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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13705
Folder ID Number: 13705-006

Folder Title:

[Arrival Remarks and Dinner Toast for President Sassou-Nguesso (Congo) 2/12/90] [OA 6894]

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McNally/Simon
February 7, 1990
Draft One (B:CONGO.AR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER: PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO
THE STATE DINING ROOM
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1990, 7:45 P.M.

Mr. President, Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso [[SASS-oo EN-GWES-oo]],

Members of the Congolese delegation -- let me again welcome you to the White House. We are very pleased you are here.

Since the beginnings of our history, the United States has been a crossroads for both Europeans and Africans. And just as your homeland has been shaped by the legacies of both Africa and Europe, so today many African traditions have played a part in helping shape American traditions, enriching our culture, our people, and the kind of ties that bind our two Atlantic nations.

When you and I last met in Washington, over three years ago, our two nations were just emerging from a period of strained relations. But in the years since our countries have made real progress. Progress thanks to good faith on both sides. Progress thanks to your public commitment to move away from state-controlled economics. And progress thanks to the leadership you demonstrated as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Thanks to our partnership, Southern Africa today is a more peaceful and stable place. Namibia will soon be independent. The new beginnings in South Africa may help bring an end to an old evil -- Apartheid. \\\ And in Angola, as Cuban troops are leaving, talks on national reconciliation have begun.

Mr. President, the rewards for successful partnership are, of course, new and greater challenges. You are a respected voice

Michael Feldman
647-4965
Congo Desk

VP Schedule
10-7-86

State
Rept.
draft

in the Angolan talks, and we urge you to continue your pursuit of peace and self-determination for the people of Angola.

Southwestern Africa is entering a new era. And more steps await on the road ahead. But the bonds that link our two peoples are today increasing, and promising.

Parallelling our improved relations, American investment has grown -- and I'm delighted that you'll be visiting my hometown of Houston to discuss new ventures. On your part, the Congo has taken some welcome steps, encouraging private enterprise, placing some limits on the power of single party rule, and opening the legislature to non-party groups.

On the occasion of your independence, some 30 years ago, President Dwight D. Eisenhower offered the congratulations of the United States and our best wishes for close and friendly relations. And he also offered thanks for a gift he had received from the people of Congo a year earlier -- a baby elephant.

The elephant resided for over 17 years at our National Zoo here in Washington, seen by more than 50 million visitors. And you know, the elephant is a symbol close to the hearts of both Ike and myself. Elephants are peaceful -- but strong. Known for their loyalty. And thought to have wisdom, the kind of long-term wisdom that's meant to last down through the years.

Now those are great qualities, and a sound basis for relations between two great peoples. Mr. President: We raise our glasses to you, to your health, and to the growing health of free markets and free ideas in your homeland.

#

State Dept. draft
State Dept. schedule
State Dept. draft

8-15-60
see file

Mike Morgan
Nat'l. Zoo
673-4789

DRAFT
2/7/90

THE STATE VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
DENIS SASSOU-NGUESSO
PRESIDENT

OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
AND
MRS. SASSOU-NGUESSO

FEBRUARY 11 TO 14, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 11

- | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| TBD | pm- | Greeted by Deputy Chief of |
| | pm | Protocol Fitzgerald and |
| | | Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air |
| | | Force Base, Washington, D.C. |
| TBD | pm- | U.S. Presidential Helicopters to |
| | pm | Washington Monument Grounds, |
| | | Reflecting Pool. |

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 11

(Continued)

TBD pm- Greeted by Acting Secretary of
pm State Eagleburger and Chief of
Protocol, Ambassador Reed.

TBD pm Arrive Blair House.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

5'6"

MONDAY
FEBRUARY 12

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony with The
10:30 am President and Mrs. Bush, South
Lawn, The White House.

10:30 am- Meeting with President Bush,
10:45 am Oval Office, The White House.*

10:30 am-	Tea offered by
11:00 am	Mrs. Bush in honor of Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso, Green Room, The White House.

10:45 am- Expanded Meeting with President
11:30 am Bush, Cabinet Room, The White
House.*

12:00 pm- Meeting with Acting Secretary
12:30 pm Eagleburger, Henry Clay Room,
Department of State.*

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not
attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
FEBRUARY 12
(Continued)

12:15 pm-	Luncheon offered by
1:45 pm	Mrs. Peter D. Hannaford
	in honor of
	Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso,
	F Street Club.

12:30 pm- Working Luncheon with Acting
1:30 pm Secretary Eagleburger, James
Madison Room, Department of State.*

3:30 pm- Tea with The Vice President,
4:00 pm Blair House.

4:30 pm- Interview with Johnson Publishing,
5:30 pm Blair House.

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

FEBRUARY 12

(Continued)

7:15 pm- Refreshments with The President
7:45 pm and Mrs. Bush, Yellow Oval Room,
The White House.

7:45 pm- Reception, State Dinner, and
10:30 pm After-Dinner Entertainment with
The President and Mrs. Bush, East
Room and State Dining Room, The
White House.

Overnight: Blair House.

Peter Nero

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 13

8:00 am- Meeting with Managing Director
9:00 am Camdessus, International
Monetary Fund.*

10:00 am- Tour and Coffee with President
11:10 am Alexis, faculty members, and
student leaders, building,
Howard University.*

10:00 am-	Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso
11:30 am	tours Children's Hospital.

11:15 am- Interview with Channel 32,
11:45 am Howard University.*

12:00 am- Luncheon with black leaders,
1:45 pm Africare Center.

2:00 pm- Meeting with President Robinson,
2:30 pm African Development Foundation.*

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not
attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 13
(Continued)

2:45 pm- Meeting with scholars, American
4:30 pm Enterprise Institute.*

4:00 pm- Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso
5:00 pm offers tea in honor of
wives of the African
Diplomatic Corps,
place TBD.

6:00 pm- Reception offered by President
8:00 pm Sassou-Nguesso, Grand Ballroom,
J. W. Marriott Hotel.

Overnight: Blair House.

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not
attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 14

8:00 am- Breakfast Meeting with
9:30 am senior media representatives,
Blair House.*

9:30 am- Meeting with Attorney General
9:55 am Thornburgh, Blair House.*

10:00 am-	Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso
11:30 am	tours the National Museum of African Art.

10:10 am- Interview with Worldnet
10:45 am Television, Worldnet Studios.*

11:15 am- Meeting with World Bank President
12:00 pm Conable, Blair House.*

12:15 pm- Luncheon offered by Mr. Keating,
1:30 pm in honor of President
Sassou-Nguesso, Georgetown Club.*

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not
attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 14
(Continued)

2:00 pm- Interview with Black
3:00 pm Entertainment Television
reporters, Hay-Adams Hotel.*

3:25 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Acting
3:35 pm Secretary of State Eagleburger,
Ambassador Reed, and Farewell
Committee, Washington Monument
Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

3:35 pm- U.S. Presidential Helicopters to
3:45 pm Andrews Air Force Base.

3:50 pm Depart en route Houston, Texas,
and resume private schedule.

*Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso does not
attend.

THEMES FOR DINNER TOAST
On the occasion of the State Visit of
Congolesse President Denis Sassou-Nguesso

Congo and Africa

Congo State Visit
2/12/90

- o We take pleasure in welcoming the Chief of State of Congo, [in partnership with whom we achieved] the * Brazzaville Protocol and the Angola/Namibia Accords.

Southwestern Africa is a more peaceful and stable place now thanks to that partnership. Cuban troops are withdrawing from Angola, Namibia is about to become independent, [and talks on how to begin Angolan national reconciliation negotiations have begun.] *

President Sassou-Nguesso is a key actor in the those talks which, under the mediation of Zairian President Mobutu have bogged down. [We should urge Sassou-Nguesso him to continue to pursue this objective.] *

Bilateral Relations

VP Bush

- o Relations before 1985 were very strained. However since Sassou's tenure as OAU Chairman, your meeting in Washington in 1986, and his public commitment to move away from statist, marxist-leninist economics, relations have improved dramatically
- o Parallelling our improved relations, American investment (mainly oil companies -- Arco, Amoco, Conoco, Citizens Energy (Michael Kennedy)) has increased.
- o Also, Congo has taken other steps toward privatizing parastatals, encouraging private enterprise, some limits on the power of the single political party and opening the legislature to non-party groups.
- o Our aid programs are minimal because Congo is a middle-income country with large oil reserves. However, we do cooperate in training programs and hope to sign a PL-480 agreement soon.
- o We are committed to retaining a small but useful aid program in Congo and will double assistance from \$500,000 to \$1 million in FY 91 -- presuming Congo continues down the reform path.

Den-EE SASS-00 EN-gwes-00

Mr. Pres.
Pres. Sassou

we look forward to agreements

Significance of Visit

- o This visit provides an opportunity for the Administration to assure Africa that we have not forgotten it. Just as we have built on a diplomatic partnership with Congo to establish better overall relations, we remain fully committed to partnership in all fields with our friends in Africa.
- o We also want to help Africa as it undergoes the difficult process of economic reform and moving away from statist economics toward privatization and free enterprise.
- o Just as in eastern Europe, it is time for Africa to move toward more open democratic political systems which rest upon the consent of the governed.
- o We share Africa's determination to liberate South Africa from apartheid, and thus are pleased that South Africa is at last taking steps toward negotiating the end of apartheid and the creation of nonracial, democratic society.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

on the occasion of the State Visit of
Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso

Mr. President, it is my distinct pleasure today to welcome you and Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso to the United States of America. Since your last visit to the United States in 1986, southern Africa has seen significant progress toward peace and stability. Namibia is on the verge of independence. [Cuban troops are in the process of leaving Angola even as our hopes for a negotiated settlement of that tragic war are increasing.] * And South Africa may at last be on the way to ending apartheid and negotiating a democratic, nonracial society. Mr. President, to a considerable degree these happy developments resulted from agreements facilitated through the close cooperation of the United States and the Congo in a partnership for peace. As chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1986, you used your prestige and diplomatic skill to convince the parties involved to come to Brazzaville to resolve their differences. As our diplomats worked with the signatories of the Angola/Namibia Accords, you worked ceaselessly to assure their success. When the accords were signed, Africa and the rest of the world bestowed on you their gratitude for your essential contribution to the search for world peace. Today, it is my privilege, on behalf of the American people, to thank you again for your efforts and your ongoing commitment to regional stability.

We also appreciate your support to the ongoing African effort under the mediation of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko to achieve peace and stability in Angola. Those negotiations have not always gone smoothly, and some continue to believe that war is preferable to peace. Nevertheless, we remain confident African statesmen such as yourself, Mr. President, will be able to bring about national reconciliation in Angola and greater peace and stability in your region.

Mr. President, as we talk about the world's problems and their peaceful resolution, I would like to use this occasion to send two messages to the peoples of Africa. Some have suggested that events in the rest of the world, including eastern Europe, mean that the United States will no longer pay attention to Africa. Mr. President, I can assure you and everyone in Africa that this is not the case. I had the pleasure of visiting Africa three times while I was Vice President, and I hope to be able to do so again. Africa is the ancestral home of many Americans. Africa is a major contributor to the world supply of raw materials and minerals. Africa is the repository of many of the world's environmental riches.

* [Africa is our friend, and friends don't forget one another. Rather they help and work closely with one another in common endeavors, and I hereby renew the commitment of the American people and government to continue to do so in partnership with Africa.]

-- what does this mean?
It's so patronizing

Let me add Mr. President, that good friends also on occasion give advice to one another. My advice to Africa is to pay careful attention to what is happening in eastern Europe, to see what the will of the people really means, to understand the thirst for democracy and self-determination. We are celebrating today the birthday of one of our great Presidents, Abraham Lincoln. I believe his words on this subject, uttered as a memorial to men who died in the defense of freedom and democracy, are particularly pertinent. He said that it was up to the living to carry on the work of those who had died so "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Lincoln did not live to see his hopes fulfilled, but he has left us a legacy to cherish and advance these hopes. He was speaking then to Americans. But today, more than a hundred years later, recent events have shown that democracy remains the wave of the future around the world. And I would be the first to say that Africa has taken steps to recognize and nurture this concept in recent years. [We vigorously applaud what Africa has done while encouraging more rapid movement in this directions.]^{sc} For, as recent experience in eastern Europe and our own experience as a nation has proven, free men and women are the most essential ingredients of a successful, thriving, and truly developed

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ancestral home of many Americans. Africa is a major contributor to the world supply of raw materials and minerals. Africa is the repository of many of the world's environmental riches. Africa is our friend, and friends don't forget one another. Rather they help and work closely with one another in common endeavors, and I hereby renew the commitment of the American people and government to continue to do so in partnership with Africa.

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years later, recent events have shown that democracy remains the wave of the future around the world. And I would be the first to say that Africa has taken steps to recognize and nurture this concept in recent years. We vigorously applaud what Africa has done while encouraging more rapid movement in this direction. For, as recent experience in eastern Europe and our own experience as a nation have proven, free men and women are the most essential ingredients of a successful, thriving, and truly developed nation.

Mike Morgan

673-4866

673-4789

4212

~~673-4866~~ - 700

baby elephant

Paris, 1959

① Freedom Dept. - Records
of Congo Elephant

Male Elephant

Oct 12, 59

~~Abbe Fortbert~~

17 years

51 million visitors saw him

Dzambo

1976 - Breeding Center
in Florida

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Presented Oct. 12, 1959

Male Elephant

"Dzimbo"

There for 17 years, seen
by 51 million visitors.

1976 - Died in Florida
Breeding Center

- Mike Morgan

National Zoo
673-4789

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

No oppressed people will
fight and endure as our
fathers did without the
promise of something better
than a mere change of
masters.

~ Lincoln
fragment of Constitution
1861

~~For~~ Those who deny
freedom to others
deserve it NOT for
themselves, and,
under a just God,
cannot retain it.

~ Lincoln
1859

shall not only have saved the Union; but we shall have so saved it, as to make, and to keep it, forever worthy of the saving. We shall have so saved it, that the succeeding millions of free happy people, the world over, shall rise up, and call us blessed, to the latest generations.⁵⁸

1854—

When the white man governs himself that is self-government; but when he governs himself, and also governs *another* man, that is *more* than self-government—that is despotism.⁵⁹

1854—

This *declared* indifference, but as I must think, covert *real* zeal for the spread of slavery, I can not but hate. I hate it because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world—enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites—causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many really good men amongst ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty—criticising the Declaration of Independence, and insisting that there is no right principle of action but *self-interest*.⁶⁰

1854—

No man is good enough to govern another man, *without that other's consent*. I say this is the leading principle—the sheet anchor of American republicanism.⁶¹

1854—

Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it, is [in?] his love of justice. These principles are an eternal antagonism; and when brought into collision so fiercely, as slavery extension brings them, shocks, and throes, and convulsions must ceaselessly follow. Repeal the Missouri compromise—repeal all compromises—repeal the declaration of independence—repeal all past history, you still can not repeal human nature. It still will be the abundance of man's heart, that slavery extension is wrong; and out of the abundance of his heart, his mouth will continue to speak.⁶²

1855—

Our political problem now is "Can we, as a nation, continue

Lincoln

1856—

Thus let bygones be bygones. Let past differences, as nothing be and with steady eye on the real issue, let us reinaugurate the good old "central ideas" of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us—God is with us. We shall again be able not to declare, that "all States as States, are equal," nor yet that "all citizens as citizens are equal," but to renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that "all men are created equal."¹⁰⁶

1857—

I think the authors of that notable instrument [the Declaration of Independence] intended to include *all men*. . . . They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence, and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere.¹⁰⁷

1858—

To give the victory to the right, not *bloody bullets*, but *peaceful ballots* only, are necessary. Thanks to our good old Constitution, and organization under it, these alone are necessary. It only needs that every right thinking man, shall go to the polls, and without fear or prejudice, *vote as he thinks*.¹⁰⁸

1858—

Legislation and adjudication must follow, and conform to, the progress of society.¹⁰⁹

1858—

I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights.¹¹⁰

1858—

Our reliance is in the *love of liberty* which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, every where.¹¹¹

~ Lincoln

1 This is a world of compensation; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. **Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it.**

Letter to H. L. Pierce and others
[April 6, 1859]

2 Public opinion in this country is everything.

Speech at Columbus, Ohio
[September 16, 1859]

3 It is said an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words: "And this, too, shall pass away." How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction!

Address to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Milwaukee
[September 30, 1859]

4 What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried, against the new and untried?

Address at Cooper Union, New York [February 27, 1860]

5 Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. *Ib.*

6 No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well.

Farewell Address, Springfield, Illinois [February 11, 1861]

7 If we do not make common cause to save the good old ship of the Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage.

Address at Cleveland, Ohio
[February 15, 1861]

8 I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. . . . I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. . . . I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.

Speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia [February 22, 1861]

9 It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

First Inaugural Address [March 4, 1861]

10 If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly would if such a right were a vital one. *Ib.*

11 This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. *Ib.*

12 Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? *Ib.*

13 While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years. *Ib.*

14 We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature. *Ib.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Those who expect to reap the
blessings of freedom, must,
like men, undergo the
fatigue of supporting it.

~ Thomas Paine
"The Crisis"

May the light of freedom,
coming to all darkened
lands, flame brightly -
until at last the
darkness is NO MORE.

~ Eisenhower
"Second Inaugural
Address, 21 Jan.
1957"

The ground of liberty
must be gained by inches.

~ Th. Jefferson

German-Americans

Ever true to *Liberty*, the *Union* and the *Constitution*—true to *Liberty*, not *selfishly*, but upon *principle*—not for special *classes* of men, but for *all* men; true to the *Union* and *Constitution* as the best means to advance that liberty.

LETTER TO ANTON C. HESING, HENRY WENDT AND

ALEXANDER FISHER

JUNE 30, 1858

The Germans are true and patriotic.

LETTER TO HENRY W. HALLECK

JANUARY 15, 1862

Gettysburg

On this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day, and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania—near to us—through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July; and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal “turned tail” and run.

RESPONSE TO A SERENADE

JULY 7, 1863

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960

¶ 261

States look forward to close and friendly relations with the Government and people of the Central African Republic.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

260 ¶ Message to President Youlou on the Occasion of the Independence of the Republic of Congo. *August 15, 1960*

Dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of the independence of the Republic of Congo, I extend in my own name and on behalf of the United States most cordial greetings and felicitations to you and the people of Congo.

The United States has followed with great interest the progress of the Congo towards independence in harmony and friendship with France. It is with deep satisfaction that we welcome this historic event.

I recall with great pleasure and appreciation the thoughtful gift which you made to me last year in the name of the Community. This tangible token of affection of the Community and of yourself for the United States will long be remembered.

On this historic day, the Government and people of the United States look forward to close and friendly relations with the Government and people of Congo.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President referred to the gift of his visit to Paris in 1959 (see 1959 of a baby elephant presented at the time volume, this series, p. 652).

261 ¶ Remarks Upon Inspection of the Capsule Retrieved From the Satellite Discoverer XIII. *August 15, 1960*

I SHOULD LIKE to think of some way that I could properly commend the people who are responsible for this remarkable achievement. I know that mere medals and ribbons don't do this. But I do think that I can

Congo desk officer
Michael Feldman
Gene Schmeel
647-4965 today
Call him for color,
points of pride, book
recommendations
(Bio of their President??), etc.

Bot - get -

① texts: -1986 R.R. speeches
Oct. > when Congo President
came to D.C.

- V.P. Bush speeches
during 3 visits
to Africa

not to Congo

② from desk officer ^{late 40s}
former cap. of Free French in WWII
some personal notes,
bio on President.

France Schooling? Past positions?
both Grandfathers? etc.

daughter married to Pres. of Gabon
oil

natural beauty
hospitable tropical forests

well educated, military man
bright literary tradition
capable people high

literacy rate
Sassans region



SHOSTAL

The Plateau section of Brazzaville is comfortably modern, with a low profile. The city is the Congo's capital.

CONGO, kong'gō, a country in central Africa. Formerly Middle Congo, a territory of French Equatorial Africa, it became independent in 1960. For a few years the new nation was commonly referred to as "Congo (Brazzaville)" to distinguish it from its larger neighbor, the former Belgian Congo, conventionally called "Congo (Kinshasa)." The names in parentheses denoted their respective capitals. In 1971, however, Congo (Kinshasa) changed its name to Zaire, thereby ending the confusion.

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1. The Land

The Congo is shaped somewhat like a boot, with the seaport of Pointe-Noire at the toe and Brazzaville near the heel. The country has five distinct natural regions.

Physical Features and Climate. Along the Congo's western edge is a grassy, treeless coastal plain extending 40 miles (65 km) inland from the Atlantic Ocean. Behind the plain rises the Mayombé Escarpment, a succession of sharp ridges that run parallel to the coast and reach an elevation of 2,600 feet (800 meters). This densely forested area, deeply cut by river gorges such as that of the Kouilou, is difficult to penetrate. To the east stretches the valley of the Niari Riv-

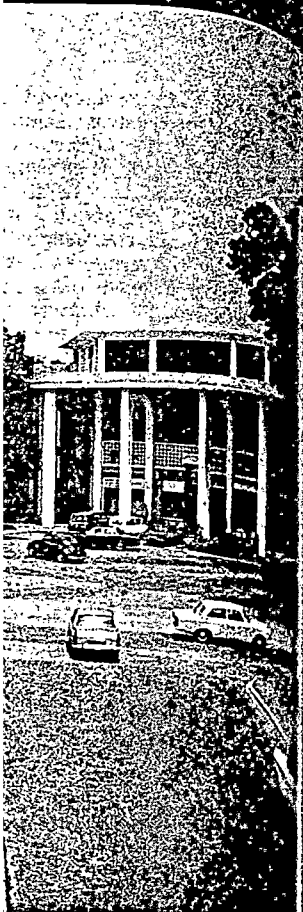
er, a tributary of the Kouilou. The grassy valley contains the country's best soils, permitting a variety of agricultural pursuits. To the northeast extend the Batéké Plateaus, a less favored grassland. In the far north are vast forests and swamps.

The country's major rivers are the Ubangi (Cubangui) and the Congo (called the Zaire in the country of that name). The Ubangi is a tributary of the Congo, as are the Sangha and other large rivers of the north. Together the Ubangi and the Congo form most of the border between the Congo and Zaire.

With its territory extending across the equator, the Congo has a tropical climate marked by high temperatures and humidity. **Torrential rainstorms are frequent, and precipitation averages 80 to 100 inches (2,000–2,500 mm) a year.**

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Area: 132,046 square miles (342,000 sq km).
Boundaries: North, Cameroon and Central African Republic; east, Zaire; south, Zaire and Angola; west, Atlantic Ocean; northwest, Gabon.
Elevations: Highest—Lékéti Mountains (3,412 feet, or 1,040 meters); lowest—sea level.
Population: (1985 census) 1,853,828.
Capital and Largest City: Brazzaville.
Name of Nationals: Congolese.
Major Languages: French (official), LiNgala, and Monokutuba.
Major Religious Groups: Christians and followers of traditional African religions.
Monetary Unit: CFA franc.
 For the flag of the Congo, see under FLAG, both illustration and text.



SHOSTAL

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There are two dry seasons, from January to March and from June to September.

Natural Resources. The Congo was long thought to be poor in exploitable natural assets other than its location on the Ubangi-Congo waterway, the major outlet for the products of much of Equatorial Africa but obstructed by falls near its outlet. Possessing a seacoast as well as access to this trade route, the country was favorably positioned to provide overland transshipment and port services vital to landlocked Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR).

Generally infertile soils made commercial agriculture in the Congo unpromising except in the Niari Valley. Large areas of the country's extensive hardwood forests were not easily accessible. The excellent hydroelectric potential required parallel development of mining and manufacturing. Although a wide variety of minerals were known, including valuable deposits of potash and high-grade iron ore, most were too limited in quantity. In the 1970's, however, substantial reserves of petroleum were found offshore, radically altering the nation's economic prospects.

2. The Economy

Petroleum production is the most important aspect of the Congolese economy, as measured in contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) and exports. Agriculture is oriented mainly subsistence production, but the country cannot supply all of its food needs.

Production. In 1969 mining contributed less than 5% of the value of Congolese exports. Afterward, with the development of offshore oil resources, this figure rose rapidly to 90%. Petroleum extraction and refining came to dominate the modern sector of the economy, accounting for about 40% of the GDP. Although oil pushed the

Congo into the middle-income range of developing countries, it made the economy highly vulnerable to downswings in world demand and prices for petroleum products.

Natural gas is exploited in conjunction with oil, and small amounts of lead, zinc, copper, and gold are produced. Large-scale mining, as of potash and iron ore, has been hampered by various problems, including shortages of investment capital and technical and marketing difficulties.

Congolese farmers produce cassava, plantains, and sweet potatoes, mainly for their own consumption. The Congo's cash crops include sugarcane, tobacco, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, and peanuts.

Forest products formerly contributed more than 60% of the value of exports. The most important export woods are okoumé, limba, and mahogany. The cutting of trees for timber has caused serious depletion of the more accessible forests. Commercial fishing is conducted in Atlantic waters on a small scale.

Extractive industries account for most of the manufacturing done in the Congo. Oil refining and sawmilling are major activities. Industrial output also includes small quantities of sugar, flour, vegetable oils, beer and soft drinks, tobacco products, textiles and footwear, canned fish, and cement. Hydroelectric plants generate most of the country's electricity.

Transportation and Trade. Rivers, notably the Congo and Ubangi, are the Congo's major lines of communication. Brazzaville, on the Congo River, is connected with Pointe-Noire, the principal seaport, by the Congo-Océan Railroad. Traversing difficult terrain, the line was begun in 1921 and completed in 1934 with 92 bridges and 12 tunnels. A large proportion of the freight carried has been CAR and Gabonese bulk trade, straining the line's capacity. The Congolese road system is little developed because of forest growth, swamp, and rugged terrain.

Besides oil and wood, the Congo exports some coffee and cocoa. It reexports diamonds from Zaire. Major imports are machinery (including transportation equipment), food, iron and steel, and consumer goods.

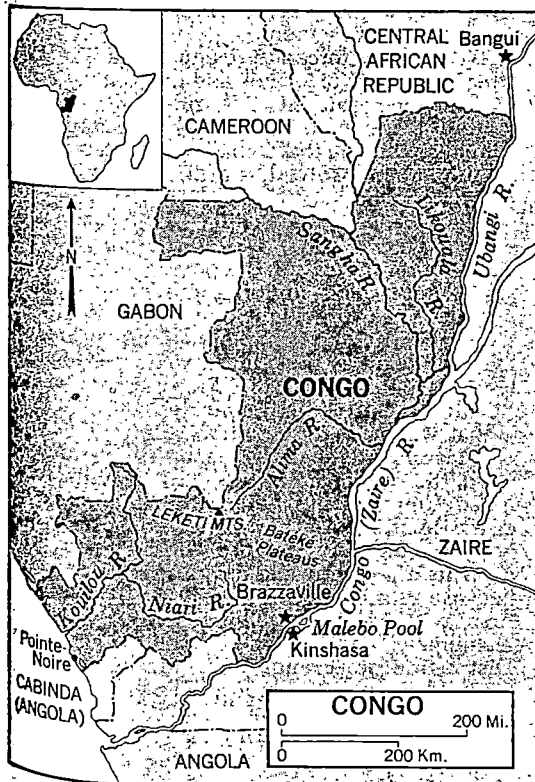
3. The People

About four fifths of the Congolese people live in the southern third of the country. Population is sparse in the vast northern rain forests and swamp wastes. As a result of migration by villagers in search of salaried employment, at least two fifths of the people are urban. Brazzaville is the largest city by far, with Pointe-Noire ranking second.

Ethnic, Linguistic, and Religious Groups. The Congo has more than 70 ethnic groups and subgroups and nearly as many languages. The largest ethnic divisions are the Kongo, Teke, Mboshi, and Vili. About half of the people are Christians.

The Kongo, who occupy the area west of Brazzaville, constitute more than half of the population. They take pride in the glory of their Kingdom of Kongo, which extended into Zaire and Angola. The Teke, nearly a quarter of the total population, inhabit the plateaus north of Brazzaville. They are noted for their handicrafts. The Mboshi live in the north, where the grasslands and forests meet. The Vili, many of whom are fishermen, dwell around Pointe-Noire.

Most languages spoken in the Congo belong



to the Bantu family. Besides the numerous ethnic languages are two that were developed to facilitate trade. LiNgala, the lingua franca spoken north of Brazzaville, shows the influence of several ethnic tongues. Monokutuba, used west of the capital, has a strong Kongo base. The official language of the country is French, which is taught in all the schools.

The population is about evenly divided between Christians and followers of traditional African religious beliefs, although these categories are not mutually exclusive. Roman Catholics make up a third of the people. Other Christians adhere to mainstream Protestant denominations or to the Kimbanguist church, an indigenous African denomination. A tiny percentage of the people are Muslims.

Education. The French administration emphasized quality education for both Africans and Europeans, and this policy resulted in the formation of a small African elite. After independence the Congolese government broadened the base of its educational system in order to reach many more children.

Education is given high priority by both the government and the people, and the young are eager to learn. As a result, the Congo has one of the highest school-attendance and literacy rates in Africa. Higher education has been available since independence.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

After the Portuguese navigator Diogo Cam (Cão) discovered the mouth of the Congo River in 1483, Portugal established friendly relations with the Kongo kingdom, which had been founded at least a century earlier. Although this state controlled territory north of the river, its center of gravity lay southward in Angola. Another African kingdom, Loango, ruled the Kouilou and Niari valleys in the present-day Congo, and on the plateaus to the east the Teke kingdom held sway. An overseas slave trade soon developed in the area, with Teke selling captives to Loango for resale to Portuguese and afterward other European visitors on the coast.

4. French Presence and Rule

French traders interested in slaves and ivory made frequent stops along the coast during the 17th and 18th centuries. After the abolition of the slave trade, the Congo served as a base for French ships seeking to prevent the illegal transport of captives. Although European ships touched along the Congo coast, no penetration of the interior took place until the 19th century.

Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza, exploring for France, founded the town of Brazzaville in 1880. He signed treaties with African kings, placing the area under French protection. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 established the boundaries between the French and Belgian Congos.

The colony of French Congo was created in 1891. It became known as the Middle Congo in 1903, and in 1910 it was linked with Gabon, Chad, and Ubangi-Shari (now the Central African Republic) in a federal organization known as French Equatorial Africa. Brazzaville was made the capital of the federation.

France granted large concessions to companies to exploit the colony's scant removable wealth, such as rubber, ivory, and gold. The people were largely ignored or their rights blatantly violated. There were no roads in the en-

tire country until 1925. Head-carrier porters were recruited as compulsory labor, an abuse finally terminated in 1946. However, the French rulers educated a small African elite, who repeatedly demonstrated a warm attachment to France.

During World War II the French governor-general of French Equatorial Africa, Félix Eboué, rallied the Congo's people to the banner of the Free French movement. This loyalty won recognition from France, and a conference was held in Brazzaville in 1944 to define a new colonial policy in the face of rising African nationalism. The result of the conference was a recommendation that French colonies be given more self-government.

In 1946 the Congo became an overseas territory of France with representation in the French parliament and an elected territorial assembly. The Congo voted to become an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958. It became fully independent on Aug. 15, 1960.

5. The Independent Congo

The Congo's first president was Abbé Fulbert Youlou, a Catholic priest who had switched to politics. He was the founder of the country's principal political party, the Union Démocratique pour la Défense des Intérêts Africains (UDDIA), and had been mayor of Brazzaville.

The Pro-Western Regime. Youlou's government retained close ties with France. His strong pro-Western policies as well as his support of Moïse Tshombe's attempt to lead Katanga province into secession from Congo (Kinshasa) aroused hostility in his country. The constitution of 1961 had given the president extensive powers, and Youlou attempted to create a one-party state. But the government was unable to relieve widespread poverty and unemployment, and Youlou shared in the conspicuous extravagances of members of his government.

Youlou was forced to resign on Aug. 15, 1963, after three days of strikes and demonstrations by workers and students. A provisional government of technocrats was established, headed by Alphonse Massamba-Débat. The National Assembly was dissolved, and all political parties were outlawed.

The Assertion of Radicalism. In a referendum held on Dec. 8, 1963, the voters approved a new constitution protecting the powers of the National Assembly and dividing executive authority between the president and a premier. On December 19, Massamba-Débat was elected to a five-year term as president by the electoral college. In July 1964 the Mouvement National Révolutionnaire (MNR), headed by Massamba-Débat, was made the country's sole political party.

Massamba-Débat took a hostile attitude toward the Western powers. Brazzaville recognized Communist China in 1964 and was accused by Kinshasa of aiding rebels against its government. In 1965 the United States withdrew its diplomatic and consular representatives because of alleged mistreatment of them by the Brazzaville regime. China sent advisers and technicians and provided financial assistance. Distrusting pro-French elements in the regular army, Massamba-Débat formed a palace guard of Cubans in 1965.

In June 1966 the army staged a coup while Massamba-Débat was out of the country. Resentment against the government's close ties

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Aug. 15, 1960: the Congo becomes independent from France. Congolese and French officials watch the parade in Brazzaville.

UPI

with China and Cuba as well as sympathy with the ethnic supporters of Capt. Marien Ngouabi, who was to be transferred to the interior, provoked the revolt. Government officials were forced to take refuge in a Brazzaville sports stadium. But loyal elements in the army and the special Cuban presidential guard were able to regain control.

The political situation grew increasingly tense throughout 1966 and 1967. Massamba-Débat took the post of premier in January 1968, but the army removed his government in August. Ngouabi, now in control, forced Massamba-Débat from the presidency in September and became president himself in January 1969.

The People's Republic. In December the newly formed Marxist-Leninist Parti Congolais du Travail (PCT) replaced the MNR. It drew up a constitution giving its Central Committee the decisive role in national affairs. Ngouabi, as party chairman, headed the Council of State, which was to govern through local, district, and regional people's councils. The country became the People's Republic of the Congo.

In line with its policy of "scientific socialism," the new government increased the already substantial participation of the state in the economy. One of its first steps was to nationalize the Congo-Océan Railroad and the ports of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, which had been under the joint control of the states of former French Equatorial Africa. Ngouabi, after weathering an unsuccessful coup in 1972, was assassinated in 1977. A party military committee assumed control and soon announced the execution of several persons, including ex-Premier Massamba-Débat, for complicity in the assassination.

The military named Col. Joachim Yhombi-Opango as the new president. More moderate than Ngouabi, he favored a mixed economy and he normalized relations with the United States. However, amid growing factionalism in the PCT and an economic downturn caused in part by an accident that led to the cessation of potash production, Yhombi-Opango was forced to resign in February 1979. He was replaced by the vice

president and defense minister, Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

In July elections were held for the People's National Assembly and regional, district, and local councils; a new socialist constitution was approved by popular referendum. An amnesty for political prisoners and exiles was followed by increasing respect for human rights. The economy soon recovered as oil production rose and the Congo obtained a loan from the International Monetary Fund in conjunction with a program of economic stabilization. Oil revenues permitted greater investment in development projects. However, the dangers of overdependence on one product became evident when oil prices slumped in the early 1980's slowing the pace of economic growth.

While the Sassou-Nguesso government remained outwardly dedicated to the Congolese brand of Marxist-Leninist socialism, it developed closer ties with the West and more pragmatic economic policies. The president had to walk a precarious line between PCT champions of orthodoxy and those favoring liberalization. Meanwhile, ethnic rivalries persisted between the north and south under the PCT's northern-dominated government and within the north itself.

The Congolese government has pursued cordial relations with Communist countries and also with France, its chief source of aid. It has sought correct relations with the United States. Within Africa it has supported the radical regime in neighboring Angola while maintaining good relations with the Western-oriented governments of Zaire, Gabon, and Cameroon. It has also taken diplomatic initiatives to bring about the settlement of African disputes, as between Angola and Zaire and in Chad.

SANFORD GRIFFITH*
New York University

Further Reading: Allen, Chris, and Raduin, Michael, *Benin and the Congo: Politics, Economics, and Society* (Lynne Rienner 1987); Thompson, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard, *Historical Dictionary of the People's Republic of the Congo*, 2d ed. (Scarecrow 1984).

GLOMERATE

le itself. Congestive heart failure develops in 60% of patients with such disorders, and it is either acute or chronic. If the heart has time to compensate the heart muscle may become hypertrophic (enlarged). Eventually the great demand for oxygen by the heart muscle cells cannot be met, and death results. Either the left or right ventricle may fail first, although combined failure is common and almost always eventually occurs. Ventricular failure is marked by shortness of breath (dyspnea), often accompanied by cough; pulmonary congestion and edema are evident. Failure of the right ventricle produces systemic edema, including hepatic and visceral engorgement. Treatment of cardiac failure usually includes long-term diuretics on diet and activity. Digitalis is often prescribed to increase the speed and force of cardiac contractions. Diuretics are used to remove excess sodium and water from the body.

glomerate, corporation whose asset growth, often very rapid, comes largely through the acquisition of, or merger with, other firms whose products are largely unrelated to each other or to that of the parent company. Merger to gain monopoly ("horizontal integration") was notable at the turn of the century; somewhat later, acquisition of suppliers or distributors ("vertical integration") became fairly common. Conglomerates did not emerge until the 1960s, when they quickly became popular among investors. Their stock prices often rose spectacularly; sometimes, however, they fell just as spectacularly. Economic advantages attributed to the conglomerate include protection against overspecialization, availability of management expertise, and reduced cost due to greater productive capacity.

glomerate, in geology, sedimentary rock composed largely of pebbles or other rounded particles whose diameter is larger than 2 mm (.08 in.). Essentially a cemented gravel, conglomerates are formed along beaches, as glacial drift, and in river deposits. Conglomerates formed of angular shaped pebbles are called breccias.

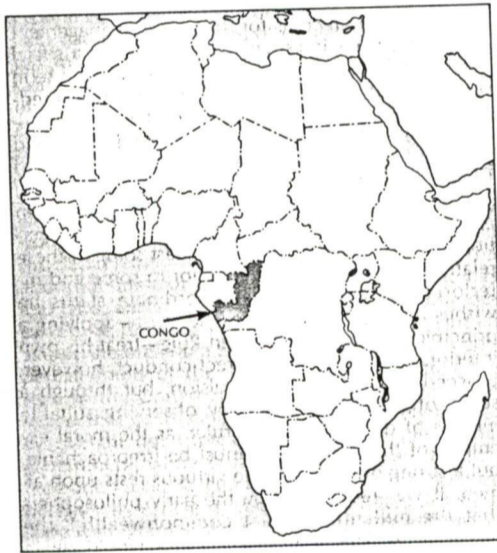
Congo (kɔŋ'gɔ) or **Zaire** (zæ'r'), great river of central Africa, c.2,720 mi (4,380 km) long, formed by the waters of the Lualaba River and its tributary, the Luvua River, and flowing generally N and W through Zaire to the Atlantic Ocean. The second longest river of Africa and one of the longest in the world, the Congo River drains c.1,425,000 sq mi (3,690,750 sq km) including all of Zaire and parts of the Congo Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. The Lualaba River, considered to be the upper Congo River, rises in SE Zaire, flows north over rapids and falls to Bukama, and thence across a vast plain and through a series of marshy lakes (Kabwe, Kabele, Pemba) to receive the Luvua River at Ankoro. The Luvua River has its most remote source in the Chamushi River, which rises in N Zambia and flows southwest into swamps around Lake Bangweulu; it merges from the swamps as the Luapula River, continues N along the Zaire-Zambia border into Lake Mweru, exits from there as the Luvua River, and continues NW to the Lualaba River. A third major headstream is the Lukuga River, which drains from Lake Tanganyika and joins the Lualaba River near Kabalo. From Kabalo, the Lualaba River flows N to Kisangani in a varied course marked by a deep and narrow gorge (the Gates of Hell) below Kongolo, a navigable stretch from Kasongo to Kibombo, a section of rapids and falls from Kibombo to Kindu, a shallow but navigable section from Kindu to Ubundu, and a section of seven cataracts—known as Stanley Falls—between Ubundu and Kisangani that marks the end of the Lualaba and the beginning of the Congo River proper. Below Kisangani, the Congo flows west and southwest, in a great curve unbroken by falls or rapids for about 1,090 mi (1,750 km) to Kinshasa. For most of its middle section the Congo is from 4 to 10 mi (6.4–16.1 km) wide, with many islands and sandbars. Because its many large tributaries (including the Lomami, Kasai, Lulonga, Ubangi, Aruwimi, Itimbiri and Mongala rivers) drain areas with alternating rainy seasons on either side of the equator, the Congo has a fairly constant flow throughout the year. Between Bolobo and Kwamouth the Congo narrows in width to between 1 mi and 1½ mi (1.6–2.4 km) but, c.350 mi (560 km) from its mouth, widens to form lakelike Stanley Pool (Malebo Pool), on which Kinshasa and Brazzaville are located. From the western end of Stanley Pool, the Congo descends 876 ft (267 m) in a series of 32 rapids, known as Livingstone Falls, to the port of Matadi. Below Matadi (83 mi/134 km inland) the Congo is navigable by ocean-going vessels and, despite such hazards as the whirlpools of the Devil's Caul-

dron, shifting sandbars, and sharp bends in the river, forms one of the largest natural harbors in Africa. The river is tidal to Boma, c.60 mi (100 km) upstream. The Congo River enters the Atlantic Ocean between Banana Point, Zaire, and Sharks Point, Angola, and dredging is required to keep a navigable channel open. The river is continued offshore by a c.500 mi (800 km) long submarine canyon that is c.4,000 ft (1,220 m) deep. With railroads to bypass major falls (Matadi-Kinshasa; Kisangani-Ubundu; Kindu-Kongolo), the Congo River and its tributaries form a system of navigable waterways c.9,000 mi (14,480 km) long, along which move much of central Africa's copper, palm oil kernels, cotton, sugar, and coffee. The chief ocean port is Matadi, with its associated oil port, Ango Ango; the chief river ports are Kinshasa and Kisangani. River steamers operate throughout the year between Kinshasa and Kisangani. The Congo River is Africa's largest potential source of hydroelectric power; the most valuable site is along Livingstone Falls, where the first phase of the Inga Power Project was begun in 1972. The mouth of the Congo River was visited (1482) by Diogo Cão, the Portuguese navigator. It became known as the Zaire River (a corruption of the local name Mzadi meaning "great water") and was later referred to as the Congo River (for the Kongo kingdom located near its mouth); it was renamed Zaire River by the government of Zaire in 1971. The Congo's lower course was traced upstream as far as Isangila by a British force under Capt. J. K. Tuckey in 1816, and its upper headwaters by the missionary David Livingstone, who followed the Lualaba River to Nyangwe in 1871. The journalist Henry Stanley traveled from Nyangwe to Isangila and on to Boma during his great transcontinental journey (1874–77), thus proving the headwaters to be tributaries of the Congo River and not sources of the Nile as hypothesized by Livingstone. See W. H. Bentley, *Pioneering on the Congo* (2 vol. 1900, repr. 1970); Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, *The River Congo, From its Mouth to Bôlôbô* (3d ed. 1884, repr. 1970).

Congo, Belgian: see ZAIRE.

Congo, kingdom of the: see KONGO, KINGDOM OF THE.

Congo, People's Republic of the, republic (1973 est. pop. 1,130,000), 132,046 sq mi (342,000 sq km), W central Africa. BRAZZAVILLE is the capital. The Congo is bordered on the W by Gabon; on the N by Cameroon and the Central African Republic; on the E and SE by Zaire; and on the SW by Cabinda, a Portuguese exclave, and by the Atlantic Ocean. The



terrain is covered mainly by dense tropical rain forest, with stretches of wooded savanna. Tributaries of the Congo and Ubangi rivers, which separate the Congo from Zaire, flow through the country. The climate is hot and rainfall is heavy. The Congo serves as the transport and commercial hub of central Africa, with economically important road, river, and rail systems connecting inland areas with the Atlantic. The country's internal road network is inadequate, however, and has hampered economic development. Agriculture and forestry are the chief economic activities in the Congo. The major subsistence crops are cassava and yams. Sugarcane and tobacco, raised primarily on plantations, are the leading export crops, followed by coffee, cocoa, palm products, and groundnuts. Timber is also a major export. Diseases restrict cattle raising, and

fishing is not well developed. Industry is limited mainly to the processing of agricultural and forest products, and is concentrated in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire (both port cities) and in the Niari valley. Mining is increasingly important, with potash and oil the principal exports; petroleum resources are being rapidly depleted, however. The Bakongo, the major ethnic group in the Congo, are mostly farmers or traders; they are Bantu-speaking, as are the other principal tribes, the Bateke, the Mbochi, and the Sanga. Pygmies live in the north, and Vili people dwell along the coast. A majority of the Congolese people practice traditional animist religions; the rest are primarily Christian. French is the country's official language. Pygmies, migrating from the Zaire region, were probably the first inhabitants of what is now the Congo. They were followed by the Bakongo, the Bateke, and the Sanga, who arrived in the 15th cent. After the coastal areas were explored by the Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão in 1482, commerce developed between the Europeans and the coastal African states, which raided the interior for slaves to trade. Portuguese traders predominated throughout the 17th cent., although French trade centers were established (mainly at Loanga), and English and Dutch merchants sought commercial opportunities. Europeans penetrated inland in the late 19th cent., with Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza leading major expeditions in 1875 and 1883. In 1880 he negotiated an agreement with the Bateke to establish a French protectorate over the north bank of the Congo River. Between 1889 and 1910, the Congo (called the French Congo and later the Middle Congo) was administered primarily by French companies that held concessions to exploit the area's rubber and ivory resources. Scandals over the decimation of the African population through forced labor and portage broke out in 1905 and 1906. France restricted the role of the concessionaires in 1907, and in 1910 the Congo became a colony in French Equatorial Africa. Renewed forced labor and other abuses sparked an African revolt in 1928. The Free French forces made the Congo a bastion of their struggle against the Germans and the Vichy regime during World War II. In 1946, the region was granted a territorial assembly and representation in the French parliament. In the French constitutional referendum of 1958, the Congo opted for autonomy within the French Community. Full independence was achieved on Aug. 15, 1960, with Fulbert Youlou as the first president. Forced to resign after a revolt in 1963, he was succeeded by Alphonse Massamba-Débat. In 1964 the new president founded a Marxist-Leninist party and proclaimed a noncapitalist path of economic development. A Five-Year Plan was initiated, and the state sector of the economy in agriculture and industry was expanded. Tensions between the government and the army grew, and in 1968, Marien Ngouabi, an army commander, seized power. He followed his predecessor's socialist policies, but created his own Marxist-Leninist type of party, the Congolese Workers party. An attempted coup in Feb., 1972, provided Ngouabi with a reason to purge opponents. In June, 1973, a new constitution was approved by referendum; it provided for popularly elected national, regional, and local assemblies. Despite radical rhetoric and close links with Communist countries, the Congo has retained close ties with France; it remains in the French franc zone and is an associate member of the European Common Market. The Congo is a member of a customs union with Gabon, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Cameroon, all of which share a central bank and a common currency. See André Gide, *Travels in the Congo* (tr. 1927); Samir Amin and Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, *Histoire économique du Congo, 1880-1968* (1969); G. C. McDonald, *Area Handbook for People's Republic of the Congo* (1971).

Congo, Republic of the: see ZAIRE.

Congo eel: see SALAMANDER.

Congo Republic: see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congregationalism, type of Protestant church organization in which each congregation, or local church, has free control of its own affairs. The underlying principle is that each local congregation has as its head Jesus Christ alone and that the relations of the various congregations are those of fellow members in one common family of God. Congregationalism eliminated bishops and presbyteries. The movement to which the name came to be applied began in the 16th and 17th cent. in England, in a revolt against the formalized worship, unregenerate membership, and state control of the Established Church. Those holding such views found them-

PRESS RELEASE

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 8:00 p.m. local time
Monday, March 4, 1985

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alixé Glen
202/456-6772

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
ON ARRIVAL IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1985

I come to Africa as a pilgrim, on a journey of mercy and friendship.

I will visit three countries on this visit -- Sudan, Niger and Mali. Each is suffering a catastrophic drought. Each in its own way is responding with courage to a great trial. Each has received the assistance and admiration of the United States and the American people.

It is important to me to start this journey in Sudan. The people of Sudan -- even in the midst of their own great suffering -- have given the world a lesson in compassion. They have opened their borders to victims of famine and war.

Well, it is said that a friend in need is a friend indeed. The Sudanese people are indeed friends to those who have come to them in desperation. And I am here to show that the United States is a friend of the great-hearted people of Sudan.

And, I should add, Sudan is an important friend of the United States. We have many common interests. Sudan is a key country in a volatile region. Its health, its development, its stability are important to the region and thus to us. I look forward to my visit here, to learning first-hand of Sudan's efforts and its problems, and to fruitful discussions with President Nimeiri -- an old friend -- and his colleagues.

We are aware that Sudan faces problems on several fronts. As a friend to the government and the people of Africa's largest nation, we hope to help where we can. It is appropriate that this visit to Africa, at its time of emergency, begin here, in a nation born barely 30 years ago, but in which Africa's rich diversity of cultures and languages, its long and proud history, is so well represented.

Sudan is also an appropriate jumping-off point because, like the vast majority of African nations, it is proud of its independence

and its non-alignment and is determined to build a better future for its people.

The United States is committed to helping. Sudan is the largest recipient of economic assistance from the U.S. in sub-Saharan Africa and, moreover, is receiving a large amount of food and disaster assistance.

In the past four years, there has been a 50% increase in economic assistance to Africa. This reflects the importance the United States attaches to all of Africa. In addition, food aid reached a record level last year and will be over \$1 billion this year.

Throughout my visit, I will want to learn more about the long-range question -- how to keep a disaster like this from happening again.

Two areas in particular give reason for hope. The first is the advance of agricultural research -- for example, the development of high-yield, drought-resistant sorghum hybrids.

The second -- and also of great importance -- is that all across Africa a consensus is growing that the key to long-term prosperity is in free and open markets, particularly free and open agricultural markets.

So I'm here on a kind of pilgrimage -- to see what more can be done to help those who suffer now, to see what can be done to ensure that no calamity like this happens again, and, on behalf of President Reagan and the American people, to show America's admiration and respect for the compassion and courage of the people of Sudan.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 8:45 a.m. local time
Thursday, March 7, 1985

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alixé Glen
202/456-6772

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
KHARTOUM, SUDAN
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1985

The last three days have been very moving for me. I've been to the Wad Sheriffe camp for Ethiopian refugees and to El-Obeid camp for displaced Sudanese.

How can I express what I've seen -- the suffering, the dignity and the courage among those who have lost everything to the drought. And the courage and compassion, as well, of those who tend to the sick and the dying and who save lives.

People all over the world have one thing in common. When they hear of a friend in need, they open up their hearts. With people all over the free world, we Americans think of the Sudanese people as friends. And our hearts are open.

Before the year is done, the U.S. will have provided unprecedented amounts of relief aid to Sudan, which is the largest recipient of U.S. development aid in sub-Saharan Africa. I was especially encouraged to learn of the American role in development of new grain hybrids -- for example, the drought-resistant strain of sorghum. I've been told that if just one-quarter of Sudan's farmers were to plant with that hybrid, Sudan could fully feed itself, even in dry years like this one. So surely, with developments like that, there's reason to have hope for the future.

But let me state again my firm belief that developments like the grain hybrid are only the first step. In the long run, the key to prosperity in Sudan is -- just as it is throughout the world -- in free and open markets and trust in the dreams and energy and productive capacity of the Sudanese people.

As I said on my arrival, Sudan is an important friend and partner in a volatile region of strategic significance. During my three days here, I have concentrated on drought, famine and refugee problems and the response of Sudan's government and people and the international community. I have also had most useful discussions with Sudan's leaders on other issues.

We, like they, attach high importance to seeing Sudan get back on its feet economically. These are tough times in many African countries, including Sudan. Leaders all over this continent are grappling with difficult decisions. I am hopeful that Sudan can soon turn the corner toward the path of economic adjustment and growth.

We also care deeply about the stability of Sudan, Africa's largest country. I was impressed with President Nimeiri's speech last week calling for renewed dialogue between north and south. I was also impressed in my discussions with Second Vice President Lagu and other southern leaders yesterday by the importance of the issues of national reconciliation.

We in America are, as a nation, reluctant to intervene in the internal affairs of another country. But we are also a nation that suffered a great conflict of our own between our north and south. We were not able to realize our full potential until that conflict was truly resolved.

So, as an American who was born in our north but who first went to work in the oil fields of our south, I urge you to take up the openings for dialogue that are on the table, to reconcile your differences, to develop your oil as we did ours, and to allow all the people of this country full participation in building the greatness of Sudan.

Finally, I want to thank President Nimeiri, First Vice President El Tayeb and their wives and the people of Sudan for their extraordinary hospitality during my visit and to once more express the enormous admiration that the American people have for the compassion and courage of the people of Sudan.

Faced with an overwhelming crisis of their own, the Sudanese people have nevertheless sheltered and given sustenance to hundreds of thousands of refugees from many countries. For this, America salutes Sudan.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Saturday, March 9, 1985

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alixé Glen
202/456-6772

TOAST OFFERED BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AT DINNER HOSTED BY
PRESIDENT MOUSSA TRAORE
BAMAKO, MALI
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1985

Mr. President, distinguished guests.

I come from a very young nation. Americans trace their history back only a few hundred years. Here in Mali, there were great empires before the United States even existed. I know Malians are proud of their history, and with good reason. It is truly correct to say that "your wealth is your civilization." The empire of Ghana reached its peak while Europe was still in the midst of the dark ages.

The Mali empire under the reign of Soundiata Keita was even more powerful. The Songhai of Gao were one of the most powerful military forces ever known in West Africa. During the reign of the Askias, their empire spread from the Atlantic to Lake Tchad.

Today Mali is creating a new history. Significant events in recent years include the creation of the second Republic, the formation of the Democratic Union of Malian People; and local elections allowing average citizens' voices to be heard.

The United States respects and honors Mali's history -- old and new.

I come to Mali as part of a pilgrimage of friendship and concern that has taken me across the entire Sahel, from Sudan to Niger and now here. In this time of enormous trial for much of Africa, the United States and the American people have one message for the people of Mali -- we are with you.

We have heard the voices of the starving, of those who a cruel drought has driven from their lands. We have heard the voices of the farmers and the herdsman. We will help.

Beyond the immediate crisis, the United States has heard another voice from Mali as well. We have heard you say that you are going to take an historic turn in agricultural policy -- an historic turn that we trust, once the drought subsides and the rains return, will help ensure that famine of this magnitude never again comes to Mali.

It is a simple but courageous turn that you have made, and it is summed up in a single word -- trust. Trust the farmer; trust the herdsman; trust their aspirations and their resourcefulness; trust their private initiative; trust them with free and open markets.

The United States fully understands the difficulties implicit in a turn towards open agricultural markets, and so here, too, the United States has the same message for the people of Mali. -- we are with you.

Members of my party have signed today agreements that will assist Mali in making this transition. We applaud the courage of the Malian government in starting on this difficult road.

Mr. President, I am told that Bambara is a language of proverbs. One in particular caught my attention: "Dooni dooni kononin b'a nyaga da" ("the small bird builds its nest twig by twig"). I understand that this saying often describes Malian development efforts. I completely endorse the philosophy that economic success only comes with sustained effort. I propose that we expand the scope of the proverb to include the relations between our two great nations.

And so, Mr. President, I propose a toast to the energy and resourcefulness of the people of Mali and to lasting friendship between Mali and the United States.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Saturday, March 9, 1985

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alixé Glen
202/456-6772

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
NIAMEY, NIGER
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1985

An American who knew much about pain and denial, Helen Keller, once said, "Although the world is full of suffering, it is also full of the overcoming of it."

In the last two days, I have seen a country that is suffering a terrible famine, and that is showing the world how to overcome it. Niger understood before many other countries how important it is to trust the farmer and the herdsman -- trust their aspirations; trust their resourcefulness; trust them in the open and free market. And that trust produced the reserves that cushioned the initial impact of the drought.

I was involved in a very successful program of deregulation in my own country. I'm proud to say it had something to do with the revival of the American economy these past four years. I'm pleased to see that deregulation -- in this case, of agriculture -- is becoming international. I am confident it will have the same beneficial effects here as it did in America.

The U.S. Government is proud to be able to help the people of Niger with the drought, and we have committed 100,000 tons of food for that effort. This will be a total of \$46.1 million of food and other disaster assistance. This figure includes a total of approximately \$11 million promised during this visit to your country.

I want to emphasize that private aid from the U.S. is very important. With me on this trip is C. Payne Lucas, an old friend I much admire. Payne worked here in Niger in the Peace Corps in the 1960s. After he left the Peace Corps, he formed Africare, one of the finest American private sector development organizations.

I have heard more than once from African leaders on this trip that to give a man a fish will feed him for a day, but to teach him how to fish will make him self-sufficient for life. Well, just one example of Africare's many projects here in Niger is an IBM-financed program that trains fishermen in Madarounfa in modern fishing techniques and provides them with credit.

As I said the other night, Niger and America have a long-standing friendship. President Reagan and I respect President Kountche. We recognize Niger's problems, and we are determined to do what we can to help Niger in its time of need.

I want to thank President Kountche for his warmth and candor and hospitality. My stay here one might term a pilgrimage of friendship and concern.

As I said at the outset, Niger has suffered much but is moving to overcome its suffering. President Kountche made clear in our discussions how important it is to Niger that food committed by donor nations be delivered on schedule. I will take his message and my admiration of the Nigerien people with me to Geneva.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 7:30 a.m. (local)
Sunday, March 10, 1985
For Sunday AMs (U.S. Press)

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alixé Reed
202/456-6772

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT
BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
BAMAKO, MALI
SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1985

Today marks the end of a journey, a kind of pilgrimage of friendship and concern through Africa.

My trip has taken me to three drought-stricken countries, Sudan, Niger and Mali. These countries face an enormous short-term problem -- how to feed millions of starving people. Each faces a deeper long-term problem -- how to keep a catastrophe like this from happening again, that is, how to increase overall agricultural production.

Sudan, Niger and Mali are not alone. The drought spans all across sub-Saharan Africa and affects more than a score of countries.

The longer term crisis is that the per capita agricultural production in Africa has been dropping for 20 years. According to the World Bank, even without the drought, African per capita production would have fallen to its current, disastrous level by 1988.

Time and again on my trip I've heard that there are three keys to reversing this startling trend.

The first is to move toward policies that trust the farmer; that give him access to free and open markets. The United States will help countries bring about these and other kinds of policy changes.

I am happy to announce today that the U.S. Government will provide approximately \$18 million over three years in additional resources for Mali. This is part of our African Economic Policy Reform Program. This is a multi-year effort which has the specific purposes of encouraging and supporting economic policy changes so needed for growth. Our commitment today is subject to discussions now underway with the U.S. Congress and, of course, to discussions with the government of Mali on how this money can support policy changes that the Malian government lacks the resources to undertake.

A second key is training, giving the African farmer access to more sophisticated and efficient techniques. Yesterday I visited some of the most splendid men and women I have met -- our 80 Peace Corps volunteers here in Mali. They and volunteers like them across Africa are involved in this important work.

A final key is research -- for example, the development of more high-yield, drought-resistant grain hybrids.

I am taking this message -- Africa's message -- with me to Geneva where I will address a UN conference dealing with famine in Africa.

Barbara and I thank President Traore, Madame Traore, and the people of Mali for their marvelous hospitality. We hope we will have the opportunity to come back another time and stay longer in this warm and hospitable country.

#

February 12

Holidays

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Burma | Union Day
Commemorates formation of Union of Burma, 1947. |
| U.S. (Georgia) | Georgia Day or Oglethorpe Day
Legal holiday commemorating the landing of James Edward Oglethorpe and his colonists at Savannah, 1733. |
| U.S. | Lincoln's Birthday
Commemorates the birth of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Observed as a legal holiday in some states. First celebrated in 1866 as a memorial service to the assassinated president. (See additional information in <i>Introduction to February</i>) |

Birthdates

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|--|
| 1567 | Thomas Campion , British poet, composer, and physician; noted for his musical lyrics; wrote <i>Cherry Ripe</i> . [d. March 1, 1620] | 1850 | William Morris Davis , U.S. geographer, geologist; a principal founder of the science of geomorphology . [d. February 5, 1934] |
| 1663 | Cotton Mather , American colonial clergyman; active in the promotion of the founding of Yale College; author of over 400 separate works on theology and science; some of his writings provoked the witchcraft trials at Salem, Massachusetts. [d. February 13, 1728] | 1870 | Marie Lloyd (Matalida Alice Wood) , British musical entertainer; known for her impersonations of low-comedy characters. [d. October 7, 1922] |
| 1768 | Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor , 1792–1806; forced to abdicate; his daughter, Maria Luisa, married Napoleon of France, 1810. [d. March 2, 1835] | 1880 | John L(ewellyn) Lewis , U.S. labor leader; President of the United Mine Workers , 1920–60; first president of the Congress of Industrial Organization , 1935–41. [d. June 11, 1969] |
| 1785 | Pierre-Louis Dulong , French chemist physicist; contributor to early atomic theory . [d. July 18, 1838] | 1884 | Alice Lee Roosevelt Longworth , U.S. socialite; daughter of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. [d. February 20, 1980] |
| 1791 | Peter Cooper , U.S. inventor, manufacturer, philanthropist; designed and constructed the first U.S. steam locomotive, the <i>Tom Thumb</i> , 1830. [d. April 4, 1883] | 1893 | Omar Nelson Bradley , U.S. army general; Commander of 12th Army Group, the largest unit to serve under a single American field commander; first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949–53. [d. April 18, 1981] |
| 1809 | Abraham Lincoln , U.S. lawyer, politician; 16th President of the U.S., 1860–65; led the Union through the Civil War; assassinated. [d. April 15, 1865] | 1898 | David K(ilpatrick) E(stes) Bruce , U.S. diplomat; Ambassador to France, 1949–52; to West Germany, 1957–59; to Great Britain, 1961–69. [d. December 4, 1977] |
| 1828 | George Meredith , British novelist, poet. [d. May 18, 1909] | 1918 | Julian Seymour Schwinger , U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for research in quantum electrodynamics (with R. P. Feynman and S. I. Tomonaga), 1965. |
| | | 1923 | Franco Zeffirelli , Italian stage, opera director and designer. |

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Meletius, Archbishop of Antioch. [d. 381]

St. Ethelwald, Bishop of Lindisfarne. [d. c. 740]

St. Anthony Kausleas, Patriarch of Constantinople. [d. 901]

St. Ludan. [d. c. 1202]

The Seven Founders of the Servite Order. Also called **Servants of Mary**. [d. 13th cent.]

St. Julian the Hospitaller; patron of innkeepers, travelers, boatmen, violinists, jugglers, clowns, shepherds, pilgrims, and ferrymen. [death date unknown]

St. Marina, monk and virgin (her sex was not detected until her death). [death date unknown]

The Beatified

Blessed Thomas Hemerford and his companions, priests and martyrs. [d. 1584]

Historical Events

- 881** **Charles III** is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1111** **Henry V**, Holy Roman Emperor, imprisons **Pope Paschal II**.
- 1531** English clergy are ordered henceforth to regard the ruler of England as head of the Church.
- 1554** **Lady Jane Grey**, considered a rival for the English throne, is beheaded under orders of **Queen Mary I**.
- 1733** **James Oglethorpe** founds Savannah, Georgia.
- 1818** **Chile** declares independence from Spain after seven years of war.
- 1832** Ecuador annexes the **Galapagos Islands**.
- 1877** First public demonstration of Alexander Graham Bell's articulating **telephone** is made.
- 1895** Japanese destroy the Chinese army and navy and end the **Sino-Japanese War** in the **Battle of Weihaiwei**.
- 1909** **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** is formed in the U.S.
- 1912** **Emperor Pu-Yi** of China abdicates, ending the rule of the **Manchu Dynasty**; **China** becomes a republic.
- 1915** Protocol of **Opium Convention of 1912** is signed at The Hague by China, the U.S., and the Netherlands.
- 1922** Indian Nationalist campaign of mass civil disobedience led by **Mahatma Gandhi** is suspended because of murders at **Chauri Chaura**.
- 1924** **Tutankhamen's sarcophagus** is opened, disclosing three sumptuously ornamented coffins. (See also February 16, 1923.)
- George Gershwin** is piano soloist in the premiere of his **Rhapsody in Blue** in New York.
- 1947** First launching of a **guided missile** from a submarine takes place off Ft. Mugo, California.
- 1961** Tribesmen kill **Patrice Lumumba**, Prime Minister of the **Republic of the Congo**, and two companions.
- 1970** **Israel** bombs a **U.A.R.** steel plant, killing or wounding Egyptian civilian workers.
- 1973** First group of U.S. prisoners of war are freed by North Vietnam and flown from Hanoi to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines (**Vietnam War**).
- 1978** The **Sandinista National Liberation Front**, a Nicaraguan guerilla organization, declares war on the **Somoza** government.

1879 Honoré Daumier, French artist, died
 1881 Phoenix, Arizona, incorporated as a city
 1887 The Epoch, a literary magazine, founded in
 New York
 1893 Naronic vanished having left Liverpool for
 New York
 1895 Georgetown became part of Washington, D.C.
 1901 Milan Obrenovic IV, deposed king of Serbia,
 died
 1907 Colorado River flow to Salton Sink again closed
 1908 Sir Vivian Fuchs, Antarctic explorer, born
 1909 Max Baer, boxer, born
 1916 Bandelier National Monument established
 1920 First business session of the League of
 Nations met (London)
 1922 Naval limits treaty signed by U.S., England,
 France, Italy, and Japan
 1927 Opening of Tutankhamen's mummy began
 1929 Vatican City, Rome, became a sovereign state
 1945 Yalta Conference ended
 1948 Meteorite landed near Norton, Kansas
 1965 Titan-3A rocket launched for testing
 1948, 1959, 1970, 2032, 2043, 2054, 2065 Ash Wednesday
 1902, 1964, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081 Shrove
 Tuesday

 February 12th

Feast of St. Julian the Hospitaller (patron of
 violinists, jugglers, clowns,
 shepherds, pilgrims, hotel-keepers,
 ferrymen, travelers needing
 lodging)

Feast of St. Marina, female monk
 Feast of the Seven Founders

1111 AD Henry V, uncrowned Holy Roman Emperor, kidnapped
 the Pope
 1242 Henry VII, King of Germany, died
 1424 King James I of Scotland married Jane Beaufort
 1541 Santiago, Chile, founded
 1542 Catherine Howard, 5th wife of England's King
 Henry VIII, beheaded
 1736 Maria Theresa of Austria married Francis of
 Lorraine
 1742 Charles VII crowned Holy Roman Emperor
 1771 King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden died
 1775 Louisa Johnson Adams, wife of John Quincy, 6th
 President of the U.S., born
 1789 Ethan Allen, American patriot, died
 Times and Patowmack Packet, first Washington,
 D.C. newspaper, founded
 1809 Charles Darwin, naturalist, born
 Abraham Lincoln, 16th President, born

1832 Ecuador annexed the Galapagos Islands
 1834 Bangor, Maine, incorporated as a city
 1849 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
 incorporated
 1869 Start of a four-day storm that sank fishing
 fleets off Newfoundland
 1873 Gold dollar became the U.S. currency standard
 1875 Meteorite rain fell near Homestead, Iowa
 1880 John L. Lewis, eyebrowed labor leader, born
 1884 Alice Lee Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of
 Teddy, born
 1885 German East Africa Company chartered
 1904 Ted Mack, "Original Amateur Hour" host, born
 1906 Island of Formosa rocked by an earthquake
 1907 Larchmont sank off Long Island, New York
 1908 National Association for the Advancement of
 Colored People formed
 1912 Republic of China formed
 1915 Cornerstone of Lincoln Memorial laid (Washing-
 ton, D.C.)
 1919 DePalma set a land-speed record of 149.875
 mph, in a Packard
 1929 Lily Langtry, actress, died
 1932 Princess Astrid of Norway born
 1953 Earthquake rocked eastern Iran
 1961 Venus probe launched
 Sputnik 8, Russian satellite, launched
 1971 James C. Penney, merchant, died
 1902, 1964, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081 Ash
 Wednesday
 1907, 1918, 1929, 1991, 2002, 2013, 2086, 2092, 2097
 Shrove Tuesday

 February 13th

Ides of February
 1014 AD King Sweyn I of Denmark died
 1476 French laid siege to Granson, Switzerland
 1566 St. Augustine, Florida, founded
 1570 Ivan the Terrible's massacre of Novgorod,
 Russia, ended
 1590 St. Katherine de'Ricci died (Feast Day)
 1619 Peace of Deulina signed by Russia, Sweden,
 and Poland
 1633 Galileo arrived in Rome, as ordered by the
 Inquisition
 1635 First public school in America opened in Boston
 1660 King Charles Gustavus of Sweden died
 1668 Spain recognized Portugal as an independent
 country
 1683 Giovanni Piazzetta, Italian artist, born

12 FEBRUARY

Births

Abraham Lincoln (16th U.S. president) 1809; Charles Darwin (British naturalist) 1809; John L. Lewis (U.S. labour leader) 1880.

The Creek Tribe's Objections

A treaty with the Creek Indians was signed by their chief on this day in 1825. It provided that the Creek cede all their territory in Georgia and Alabama in return for a tract of land between the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. The Indians rejected the treaty, killed MacIntosh, their chief who signed it, and sent delegates to Washington to protest it.

Thomas Flyer's Chequered Flag

The New York to Paris Automobile Race was flagged off on February 12, 1908. Six entrants, three from France, one each from Germany, Italy, and America travelled a route through Alaska, Siberia, and Russia; 12,116 miles later, the American Thomas Flyer drove across the finish line in Paris in first place.

Deaths

Catherine Howard (5th wife of Henry VIII, beheaded) 1542; Lady Jane Grey (hanged) 1554; Ethan Allen (American patriot) 1799; Lily Langtry (mistress of King Edward VII) 1929.

George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue"

Today in 1924 Paul Whiteman conducted a program of symphonic jazz in New York. The featured performer was George Gershwin who, for the first time, played his "Rhapsody in Blue" for the public.

Sir John Falstaff's Dead Herrings

On this day in 1429 the renowned British rogue, Sir John Falstaff successfully repelled the advances of the French cavalry at Orleans. His major line of defence was formed by an encirclement of 400 wagons of Yarmouth herrings that he was delivering to the British troops.

Robinson Crusoe's Rescue

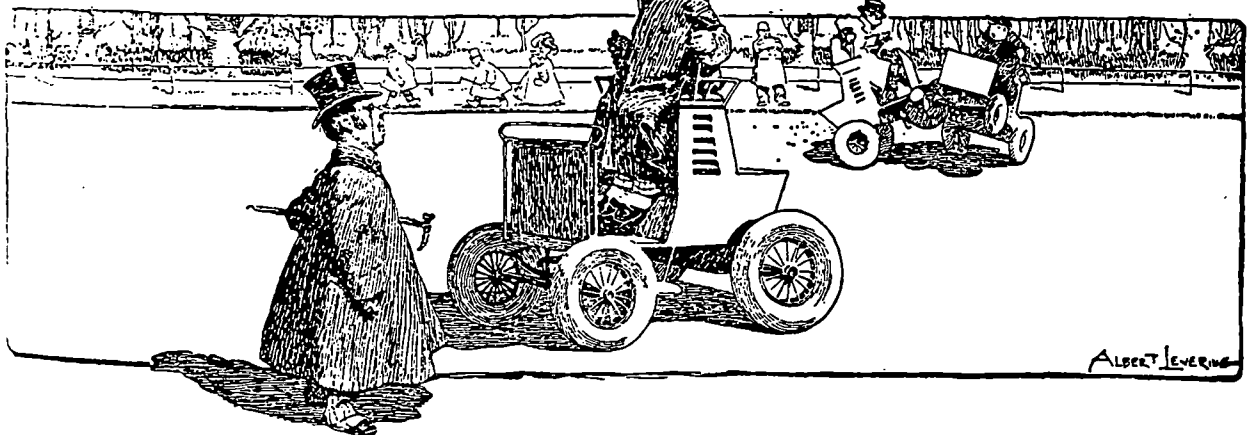
Alexander Selkirk was a Scottish sailor who requested to be put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez where he remained alone for five years. The original model for Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" was rescued on this day in 1709.

Rufus McIntyre's Imprisonment

On February 12, 1839, Rufus McIntyre, the land agent for Maine set out to break up lumber camps being established by Canadians, was arrested at a camp near the Little Madawaska River by Canadians from New Brunswick, and sent to jail in Fredericton.

Queen for a Few Days

Lady Jane Grey was the Queen of England for nine days. Her reign ended abruptly when she was hanged on this day in 1554. Not surprisingly she has a ghost—a white shape—which is believed to appear February 12th in the Tower of London. It was last sighted in 1957.



who are joined with you. This is the sort of thing that I mean when I say what we can do for America.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. His opening words referred to Drew Pearson, President of the Big Brothers of the National Capital Area, Vice President Lyndon B.

Johnson, Edward H. Foley, one of the founders of the Big Brothers of the National Capital Area, F. Joseph Donohue, member of the Board of Directors of the Big Brothers of the National Capital Area, Luther W. Youngdahl, Judge of the District Court for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Hale Boggs, chairman of the women's division for the dinner, and Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

235 Remarks of Welcome to President Youlou of the Republic of Congo at the Washington National Airport. June 8, 1961

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Lieutenant Sita:

I wish to express my great pleasure at this country being honored by your visit. You have played a most important and significant role in the most important event in the life of any country. And that is its emergence into a free, sovereign and independent status.

It is therefore a particular source of satisfaction to welcome you to the United States, which also many years ago passed through a similar experience, which has a comprehension of the things for which you stand and the things for which your country stands.

It is therefore a particular source of pleasure to me, Mr. President, to inform you that

we recognize in your life and in your efforts and in your commitments, a strong passion for freedom for your own people and for people everywhere.

And therefore, Mr. President, you come to us today from a distant continent, but you come as a statesman whom we admire as a friend of freedom and as one who believes in increasing the cordial relations between your distinguished country and this country.

Mr. President, we're proud to have you here.

NOTE: The President's opening words referred to President Fulbert Youlou of the Republic of Congo, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Lt. Albert Sita of the Congolese Army, Aide-de-Camp to President Youlou.

236 Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Youlou. June 8, 1961

PRESIDENT KENNEDY and President Youlou met today and discussed problems of joint interest to their governments. The ties that bind the Republic of Congo to the United States were stressed including their common links with the European continent and western civilization.

President Youlou stressed that his visit to the United States was not for the purpose of securing immediate financial assistance but

the two Presidents entered into a discussion of the economic problems of the Congo and long-range economic development of that country. A great part of the economic discussion between President Kennedy and President Youlou centered on the future hydro-electric development of the Congo which will provide the basis of a planned industrial expansion.

In discussing the affairs of the Congo and

of the world, they found that they had a common approach to the problems of the free world.

President Youlou gave President Kennedy

his impressions on the way of preserving and developing the traditional heritage of the western civilization in Africa.

237 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 6 of 1961. *June 12, 1961*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganizations in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961 relates to my message of April 13, 1961, to the Congress regarding regulatory agencies and, in particular, to that portion of the message advocating the fixing of responsibility for the overall administration of multi-headed agencies in their chairmen. The reorganization plan also is in keeping with actions begun by President Truman, largely through reorganization plans, to strengthen the internal management of multi-headed agencies by making their chairmen, rather than the boards or commissions as a whole, responsible for day-to-day administration.

The first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government concluded that purely executive duties can be performed far better by a single administrative official and stated: "Administration by a plural executive is universally regarded as inefficient." Also, as a matter of sound organization, the Congress and the President should be able to hold a single official rather than a group accountable for the effective management of an agency. The reorganization plan will meet both of those needs by placing responsibility and authority for the administration of the activities of the

Federal Home Loan Bank Board in the Chairman of the Board. By relieving the Board of day-to-day managerial functions, the reorganization plan will significantly further the ability of the Board to deal more effectively with regulatory and policy matters before it.

Action to strengthen the management of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and to relieve the Board of day-to-day operating responsibility is particularly needed because of the phenomenal growth of the Board's activities in recent years. By way of example, the number of institutions that are members of the Federal home loan bank system and subject to the Board's supervision has increased from 3898 in 1950 to 4552 at present. In the same period, the assets of those institutions have increased almost fivefold from \$15.4 billion to \$71.0 billion. In fiscal year 1950, the Board examined 2450 institutions; in fiscal 1961, about 4224 examinations will be conducted. The personnel of the Board have more than doubled in number in the last decade to handle the increased workload.

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947, the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board was made the chief executive officer of the Board, and there was transferred to him the authority to appoint and direct the personnel necessary to perform the functions of the Board, the Chairman and the agencies under the Board. The Chairman's authority with respect to personnel was returned to the whole Federal Home Loan Bank Board by

free-trade agreement. There are many who said that we could not stem the tide of protectionism, that the only way to respond to unfair trading practices was to close off our own market. Well, we didn't want to succumb to this defeatist attitude. So, we launched the Uruguay round against all odds 2 years ago. And the mid-term review, we reached agreement on a framework to move the negotiation forward in all but the two most difficult areas: agricultural and intellectual property.

We remain committed to an international trading system based on the principles of freedom and fairness. And we'll continue to press for the end of agricultural subsidies and the protection of intellectual property. We're confident these aims can be achieved. And when they are, I believe the people of the world will know a prosperity of which we have only the slightest glimmering.

So, as I take my leave of you, I ask you to continue the battle—the battle for the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment and free trade throughout the world. I was one of the 43 Governors in this country that had the line-item veto. I used it 943 times in the 8 years and was never overridden once. When you line-item those things that may be passable when they're all buried with other things and then send them back for them to vote on them, standing out there all by themselves, they don't vote the same way. [Laughter]

Well, thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:08 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, the President referred to Clayton K. Yeutter, United States Trade Representative.

Statement by the Assistant to the President for Press Relations on the Southwestern Africa Peace Settlement
December 13, 1988

The signing of the protocol of Brazzaville this morning by the Governments of South Africa, Cuba, and Angola opens the way to peace and stability in southwestern Africa.

This development fulfills President Reagan's policy determination made early in this administration to seek the removal of all foreign troops from Angola, the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, and support for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] freedom fighters in Angola. It was the combination of the United States steadfast support for these objectives and skillful mediation over a period of 8 years that made this breakthrough for peace possible. The American mediating team, the participating Governments, and President Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo are to be congratulated for their role in this extraordinary achievement. We hope that this major diplomatic milestone in southern Africa will be followed by renewed efforts to settle the internal conflict in Angola through a process of national reconciliation and peaceful negotiation among Angolans.

Statement by the Assistant to the President for Press Relations on the President's Meeting With Ambassador Han Xu of China
December 14, 1988

Tomorrow, December 15, marks the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Today President Reagan met with PRC Ambassador Han Xu at the White House to convey his personal good wishes to the Chinese people on this occasion. The President noted the historically warm feelings of Americans for the Chinese people and the major contributions that Americans of Chinese descent have made, and continue to make, to the development of our country and the enrichment of our heritage. During the meeting, the President recalled that his three predecessors, of differing parties and viewpoints, had all worked with China's leaders to bring our nations and peoples closer together. He expressed satisfaction at having been able to continue and expand on their efforts. The President looked back

with pleasure on had received during in 1984, when he hand the great str implement reform people. In concl pressed confidenc ship firmly grou China joint com and 1982, China would be able to v ahead to forge ev a safer and more p

Proclamation 59 United States-Ca Agreement

December 14, 19

By the President o of America

A Proclamation

1. On January 2 United States-Ca ment (the Agree certain letters exc ernments of Cana were approved by 101(a) of the Un Trade Agreement 1988 (the Imple: 100-449, 102 Stat.

2. Section 201(Act authorizes th such modification: ing duties, such duty-free or excis ditional duties, as are necessary or Article 401 of the schedule of duty 1 goods originating set forth in Annex

3. Section 202 c provides for certa determined that it the Harmonized United States (HT forth in section 2 Rules", as that te 202(d)). Further,]

February 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ED McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: CONGO

- o Pronunciation: den-EE SASS-oo EN-GWES-oo
Address as President Sassou or Mr. President
- o Sassou visited Washington on 10/7/86 as President of the Organization of African Unity but did not meet with President Reagan. V.P. Bush met with Sassou in his Capitol Hill office.
- o Bush has never been to the Congo. He has been to Africa three times as V.P.: 1982 to Central and Southern Africa, 1983 to Northern Africa, and 1985 to East Africa.
- o Sassou is in his late 40s and has 3 children. His daughter just married the head of Gabon. He is a career military man, educated in France.
- o Talk about the lush, natural beauty of Congo's tropical forests. Sassou is from the region that includes the forests.
- o Congo is proud of its "literary tradition." Their people are relatively well educated and literate. "Bright, capable people."
- o Oil is the mainstay of the economy (Bush's experience in the oil business.) Several American companies in recent years have been searching for new oil deposits in Congo.
- o In 1944, Congo served as an important center of activity for the Free French under De Galle.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: FEB. 8, 1990

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: BOB SIMON, SPEECHWRITING

ORGANIZATION:

FROM: CATHY FENTON, SOCIAL OFFICE

PHONE: X7064

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

ATTACHED IS THE BIO ON OUR ENTERTAINER FOR THE CONGO STATE DINNER ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12. (PETER NERO) THANK YOU FOR PREPARING THANK YOU REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE AFTER MR. NERO'S PERFORMANCE. PLEASE COPY US WITH YOUR DRAFT.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO (202) 456-7788.

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JAMES MURTHA

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PETER NERO

Program Biography

Peter Nero has built an impressive reputation as a composer, symphony conductor and arranger, in addition to his career as a virtuoso pianist. His solid musicianship, innovative programming and warm informal stage presence have won him a loyal and enthusiastic audience.

Besides performances with his Trio, Nero devotes part of his year to the Philly Pops, a national institution which he has headed since 1979. He has performed with the Pops in a number of PBS specials.

Born in Brooklyn, Nero started his formal music training at age 7. By the time he was 14, he had won numerous piano competitions and a scholarship to the Juilliard School of Music, and had made guest appearances with symphony orchestras.

After his graduation, Nero quickly established himself among the top jazz pianists in the country, and then began to experiment, combining jazz with the classics.

Nero has been a national "name" for many years as a result of his consistently best-selling albums. His association with RCA Records produced 23 albums in eight years, eight Grammy nominations, and two Grammy Awards. His subsequent move to Columbia Records resulted in two additional Grammy nominations, as well as a million-selling gold "single" and album, "Summer of '42". Cashbox Magazine named him the world's Number One instrumentalist. He recently produced two new albums, both strikingly different: a Concord Jazz album exploring the music of Duke Ellington, and a Direct-to-Disc recording featuring his arrangements for piano and big orchestra.

On TV, Nero starred in the NBC award-winning "S Wonderful, 'S Marvelous, 'S Gershwin", a special tribute to the music of George and Ira Gershwin, and he is a regular guest on major talk and variety shows. He has been hailed as the premier piano interpreter of Gershwin. In fact, his colleague Mel Tormé commented, "Peter Nero's piano interpretations of Gershwin are unique and glorious. He is a one-of-a-kind artist."

In motion pictures, Nero has appeared in "Sunday in New York," for which he composed the score and title song, which received Golden Globe and Hollywood Reporter nominations.

Nero's compositions include "His World", "Blue Fantasy", both pieces for piano, rhythm section, and full orchestra which have been performed by many major orchestras

combining rock with traditional music and narration.

Peter and his wife Peggy live in Philadelphia. He has two children by a previous marriage: Jedd, a real estate entrepreneur who lives in New York; and a daughter, Beverly, who is pursuing an acting career in Hollywood. Nero is an avid chess player and a longtime Dodger baseball fan. He has a full recording studio in his home, and his interest and expertise in the world of computers put him on a par with many professionals. In fact, he carries his own Tandy computer equipment with him on the road, which allows him to retract easily the "music information" and other facts so necessary to facilitate his globe-hopping career as an internationally acclaimed artist.

BS - . . .

Mr. Schmel

647-4977

Urgent

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 12, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO OF THE CONGO
UPON ARRIVAL

The Diplomatic Entrance

10:12 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to welcome you and Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso to the United States and to the White House. The last time you visited, three years ago, you and I met at the United States Capitol Building. And today, we meet at the White House.

In the three years since your last visit, Southern Africa has seen significant progress towards peace and stability. Namibia is on the verge of independence. And in Angola, Cuban troops have begun the process of leaving. And while our support for the UNITA freedom fighters continues undiminished, we continue to hope for a negotiated settlement to that tragic war.

Nelson Mandela's release from prison yesterday, which we've waited for and worked toward for so long, is another important sign that South Africa may soon begin negotiating a democratic, nonracial society, and at last be on the way to ending apartheid once and for all.

Mr. President, to a considerable degree, many of these happy developments resulted from your involvement. As Chairman of the OAU in 1986, you used your prestige and diplomatic skill to convince those involved to come to Brazzaville to resolve their differences through the Angola-Namibia accords. And just as our diplomats worked ceaselessly to assure the accords were signed, you worked ceaselessly to assure the accords would succeed.

Africa, America and the rest of the world congratulated you for your role in this extraordinary achievement; a major diplomatic milestone in Southern Africa. And today it is my privilege, on behalf of the American people, to thank you again for your efforts and ongoing commitment to regional stability.

We also appreciate your support for the continuing African effort under the mediation of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, to achieve peace and stability in Angola. Those negotiations have not always gone smoothly, and some continue to believe that war is preferable to peace. Nevertheless, we remain confident that African statesmen, such as yourself, Mr. President, will be able to bring about national reconciliation in Angola and greater peace and stability in your entire region.

Mr. President, as we talk about the world's problems and their peaceful resolution, I would like to use this occasion to send two messages to the people of Africa. Some have suggested that events in the rest of the world, including Central Europe, mean that the United States will no longer pay attention to Africa. I can assure you and everyone in Africa that this is not the case.

I had the pleasure of visiting Africa three times while I was Vice President and hope to be able to do so again. And Africa is the ancestral home of many Americans. And Africa is a major

MORE

contributor to the world's supply of raw materials and minerals, and a repository of many of the world's environmental riches, such as the lush, natural beauty of the Congo's tropical forests.

Africa's our friend. And friends don't forget one another. Rather, they provide help and work closely in common endeavors. And I hereby renew the commitment of the American people and government to continue to do so in partnership with Africa.

Today, America celebrates the birthday of one of our greatest Presidents, Abraham Lincoln. Shortly before he took office, Lincoln stopped in Philadelphia to speak at Independence Hall, and he spoke of war and revolution and of America's birth certificate, the Declaration of Independence, signed in that hall less than 100 years earlier. "The Declaration," he said, "gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world for all future time." And today, another century has passed, and today, liberty and hope are alive in the world as never before.

We welcome the steps Africa has taken to recognize and nurture this trend in recent years. And we encourage more rapid movement in this direction -- for, as recent events have proven from Central Europe to Central America, free people and free markets are the way of the future and essential ingredients of a successful, thriving and truly developed nation. These are among the ideas I plan to share in our dialogue over at the White House today.

And I believe that the leaders of Africa are reaching out to the United States, reaching out for a new partnership based on mutual responsibility and mutual respect. And so the message of freedom and cooperation in my meetings with you, Mr. President, is also a message to the leaders of Africa.

Thank you, sir, for coming to the White House. We look forward to our visit and to mutually beneficial talks. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO: Mr. President, as I step on American soil for my first state visit, I wish first of all to salute a great nation which has inspired so many ideals and dreams for mankind now for over 200 years. I wish to pay a well-earned tribute to your great people who achieved its own freedom in order to spread values which continue to remain today the ideological foundation of contemporary societies.

You, Mr. President, are one of the great figures who have inherited this rich legacy which has enabled your country to build a civilization which looks towards progress, which means it looks to the future, and does so in liberty and democracy.

The many highly positive initiatives which your ongoing consultation with your Soviet counterpart, President Mikhail Gorbachev, continue to result in, fall within the very happy prospect of a future that is less uncertain and more serene. We, the people of Africa, are convinced that such a fruitful dialogue can only benefit all of mankind for peace and security as well as for economic development.

Because my visit coincides with the celebration of African American Month, it gives me, a son of Africa, a chance to extend a respectful and grateful salute to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln and of Dr. Martin Luther King. Their lives, their struggle, represent for us, Africans, a never-ending source of admiration, pride and hope.

And I should like to include a great symbol of dignity for African men, Nelson Mandela, whose very recent release ushers in great prospects for the negotiations on the future of South African society. From this day on, the Congo can look forward with optimism to the future of its own relations with South Africa.

May this happy coincidence usher in a period of evermore

encouraging prospects for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our two worlds -- between America and the Congo. And as I thank you, Mr. President, for the very wonderful welcome you have extended to me and the message of friendship you have just addressed to me, may I tell you how very happy I am to be today in this great, beautiful capital where there is so much history and where there is so much hope.

thank you. Long live the United States. Long live the Congo. I
(Applause.)

END

10:27 A.M. EST

McNally/Simon
February 7, 1990
Draft One (B:CONGO.AR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT -- CONGO PRESIDENT
DENIS SASSOU-NGUESSO
THE WHITE HOUSE SOUTH LAWN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1990, 10:00 A.M.

Michael Feldman State Dept. 647-4965
Mr. President, it is a pleasure to welcome you and Mrs. Sassou-Nguesso [[SASS-oo EN-GWES-oo]] to the United States, and to the White House.

VP schedule 10-7-86
The last time you visited, ~~four~~^{three} years ago, you and I met at the United States Capitol building. Today we meet at the White House. And I suppose if this trend continues, four years from now we should plan on getting together at the Supreme Court. \\\

In the ~~four~~^{three} years since your last visit, southern Africa has seen significant progress towards peace and stability.

State Dept. draft
Namibia is on the verge of independence. In Angola, Cuban troops have begun the process of leaving. And while our support for the UNITA freedom fighters continues undiminished, our hopes for a negotiated settlement of that tragic war have grown. And South Africa may soon begin negotiating a democratic, non-racial society -- and at last be on the way to ending apartheid once and for all. \\\

Mr. President, to a considerable degree these happy developments resulted from agreements facilitated through the close cooperation of the United States and the Congo in a partnership for peace.

As Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1986, you used your prestige and diplomatic skill to convince those

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State Dept. draft
 involved to come to Brazzaville to resolve their differences through the Angola/Namibia Accords. And just as our diplomats worked ceaselessly to assure the Accords were signed, you worked ceaselessly to assure the Accords would succeed.

Africa, America and the rest of the world congratulated you for your role in this "extraordinary achievement, ...a major diplomatic milestone in southern Africa." Today, it is my privilege, on behalf of the American people, to thank you again for your efforts and ongoing commitment to regional stability.

We also appreciate your support for the continuing African effort, under the mediation of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, to achieve peace and stability in Angola. Those negotiations have not always gone smoothly, and some continue to believe that war is preferable to peace. Nevertheless, we remain confident that African statesmen such as yourself, Mr. President, will be able to bring about national reconciliation in Angola and greater peace and stability in your region.

State Dept. draft
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I had the pleasure of visiting Africa three times while I was Vice President, and hope to be able to do so again. Africa

is the ancestral home of many Americans. Africa is a major contributor to the world supply of raw materials and minerals, and the repository of many of the world's environmental riches, such as the lush, natural beauty of Congo's tropical forests.

Africa is our friend, and friends don't forget one another. Rather they provide help, and work closely in common endeavors. And I hereby renew the commitment of the American people and government to continue to do so in partnership with Africa.

Let me add, Mr. President, that good friends can also on occasion give advice to one another. My advice to Africa is to pay attention to what is happening in Central Europe. To see what the will of the people really means. To understand the thirst for democracy and self-determination.

Today America celebrates the birthday of one of our greatest Presidents, Abraham Lincoln. Shortly before he took office, Lincoln stopped in Philadelphia to speak at Independence Hall. He spoke of war and revolution, and of America's birth certificate -- the Declaration of Independence -- signed in that Hall less than 100 years earlier.

"The Declaration...", he said, "gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time."

Today another century has passed. And today liberty and hope are alive in the world as never before.

We welcome the steps Africa has taken to recognize and nurture this trend in recent years. And we encourage more rapid

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p. 521

movement in this direction. For -- as recent events have proven, from Central Europe to Central America -- free people and free markets are the way of the future, and essential ingredients of a successful, thriving, and truly developed nation.

These are among the ideas I plan to share in our dialogue at the White House today. I believe that the leaders of Africa are reaching out to the United States, reaching out for a new partnership based on mutual responsibility and mutual respect. And the message of my meetings with President ~~Sassou-Nguesso~~ ^X ~~[[SASS-oo EN-GWES-oo]]~~ ^X is also a message to the leaders of Africa, a message that I am reaching back to them.

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P. 1

Thank you for coming to the White House. We look forward to our visit and to mutually beneficial talks. Thank you.

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