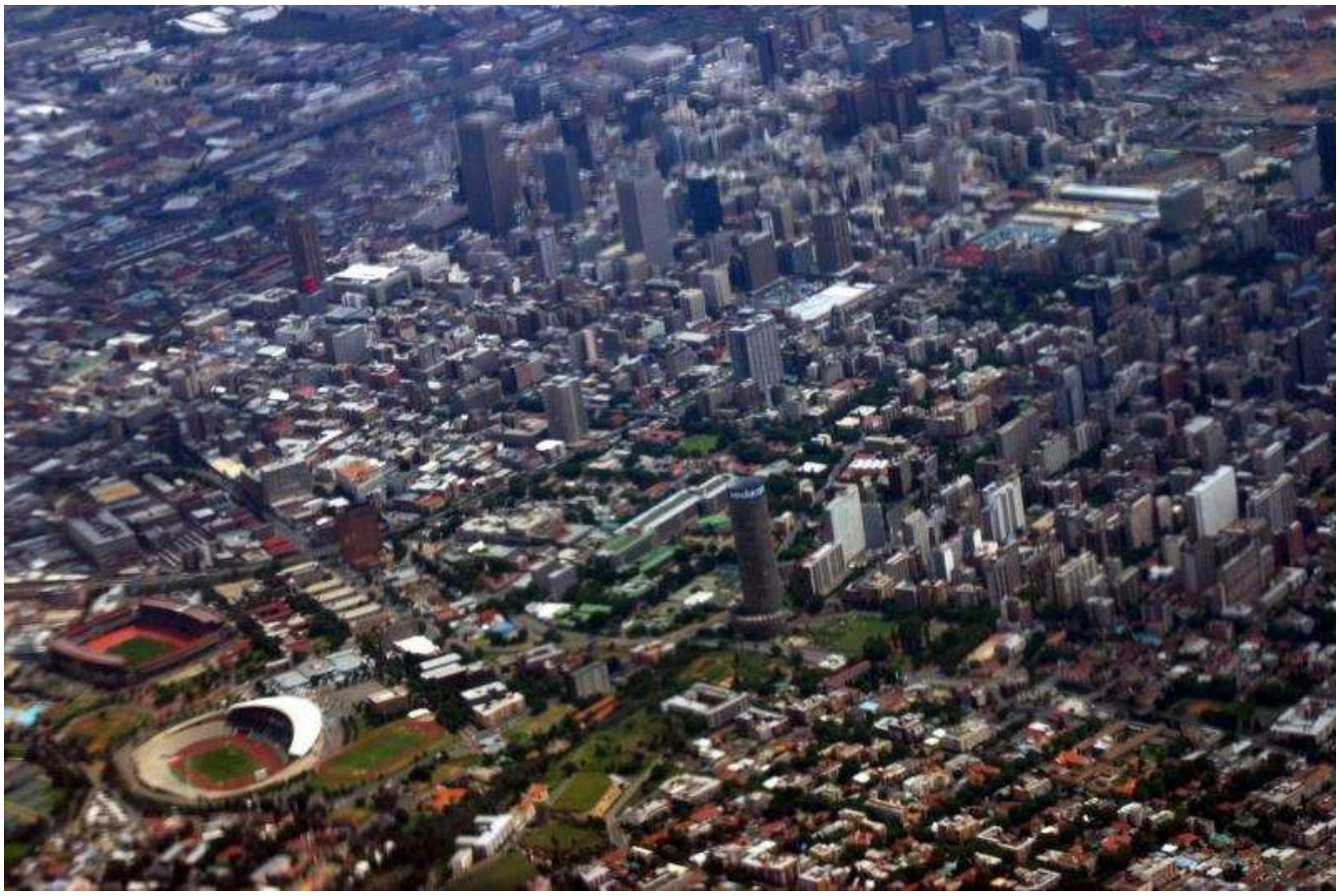
**Gautrain is an 50 mile high speed mass rapid transit railway system under construction in Gauteng Province, South Africa that will ultimately link the cities of Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Johannesburg-Tambo International Airport.**

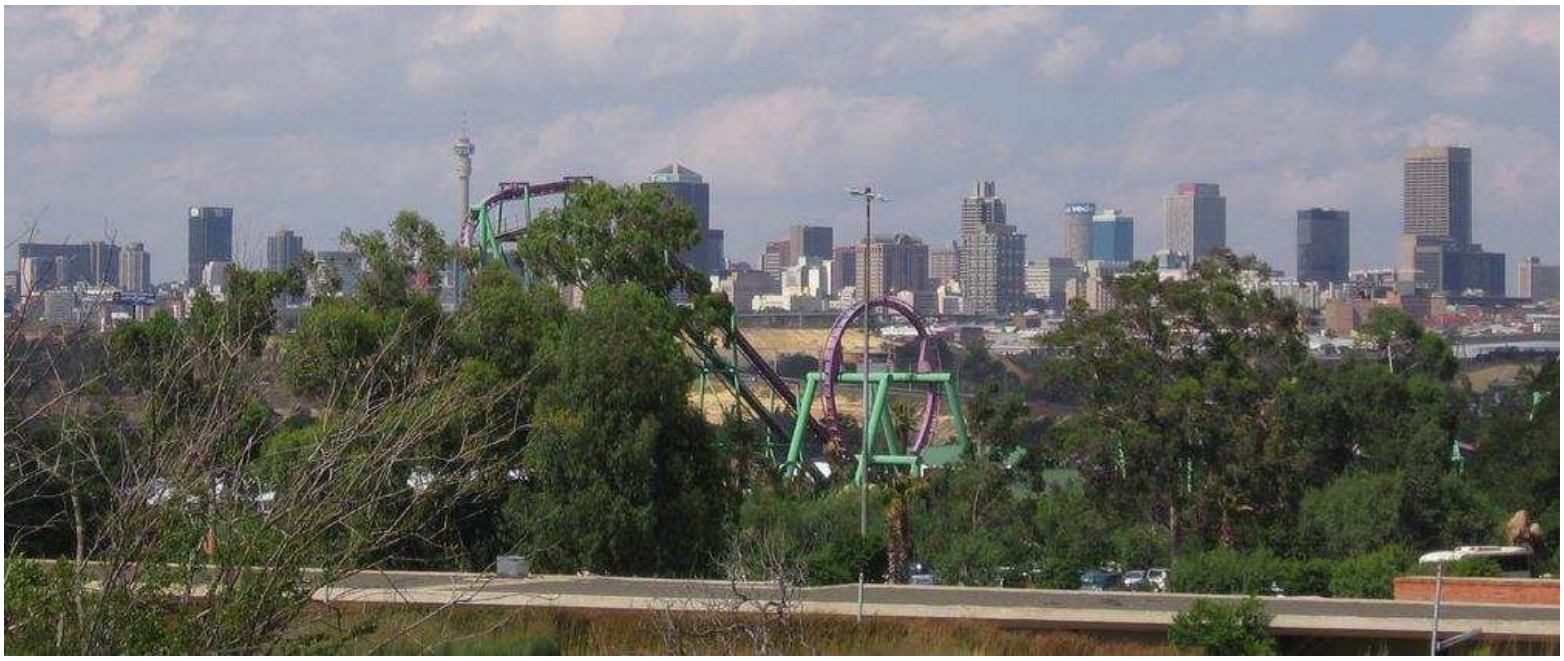


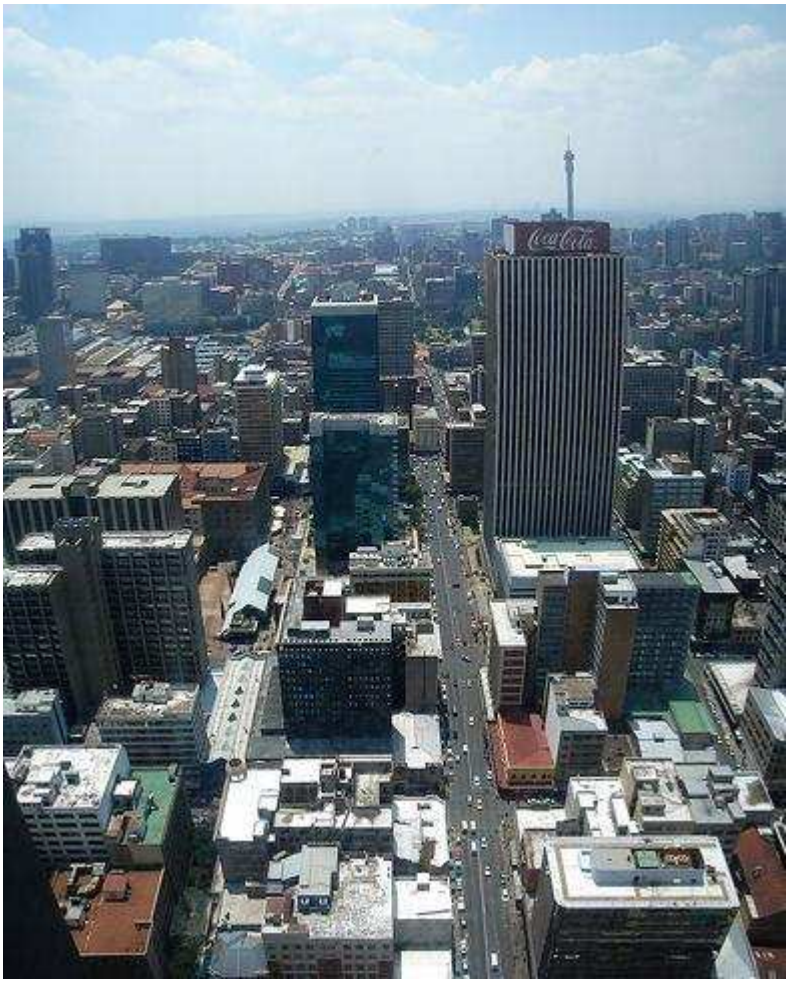
BIG
WARWICK



vodacom






Coca-Cola

1603

metrorail
metrorail
metrorail
metrorail
metrorail

Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa as far as its metropolitan area which includes Pretoria to the north. Cape Town use to have the largest inner city population until Soweto was annexed by Johannesburg. Johannesburg is situated at an altitude ranging from 1,740m-1800m (5,700-5,900 feet). It was founded in 1886 after gold was discovered in the region. For almost a century, Johannesburg remained the focal point of South Africa's gold-mining industry. Until apartheid was outlawed in 1991, the population of the city was divided according to color. Non-white groups were allowed to reside only in certain parts of the city -

Soweto, developed as a big urban area for black Africans. Soweto was merged into the city limits of Johannesburg after the formation of the new South African government. Indians were restricted to the township of Lenasia. Even after apartheid South African blacks are well behind due to low high school education and few black native college graduates. The majority of the black population cannot afford to move into the former white city limits of Johannesburg.

Today, the city supports a population of around 2, 860,300 people. The former city limits of Johannesburg has a current population of 1,617,900 and Soweto has a population of 1,240,100.

Conservative estimates put the population of the Gauteng urban conurbation - both Greater Johannesburg and Pretoria - at more than 11-million. Gauteng a province (like states in the U.S.) is the smallest in land area in South Africa. It is now the second-largest metropolitan area in Africa after Cairo, and possibly the fastest-growing emerging city in the world.

The city is now the major industrial and financial center of the country. A variety of industries are located in the city, including the steel and textiles industry. National and international banking facilities are also based in Johannesburg.

## Sandton City, located in suburban Johannesburg

Sandton City

Sandton City

NELSON
MANDELA
SQUARE

Sandton City, located in Johannesburg is one of South Africa's most prestigious shopping centers.

Sandton was a suburb in the northern part of the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area but, is now part of the City of Johannesburg. The name comes from the combination of two suburbs, Sandown and Bryanston, both of which were named after places in the United Kingdom.

The municipality was established as an extension of the city in 1969, after Johannesburg began to expand northwards.

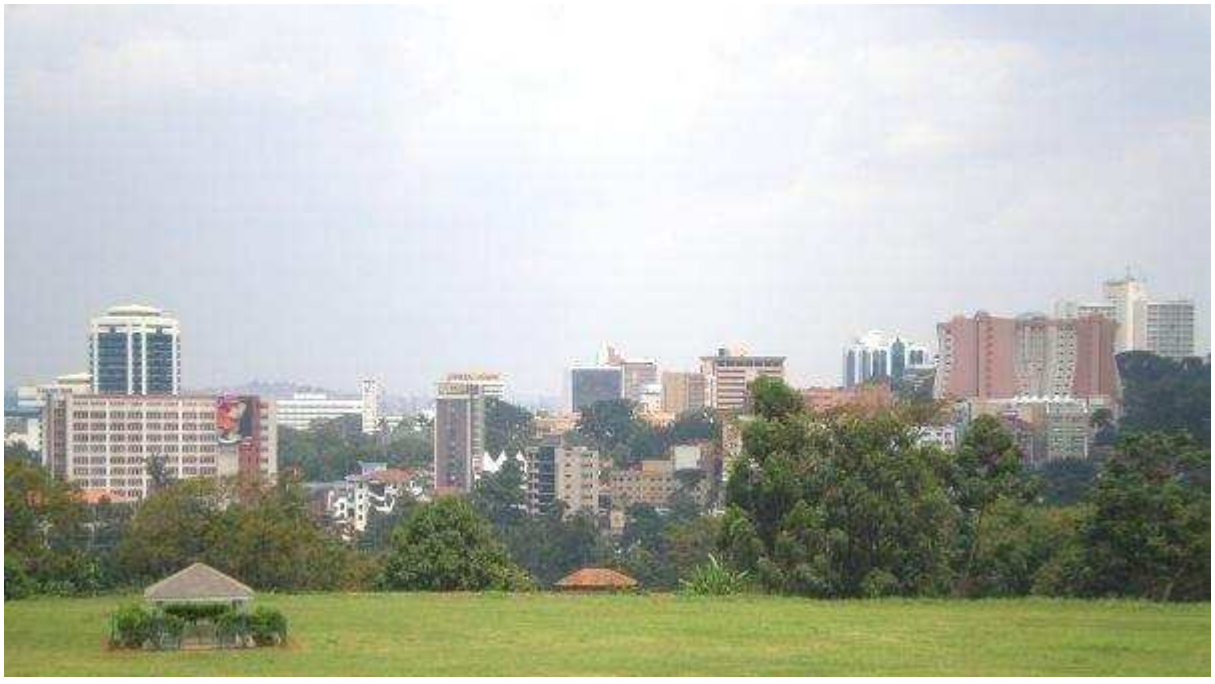
After the demise of apartheid and the manifestation of the new political dispensation, Sandton became part of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality following new demarcations put forward by the government, and it no longer has a separate municipal government.

It has become the new financial center of South Africa and Johannesburg's premier business centre. Much of the financial focus of Johannesburg has shifted from the Central Business District of Johannesburg to Sandton, especially in the last 15 years. However, three of South Africa's four largest banks have kept their head offices in downtown Johannesburg.

One of the main attractions in Sandton is Sandton City, which ranks among the largest shopping centers in Africa. Together with Nelson Mandela Square, the center is the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, larger than Sydney's Westfield Parramatta or Melbourne's Southland Shopping Centers. Much of Johannesburg's business tourism is centered on Sandton, which has a string of 5-star hotels.

The Sandton area is one of the most opulent in Johannesburg and South Africa,and therefore in Africa but not far away from Alexandra, one of the poorest former black townships of Johannesburg. Due to the shortage of available land, the trend in new developments is to go skyward.

# Kampala, Uganda



This city covers about 20 hills on the northern shores of Lake Victoria.

The origins of the Kampala city go back to 1891 the when Kabaka of Buganda had his court on Rubaga and Mengo hills. The town that grew up achieved municipal status in 1950 and became a city' in 1962. Today, as you stand on the hills, the City' provides magnificent evergreen trees, gently disrupted by red-tiled villas, green iron-roofed bungalows, as well as taller modern city profiles that give way to attractive views of the surrounding country side and nearby Lake Victoria.

The City has retained its traditional charm, and remains the greenest in Africa. But today Kampala is the heart of Uganda. The center of commercial life and the seat. of government. It is a vibrant modern metropolis adorned with gardens and parks providing colorful oases for its citizens and visitors alike, Hotel facilities range from the best international hotels, with state-of the-art conference facilities, to accommodation for the more budget-minded. The broad range of cultures in Uganda is also reflected in the wide choice of restaurants in the City, all featuring the wonderful produce of the fertile country side and fish-filled lakes.

# Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (was Zaire)

Kinshasa (formerly French: Léopoldville, formerly Dutch: Leopoldstad) is the capital and largest city of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is also known as Congo Kinshasa. The city is located on the Congo River.

Once a site of fishing villages, Kinshasa is now an urban area with a population of nearly 8 million.

The city of Brazzaville (with about 1.5 million with its suburbs), capital of the Republic of Congo, lies just across the Congo River from Kinshasa. Together with Brazzaville, the combined conurbation of Kinshasa-Brazzaville has thus nearly 11 million inhabitants. Kinshasa ties with Johannesburg for the status of the second largest city in sub-Saharan Africa and the third largest in the whole continent after Lagos and Cairo.

It is often considered the second largest francophone (French speaking) city in the world after Paris, though on criteria such as number of native speakers Montreal retains this distinction, as African languages, especially Lingala, are more widely spoken in Kinshasa than French is. If current demographic trends continue, Kinshasa will surpass Paris in population before 2020.

The city was founded as a trading post by Henry Morton Stanley in 1881 and named Léopoldville in honor of King Leopold II of Belgium, who controlled the vast territory that is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as a colony. The post flourished as the first navigable port on the Congo River above Livingstone Falls.

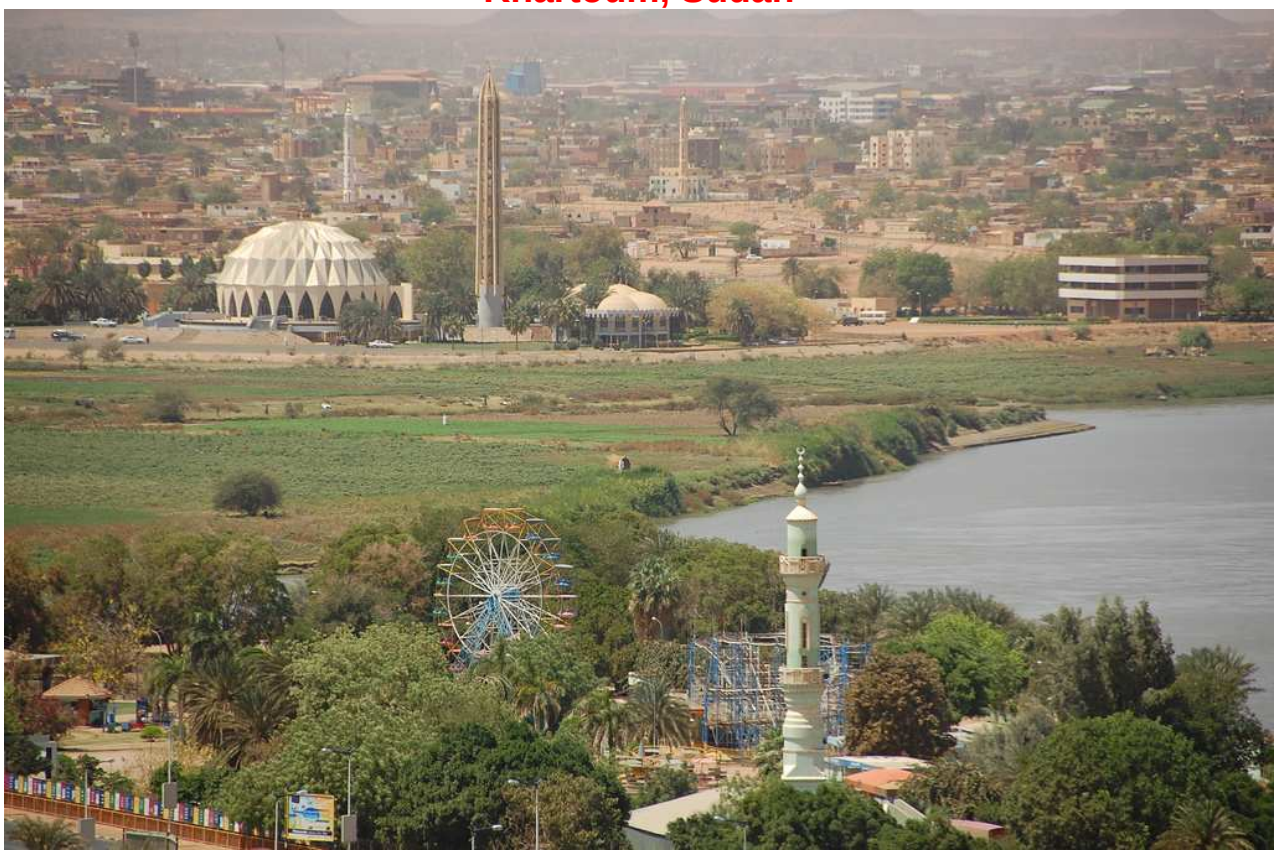
By 1920, the city was elevated to capital of the Belgian Congo, replacing the town of Boma in the Congo.

When the Belgian Congo became independent of Belgium in 1960, Dutch was dropped as an official language. In 1965 Mobutu Sese Seko seized power in the Congo in his second coup and initiated a policy of "Africanizing" the names of people and places in the country. In 1966, Léopoldville was renamed Kinshasa for a village named Kinchassa that once stood near the site.

The city grew rapidly under Mobutu, drawing people from across the country who came in search of their fortunes or to escape ethnic strife elsewhere.

In 1974, Kinshasa hosted the 'Rumble in the Jungle' boxing match between Muhammad Ali and George Foreman, in which Ali defeated Foreman to regain the World Heavyweight title.
Kinshasa suffered greatly later under Mobutu and the civil war that led to his downfall. Nevertheless, it is still a major cultural and intellectual center for Central Africa. Kinshasa is a city of sharp contrasts, with affluent residential and commercial areas and three universities coexisting side by side with sprawling slums. The Congo river is the second longest river in Africa after the Nile, and is the largest in terms of discharge into the ocean.

# Khartoum, Sudan

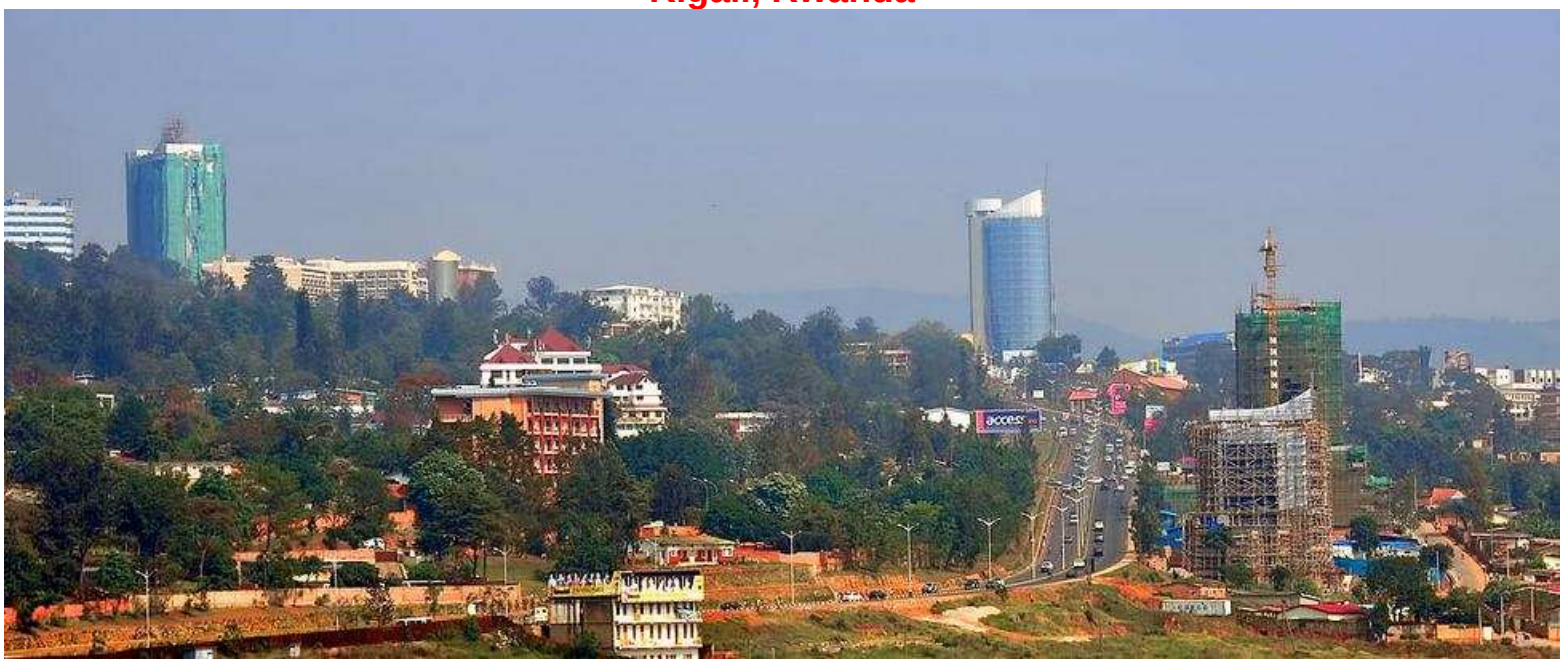


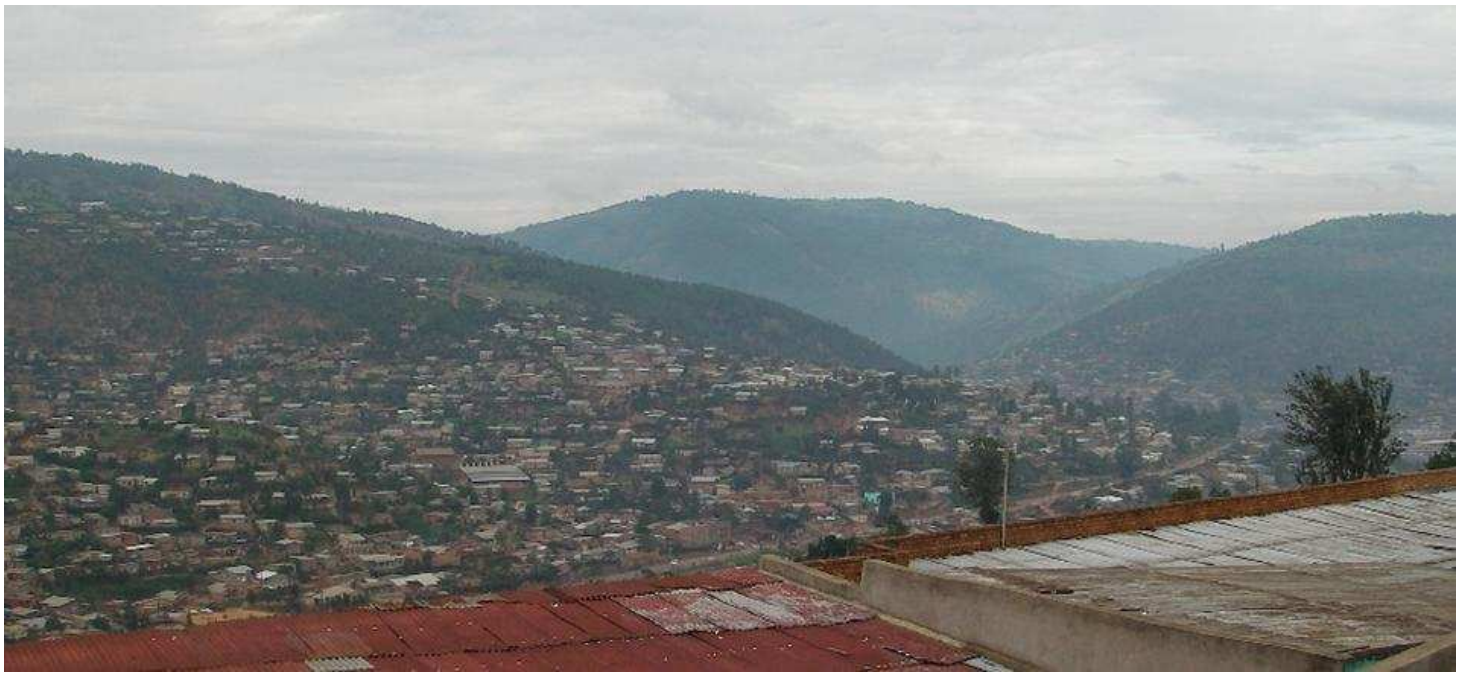
Khartoum is the capital of Sudan and of Khartoum State. Sudan has 26 wilayat or states. Khartoum is located at the point where the White Nile, flowing north from Uganda, meets the Blue Nile, flowing west from Ethiopia. The merger of the two niles is known as "the Mogran". The merged Nile flows north towards Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea.

Khartoum was founded in 1821 as an outpost for the Egyptian army by Muhammad Ali, the ruler of Egypt. The city grew as a regional center of trade, including the African slave trade. In 1884 Khartoum came under siege by Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, resulting the following year in the massacre of an Anglo-Egyptian garrison and the British leader Charles Gordon. The heavily damaged city fell to the Mahdists on January 26, 1885. In 1898 the British re-conquered Khartoum under the leadership of Sirdar Horatio Kitchener.  Omdurman was the scene of the bloody battle (September 2, 1898) in which British forces under defeated the Mahdist forces defending the city. In 1899 Khartoum became the capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1956 after the independence of Sudan, Khartoum became the capital of the country.  In 1977 An oil pipeline between Khartoum and Port Sudan was completed.

The city proper has a population of well over 1 million, making it the 2nd largest city in the country, but forms with its neighbors, joined by bridges, Khartoum North and Omdurman a metropolis totaling probably over 4 million.

# Kigali, Rwanda





Kigali is the capital and largest city of Rwanda. It is situated in the center of the nation, and has been the economic, cultural, and transport hub of Rwanda since it became capital at independence in 1962. Kigali was founded in 1907 under German colonial rule. The traditional capital was the seat of the mwami (king) in Nyanza, while the colonial seat of power was in Butare, then known as Astrida. Butare was initially the leading contender to be the capital of the new independent nation, but Kigali was chosen because of its more central location. Beginning on April 6, 1994, Kigali was the scene of the Rwandan Genocide, the slaughter of approximately 1 million Tutsi ethnics and moderate Hutu ethnics by Hutu militias (interahamwe), and some members of the Rwandan army.

The city is built in hilly country, sprawling across about four ridges and the valleys in between. The city centre is located on one of these ridges, with the main government area on another. The tops of the ridges have an average elevation of 5,246 ft while the valleys are around 4,270 ft. Population 851,024

## Kumasi, Ghana

Binatone
POSH PEALS ENT.

Kumasi is the historic capital of the Ashanti civilization, where ruins of the Manhyia Palace and the Royal Mausoleum burnt down by Englishman Lord Baden-Powell may be examined. The Cultural Center is a complex comprising a museum, library and outdoor auditorium largely devoted to the Ashanti. There is also a 'Living Museum', a farm and reconstituted village, where craftsmen such as potters, goldsmiths and sculptors can be seen at work using traditional methods. Of particular interest are weavers making the vividly colored kente cloth, the ceremonial dress of the region. Population 1.35 million

# Lagos, Nigeria

MAERSK
SEALAND

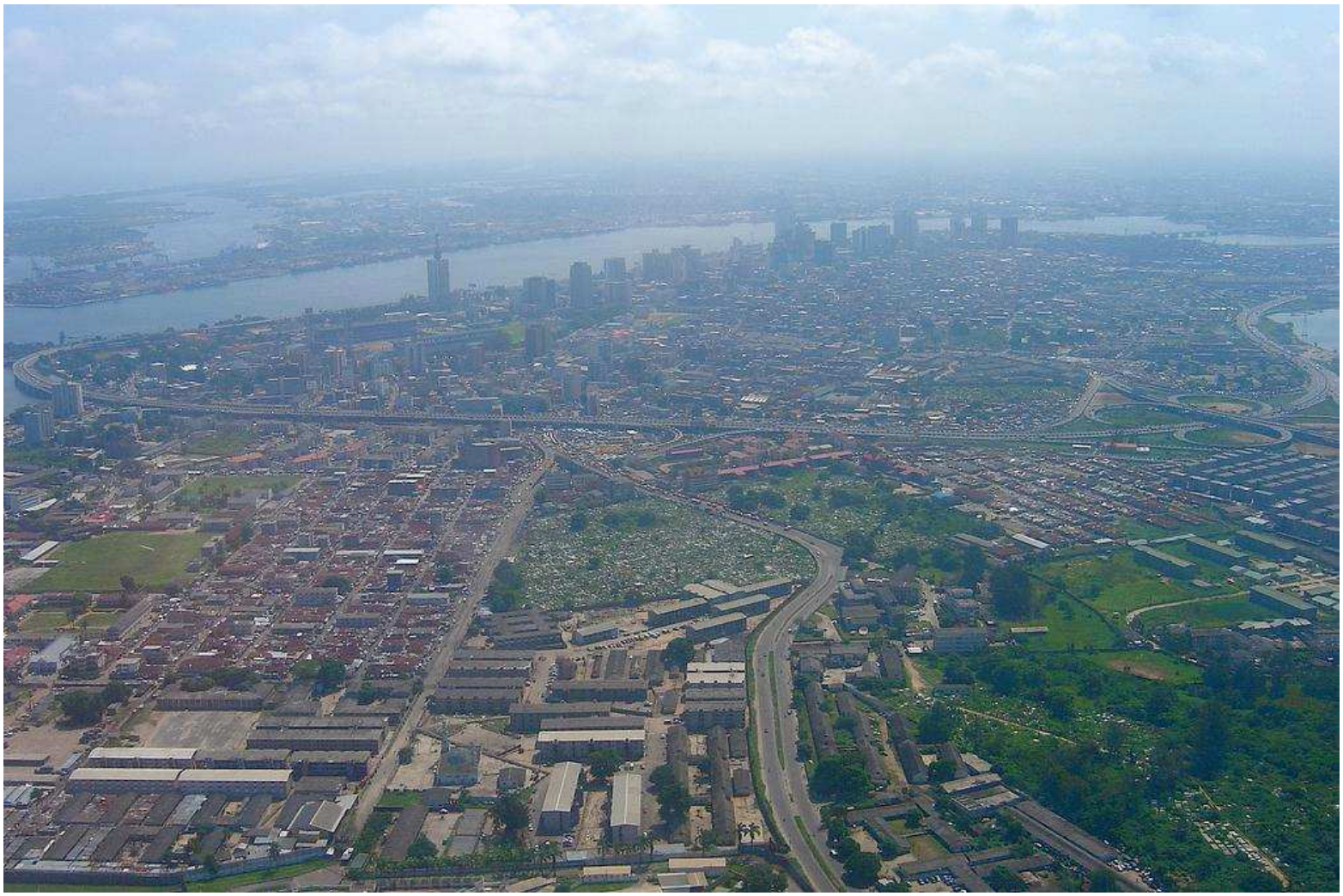
DAF

virgin nigeria

Virgin
virgin nigeria
LZ-BHO

ZENITH BANK
ZENITH BANK
ZENITH BANK
virgin nigeria

NIGERIAN



**Lagos is famous for its thousands of yellow taxi vans and taxi buses**

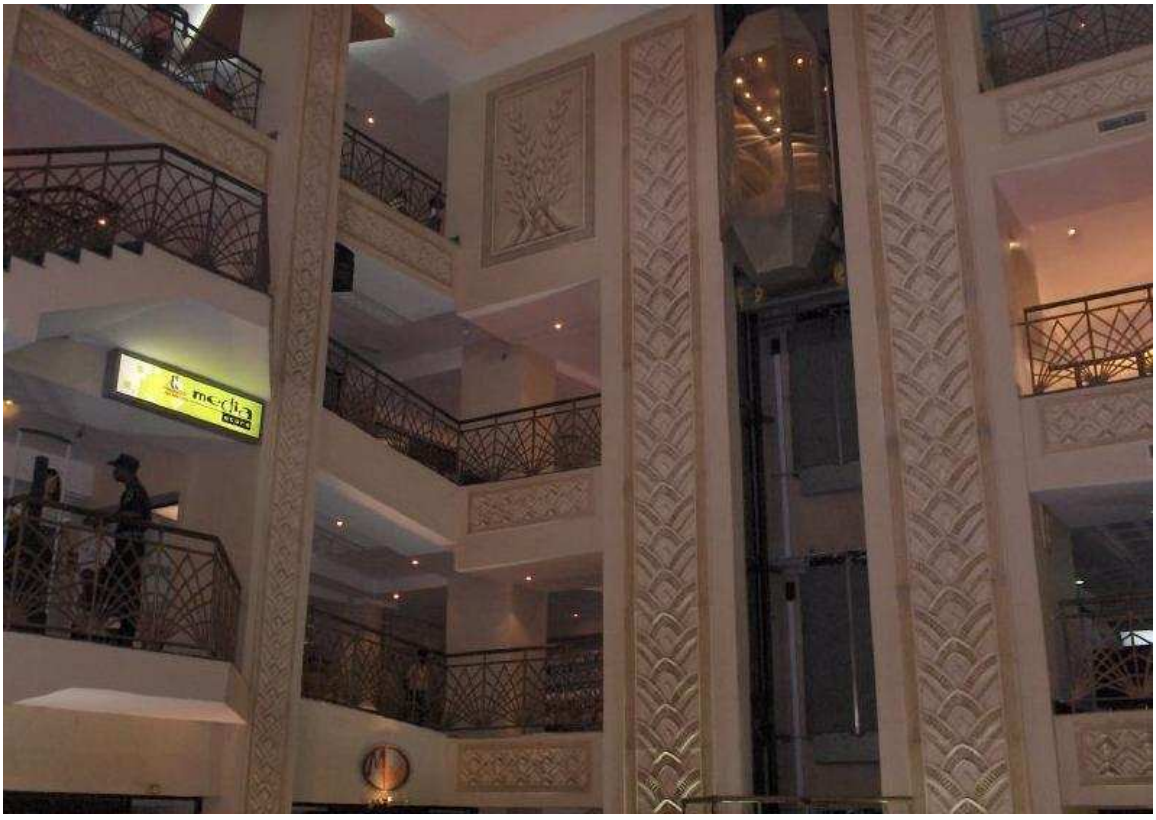
UBA

NAL
FirstBank

Dinda

AVOURS
Celebrate the holidays

FLAVOURS



SHOPRITE
STOP

Diamon
YOUR BANK IN

Until 1991, Lagos was the capital of Nigeria. Today, this city is still of importance, being Nigeria's largest city. This city still has the roots of many government bureaus.  The city is located in the state of Lagos.

Around the latter part of the 15th century, the Yoruba fishermen and hunters had already settled in the area, and called the city Oko. Moreover, the kingdom of Benin dominated this area, which they called Eko, from the 16th to the 19th century. The Portuguese first explored this city in the late 1400s and after and agreement with the native Africans built a fort and named it Lagos after Lagos Portugal.

The white European Portuguese ultimately collaborated with the local kings or obas to begin slave trade, which continued until 1851, when the British, trying to quell the slave trade. The slave trade continued until 1861, when it came under British control. From 1866 to 1874, this city was a part of the United Kingdom's West African Settlements, after which it became a section of the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast is now current day Ghana. In 1906, it again became a part of Nigeria; in 1914, it's capital. In 1960, Lagos was named the capital of Nigeria after gaining independence. It was replaced in 1975 as the state capital of Lagos by the city Ikeja. In 1991, Abuja replaced it as the national capital.

In the southwest part lies the business section of the city, with its skyscrapers. This is where commerce, finance, administration and education flourish. The region contains many universities, libraries and the National Museum. The city has a population of over 1.3 million people.

The Lagos metropolitan area occupies 37 per cent of the state's land area and accounts for about 80 per cent of the population. The population density is between 1,300 and 1,400 persons per square kilometer. This density is about twenty times that of the whole country. Within the built-up areas of Metropolitan Lagos, the average density is well over 20,000 persons per square kilometre.

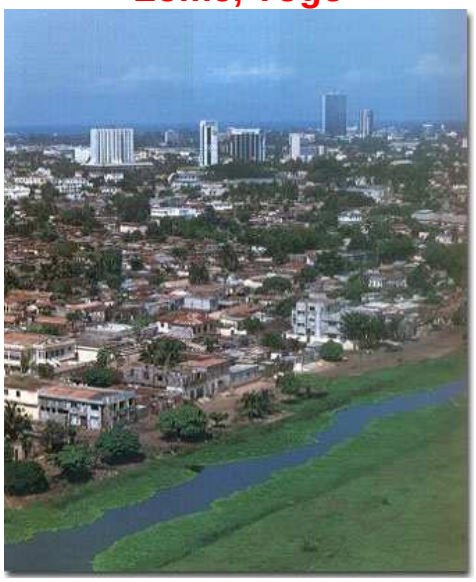
Metropolitan Lagos has a population of 13,478,000

## Libreville, Gabon

Libreville is the capital of Gabon. The region was first inhabited by the Pongoue (Mpongwe) people after the 16th century, who were in turn, followed by the Fang. Ultimately, the French built a port in the region in 1843 and in 1949, named a group of Pongoue villages Libreville. From 1860 to 1874, the British, Germans, and Americans started businesses here. This city was the capital of French Equatorial Africa from 1888 to 1904.

This industrialized city is also the center of education for Gabon. It is the site of universities, libraries and research institutes. Also existing are churches, a hospital and a mosque. The major export is lumber. In the 1960's, population doubled because of the development in industry. The city now supports over 350,000 people.

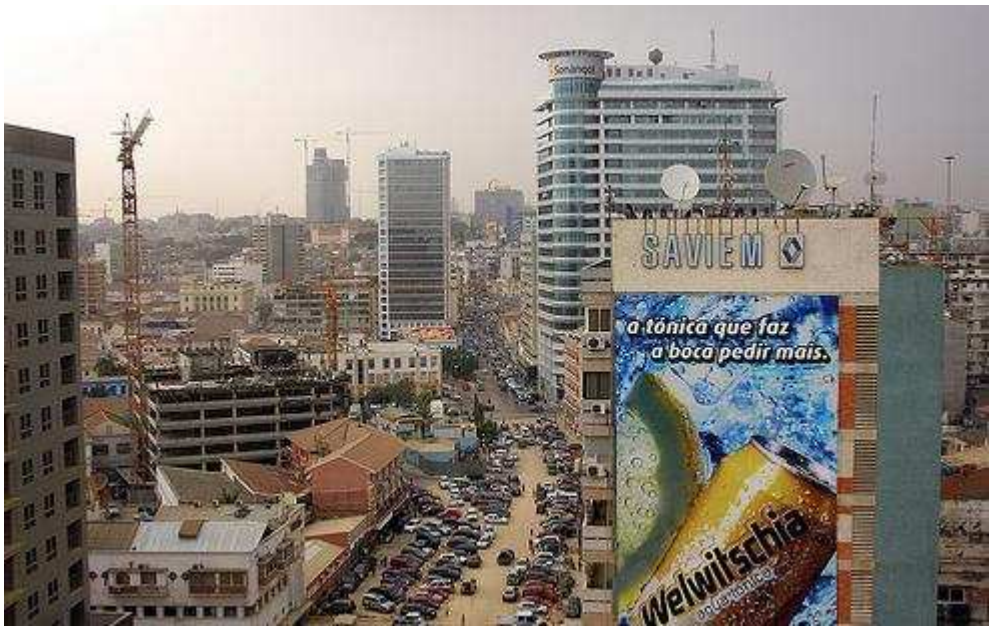
## Lomé, Togo



Lomé, the capital of Togo, is important as a city for exporting of goods. It is located in the southwestern part of the country on the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean). It was the capital of the colony of German occupied Togoland in 1897. It has gained importance as a center for transport, administration and commerce. The city is equipped with a jetty, railways, a deep water harbor, an international airport and universities. There is also the Maison du Peuple, which was opened in 1972. This has a conference hall with a seating capacity of 3000 people. This is also the headquarters for the political party of Togo.
The population of the city is over 365,000.

# Luanda, Angola

BNI


SAVIEM
a tónica que faz
a boca pedir mais.
Welwitschia

LUANDA
WELCOME

Ford

Luanda, the capital of Angola, is the country's largest city and a busy seaport. It is also spelt Loanda, and was earlier known as Sao Paulo De Luanda. In 1576, it was founded and then developed into the governmental center of the colony in 1627. Slaves were taken to Brazil from here. It became the capital of independent Angola in 1975.

The climate of Luanda is warm. The city has an international airport, churches and universities. Luanda is powered by the Cambambe Dam on the Kwanza river. The ethnic groups are the Mbundu and the Cuban communities. Over 1.1 million people live in the city.

# Lusaka, Zambia

The city of Lusaka is the capital of Zambia. Around 1890, the British South Africa Company appropriated this area. The British Colonial Office controlled this area from 1924. In 1935, Lusaka was named the capital of Northern Rhodesia. The Federation of African Societies set the Northern Rhodesian Congress up here in 1948. Lusaka was at the center of the civil disobedience movement, which ultimately created the independent state of Zambia. Lusaka became the capital of this state.

Today, Lusaka has a mixed economy, which incorporates agriculture as well as textiles, manufacturing, and so on. Farming is an important economic activity, as is the raising of livestock. The city has the University of Zambia an international airport at it's outskirts. Major ethnic groups include the Nyanja and Soli. Europeans and Asians are the minorities.

The population of the city is around 1,205,870

# Maputo, Mozambique

Maputo is the former capital of Mozambique. Till 1976, it was known as Lourenco Marques, and was Mozambique's capital and an important port city.

Modern day Mozambique was inhabited by various Bantu ethnic group during the 14th and 18th century, who became involved with Swahili and Arab traders on the eastern coast in slave trade. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who arrived at Mozambique to colonize. While the city of Maputo gets its name from a Portuguese trader who explored the area in 1544, the town formed itself around the Portuguese fortress that was established here in 1787. From there on, it grew until it became the capital of Portuguese East Africa in 1907.

Maputo, at one time was well-known for its beauty with its lovely beaches attracting tourists. However, Mozambique became independent in 1975, and strained relations with South Africa meant that tourism suffered. Even Maputo's status as an important port city suffered. However, in recent times, the situation in Maputo and Mozambique have been improving. The city, with a population of over a million, is said to be "regaining some of its old charm." The city also harbors many local industries including brewing, ship building, fish canning, iron works, and manufacturing industries like cement and textiles. The city's railway station, originally built around the turn of the century and renovated recently, is a must for tourists to the city. There is also a museum and a university in the city.

# Maseru, Lesotho

Maseru is the capital of Lesotho. Located on the Caledon River, bordering South Africa, it is Lesotho's only sizable city.

It is the capital or camptown of the Maseru District. Up until 2004 Maseru had a growing textile industry supported by and invested in by Chinese manufactures. Since the expiration of US tariffs to China the textile industry in Lesotho has tapered off. The city's manufactures once included candles and carpets but has been overshadowed by South African industry.

Maseru is located on the border with South Africa, by the Maseru Bridge border post. On the South African side, Ladybrand is the town closest to Maseru.

Maseru was a small trading town when it was made the capital of the Basotho ethnic group by Paramount King Moshoeshoe I in 1869. It was the capital of the British Basutoland protectorate from 1869 to 1871 and from 1884 to 1966, when Basutoland gained its independence and was renamed Lesotho.

The National University of Lesotho is near the city, in a town called Roma, and an international airport is also nearby, at Thoteng-ea-Moli.

The city has a population of approximately 180,000.

# Mbabane, Swaziland

Mbabane is the capital of Swaziland. It is located on the Mbabane River and its tributary the Polingane River in the Mdimba Mountains.

The town grew after the nation's administrative centre moved from Manzini in 1902. It is also a commercial hub for the surrounding region, while tin and iron are mined nearby.

Mbabane's closest border crossing to South Africa is Ngwenya-Oshoek, and though siSwati is the primary language, English is widespread as in South Africa. Mbabane, and Swaziland itself, thrive on tourism and sugar exports.

The city has a population of 70,000.

# Monrovia, Liberia

Monrovia is the capital of Liberia. It is also Liberia's largest city. Monrovia is located on Bushrod Island and Cape Mesurado, and is Liberia's chief Atlantic port.

Liberia was founded by Americans so that freed slaves could resettle back in Africa. Monrovia was named after U.S. President James Monroe, and was founded during his term by the American Colonization Society. The first town was established in 1822 on Providence Island. The settlers, or the Americo-Liberians (African-Americans who moved back to Africa) were engaged in a number of disputes with the indigenous population for many years. In recent years, Liberia has been recovering from fierce fighting lasting 8 years.

Monrovia is the only free port in West Africa. It was the center of commerce and transportation, and attracted industries like petroleum, paint, pharmaceuticals and cement. Many impressive buildings were built, along with the old University of Liberia (opened in 1862, university status in 1951), and a secondary school system, hospitals etc. However, the infrastructure has been largely destroyed by the fighting in recent years.

Monrovia has a population of around 480,000 people.

# Meroë, Sudan

Meroë is the name of an ancient city on the east bank of the Nile and located north-east of Khartoum. This city was the capital of the Kingdom of Kush for several centuries. Kush or Cush was a civilization centered in the North African region of Nubia, located in what is today northern Sudan. Today Nubia is the region in the south of Egypt, along the Nile and in northern Sudan, but in ancient times it was an independent kingdom.

One of the earliest civilizations to develop in the Nile River Valley, Kushite states rose to power after a period of Egyptian incursion into the area. Kushite culture influenced and was influenced by Ancient Egypt, though it remained distinct.

The first developed societies appeared in Nubia around the time of the First dynasty of Egypt (3100-2890 BC). The first known Kushite state was the Kingdom of Kerma, which appeared around 2600 BC and at times ruled all of Nubia and parts of Egypt. Little is known about these peoples, because no writings have been found from them, and Egyptian accounts rarely mention them.

Around 2500 BC, Egyptians began moving south, and it is through them that most of our knowledge of Kush comes. But this expansion was halted by the fall of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt. About 1500 BC Egyptian expansion resumed, but this time encountered organized resistance.

In the eleventh century BC internal disputes in Egypt caused colonial rule to collapse and an independent kingdom arose based at Napata in Nubia. This kingdom was ruled by locals who overthrew the colonial regime. Egyptian cultural and technological influence were clearly apparent, for instance in the building of pyramids and the worship of Egyptian as well as African gods.

The site of the city of Meroë is marked by over two hundred pyramids in three groups, of which many are in ruins, and is part of a group of archeological sites that was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2003.

The city gave its name to the Island of Meroë for the "Butaana", a region bounded on three sides by the Nile (from the Atbarah River to Khartoum), the Atbarah, and the Blue Nile.

# Nairobi, Kenya

GRAFFINS COLLEGE

Located at an altitude of 1,680m (5,500ft) above sea level, Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. It has been Kenya's capital ever since the country gained independence in 1963.

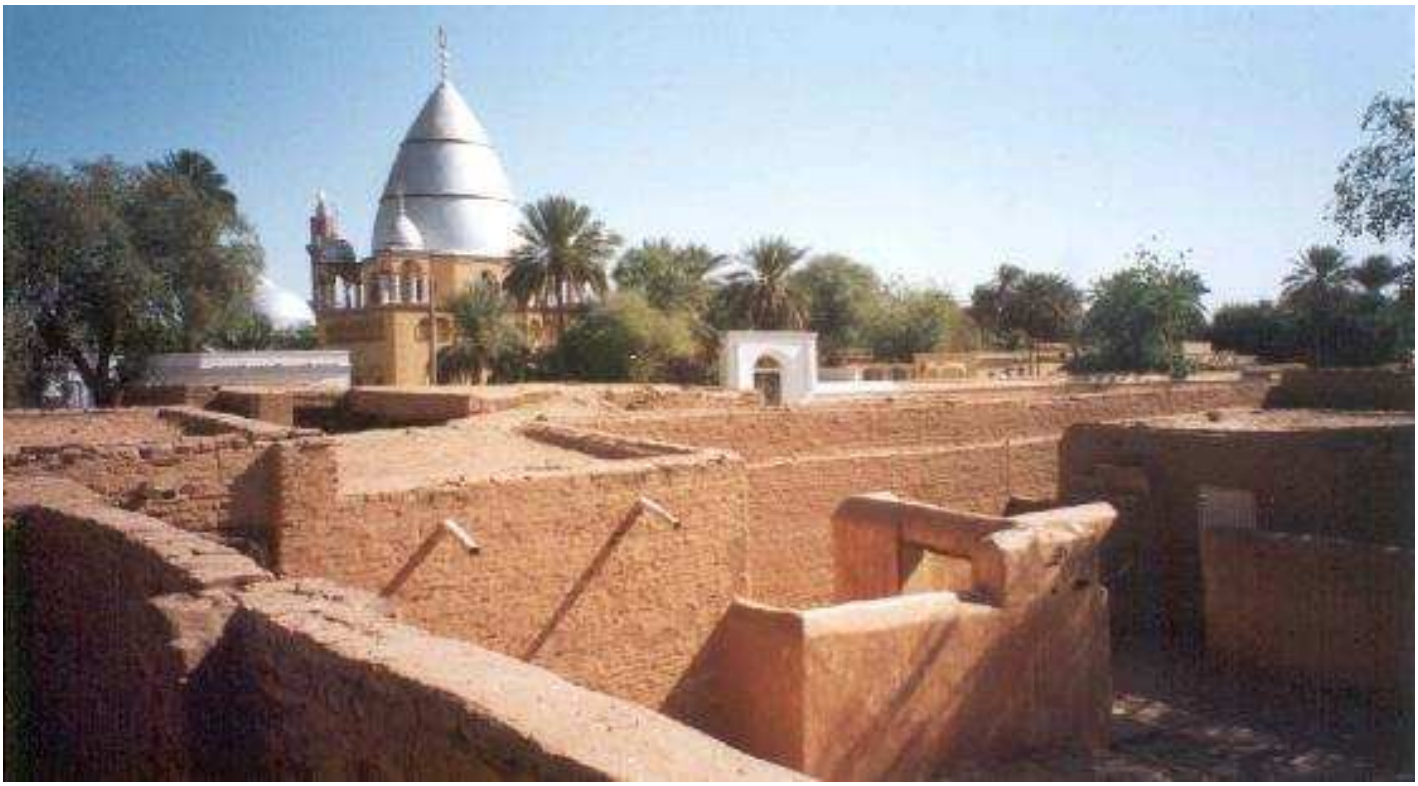
Nairobi started as a British colonial railway settlement in the 1890's. It became the British colonial capital of Ukamba province in 1899. Nairobi also became a trade center from 1900 with the establishment of an Indian bazaar. In 1905, it became British East Africa Protectorate's capital. Ultimately, it achieved city status in 1954, and remained the capital of the country after Kenya's independence in 1963. The Nairobi Special Area was formed, which expanded Nairobi's municipal area. The area is administered by the Nairobi City Council.

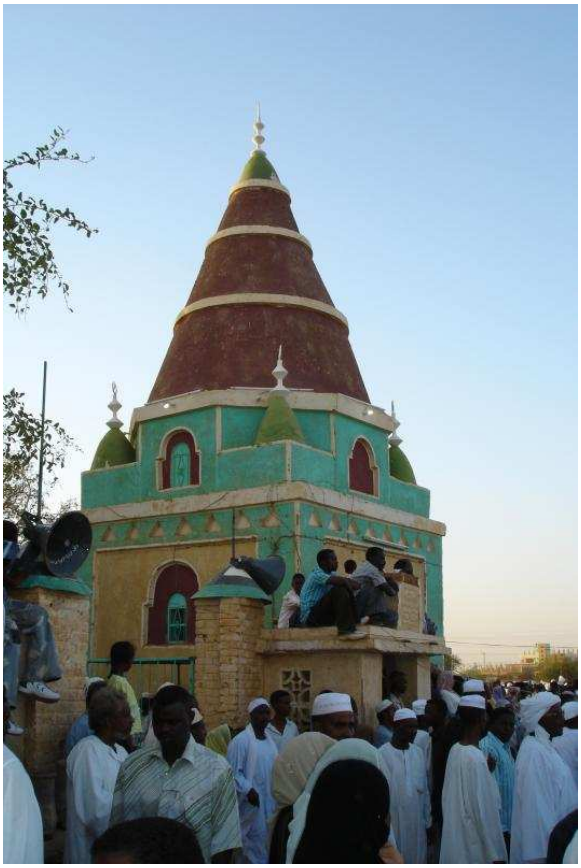
Today, Nairobi is a leading industrial and commercial city. Major industries include railways, tourism, and light-manufacturing industries like beverages, cigarettes and processed food. It is well connected by roads, railways and air with the rest of the country and to neighboring countries. Nairobi is a gateway for trips to most of Kenya's National Parks. The Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, named after Jomo Kenyatta - one of the principal freedom fighting figures in Kenya, is a major international airport in Africa.

Prominent buildings in the city include the Kenyatta Conference Centre, the Parliament building and city hall, courts, Roman Catholic Cathedral, University of Nairobi and its constituent institutions. Also, present in the city are the Central Government Archives, National Museum of Kenya, McMillan Memorial Library, Kenyan National Theatre.

Nairobi has a population of around 2,389,970

# Omdurman, Sudan





Omdurman or Omdur is located on the river Nile in Sudan, opposite the capital, Khartoum.  Omdurman is the largest city in the country of Sudan and the national center of commerce. With Khartoum and Khartoum North or Bahri, it forms the cultural and industrial heart of the nation.

In 1884, Muḥammad Aḥmad, "the Mahdi", made his military headquarters in the village of Omdurman. Following the defeat of the besieged British defenders of Khartoum in 1885, the Mahdi's successor, Khalifa ʿAbdullahi ibn Muḥammad, made Omdurman his capital.

The city, now the location of the tomb of the Mahdi, grew rapidly. However, in the Battle of Omdurman in 1898 (which actually took place in the nearby village of Karari), Lord Kitchener decisively defeated the Mahdist forces, ensuring British control over the Sudan.

Although most of the city was destroyed in the battle, the Mahdi's tomb was restored and refurbished.

Omdurman has a population of over 1.6 million

# Pretoria, South Africa

Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa. Founded in 1855, it was named after Andries Pretorius. From then on, it became Transvaal's capital in 1860, and later on South Africa's capital in 1910. The city maintains a relaxed atmosphere with streets lined with jacaranda trees.

After the new South African government came into power the country’s provinces were reconfigured and the major urban centers of Transvaal were located in the newly named province of Gauteng (how-ting). Gauteng is a Zulu word meaning place of gold.

Pretoria is a mostly populated by Afrikaners (white South Africans who are Boers or Dutch and some English) Very few blacks live in the city limits of Pretoria.

Important buildings and institutions in the city include six museums, Voortrekker Monument, statues of Paul Kruger and Lous Botha, Catholic Cathedrals, nature reserves, National Zoological Gardens, and the universities of Pretoria and South Africa.

Most people in the city work in the service sector, while there are industries like iron and steel, engineering, food processing, diamond mining, all supported by the rail center in the city.

Pretoria has a population of around 450,900 and is part of the greater Johannesburg-Pretoria, Gauteng urban district.

# Windhoek, Namibia

Windhoek is the capital of Namibia and is a major trade center of sheep skins. Windhoek was originally the centre of a Nama king, who defeated the Herero inhabitants of the region in the 19th century.

Germany colonized the region in 1885, and it became the seat of colonial rule in 1892, as the capital of the colony of South-West Africa (Deutsch-Südwestafrika).

During World War I, Windhoek was captured by South African troops and became a British dominion. Until the independence of Namibia was inaugurated in 1990, Windhoek was recognized as the capital of South West Africa as administered by the South African government. It continues today as the capital of the Republic of Namibia.

The city of Windhoek is traditionally known by two names: Ai-Gams, from the Nama people, which literally refers to the hot springs that were once part of Windhoek, while the second name, Otjomuise, meaning a place of steam, was given by the Herero people. Both traditional names reference the hot springs.

The early settlements of Windhoek came about because of the water from the hot springs. In the mid-1800's Captain Jan Jonker Afrikaner settled near one of the main hot springs, located in the present-day Klein-Windhoek, an upper-class suburb of Windhoek.

Theories vary on how Ai-Gams/Otjomuise got its modern name of Windhoek. Most believe the name Windhoek is derived from the Afrikaans word Wind-Hoek, meaning "corner of wind." It is also thought that the Afrikaners named Windhoek after the Windhoek Mountains, at Tulbagh in South Africa, where the early Afrikaners settlers had lived. In those days Windhoek was the point of contact between the warring Namas, led by Jan Jonker Afrikaner, and the Herero.

Present-day Windhoek was founded on 18 October 1890, when Von Francois lay the foundation stone of the fort, which is now known as the Alte Feste (Old Fortress). During the next fourteen years Windhoek developed slowly, with only the most essential government and private buildings being erected. In Klein-Windhoek, plots were allocated to settlers, who started farming on a small scale with fruit, tobacco and dairy cattle.

After 1907, development accelerated as people migrated from within country to the city and also some emigrated from outside the country. There was also a larger influx of western settlers arriving from Germany and South Africa.

The German colonial era came to an end during World War I when South African troops occupied Windhoek in May 1915 on behalf of Great Britain. For the next five years, a military government administered South West Africa. Development of the city of Windhoek and the nation later to be known as Namibia came to a virtual standstill. After World War II, Windhoek's development gradually gained momentum, as more capital became available to improve the area's economic climate. After 1955, large public projects were undertaken, such as the building of new schools and hospitals, hardening of the city's roads (a project begun in 1928), and the building of dams and pipelines to finally stabilize the water supply.

The city has a population of 230,000.

# Yaoundé, Cameroon

Yaoundé is the capital city of Cameroon and second largest city in the country after Douala. It lies in the center of the nation.

Yaoundé was founded in 1888 by German traders as a base for the ivory trade and an agricultural research station. It was occupied by Belgian troops during World War I. After Germany's defeat, France became the colonial power in eastern Cameroon, and Yaoundé became the capital of French Cameroon.

The city has a population of 1.2 million