

## **Egypt president of the African Union .. the possible and hoped**

---

---

**By Professor Diaa Rashwan  
Head of the State Information Service**

**At the 30th Session of the African Summit held in Addis Ababa in January 2018, African countries unanimously elected Egypt to assume the chairmanship of the African Union for the new session beginning in January 2019.**

**This African consensus on the election of Egypt to lead the march of the African continent in the next session is an appreciation of Egypt, its status and role, and also is a practical recognition of the positive development in Egypt's African policy in the past four years.**

**There is no doubt that the African countries have realized the great increase in Egypt's interest in the African continent and its issues through the keenness of President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi to reorient Egyptian policy towards its essential circles, particularly the African circle, where the president is keen to attend the annual African summits and some semi-annual summits, as well.**

**Also, the record of foreign visits by President Sisi in the last four years indicates that more than 30% of these visits were to African countries.**

**At the same time, Cairo has hosted dozens of leaders and officials of African countries, whether to attend group events or in the form of bilateral visits, which reveals the intensity of communication and the keenness on political consultation at the highest levels with the leaders of Africa for the benefit of the African continent and the mutual as well as collective interests of their peoples.**

**On the other hand, Egypt has strengthened its role within African organizations, both in the African Union and other African regional organizations such as COMESA, SADC and the East African Community creating a collective framework among them to stimulate trade and investment.**

**African leaders have undoubtedly realized the development of Egypt's role in solving African problems, whether politically or through the Egyptian participation in peacekeeping forces in more than one African country.**

**In the last four years, Egypt has presented a successful model in fighting terrorism as well as keeping stability and peace on its land despite the huge challenges it has witnessed since 2011 and despite the spread of hot spots throughout the surrounding Middle East region. This has been an inspiring experience for the entire international community, which is in need of concerted efforts to eliminate terrorism and establish stability and peace in all of them. Egypt has not spared any effort in this regard, and perhaps the most prominent form is the establishment of the Cairo-based Regional Center for Combating Terrorism in the Sahelo-Saharan States .**

**During the same period, Egypt implemented a program of comprehensive economic and social reform that managed, in four years only, to lift Egypt's economy from the brink of comprehensive deterioration to broad horizons of growth and structural reform and to embark on a comprehensive development that would make a major change in the lives of its citizens.**

**Africa, undoubtedly, needs such a successful and courageous experience of reform and progress.**

**The leaders of Africa have recognized how Egypt regained its prestigious position in the international political system and resumed of its historic role in its nation, region, continent and world .There is no doubt that this is an asset that can add much to the African continent and its aspirations for a better future.**

**Egypt has a lot to give to its brothers in Africa. And this is what exactly expected and hoped during its presidency of the African Union in its new session starting in the New Year 2019.**

# **The Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda : Practices and Combat Strategies**

---

---

**Dr.Nermeen Mohamed Tawfiq**  
**Doctorate in Political Systems-Cairo University**

## **Introduction:**

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is classified as one of the Christian-based fundamentalist organizations. It has emerged in Uganda since the mid-1980s, precisely in 1986, to fight the Ugandan President Yaweri Museveni's forces. It is not only one of the most violent militant movements in Africa but also worldwide as it spread in each of Uganda, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic and up till now it presents a threat to the security as well as the stability of such states.

Despite all the military operations and the numerous confrontations carried by the Ugandan official forces and the international community to face the LRA, they were neither able to eliminate this organization nor to arrest its leader, Joseph Kony, who is seeded number one worldwide in the list of international war criminals.

Kony, the leader of this organization claims that he works according to the Ten Commandments of the Bible seeking to establish the Christian State of the Lord and to face the marginalization of the ruling regime concerning the inhabitants of northern Uganda, specially the Acholi group which the organization's followers belong to. However, the practices of the LRA completely contradicted with such objectives turning into a list of violations based on murder, looting, rape, abduction of children and brutal torture of his victims. In this respect, he used to announce that he was doing so in the name of God to "purify" his victims. This makes his practices similar to those of ISIS, or the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

The conflict between the Ugandan government and LRA that lasted for more than three decades has resulted in a state of instability which led to the killing and displacement of tens of thousands. And the number Ugandans in shelters reached more than 1.3 million people in

---

2003. While the United Nations said that the militants of the LRA killed more than 100 thousand people in Central Africa over the last 25 years. In this respect, the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, said in a report on Central Africa that the militants of the LRA are pursued for abducting from 60 thousand to 100 thousand children and causing the displacement of 2.5 million people.

The war in northern Uganda affected the standard of living and the social situation. It, also, increased the crises in this region. In 2006, a number of statistics monitored the deterioration of life there, as UNICEF reported that 60% of the schools in the northern region are no longer operational and thus depriving more than 250 thousand children from any kind of education and that 95% of the population of the North lives in extreme poverty.

#### **First: The Way LRA treats Civilians**

Since its beginning, the LRA has focused its organized attacks against civilians on the Acholi taking them as human shields. When the government forces successfully hit the organization in northern Uganda, Joseph Kony accused the civilians of being responsible for his defeats assuming that they collaborated with the government. Therefore, he focused his multiple reprisals on them causing the citizens of northern Uganda to flee to refugee camps. In this respect, the LRA committed a lot of criminal acts where it destroyed and burnt villages, abducted, raped and terrorized both the children and their parents. It, also, used the ugliest methods of torture and mutilation including killing, cutting hands, legs and ears, pulling off eyes, throats and heads with axes.

All the methods adopted by the LRA in torturing its victims were completely brutal since it not only depended on killing but also on mutilating ears, lips, nose and hands. These methods were used against those accused of collaborating with the Ugandan government forces considering them spies and thus should be severely punished to be a lesson for others. Even those who failed to escape the organization's strongholds were tortured by mutilating the lips of those who reported the organization's news to the government, mutilating the hands as a punishment of whether carrying arms with the government forces or against the organization's militias, killing his victims by hooks and cutting off their heads by machetes, in addition to abducting thousands of young boys and girls.

The organization aimed by such mutilations to spread terror among civilians in the first place, while it aimed by the raping to hu-

miliate both the victim and her family. One of the reports of the Security Council refers to the negative effects of the LRA attacks, as follows:

- The LRA attacks included the killings and abduction of both children and women, the recruitment and use of boys and girls as combatants and in other roles, serious sexual violence including rape and sexual slavery, forced marriage, mutilations, looting and the destruction of property.
- The LRA attacks have also had adverse effect on humanitarian aid activities and the movement of commercial goods in LRA-affected regions, especially in the Central African Republic where Forces Armées Centrafricaines (FACA) failed to protect the goods and humanitarian personnel and goods to target locations. The organization, also, made use of the stolen food, medicine, arms and the abduction of children.
- “Copycat” opportunistic attacks by other armed elements complicated the security situation in LRA-affected areas, where they have made it difficult to determine responsibility for specific incidents.

#### **Second: The LRA and the phenomenon of child soldiers**

Children are among the most affected groups by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and its practices. According to the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report issued by the US Department of state, Uganda is a source country for men, women and children trafficked for forced labour and sexual exploitation. The LRA abducts children in northern Uganda and southern Sudan to serve as cooks, porters and combatants; girls subject to sex slavery and forced marriage. They even went so far with their violent practices that they forced those children to kill their fathers and mothers or rape one of their family members in order to prevent them from even thinking to escape or to return to their homes.

The organization did not hesitate to take rvrnge on such children by cutting off their nose, ears and lips including those who aged seven and eight. It, also, forced them to attack civilians including their family members. Most of these children were abducted at night, which means that the organization chose the night time to commit such abductions and to surprise the civilians making it difficult for them to take any counter action. The United Nations recorded in 2013 the displacement of 353 thousand people in Congo and Central Africa including many children. In this respect, the United Nations Children’s fund

---

(UNICEF) provided support to the Child Transit Center at Yambio, South Sudan, where the children who escaped from the Lord's Resistance Army receive psychological and social counseling as well as medical services; in addition to tracing their families.

The UNICEF estimated that the number of abductees in Uganda from 1986 to 2001 reached more than 28 thousand people, while from 2002 to 2006 the number mounted up to nearly 19 thousand adults and 22 thousand children.

In general, there are no definite statistics that can determine the exact number of either the LRA combatants or the abductees as the available statistics are from the rehabilitation centers in northern Uganda, which means that such statistics did not include the number of abductees who returned to their homes without entering such centers, in addition to the number of both children and adults who were killed during battles. Not to mention the lack of information concerning the whereabouts of the LRA elements and abductees because of the spread in the bush.

### Third: The LRA's Combatting Strategy

The LRA adopted strong strategies in fighting its enemies and their attacks were not unplanned. The organization is not just a group of child soldiers as some may imagine because this would underestimate the danger of this organization, which is, on the contrary, a well-trained armed group that works under a strong centralized leadership. Most of the LRA members have far exceeded childhood and are fighting with the organization out of conviction or the desire to venture or the faith in the cause of killing Museveni's forces. So, the organization's combat forces usually consist of combatants who are mostly in their late teens or early twenties not in the age of seven or eight.

#### 1. Moving in small groups

The LRA depended on moving in small groups to reduce its loss in case anyone of them is captured. They stay in the bush and never leave except when launching an attack on civilians or target locations. The organization, also, avoids the use of heavy weapons that would hinder its movement.

#### 2. Constant Mobility

The LRA depended on moving constantly from one place to another within the area of Eastern and Central Africa (Uganda-Sudan-Congo-Central Africa) in order to make it difficult for the government forces to trace it. It, even, killed who ever becomes slower. It, also, fol-

---

lowed a certain strategy where the LRA groups move alongside rivers and secondary roads. They, also, used cattle paths created by the nomadic cattle herders who move their cattle between Congo and Sudan. LRA groups use advanced parties composed of a few soldiers who walk ahead of the rest of the group to ensure the group does not fall into an ambush. There is, also, a rear guard to protect their back. While abductees, women and children usually walk in the middle carrying food and other materials.

As for Kony, he always walks in the middle of his personal escort. His fighters are, also, adept in providing cover for Kony in case any danger. When there's an attack from any side, groups inform each other with the side of the attack using bells and they quickly move Kony to the other side away from the attack. By this way, the bodyguards and fighters played a great role in protecting Kony from being captured.

### **3. Guerrilla Warfare Strategy**

The LRA, like any other armed groups, resorted to guerilla warfare strategy in facing the government forces. It is known that this method in fighting is based on indirect confrontation which is used when the fighting parties are not equal. This method exhausts the government forces as it depends mainly on bombings and random attacks at unknown time and place.

### **4. Pre-attack Tactics**

The LRA groups followed a certain method before attacking a location. They depended on gaining as much information as possible about the place they are attacking by abducting and interrogating locals or by sending spies. Overall, LRA groups are extremely cautious when planning an attack and carefully study the gains and losses. The exception is when Kony or other commanders are in imminent danger. When this is the case, LRA fighters will attack no matter the troop strength of their enemies.

### **5. Communications**

The LRA made good use of modern and sophisticated communications technology. It not only relied on the use of maps and radios but also used satellite phones with GPS and laptops, some of which are powered by solar panels. There have also been rumors that Kony has been using a Blackberry device and at least 16 Thuraya satellite phones, which he obtained at the time of the Juba peace talks. This Thuraya phone is a satellite phone that is characterized by being a secure line since it is not connected to any local network, and thus can be

used anywhere without being traced.

The LRA groups used code language in communication. A former Ugandan army officer said he was bewildered when he received transcripts of LRA chatter that included phrases like “did you sew the jacket?” and “did you collect the rain water?”. He, later, found out that these questions meant “did you close the road?” and “did you cross the river?”

As for the wireless radio, it has been one of the most important means of communication used by the LRA to communicate easily, especially because of its cheap price. However, Kony has asked his commanders to stop using radios since 2008 because they were used by the government forces with the help of the American FBI in tracing their messages and then pinpointing the positions of the commanders who were then attacked. However, the LRA is highly adept at finding ways to communicate without jeopardizing like they would, sometimes, walk for over 10 miles away from their base to make a phone call.



## **The Angolan Foreign Policy on the Regional Level**

---

---

**Dr: Basem Refaat Ibrahim  
Specialist in African Affairs**

Upon the restoration of the internal stability in Angola, 2002, in addition to the end of the civil war there and the declaration of the national reconciliation, the Angolan government tended to enhance its regional stance towards its neighboring countries. In this respect, Angola ended the historic differences and tensions with its neighboring countries and became more active in the regional forums so as to ensure its internal security and stability.

Moreover, the changes that occurred on the Angolan foreign arena had hampered the interests of the regional parties in Angola, not to mention the changing attitude of the international political powers towards the Angolan government that was represented in reformulating the political, economic, commercial and cooperation relations, encouraging foreign investments and facilitating the acceptance of Angola as a member in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; thus initiating several regional parties, especially the regional neighboring countries to open new vistas of political cooperation as well as to improve their mutual relations and to follow several means in order to open new cooperation fields between their governments and that of Angola.

Since then, Angola has adopted the theory of "the new institutionalism", which is based on the fact that the individual interest is not enough in itself to prompt regional political action. Thereupon, through joining the major regional African blocs such as the "SADC", Angola is seeking to boost its interests based on the fact that the institutional organizations play a huge role in formulating the collective choices that express the interests and that such blocs work on realizing the political stability of its member states and on developing their inter-economic fields.

Since the restoration of domestic stability, Angola is seeking to

show itself as a strong state on the regional level so as to lessen its domestic and regional threats. Thereupon, as of 2002, Angola directed its foreign policy towards the South African states; being the fundamental arena for building its internal stability and protecting its borders from regional disputes.

Furthermore, the expansion in building regional relations is an opportunity for reaching a huge economic market on the regional level and helps imposing regional domination on the South African states.

Despite the historic tensions and differences with the South African countries, yet their relations kept improving, especially on both the political and economic arenas. Thereupon, Angola became more active in the regional forums through the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), thus enhancing its position on the regional level. Such cooperation led to realizing noticeable growth rates in the Angolan economy and stability in the internal security position.

The Angolan government is currently working according to certain objectives for its foreign policy on the regional level in order to impose itself as a strong partner on the regional arena. In this respect, Angola is preparing itself to become a dominant state both regionally and over its neighboring countries through imposing a set of rules on its relationship with other states so as to gain huge privileges for its companies and its commercial transactions thus realizing the economic development and stability and ensuring the peace and security of its borders. Thereupon, Angola is preparing itself to become the biggest military power on the regional level.

#### **First: Angola-AU Relations**

Upon its independence in 1975, Angola joined the Organization of African Unity in 1976. With the formation of the AU in 2001, Angola was one of the 36 member states that ratified the AU Charter as an alternative for the Organization of African Unity that was established in 1963.

Angola builds its foreign policy on some of the AU principles so as to maintain a powerful role on the level of the neighboring countries. In this respect, Angola always regards itself a regional leader and imposes itself as a dominating partner so as to realize peace, security and stability in its regional neighboring countries.

Angola is building strong cooperation relations with the AU. In this respect, it participates in various activities, especially the peace-supporting ones, thus enhancing democracy and national reconcilia-

tion, peaceful settlement of disputes and economic development in Africa. Angola also participates in the peace-keeping missions, which the AU sends to the member states in cases of conflicts and wars. Furthermore, it participates with the AU in the Rapid intervention Forces thanks to its great potentials in the field of air transport. It, also, participates in election monitoring programs that take place under the supervision of the AU and sends its troops among the AU missions to several Africa states. The AU had also supervised the elections that ran on August 31, 2012 and participated with a large mission that included 70 personnel from 24 Africa states.

Angola had engaged in the AU efforts to find a broad political and economic union, including the establishment of an African Court of Justice.

In this vein, it participated in developing a set of protocols (within the framework of the AU) so as to identify the miscellaneous aspects of economic integration in Africa. Angola had also participated in the AU conferences related to security, stability, development and cooperation in Africa, not to mention fulfilling its commitments towards the AU budget since its accession.

#### **Second: Angola-SADC Relations**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is one of the latest economic gatherings; that was established on August 17, 1992 as an extension to what had been reached in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference which was previously declared in Arusha Summit, Tanzania, 1979.

The SADC currently includes 15 countries; Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Seychelles, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Madagascar.

The objectives of the SADC include realizing economic development and growth, alleviating poverty and hunger, raising the standards of living of the South African people, consolidating and fostering the historic, social and cultural ties and relations among the African peoples. In this vein, the SADC builds political, economic and social systems and values so as to foster the competitive ability of the economic institutions which in turn, fosters security, peace and stability in the region.

Through the SADC, Angola seeks to build regional integration as it plays a pivotal role in the SADC-related economic projects. There is also commercial exchange between Angola and South Africa, Namibia,

---

Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia. Moreover, various cooperation agreements in trade, fishing, education, public work, domestic security and border security had been signed between Angola and several SADC states.

Angola also participates in major infrastructure projects in its regional area including the transport corridor that links Angola with the Congo and Zambia, in addition to the crossing passage between Angola and Namibia. Angola has recently formed several alliances with some states, especially with South Africa including investment projects, commercial cooperation, peace-keeping initiatives and coordination of mutual efforts.

Through the SADC, Angola seeks to gain regional influence through participating in the peace-keeping missions. Angola also participates in the Joint Defense Treaty with the SADC so as to realize peace and stability in Africa. Angola has also strong influence on some major countries such as on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and Namibia. Angola also participates in the Gulf of Guinea Commission which includes Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea so as to avoid being put in political, economic or military weakness situations.

### **Third: Assessing Angola's Foreign Policy on the Regional Level**

#### **1. Highlighting its Role as a Regional Power**

Angola is seeking to show itself as a powerful country on the regional level and within its geographical arena. In this vein, it works on enjoying relative power among its neighbors thanks to its enormous economic potentials. Angola also aims to be of influence in its surrounding arena so as to lessen the internal and regional threats and hazards and to play a pivotal role within the framework of the welfare of the region through building partnership with its neighbors, as, through participating in regional gatherings, Angola is playing a pivotal role and is seeking to have an influence through a wide network of political and economic ties. In this vein and since 2002, Angola has worked on improving and consolidating its ties with the countries within its regional geographic arena, not to mention its accession to African regional and economic blockings such as the SADC and the COMESA, and furthering its political, security and economic cooperation relations with its neighboring countries.

Angola also seeks to gain influence in several African countries

due to its absolute oil power, thus allowing it to follow a comprehensive approach in participation in the African affairs. Furthermore, Angola cooperates to realize peace and stability in the main countries such as the Democratic Congo and Zimbabwe. It, also, adopts a certain methodology to realize the internal peace and stability through participating in the peace-keeping operations, entering in mediation operations, and exerting efforts to end the conflicts, as it aims in the first place to protect its borders so as to guarantee its independence and regional integrity and to realize its domestic stability, peace, security and economic development.

Angola presents itself as a leader to the region through merging in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which works on securing the region through supporting the regimes of the Democratic Congo and Zimbabwe against the rebels. It also undertakes agriculture reform operations in Namibia. Angola had also intervened with its military forces in Guinea Bissau to impose security and stability after the successive military coups there.

Angola, also, played an active role in the Democratic Congo so as to foster stability in the Great Lakes for protecting its borders and avoiding regional conflicts. In this respect, both governments of Angola and the Democratic Congo had allied to support the latter with the Angolan Armed Forces to contain the rebels; the widest coalition between two governments; being a part of the mutual strategic interest in the region and of the mutual political and military cooperation between the two countries.

Moreover, on February 24, 2013, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Agreement was signed under the patronage of the governments of Angola and South Africa in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), the SADC, AU and UN so as to put an end to the state of rebellion and conflict in the Democratic Congo.

On August 24, 2013, a summit was held under the patronage of the SADC in the Angolan capital Luanda so as to implement the items of the framework agreement so as to guarantee the sovereignty, safety and to realize peace and stability in the Democratic Congo, which, in turn, should lead to regional stability.

Within the framework of applying foundations for the historic political relations between Angola and Namibia, both parties signed, on June 7, 2012, the Trans-boundary Water Initiative through the SADC so as to provide water supplies for around 700,000 citizens in South Angola and North Namibia and to provide

---

water for irrigation and industry.

This project includes the rehabilitation of "Calueque" Dam in South Angola which suffered from great damages during the civil war. In this respect, the governments of Angola and Namibia financed this project with a total amount of \$35 million and with the contribution of the UK and the German and Australian Development Banks.

## **2. Employing Economic Resources to Enhance the Foreign Policy**

Angola enjoys abundant nature resources in addition to abundant amounts of oil and diamonds, thus the Angolan foreign policy towards its region is characterized by good neighborliness and cooperation relations so as to guarantee domestic and external stability and economic development. In this vein, Angola signed several agreements with Equatorial Guinea in 2007 in education, free trade, fishing, and internal and border security. Angola derives its absolute strength from its enormous oil potentials and takes advantage of such a capability in order to shed light on its economic role in its regional arena. Thus, Angola expanded its trading approach with South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

It also participated in several mega projects including the Lobito Corridor which links Congo and Zambia with Angola through a railway line that passes through the three states to easily reach the copper mines and to transport the commercial goods between the three states.

In 2006, Angola joined the Gulf of Guinea Commission to begin a phase of mutual cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.

Through the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan of the SADC which works on enhancing and entrenching economic integration in the fields of trade among the member states, Angola aims to improve the economic administration and performance through regional cooperation, as in this respect Angola represents itself as a regional leader to realize development and economic growth rates through the dynamic expansion of the investments of the Angolan National Oil Company (Sonangol) in various fields so as to build an emperor that extends throughout Africa.

The Angolan Sonangol company is one of the largest and most important fiscal companies in Africa that had expanded and diver-

sified its activities in the recent years in several fields including: banks, communications, real estates, maritime transport, air transport, oil extraction and deep drilling. Furthermore, Sonangol invested in several major fields in its neighboring countries; in Guinea Gulf in works in several sectors including the infrastructure, mining and petroleum. It is, also, a strong partner in mega projects with national companies in Sao Tome and Principe through cooperation with the electricity company, Water Company and the National Petroleum Agency of Sao Tome and Principe which shares Sonangol with a quota of 70%.

Sonangol performs expansion and renovation works in the airport in cooperation with the national aviation company of Sao Tome and Principe. Sonangol had, also, become the main contributor in the National Aviation Company of Sao Tome and Principe since 2012. Sonangol pumps huge investments in the field of communications in Sao Tome and Principe through the Angolan Unitel Company for communication. In March 2013, Sonangol received the license of the fixed and mobile phones for the wired and wireless communications in Sao Tome and Principe.

Sonangol participates in major projects in Guinea Bissau. It participates in the reconstruction of Buba Port where the Angolan government had offered \$ 320 million in this respect due to its strategic importance in investments in the fields of mining. Angola had also participated in projects concerning the establishment of utilities and railway lines, in addition to electricity generation projects. Furthermore, it participated in mega projects concerning the fiscal system and real estates in cooperation with a number of banks in Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde so as to expand its operations in all its neighboring countries. In this vein, it dedicated an amount of around \$ 40 billion in 2011 as investments in several fields including the production of biofuel and real estates.

In 2012, it dedicated an amount of \$ 3.5 billion for investment projects in Namibia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the field of oil drilling. Sonangol also participated in electricity generation projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2012, Sonangol had concluded a contract of partnership with the Congo as regards oil drilling projects through commercial agreements that give Sonangol the right to carry out the drilling, extraction and production of oil in return for a major financial share in addition to the right of marketing and distribution.

In Zambia and with the discovery of oil in Barotse Land, bordering Angola, a contract was signed stipulating that Sonangol would undertake the drilling and extraction works. It would, also, establish railway lines through Lobito Corridor that connects between Angola, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, thus making it easier to reach the copper belt.

In 2011, the Angolan government specified US Dollar 1.24 billion for the renovation of Lobito Harbor, which will be used in mining projects. This comes under the strategy of Luanda that seeks to be a major mining power in the region.

### 3. A Dynamic Strategy for Assisting the African Countries

Through a more dynamic strategy, Angola assists other oil-rich African states in developing the oil infrastructure so as to guarantee their political allegiance.

Angola also seeks to gain influence over several African states through establishing bilateral alliances, as the case with North Africa, Democratic Congo, Namibia, and Zimbabwe, away from the participation of regional organizations so as to secure its investment opportunities and political dominance in Africa.

Currently, there are positive steps as regards the economic relations between Angola and its neighboring countries thanks to the commercial exchange operations. In this vein, cooperation agreements had been signed in the fields of trade, fishing, and public works with Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Cape Verde and the Democratic Congo. Furthermore, through the SADC, Angola sought to regard itself as an active partner in implementing the Strategic Indicative Regional Development Plan, thus it supported the agriculture reform issues in Namibia and Zimbabwe.



# **Africa 2017 Forum Egyptian Vision for Development and Regional Integration**

**Ramadan Qurany Mohamed  
Editorial Manager**

Under the patronage of the president of the Republic, Egypt hosted the activities of "Africa 2017" Forum in Sharm al-Sheikh during the period 7-9 September 2017 under the organization of the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation and the Regional Investment Agency that is affiliated to the COMESA and with the participation of former presidents, ministers, major governmental officials from Africa and worldwide, not to mention the international businessmen of current or possible investments in Africa, representatives of the International finance institutions and African economy specialized experts and academics.

"Africa 2017" Forum represents one of the Egyptian strategic pillars in the movement towards Africa. In this respect, Egypt adopts the regional integration and development process among the African states through supporting the inter-trade investments, upgrading the free-trade zones and fighting terrorism; the matter which was reflected in the recent Egyptian movements through adopting various mechanisms, which includes hosting the summit of the three economic African blocs "COMESA, SADC, and East Africa" in 2015 as well as the Africa 2016 Forum, inaugurating land and sea crossings with the Sudan, not to mention the mega continental projects: Cairo-Cape Town, Victoria-the Mediterranean and the Egyptian vision for the developmental zones of the Suez Canal.

Within this context, the movement of the Egyptian foreign policy indicates the realization of this integrated African vision through the employment of several mechanisms and policies, salient of which are:

- Up hoisting the principles of regional cooperation, adopting an Egyptian role in the field of economic and human development in a manner that renders the slogan "Security, development and regional integration" the Egyptian message to the African states on

the one hand, and Egypt's methodology in international forums on the other hand.

- Up hoisting Egypt's African belonging and pride of its African identity.
- President Al-Sisi's political message, domestically and abroad, asserts the historic and strategic importance of Egypt's African relations.
- Egypt's openness on the African continent and its keenness on enhancing relations with African states in all fields.
- Egypt's actions on the continental level: African Horn, East Africa, Nile Basin countries, Mid African countries, South Africa countries and West Africa countries are asserted through Al-Sisi's visits to the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania, Rwanda, Gabon and Chad.
- Egypt's miscellaneous relations with its African arena on the cultural, media and religious levels.
- The Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development is playing a prominent role as an Egyptian-African mechanism for bolstering the human capabilities in Africa, whether through sending thousands of Egyptian experts to African countries or receiving thousands of African citizens for getting training in Egypt in the fields of: judicial cooperation, security cooperation, education, medical assistance, food aids, organizing courses for African diplomats and media training and cooperation.
- As a member in the African Peace and Security Council as well as the International Security Council and as the head of the Committee on Climate Change, Egypt was keen to adopt the African issues. Furthermore, Egypt sought to support the foundations of Africa's Peace and Security and thus intensified its participation in the UN Peace-keeping missions in the continent, where it regained its status as one of the largest ten troops participating in such missions.

### **The Economic and Strategic Privileges of the African Regional Integration**

The regional integration process which Egypt is currently adopting offers several economic and strategic privileges for the African countries that could be summed up as follows:

1. The regional integration process helps bolster economic units that could survive the harsh conditions and build wider mar-

- 
- kets to address the deficiencies in the production factors of the African countries.
2. Due to the fact that integration acts as the momentum for economic development, the regional integration process offers a suitable framework for mobilizing the resources and markets in Africa.
  3. Regional integration leads to a competition among the regional products in the African countries, thus increasing the productive efficiency of the economic projects and realize the optimal utilization of the resources.
  4. Regional integration is the locomotive of the economic expansion of the labor-exporting countries by alleviating the burden of the labor market and providing additional incomes through the transfers of the expatriates. The labor-importing countries also benefit from the foreign labor in developing their competitive abilities.
  5. Regional integration helps limit the deterioration of the foreign position of the African countries on the international level and increase their negotiable and bargaining abilities concerning the conditions of commercial exchange which requires experiences above those of the African countries solely.
  6. Realizing independence in the international political economy. Regional integration in Africa could also be an essential factor for the social and political stability of several states as it provides framework for settling and solving the costly conflicts and getting rid of the sources of tension and conflicts.

#### **Entrenching Economic Cooperation and Integration for Realizing Development and Progress in Africa**

In his inaugural speech in "Africa 2017" Forum, President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi confirmed that despite the obstacles facing the world economy, yet the African economy is still preserving its distinguished position as an attractive destination for world investment, nonetheless, "we need to redouble our efforts to entrench economic cooperation and integration so as to realize the development and progress which our African nations aspire to." President Al-Sisi had also said that during the past recent years, Egypt implemented important reforms so as to improve the business environment and to enhance a comprehensive competitive ability for our country. "Now we are in the midst of implementing a comprehensive development program that aims to address structural imbalances, restore macroeconomic stabil-

ity, promote growth, create job opportunities and build knowledge-based industries."

#### **"Africa 2017 Forum" An Aspired Developmental Agenda for Africa**

With the participation of around 1500 political, executive, economic and financial figures, the Forum sought to search for the investment opportunities in the financeable projects, in addition to the companies that realized high growth rates in the private sector in Africa and the governmental projects that require direct foreign investments. According to its agenda, the Conference highlights the progress realized in regional projects and the political reforms that should stimulate the trans-borders trade and the regional private sector.

This year the conference dedicated a day for the pioneering emerging companies and the businessmen who conducted dialogues over their commercial works and their offers that should attract investments and partnerships for some of the most innovative projects from Cairo to Cape Town.

In an initiative that should be added to the successes of the previous session of the Forum, exclusive presidential meetings will be held between African presidents and the executive chairman of the conference, in addition to organizing a day for the youth entrepreneurs.

#### **"Africa 2017 Forum"...Egyptian Messages**

This session of the investment forum in Africa carries a lot of Egyptian messages to the African arena and the whole world that are represented in:

- Egypt supports the developmental process in Africa, stemming from the fact that Egypt's economic power is an additional thrust for the African continent.
- This Forum is regarded the first African-African forum, contrary to the other forums (Chinese-African, Indian-African, Turkish-African), thus permitting the chance to discuss the African issues according to a sincere African vision and an accurate African national Agenda.
- Resuming the efforts of establishing a free trade zone which started its first steps in Sharm al-Sheikh, 2015, through the declaration of the free agreements of the three blockings; COMESA, SADC, and East Africa.
- Activating the three African Trading blocs which include the membership of 26 states with a total population of around 625 million individuals and with a total domestic product of around

US Dollar 1.2 trillion; an important step towards establishing an African economic union by 2063, thus providing Africa with the competitive ability of attracting investments, liberating the movement of trade among all states and merging with several African alliances.

- The Forum is an actual start for the developmental role of the Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development; being the developmental tool for the Egyptian policy in Africa.
- Through organizing the Forum, Egypt aims to create a state of "balance" among the African economic relations on the one hand, and the traditional international partners and donors on the other hand.

#### **Recommendations of Africa 2017 Forum**

1. Promoting economic integration and encouraging new investments in Africa so as to raise the economic and developmental growth rates.
2. Establishing mutual projects especially in the field of infrastructure so as to foster investment and commercial exchange among African states.
3. Enhancing the role of the African private sector among the investment institutions in order to increase the investment rates and reciprocate experiences among African states.
4. Implementing entrepreneurship motivation programs and adopting finance initiatives so as to increase the participation of youth; being the current pillar of African economy.
5. Empowering women in various economic fields; being an active element in the developmental process in Africa and as a main pillar for realizing economic stability.
6. 300 Meetings for 1200 African and International Figures during "Africa 2016 Forum"

#### **The "Africa 2016" Forum**

The "Africa 2016" Forum included more than 1200 high-level delegations from public and private sectors of 45 states. The participants included the presidents of Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gabon, Nigeria and Sudan, in addition to the Aga Khan, 45 ministers and chairmen of international organizations, 97 high-level spokespersons representing 30 states and 522 members from the local, regional and international media means.

The Conference, also, witnessed the organization of more than 300 meetings; around 100 private-private and private-governmental meet-

ings, in addition to the organization of 200 private-private meetings through the podium of Africa 2016 for commercial works. Moreover, seven understanding memorandums had been signed between the African governments and the private sector in the fields of energy, infrastructure, health care and waste management.

At the end of the Forum, several recommendations that aim at consolidating the economic ties among African states had been applied. In this respect, the participants had agreed on the necessity of upgrading the mechanisms of mutual African action, of implementing a regional merge and of applying a unified action plan for facing the challenges and eliminating the hurdles. The Forum, also, recommended the importance of creating a suitable environment for investors in a manner that permits Africa to perform a vital economic and political role on the international level.

On the other hand, Africa 2016 Forum was an important chance for discussing several strategic projects, especially those related to the regulations concerning activating an African economic free zone which was declared in the African Summit in Johannesburg, July 2015. It also discussed the hurdles facing the inter-trade between the African states; on top of which are the customs hurdles.

#### **The Egyptian Agency for Partnership... the Developmental Arm of Egypt's Policy in Africa**

- "The Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development" was established by virtue of the ministerial decree no. 959 of 2013 under the chairmanship of the minister of foreign affairs. President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi had announced the establishment of this Agency in his address before the 23rd AU Summit in Malabo, June 2014, where Ambassador Dr. Hazem Fahmy was nominated as the General Secretary of the Agency.
- The Prime Minister's decision had specified the tasks of the Agency that are represented in offering technical support and humanitarian aids for the African and Islamic states, organizing training programs and workshops, delegating specified experts, contributing to financing African developmental projects, enhancing cooperation with the UN and its specified agencies and the advanced countries within the framework of the North-South cooperation, not to mention cooperating with several Asian and Latin American countries and international developmental institutions within the framework of the South-South cooperation in favor of the African countries. Within this context, the Agency

---

practices its activities according to the rules of work of the international developmental agencies.

- Since its establishment, the Agency sought to enhance the existing trilateral cooperation relations and to prospect the available cooperation potentials with several advanced countries and international development institutions so as to provide further resources and support the African brethren through cooperation in the fields of training and technical support, thus contributing to enhancing the Egyptian role in the continent and attracting several international bodies to contribute to such efforts and to make the international society acquainted with the needs and priorities of such states.
- The Agency is keen on selecting the best Egyptian centers for hosting the training programs; each center according to its specialization, including the Armed Forces Training Commission, the Police Academy, Magdi Yaacoub Heart Center, Children's Cancer Hospital, Mohamed Ghoneim Center for the Treatment of Kidney and Urinary Tract Diseases at Mansoura University, the Hydraulic Research Center, the National Center for Judicial Studies, the Egyptian International Center for Agriculture, Suez Canal and Cairo universities in the field of health, the Water Resources and Irrigation Center, Egypt Electricity Holding Company and the Arabic Studies Center at Cairo University.
- The Egyptian Agency established trilateral cooperation relations with several states and international developmental authorities within the framework of the North-South and the South-South cooperation. In this respect, it participated in organizing training programs in favor of African countries. Such authorities include the Islamic Bank for Development, the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

#### **Egypt-COMESA Commercial Relations**

- Egypt's accession to the COMESA is derived from its deep awareness of the strategic importance of its geographic arena, of Egypt's relations with the Nile Basin Countries and of the inevitability of the Egyptian existence in the African gatherings, especially the economic ones, as Egypt's membership in the COMESA provides a wider opportunity in the field of opening markets and receiving new relative privileges.

- The “COMESA” is the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. This gathering is regarded one of the main pillars of the African Economic Community that was signed in Abuja Summit, 1991, and its main target is to abolish all commercial restraints among the COMESA member states as an initial step towards establishing an economic unity for the region; thus realizing the main target behind establishing an African Unity.
- The COMESA had been established in December 1994 as a substitute for the Preferential Trade Area which was established in 1981. The COMESA includes 19 states with its secretariat located in the Zambian capital Lusaka. Egypt joined the COMESA on June 29, 1998. Customs exemptions from the rest of the member states had been applied as of Feb. 17, 1999 based on the principle of reciprocity. Exemptions are applied on the goods that has an accredited certificate of origin from specialized bodies of each state.
- Since its accession, Egypt performs a pivotal role in activating and upgrading the working mechanisms of the COMESA, and in participating in its activities and programs. Egypt also hosts the headquarters of the Regional Agency for Development that is affiliated to the COMESA.
- Egypt’s exports to the COMESA enjoy a relative diversity in comparison to its imports, with the rice and medicine accounting for the bulk of exports, thus revealing the fact that the agricultural products comprise the largest share of inter-trade between Egypt and the COMESA.
- Top Egyptian exports to the COMESA includes food industries, sugar, oils, ghee, rice, medicine, engineering goods, household appliances, building materials especially ceramic, sanitary tools, aluminum products, steel and iron and cement, chemical products, paper and leather products.
- All Egyptian products exported to the COMESA are totally exempted from custom fees and taxes according to the reduction rates specified by each state and according to the principle of reciprocity. Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, Mauritius, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Malawi, Madagascar, Rwanda, Burundi, Comoros Islands, Libya, and Seychelles grant the COMESA –origin products total exemption from custom duties and other taxes of similar effect.



- 
- **Chemical and pharmaceutical products, medicine, paper and building materials such as steel and iron, engineering industries products, vegetables, fruits, food industry, sugar, oil, and ghee are considered the top Egyptian exports to the COMESA.**
  - **It is worth mentioning that the total value of Egyptian exports to the COMESA had jumped in 2016 from \$ 2.6 billion against \$ 197 million in 1999; Egypt's first year at the COMESA, while the imports from the COMESA reached \$ 1.6 billion during the same year.**
  - **Total amount of Egypt's exports to the COMESA in comparison to Egypt's total exports worldwide during the period 1998-2002 had ranged between 2.3% to 2.8%, except for the year 1998 of Egypt's accession to the gathering where its total value of exports to the COMESA reached 3.3% of its total amount of exports worldwide.**
  - **The period 2008-2012 represents a vital progress in Egypt's total exports; followed by an even more important development in Egypt's exports to the COMESA as Egypt's total exports ranged between US Dollar 24.2 billion and US Dollar 32.6 billion. This was followed by a great progress in Egypt's exports to the COMESA which ranged between US Dollar 1.6 billion and US Dollar 2.6 billion, thus Egypt's total exports to the COMESA against Egypt's total exports worldwide ranged between 5.3% and 8.8%.**
  - **Egypt's imports from the COMESA in comparison to its total imports during the period 1998-2002 ranged between 1.2% and 2.7%.**
  - **Egypt's total imports from the COMESA in comparison to its total imports during the period 2003-2007 ranged between 1.2% and 2.1%.**
  - **Egypt's imports from the COMESA in comparison to its total imports during the period 2008-2012 had ranged between 1.3% and 2.2%.**
  - **Egypt-Africa Export and Import Rates**
  - **According to the CAPMAS statistics issued in November 2017, total value of exports to African states reached \$ 1253.1 million in 2016; representing around 5.6% of the total amount of exports which reached around \$ 22501.7 million. Highest values were di-**

---

rected to four countries with around 54.9% of the total amount of Egypt's exports to Africa; Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

- Total rate of Egypt's exports to Africa in 2013 reached 4.7% against 6.4% in 2011. According to the same report, total value of imports from African states in 2016 reached \$ 1042.9 million, representing around 1.5% of the total amount of national imports that reached \$ 71356.6 million. Highest value of imports comes from four countries; Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia and South Africa with a rate of 86.8%.
- During the period 2010-2013 total amount of Egypt's imports from Africa reached around 1.4%.
- Egypt's exports to the Nile Basin Countries had increased from LE 8.2 billion in 2015 to LE 11.3 billion in 2016 with a total amount of increase that reached 37.1 % in one year.
- Total amount of imports from the Nile Basin Countries reached LE 3.9 billion against LE 2.7 billion in 2015; with a total amount of increase that reached 43.5%, with the Sudan on top of the import lists with a total amount of LE 5.6 billion in 2016 against LE 4.2 billion in 2015.
- Egypt's current strategy for boosting exports concentrates on African states; where the first logistic center will be opened in Kenya, in addition to an Egyptian-Lebanese Company that had already started operating in the south of the continent.
- Ministry of Trade and Industry had prepared an integrated strategy for developing the Egyptian exports to African states within the coming three years in collaboration with five export councils; chemicals, engineering, building materials, food and medical councils, representing 80% of Egypt's exports to the African market.
- The strategy concentrates on six main pivots including; conducting an analytic study on the African markets, offering logistic support, developing the exporting markets, financing and guaranteeing the exports and the commercial agreements in addition to upgrading the Export- Support Program directed to the African market.
- Total number of Egypt's commercial bureaus in the African market reaches around 11 bureaus with the Ministry of Commerce opening five new bureaus in Africa in the past few months.

# Swahili language..and its status in the Kenyan-Tanzanian Press

---

---

Dr.Ahmed Mahmoud Hassan Al-Thaqbi  
Faculty of Languages and Translation,  
Al-Azhar University

## Introduction

There is a relation between the language and its speakers. It is a "relation of elevation, degeneration, death and life", where the higher the nation, the higher its language and the more the nation degenerates the poorer its language become. Also, the language lives as long as its nation lives and dies by its death. That is why nations give great concern to their languages and keen to spread them worldwide believing that languages represent their nations and thus their spread reflect the extension of their nations' sovereignty. Communication is the core of this relationship. If there had not been communication, there wouldn't have been exchange of ideas among mankind and thus no humanity since it is "the ability of Man to communicate with his sex that enabled him to solve his fundamental problems related with the survival, development and continuation of species. Thus the ability to communicate is one of the most important language features and objectives or in other words it is the language basic function and *raison d'etre*". It is indisputable that language which the media and its numerous means need is a language that achieves certain goals and performs certain functions, which is known as the "media language". In general, this media language is related with six main functions: "Information, Explanation, Entertainment, Marketing and Education". Some specialists classified these functions into three main functions: a-Informative function b-Expressive function c-Persuasive function

The Subject of the Study: This study is based on a contemporary press material that has been collected from "ten newspapers" published in Kenya and Tanzania and are, also, distributed in most of the east African countries such as Al-Huda newspaper in each of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. These newspapers are as follows:

1. Uhuru: (January, 1983)

2. Kenya Leo: (Desemba, 1996)
3. Taifa Leo: (Septemba, 1997)
4. Taifa Leo: (Novemba, 1998)
5. Taifa Leo: (Septemba, 2000)
6. Fahama Mwananchi: (Mei-Juni, 2001)
7. Zanzibar Leo: (Juni, 2007)
8. Zanzibar Leo: (Septemba, 2008)
9. Al-Huda: (Feb, 2009)
10. Al-Huda: (Mei, 2009)

Throughout these resources, the study collected, analyzed and described linguistically 200 titles to extract the linguistic uses which would enable us to extrapolate the characteristics of the Kenyan-Tanzanian press language, especially the titles.

#### Methodology of the study:

This study stems from the analysis of the African press conditions as an introduction to the study of important issues facing the written press in Swahili. It disputes the influence of the colonial language (English) in East Africa, especially in the Swahili "Kenyan-Tanzanian" press giving special care to describe their titles as well as the language used in editing which are essential keys to probe to the heart of this profession and find out to what extent it has been influenced, whether negatively or positively, by the written foreign press and the challenges that Swahili may face in the future. Therefore, the study adopts a methodology that combines between the analytical approach in identifying language issues, especially "bilingualism" and the historical approach in displaying a brief on the African press and its foundations, in general, and East Africa, in particular, then the descriptive language approach in determining the level of linguistic influence, in general, upon the users of Swahili press, especially the titles.

#### Objectives of the study

##### This study aims to:

- Highlight the importance of recognizing the role played by the African press since independence, even during the stage of liberation showing the positive attitudes of its leaders, especially in East Africa; namely Kenya and Tanzania, in guiding their peoples towards a civilized and an integrated society that aspires to achieve progress and westernization.
- Reach an accurate description and a scientific evaluation of the linguistic potentials of the Swahili press, which may face those who use the media language, in general. And also, try to take ad-

---

vantage of the multiple levels of this language published in different newspapers with regards to general and specialized dictionaries.

- Identify the problems resulting from the use of "bilingualism" in the press of the Swahili society and know which language (English or Swahili) is used more in order to understand the approach of the society, whether it supports the linguistic leadership or foreign dependency.
- Draw attention to the importance of the effective role of the attractive title in journalistic language highlighting that the press language is based on the word. However, there are other aspects that ensure clearance and understanding, on top of which are the press title and its language that is usually characterized by breaking the linguistic rules, which may cause a lot of ambiguity.
- Understand the way in which the Swahili people form their titles, whether in the main and sub-headlines in the newspapers, or in the dedication, introduction, prelude, dialogue or even the cover in both scientific and literary books. Therefore, this study draws attention to the existence of studies in the so-called "headlining", where the little is, rarely, published in Arabic language compared to the European languages, especially English.
- Find the relationship, whether we agree or not on its size, which this studies believes that it represents a crystal clear phenomenon between drafting press titles and poetizing "linguistic deviation" .
- This study is not concerned with the so-called artistic output of the newspapers including the way of editing, the font used, typography, page layout and other technical elements. However, the study draws attention to the importance of editing newspaper headlines, which is a science and an art called "headlining". In this respect, the study presents researchers with some specialized references as a starting point for those who are interested in this type of study throwing light on the importance of this thesis in modern literary and linguistic studies.

#### **Content of the Study**

This study covers seven points, which are an overview of the African press, its history, its language, its journalistic style, the location of the Swahili language, problems faced by it, what is the press address and the features of its language in addition to the role it performs and finally the relationship between the journalistic and Swahili poetry.

---

Finally, the conclusion of the research reviews the most important conclusions and recommendations followed by the Arabic and foreign references.

### Swahili and Press Language

African action committees played an effective role after independence regarding the assessment of the situations in Africa. This includes committees to assess the role of the press in the independent African countries, which posed a general perception as follows: "The function of the press is information, education, and entertainment and to add constructive ideas in addition to discuss public policies and provide areas for different ideas and views no matter how conflicted they are.

Although Swahili linguists, journalistic language researchers and journalists have given due attention to this proposal after independence; however they encountered a major problem that had been planted by the colonial countries aiming to control their colonies even if they physically. The effects of this problem are still found in many African countries, namely "bilingualism" - the language of the colonizer or the mother tongue. This raises two questions: First, "Is it better for the Swahili reader to read the newspaper in his mother tongue or in a foreign language?" Second, "For whose benefit do we write our news in a foreign language?" The answer is: We write in our Swahili language in favor of citizens as well as to enrich and elevate our language. We noticed that many readers like to send whether their news, poems or rhymed prose to our newspapers that are issued in Swahili, not because of their high education but because of their strong will and determination to express their ideas in their own language, the language which they understand and can use to express themselves well. In this respect a proposal has been put forward to divide the newspapers that use Swahili, as a first language into three sections.

First, for beginners who teach themselves how to read and write. This newspaper is characterized by its easy language and short news with pictures to attract the reader, also its pages should do not exceed six pages in broad lines to be read easily and clearly. Second, for those who study in the early stages of education up to the preparatory stage. This newspaper is characterized by its easy and simple language written in medium sized letters, where the news are not too long and its pages should not exceed more than eight pages. Third, for those who study in the advanced stages of education. This newspaper is characterized by its scientific language and its pages should not exceed more than twelve pages written in large letters and clear printing.

- It is noted that the aforementioned "bilingualism" has produced two problems as regards the press language. First is the decision to choose between Swahili and English considering the challenges and responsibilities based on this choice, putting into mind that both languages are basically used to varying degrees within the Swahili community, where neither of them could be neglected. For example, the Tanzanian society uses Swahili as an official and a national language along with the English language as a second language, while the Kenyan society uses English as an official language and Swahili as a national language.

Second is the appearance of problems related to translation. This problem is bigger in Kenya than in Tanzania, since in Tanzania many journalists translate their work themselves to Swahili, while in Kenya, the translators are the ones who to translate the works of others written in English. This is in addition to the usual translation problems starting with those related with the environment, media bodies and translators ending with the linguistic problems in terms of the difference in meanings and structures between the two languages; especially in the translation of beliefs, customs, traditions, sayings and expressions. This study summarizes the problems that may face the journalistic language in the Swahili press, as dealt with by one of the Swahili specialists, in four points are as follows:

- The desire for changing foreign vocabulary and English abbreviations to Swahili.
- The formation and derivation of words contrary to linguistic measurements as well as the use of vocabulary that does not meet the required meaning.
- The lack of grammatical efficiency including syntax, grammatical structure, word organization and problems using complex sentences and verbs.

**Mistakes in the translation of news from English to Swahili as follows:**

"The leader of prosecution regards the accused as a first offender"  
- English

"Kiongozi wa mashitaka alimchukulia mshitakiwa kama mkosaji wa kwanza"-Swahili (Taifa leo, Sept.5,2000:2)

**Conclusions of the study**

The study concludes with a number of points that represent the results and can be summarized as follows:

The African press is one of the oldest means of modern media in the continent. And studying its roots is a prerequisite for understand-

ing its issues, including that the continent has the weakest media movement in the world, compared to the rates of distribution of newspapers worldwide compared to what was mentioned in UNESCO .

The African press publications, both internally and externally, have helped to guide African countries towards rapid liberalization, not to mention its role in educating the peoples in Africa as in Tanzania, where it dedicated its efforts to achieve national unity among its people.

The press language is considered a general language, which can be used linguistically, culturally and socially, where it provides information on the problems of society in all directions.

The scholars who are most concerned with the press and its language are linguists and sociologists. As for linguists, the benefit is to obtain new expressions and sentences. While for sociologists, the benefit is to study the society and identity its problems pinpointing the factors of weakness and strength and propose solutions.

The African press has always been characterized by its positive approach toward integration, the nation interests and most of all the support of the educational aspect among its peoples. Tanzania has taken the lead in this field compared to the other East African countries.

The sources of the press language are three sources: classical language, dialects and colloquial language, then foreign languages depending on their impact and the activity of translation and foreign news.

The Swahili language faces great challenges in the face of "bilingualism" along with the English language in terms of its shortness to meet modernity and the failure of its speakers to achieve linguistic discipline.

There are problems with translations and translators in the different means of media. Undoubtedly, such problems are deeper in Kenya than in Tanzania, perhaps because of the nature of the national language as well as the official language.

The language of the press address is a specific language. It is a language that does not abide by linguistic measurement. It has an apparent deviation that may lead to ambiguity. Thus, it represents a mystery that is solved only by reading the full text. This explains the relationship of similarity between the language of press address and the poetic language.