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Staffed
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Grant/Cawley
April 18, 1991
12 noon / Draft two
A:GOULED

**DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT GOULED
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991
1:15 P.M.**

There come times when nations must decide whether to allow aggression to go unchallenged. The decision is never easy for any country, large or small. Today, I want to thank one small nation which took up a very large challenge in the Persian Gulf war -- the Republic of Djibouti ((ji-BOOT-ee)).

Tiny in size, lacking in resources, and vulnerable to retaliation, Djibouti saw Saddam Hussein's aggression as an intolerable precedent for small nations everywhere. And so Djibouti joined the chorus of condemnation, voting with the Arab League and the United Nations. It joined the coalition of forces against Saddam Hussein. By opening its airfields, seaports and territorial waters to the allies, Djibouti enabled allied forces to liberate Kuwait quickly and efficiently. President Gouled ((goo-LED)), your personal support was invaluable.

Djibouti's response to the Gulf crisis, however, came as no surprise to us. Djibouti has long been a model of stability and moderation in a region which is no stranger to violence and extremism. This deep and abiding desire for peace is a chief characteristic of what I call "the new world order" -- it is the responsibility imposed by our successes. It refers to new ways

of working with nations like yours to deter aggression -- and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity, and above all, to achieve peace.

Together, we look forward to the day when the nations of the world, large and small, cooperate peacefully to settle disputes and deter aggression. We are glad to have the opportunity to express our hopes directly to President Gouled, and we anticipate many long years ahead in our relationship.

As an old Navy man, I want to thank you again, your Excellency, for the warm welcome which Djibouti has always extended to our Navy. Your support for United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen was essential to the coalition's success. We thank you.

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£:
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Abdallah returned from his Paris exile after a European military invasion eliminated Ali Soilih in May 1978, and became president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. He had links with conservative Arab oil-producing states and French aid to an economy entirely agriculture-based but getting barely half the food requirements of its 300 000 inhabitants, plus some export crops—copra, vanilla, cloves and coconuts. France also now provides military assistance although the status of Mayotte remain unsolved.

A. P. H.

go

Area (km ²)	342 000
Population 1980 (UN projection)	1 532 000
GNP per capita 1977 (US\$)	500
Capital	Brazzaville.
Currency	CFA franc

Congo gained full independence from France on 15 August 1960. The first President, Abbé Fulbert Youlou, leader of the *Union démocratique pour la Défense des Intérêts Africains* followed policies of cooperation with France and support for the Western bloc. In August 1963, however, urban unemployment, anti-trade union government policies, ethnic favouritism, and plans for the establishment of a political party stimulated an uprising which led Youlou to

resign. He was succeeded by a government which advocated Marxist-socialism under the direction of a new political party, the *Mouvement National Révolutionnaire* (MNR). The MNR, however, was overthrown in 1965 by a military coup, leading to ethnic and political conflict, and opposition to its position as the official party. After disturbances and anti-government demonstrations, the army, led by its commander-in-chief, Marien Ngouabi, took power in 1968 and took over power, maintaining avowedly socialist policies under the direction of the *Parti Congolais du Travail*. The 1970s saw a continuing struggle for power among the leaders. In March 1977 Ngouabi was assassinated and was replaced by Colonel Joachim Yhombi-Opango; in February 1979 he was eased out of power by pressure from the left—whose accusations against him of corruption and high-living led to his imprisonment in August—and was replaced by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Congo's heavy dependence on primary product exports has meant that all the military/PCT regimes have, to a lesser or greater extent, tempered socialist policies with 'pragmatism'. Until the discovery of offshore oilfields the Congo depended on the export of

timber and agricultural products, mainly to France. Oil exports boomed in 1974, but by 1975 production had fallen off because of technical problems and the oil companies' reactions to Ngouabi's nationalization proposals, and other exports declined in the face of the general world recession. By 1976–77 the Congo, overcommitted to development projects, faced a balance of payments deficit of US \$160 million. The oilfields are small and will be exhausted by the early 1980s; nevertheless, the rest of the economy has stagnated and in 1978 (after an upturn in production) crude oil constituted 69 per cent of exports. Ngouesso's intervention may imply a shift back to the relatively leftist policies of Ngouabi which had been diluted by Opango: this was certainly the tenor of the new regime's public pronouncements. By late 1979, however, Ngouesso had shown no signs of taking a rigorously socialist path in practice. The mix of 'socialist' and 'pro-Western' policies continued. In June 1979, for example, the Congo opened negotiations with Western-oriented Zaire aimed at increasing cooperation between the two countries; in November a visit by Ngouesso to Paris to seek French aid coincided with the announcement that 600 Congolese children had been sent to Cuba for education.

M. S.

Djibouti

Area (km ²)	21 783
Population 1980 (UN projection)	119 000
GNP per capita 1977 (US\$)	Not available
Capital	Djibouti
Currency	Djibouti franc

Before and since independence, Djibouti has been dominated by its neighbours and their links with its two main ethnic groups: Ethiopia with the Afars, and Somalia with the Issas. Independence was delayed until June 1977 because of these tensions and was immediately followed by the Ethiopia-Somalia war in the Ogaden.* For Djibouti the war was a catastrophe. The Afar/Issa balance was upset and Afar members of President Hassan Gouled's government resigned in 1978, claiming that their community was being persecuted. Thousands of refugees flooded across the border into Djibouti and the economy, based almost entirely on port trade, slumped following a breakdown of the rail link to Addis Ababa, which is vital to both countries. However, a large French military presence provides political stability, and Ethiopian successes in the Ogaden led to both the beginning of a restoration of the old ethnic balance and a reopening of the railway line, which gave promise of an economic revival.

C. S.



© PAT MILLER/MONKMEYER PRESS
Men discuss local affairs at a curbside get-together in Djibouti. Custom excludes women from such gatherings.

tribespeople in the gulf area. Because of the inadequacy of Obock's harbor, the French began to develop the hitherto uninhabited site of Djibouti on the opposite side of the gulf. In 1896, Djibouti town was made the capital of the newly constituted colony of French Somaliland (Côte Française des Somalis). The frontiers drawn between the colony and Ethiopia on the one hand, and the then British Somaliland Protectorate on the other, had the effect of dividing the territories of both the Afar and the Issa Somalis.

A treaty between France and Ethiopia, signed in 1897, designated Djibouti the official outlet for Ethiopian trade. The railroad from Addis Ababa was completed in 1917.

During World War II the French authorities in Djibouti declared for the Vichy government, and the port suffered an Allied blockade that brought extreme hardship to the population. After the war, moves were made toward autonomy for the colony: in 1946 it acquired a representative council and returned a deputy to the French National Assembly, though indigenous voting rights remained restricted. Universal suffrage was introduced in 1957. Meanwhile, the tide of Somali nationalism had begun to rise. As independence and merger of the British and Italian Somali territories came into view, independence for the French colony seemed likely to mean its joining the "greater Somalia." Such an outcome was unacceptable to Ethiopia as to France. In general, it was also unacceptable to the Afar, who had previously shown little modern political consciousness but now began to play a dominant part on the national scene. In a referendum held in 1967, with the balloting strictly controlled by the French authorities, the Afar vote along with the French carried the day in favor of continued union with France. The country was then re-named the French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

Hardliners among the Somali nationalists went underground, and several terrorist episodes took place. Desire for independence within the territory increasingly was supported by the Organization of African States and world opinion, while France's loss of its Eastern empire and the uncertain situation of the Suez Canal made Djibouti port less essential to the metropolitan

country. Political changes among the Afar population led to increased pressure for independence from that quarter also.

In 1977 the territory became formally independent, with the neutral name Republic of Djibouti. The new republic was led by the veteran Issa moderate Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Emphasizing traditional links with the Arab world, it became a member of the Arab League; and it depended for much of its finance on Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. Somali nationalist aspirations remained unsatisfied, but the Somali Republic formally denied any territorial claims. France retained a military base in the port of Djibouti.

In 1978-1979, the problems of the new state were aggravated by the influx of perhaps 50,000 refugees, mainly Somalis escaping from the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia in the latter's Ogaden region. International aid provided for the refugees temporarily, and a plan for their repatriation to Ethiopia was readily accepted by the Ethiopian and Djiboutian governments. However, it proved hard to implement.

Djibouti today has problems as a trading state situated in a strategically sensitive area of the globe. In order to survive, it must keep a balance between the rival claims of its two major ethnic groups, between the neighbor states of Ethiopia and the Somali Republic, and among France, the Arab countries, and the superpowers.

VIRGINIA LULING

Author of "A Somali Sultanate"

Further Reading: Nelson, Harold D., *Somalia: A Country Study* (American Univ. 1982); Tholomier, Robert, *Djibouti, Pawn of the Horn of Africa* (Scarecrow 1981); Thompson, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard, *Djibouti and the Horn of Africa* (Stanford Univ. Press 1968).

DJIBOUTI, ji-boō'tē, the capital of the Republic of Djibouti, in northeastern Africa. The city is a port on Gulf of Tadjoura, an inlet of the Indian Ocean just south of the entrance to the Red Sea. It was built during the French colonial period, largely in semi-Arab style. Unlike other ports on the coast, it has no "old town" or ancient monuments.

The population, estimated at 180,000 in 1981, is mixed. Its chief components are the two indigenous groups of the area, the Afar (Danakil) and the Issa Somalis; other Somalis; Yemeni Arabs; and a small but important French community.

Although Djibouti has some light industry, its economy depends on trade and financial services. The city is a free port and a center for transshipment. The railroad joining Djibouti to Addis Ababa makes the port Ethiopia's principal outlet to the sea, apart from Eritrea. The international airport is becoming increasingly important as a center for air freight. Djibouti also is the main French naval base on the Indian Ocean.

The port was built in 1892 by the French, chiefly as a station on the Suez Canal route to the East, corresponding to the British port of Aden. It became the official outlet for the trade of Ethiopia and grew rapidly. In 1896 it became the capital of French Somaliland, later called the French Territory of the Afars and Issas. In 1977 the territory gained independence as the Republic of Djibouti, with the city as its capital.

VIRGINIA LULING

Author of "A Somali Sultanate"

April 15

Holidays

Bangladesh	Bengali New Year
Bolivia (Tarija)	Public Holiday
Niger	Assumption of Power by the Supreme Military Council, 1974.
North Korea	Kim Il-Sung's Birthday

Birthdates

- 1452** **Leonardo da Vinci**, Italian artist, architect, musician, scientist; considered one of the most versatile talents of all time, the ultimate Renaissance man. [d. May 2, 1519]
- 1469** **Nanak**, founder of **Sikhism**, an Indian religious sect. [d. 1538]
- 1646** **Christian V** of Denmark and Norway. [d. August 25, 1699]
- 1672** **Etienne (Geoffroy) Saint-Hilaire**, French naturalist; published first table of chemical affinities, 1718. [d. June 19, 1744]
- 1707** **Leonhard Euler**, Swiss mathematician; established many of the mathematical notations used today. [d. September 18, 1783]
- 1741** **Charles Wilson Peale**, U.S. painter; best known for portraits of American Revolutionary figures. [d. February 22, 1827]
- 1793** **Friedrich Georg Wilson von Struve**, German-Russian astronomer; pioneer in the study of **binary stars**. [d. November 23, 1864]
- 1797** **Louis Adolphe Thiers**, French statesman, historian; a founder and the first president of the Third Republic, 1871-73. [d. September 3, 1877]
- 1800** **Sir James Clark Ross**, British polar explorer; the first to explore **Antarctica**, 1839. [d. April 3, 1862]
- 1801** **Edouard Armand Isidore Hippolyte Lartet**, French paleontologist; regarded as one of the founders of **paleontology**. [d. January 28, 1871]
- 1809** **Hermann Günther Grassmann**, German mathematician, Sanskritist; laid foundation of modern **vector analysis**. [d. September 26, 1877]
- 1817** **Benjamin Jowett**, British theologian, classical scholar, and educational reformer; renowned for his translations of Plato and Aristotle. [d. October 1, 1893]
- 1820** **Mariano Melgarejo**, Bolivian ruler; President of Bolivia, 1864-71. [d. November 23, 1872]
- 1832** **Wilhelm Busch**, German poet, painter; originator of the **comic strip**. [d. January 9, 1908]
- 1843** **Henry James**, U.S.-British novelist, renowned for his prose style; became naturalized British citizen, 1915. [d. February 28, 1916]
- 1856** **Jean Moréas (Ioannes Papadiamantopoulos)**, French symbolist poet, born in Greece; organized **École Romane**. [d. March 30, 1910]
- 1858** **Émile Durkheim**, French sociologist; one of founders of modern sociology. [d. November 15, 1917]
- 1874** **Johannes Stark**, German physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for discoveries concerning electricity and light, 1919. [d. June 21, 1957]
- 1880** **Max Wertheimer**, U.S. psychologist; co-founder, Gestalt movement, 1912. [d. October 12, 1943]
- 1887** **(Helen) Violet Bonham Carter**, British public official; wrote *Winston Churchill as I Knew Him*, 1965. [d. February 19, 1969]
- 1889** **Thomas Hart Benton**, U.S. painter, muralist; created an American artistic style called *Regionalism*. [d. January 19, 1975]
- Asa Philip Randolph**, U.S. labor leader; a pioneer in the unionization of blacks in America. [d. May 16, 1979]

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Basilissa and Anastasia, martyrs. [d. c. 65 A.D.]

St. Padarn, Bishop in Ceredigion; missionary and monastery founder. Also called **Patern**. [d. c. 5th-6th centuries]

St. Ruadan of Lothra, abbot, monastery founder; one of the Apostles of Ireland. Also called **Ruadhan**. [d. c. 584]

St. Hunna, matron. Also called the **Holy Washerwoman, Huva**. [d. c. 679]

1890 **Wallace Reid**, U.S. actor; leading man in silent films. [d. January 18, 1923]

1892 **Corrie Ten Boom**, Dutch author, lecturer; sentenced to a concentration camp for hiding Jews during World War II; wrote *The Hiding Place*, 1971. [d. April 15, 1983]

1894 **Bessie Smith** (*The Empress of the Blues*), U.S. singer; legendary blues singer of 1920s-1930s. [d. September 26, 1937]

1896 **Nikolay Nikolaevich Semenov**, Russian physical chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for study of kinetics of chemical reactions (with C. N. Hinshelwood), 1956.

1903 **Waverley L(ewis) Root**, U.S. writer, journalist; best known as author of *The Foods of France*, 1958, and *Contemporary French Cooking*, 1962. [d. October 31, 1982]

1907 **Nikolaas Tinbergen**, British ethologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for research in ethology (with K. Z. Lorenz and K. von Frisch), 1973.

1912 **Kim Il-Sung**, Korean political leader; organized Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Korean struggle against Japan; President of North Korea, 1972-

1916 **Alfred S. Bloomingdale**, U.S. business executive; founded Diner's Club Credit Card Co., 1950. [d. August 20, 1982]

1922 **Harold Washington**, U.S. politician; Mayor of Chicago, 1983-87. [d. November 27, 1987].

1924 **Neville Marriner**, British conductor, musician.

1930 **Vigdís Finnbogadóttir**, Icelandic politician; President of Iceland, 1980- ; first woman to hold that position.

1933 **Roy Linwood Clark**, U.S. singer, songwriter, musician.

Elizabeth Montgomery, U.S. actress; known for her role as Samantha on television series, *Bewitched*, 1964-72.

1938 **Claudia Cardinale**, Italian actress.

1940 **Jeffrey Howard Archer**, British author, politician; Member of Parliament, 1969-74; wrote *Kane and Abel*, 1979, and *First Among Equals*, 1984.

1944 **Dave Edmunds**, Welsh musician, producer; member of the rock group, *Rockpile*.

1957 **Evelyn Ashford**, U.S. track athlete; Olympic gold medalist, 1984, 1988.

Historical Events

1450 French defeat English at **Formigny (Hundred Years' War)**.

1861 U.S. President **Abraham Lincoln** calls for 75,000 volunteers to serve for three months in the Union Army (**U.S. Civil War**).

1891 **Katanga Company** is formed in Brussels to develop and settle the Katanga area in Central Africa.

1892 **General Electric Co.** is incorporated in New York.

1904 The **National Child Labor Committee (NCLC)** is organized to reform U.S. child labor laws.

1912 **Titanic**, largest passenger liner afloat, supposedly unsinkable, strikes an iceberg and sinks on its maiden voyage; over 1500 drown.

- Albert Einstein**, during a lecture at Columbia University on his theory of relativity, speaks of *time* as the Fourth Dimension.
- 1927** **Chiang Kai-Shek** and conservative members of the Kuomintang split with the Communists at Hankow.
- 1938** Gen. Francisco Franco's forces capture **Vinaroz (Spanish Civil War)**.
- 1942** The entire population of **Malta** is awarded the George Cross of Great Britain for gallantry under heavy fire (**World War II**).
- 1945** Prisoners of war in **Belsen**, a German concentration camp, are liberated by the British Second Army.
- 1947** **Rudolf Hoess** is executed at Auschwitz, the concentration camp which he had directed during World War II.
- 1952** **Salah Eddine Baccouche** becomes premier of Tunisia after French authorities depose **Mohammed Chenik**.
- 1953** Nikos Kazantakis's novel, **Zorba the Greek**, is published in New York.
- 1963** About 70,000 persons participate in a **Ban the Bomb** rally in London, during which the British government's secret emergency plan is circulated.
- 1965** **West Germany** finishes paying reparations to **Israel** for crimes committed against Jews during the Nazi era.
- 1967** Peace demonstrators numbering over 100,000 march through the streets of New York City and assemble before the United Nations in protest against the **Vietnam War**.
- 1968** Two unmanned Russian satellites in earth orbit find each other by radar, maneuver together, and dock automatically.
- 1971** Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden **Vladimir Lolovic** dies of gunshot wounds received a week earlier in an attack by Croatian separatists.
- 1974** **Hamani Diori**, President of Niger, is deposed.
- 1985** A U.S. grand jury indicts 23 members of the neo-Nazi group, **The Order**, on crimes ranging from racketeering to involvement in the murder of radio personality, **Alan Berg**.
- The South African government announces that it will legalize **interracial marriage**.
- 1987** The **Stanford Linear Collider**, a device that splits atoms, is unveiled by scientists at Stanford University.

April 16

Holidays

- Denmark** **Queen Margrethe's Birthday**
Celebrates the queen's birth, 1940.
- Puerto Rico** **de Diego's Birthday**
Commemorates the birthday of José de Diego, poet and statesman, 1867.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Optatus and his companions, and St.

(Continues . . .)

Birthdates

- 1319** **John II (the Good)** of France, acceded to the throne 1350. [d. April 8, 1364]
- 1646** **Jules Hardouin-Mansart**, French architect; designed the **Galerie de Glaces** at **Versailles**. Building superintendent and architect of Louis XIV. [d. May 11, 1708]
- 1660** **Sir Hans Sloane**, English physician, naturalist; his museum and library formed the nucleus of the **British Museum**. [d. 1753]
- 1661** **Charles Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax**, English politician and poet; first Lord of Treasury and Prime Minister. [d. 1715]
- 1728** **Joseph Black**, Scottish chemist; evolved theory of **latent heat**. [d. December 6, 1799]
- 1786** **Sir John Franklin**, English naval officer, explorer; lost in the Arctic while searching for the **Northwest Passage**. [d. June 11, 1847]
- 1821** **Ford Madox Brown**, British romantic painter; teacher of **Dante Gabriel Rossetti**. [d. October 11, 1893]
- 1838** **Ernest Solvay**, Belgian industrial chemist; patented the **Solvay ammonia process** for the manufacture of sodium carbonate, 1861. [d. May 26, 1922]
- 1844** **Anatole France (Jacques Anatole Thibault)**, French novelist, poet, critic; Nobel Prize in literature, 1921. [d. October 13, 1924]
- 1850** **Herbert Baxter Adams**, U.S. historian; a founder and first secretary of **American Historical Association**. [d. July 30, 1901]
- 1854** **Jacob Sechler Coxey**, U.S. reformer; leader of the 1894 march of the unemployed on Washington, D.C. called **Coxey's Army**. [d. May 18, 1951]
- 1856** **Albert Blake Dick**, U.S. inventor of **mimeograph process** and machines; founder of A. B. Dick Co. [d. August 15, 1934]
- 1865** **Grace Livingstone Hill**, U.S. author; wrote **April Gold**, 1936. [d. February 23, 1947]
- 1867** **Wilbur Wright**, U.S. aviation pioneer; with his brother Orville (August 19) made first powered, controlled, sustained airplane flight on December 17, 1903, at **Kitty Hawk, North Carolina**. [d. May 30, 1912]
- 1871** **John Millington Synge**, Irish dramatist, poet; noted for his portrayal of primitive life. [d. March 24, 1909]
- 1881** **Edward Wood, Earl of Halifax**, British statesman, diplomat; Viceroy of India, 1925-31; British Foreign Secretary, 1938-40. [d. December 23, 1959]
- 1889** **Charlie (Sir Charles Spencer) Chaplin**, English comedian, producer, director; the beloved **Little Tramp** of the silent-film era. [d. December 25, 1977]
- 1904** **Lily Pons (Alice Josephine Pons)**, U.S. operatic soprano. [d. February 13, 1976]
- 1915** **Walter Washington**, U.S. politician, lawyer; Mayor of Washington, D.C., 1975-79.
- 1918** **Terence Alan (Spike) Milligan**, British director, author.

(Continues . . .)

April 16 *Continued*

Encratis, virgin, martyrs. St. Encratis also called **Engratia**. [d. 304]

St. Turibius, Bishop of Astorga. [d. c. 450]

St. Paternus, Bishop of Avranches. Also called **Pair**. [d. 564]

St. Fructuosus, Archbishop of Braga. [d. 665]

St. Magnus of Orkney, martyr. Son of king of Orkneys. Patron saint of fishmongers. Also called **Mans**. [d. 1116]

St. Drogo. Patron of shepherds. Invoked against ruptures, hernias, and unpleasant births. Also called **Drugo**, **Druon**. [d. 1189]

St. Contardo, the pilgrim. [d. 1249]

- 1919** **Merce Cunningham**, U.S. dancer, choreographer.
- 1921** **Peter (Alexander) Ustinov**, British actor, producer, writer.
- 1922** **Kingsley Amis**, British author.
- 1923** **Arch Alfred Moore, Jr.**, U.S. politician; Governor of West Virginia, 1969-77, 1985-89.
- 1924** **Henry Mancini**, U.S. composer.
- 1929** **Eddie Adams (Elizabeth Edith Enke)**, U.S. singer, actress; known for her role in *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*, 1963.
- 1930** **Herbie Mann (Herbert Jay Solomon)**, U.S. jazz musician.
- 1933** **Ike Pappas**, U.S. broadcast journalist; correspondent, CBS News, 1965-.
- 1934** **Robert C. Stigwood**, Australian producer; Tony Award for *Evita*, 1980.
- 1935** **Stanley Robert (Bobby) Vinton**, U.S. singer; known for his song, *Blue Velvet*.
- 1939** **Dusty Springfield (Mary Isobel Catherine O'Brien)**, British singer.
- 1940** **Margrethe II** of Denmark; acceded to throne January 14, 1972; first woman to rule Denmark.
- 1947** **Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (Ferdinand Lewis Alcindor, Jr.)**, U.S. basketball player; six Most Valuable Player titles; highest scorer and most games played in the National Basketball Association; retired after 1988-89 season.

Historical Events

- 1175** **Treaty of Montebello** is signed between **Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor**, and the Lombard League.
- 1712** The **Peace of Constantinople** ends war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
- 1746** **Battle of Culloden**, in Scotland, results in final defeat of Jacobites by the English.
- 1853** The first **Indian railway**, from Bombay to Tannah, is opened.
- 1883** **Paul Kruger**, Boer leader, is elected President of the **South African Republic**.
- 1912** **Harriet Quimby** becomes first woman to fly across the English Channel.
- 1917** The **Second Battle of the Aisne** opens between Soissons and Reims (**World War I**).
- 1922** The **Treaty of Rapallo** is signed by Germany and the Soviet Union resulting in resumption of diplomatic relations and renunciation of reparations for World War I.
- 1941** German raider **Atlantis** attacks and sinks an Egyptian passenger liner with 138 Americans aboard, arousing great anti-German sentiment in the U.S. (**World War II**).
- 1945** U.S. troops land on Ie Shima in Ryuku Islands (**World War II**).
- 1952** **Victor Paz Estenssoro** becomes president of Bolivia after his followers overthrow the country's military junta.
- 1972** Two giant pandas, given to the U.S. by China in return for a pair of musk oxen, arrive at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C.

St. Benedict Joseph Labre, mendicant. Patron of displaced persons. Also called the *Beggar of Rome*. [d. 1783]

St. Bernadette, virgin and visionary. [d. 1879]

The Beatified

Blessed Joachim of Siena. [d. 1305]

Blessed William of Polizzi, mendicant religious; patron of Castelbuono. [d. c. 1317]

Blessed Archangelo of Bologna. [d. 1513]

- 1986** The Philippine government charges former president, **Ferdinand Marcos**, with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds.
- 1987** The U.S. Department of Commerce permits the patenting of new forms of animal life developed through **gene splicing** and **genetic engineering**. Such patents are not extended to human applications.
- 1988** **Khalil Walid**, military head of the **Palestine Liberation Organization**, is assassinated in Tunisia, by alleged Israeli commandos.

April 17

Holidays

American Samoa	Flag Day Commemorates signing of Instrument of Cession, 1900, and establishment of Samoan constitutional government, 1960.
Burma	New Year's Day
Japan	Children's Protection Day Commemorates passage of laws protecting juveniles.
Syria	Evacuation Day or Independence Day Commemorates withdrawal of French troops, 1946.

Birthdates

1586	John Ford , English playwright. [death date unknown]	1859	Walter (Chauncey) Camp , U.S. football player, coach, athletic director; called the Father of American Football. [d. March 14, 1925]
1622	Henry Vaughan , Welsh mystic poet, translator. [d. 1695]	1866	Ernest Henry Starling , British physiologist; with W. M. Bayliss, discovered hormone secretin , 1902. [d. May 2, 1927]
1676	Frederick I of Sweden, 1720-51; his rule superseded by a powerful parliament. [d. March 25, 1751]	1874	Charles Hungerford Mackay , U.S. financier, art patron. [d. November 12, 1938]
1741	Samuel Chase , U.S. jurist, lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence; U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 1796-1811. [d. June 19, 1811]	1880	Sir Charles Leonard Woolley , British archaeologist; excavated Ur of the Chaldees . [d. 1960]
1806	William Gilmore Simms , U.S. poet; wrote numerous histories of the American South. [d. June 11, 1870]	1885	Isak Dinesen (Baroness Karen Christentze Blixen) , Danish author; known for her memoirs of life in Kenya, <i>Out of Africa</i> , 1937. [d. September 7, 1962]
1837	John Pierpont Morgan , U.S. financier, philanthropist; controlled one of the most prosperous and powerful financial empires in the world. [d. March 31, 1913]	1886	Alfonso XIII , King of Spain. [d. February 28, 1941]
1842	Charles Henry Parkhurst , U.S. clergyman; remembered for denunciation of crime in New York City government. President of Society for the Prevention of Crime . [d. September 8, 1933]	1894	Nikita Khrushchev , Russian Communist leader; Premier of the Soviet Union, 1958-64. [d. September 11, 1971]
1845	Isabel Barrows , U.S. editor; early penologist. [d. October 25, 1913]	1897	Thornton (Niven) Wilder , U.S. playwright, and novelist. [d. December 7, 1975]
1849	William Rufus Day , U.S. judge; Supreme Court Justice, 1903-22. [d. July 9, 1923]	1915	Rebekah (West) Harkness , U.S. philanthropist, patron of dance; President and Director of William Hale Harkness Foundation; supported Robert Joffrey Ballet and Jerome Robbins Ballet; President and Artis-
1851	(Adrian) Cap Anson , pioneer U.S. baseball player. [d. April 14, 1922]		

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Anicetus, pope and martyr. Elected 155. [d. c. 165]

SS. Mappalicus and his companions, martyrs. [d. c. 250]

St. Innocent, Bishop of Tortona. [d. c. 350]

SS. Donnan and his companions, monks and martyrs. [d. 618]

St. Robert of Chaise-Dieu, abbot; founder of Benedictine abbey in Auvergne. Also called **Robert de Turlande**. [d. 1067]

St. Stephen Harding, Abbot of Cîteaux; co-founder of Cistercian Order. [d. 1134]

The Beatified

Blessed Eberhard of Marchthal, abbot. [d. 1178]

Blessed James of Cerqueto, Augustinian monk. [d. 1367]

Blessed Clare of Pisa, widow and prioress. [d. 1419]

Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha. [beatified 1980]

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| | tic Director, Harkness Ballet, 1970-75. [d. June 17, 1982] | 1555 | Spaniards capture Siena and sell it to Cosimo de Medici . |
| 1916 | Sirimavo Bandaranaike , Ceylonese stateswoman; first woman to hold position of Prime Minister, 1960-65, 1970-77. | 1711 | Josef I, Holy Roman Emperor , dies and is succeeded by Charles VI . |
| 1918 | William Holden (William Beedle) , U.S. actor. [d. November 16, 1981] | 1895 | The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Shimono-seki is signed, ending warfare and recognizing the independence of Korea . |
| 1923 | Harry Reasoner , U.S. television news correspondent. | 1916 | The American Academy of Arts and Letters is chartered by an act of Congress. |
| 1934 | Don Kirshner , U.S. publisher. | 1922 | Dom Miguel of Portugal renounces succession in favor of Dom Duarte Nuna . |
| 1946 | Georges J. F. Kohler , German immunologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for development of the production of antibodies (with Cesar Milstein), 1984. | 1923 | The Chicago Motor Coach Co. (later The Hertz Corp.) is incorporated. |
| 1951 | Olivia Hussey , British actress; known for her role as Juliet in <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , 1969. | 1941 | Yugoslavia surrenders unconditionally to Germany (World War II) .
Yugoslavian army surrenders to invading Germans (World War II). |
| Historical Events | | 1942 | The first issue of the U.S. army newspaper, Stars and Stripes , is published. |
| 1194 | Second coronation of Richard I of England takes place upon his return from the Third Crusade . | 1946 | Syria gains independence. |
| 1492 | Christopher Columbus receives his commission from the Spanish monarchy to explore the western ocean. | 1961 | Bay of Pigs , attempted invasion of Cuba by American-backed troops, begins.
The U.S. Supreme Court rules that restaurants conducting business on publicly-owned property cannot refuse service to blacks. |
| 1521 | Martin Luther is excommunicated by Diet of Worms . | | |

(Continues...)

- 1965** Demonstrators from throughout the U.S. march on Washington in protest against the **Vietnam War**.
- 1969** **Alexander Dubcek** is replaced as First Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party by **Gustav Huzak**.
Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is convicted by a Los Angeles jury of first-degree murder for the slaying of Senator **Robert F. Kennedy**.
- 1972** **Nina Kuscsik** outruns women contestants in the first Boston Marathon open to women runners.
- 1974** Nigerois army, under Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel **Seyni Kountche**, takes power in Niger.
- 1975** War in **Cambodia** ends with the takeover of **Phnom Penh** by **Khmer Rouge** troops.
- 1977** Women vote in **Liechtenstein** for the first time.
- 1980** **Zimbabwe**, formerly **Rhodesia**, gains its independence.
- 1982** Queen Elizabeth II proclaims **Constitution Act**, supplanting British North America Act of 1867 and bringing **Canada** solely under its own jurisdiction.
- 1985** The last South African combat troops withdraw from southern **Angola**, ending 10 years of military intervention in that region.

Holidays

Zimbabwe

Independence Day
Commemorates end of white minority rule, 1980.

April 18

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- 1480** **Lucrezia Borgia**, Duchess of Ferrara, Italian noblewoman; her name, long associated with vice and crime, has recently been vindicated. [d. June 24, 1519]
- 1740** **Sir Francis Baring**, English banker, merchant; director of **East India Company**. [d. 1810]
- 1759** **Thomas Thorild**, Swedish poet, critic, and philosopher; sympathizer with revolutionary leaders in France. [d. October 1, 1808]
- 1789** **John Young Mason**, U.S. politician, jurist, diplomat; U.S. Congressman, 1831-37; U.S. Secretary of the Navy, 1844-45; 1846-49; U.S. Attorney General, 1845-46. [d. October 3, 1859]
- 1817** **George Henry Lewes**, British critic, philosopher; associated with **Marian Evans (George Eliot)**. [d. November 28, 1878]
- 1842** **Antero de Quental**, Portuguese poet, philosopher; known for his extremely pessimistic works. [d. September 11, 1891]
- 1857** **Clarence (Seward) Darrow**, U.S. labor and criminal lawyer; served as defense counsel in many notable trials. [d. March 13, 1938]
- 1864** **Richard Harding Davis**, U.S. author, journalist; best-known and most influential U.S. reporter of his era. [d. April 11, 1916]
- 1882** **Leopold Stokowski**, British-U.S. conductor. [d. September 13, 1977]
- 1902** **Giuseppe Pella**, Italian economist, legislator; Prime Minister of Italy, 1953-54 (for five months); his administration marked by crisis with Yugoslavia over Trieste. [d. May 31, 1981]
- 1905** **George Hitchings**, U.S. biochemist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine (with Gertrude Elion and Sir James Black), 1988.
- 1907** **Rául Roa y García**, Cuban government official, lawyer; responsible for strengthening

- Cuban ties with the Soviet Union. [d. July 6, 1982]
- 1911** **Maurice Goldhaber**, Austrian-U.S. physicist; responsible for breakthroughs in study of **neutron physics** and nuclear reactor technology.
- 1918** **Frederika (Louise)**, consort of **Paul I**, King of the Hellenes, mother of former King Constantine of Greece and Queen Sofia of Spain. [d. February 6, 1981]
- 1934** **George Shirley**, U.S. operatic tenor.
- 1937** **Robert Hooks**, U.S. actor; founder, Negro Ensemble Co.
- 1940** **Joseph (Leonard) Goldstein**, U.S. physician; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for research in cholesterol metabolism (with Michael S. Brown), 1985.
- 1946** **James Augustus (Catfish) Hunter**, U.S. baseball player.
- Hayley (Catherine Rose Vivian) Mills**, British actress; Oscar Award for *Pollyanna*, 1960.
- 1947** **James Woods**, U.S. actor; known for his roles in *Onion Field*, 1979, and *Videodrome*, 1983.

Historical Events

- 1328** **Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV** of Bavaria deposes **Pope John XXII** for heresy and lese majesty.
- 1775** **Paul Revere**, American patriot, makes his famous midnight ride to warn colonists of advance of British troops.
- 1847** U.S. General **Winfield Scott** wins **Battle of Cerro Gordo (Mexican War)**.
- 1897** **Greece** declares war on **Turkey**.
- 1906** **San Francisco** is destroyed by the most devastating **earthquake** in U.S. history.

(Continues...)

Religious Calendar

The Saints

- St. Apollonius, the Apologist**, martyr. [d. c. 185]
St. Laserian, Bishop of Leighlin. Also called **Laisren**, **Molaisre**, or **Molaisse**. [d. 639]
St. Deicola, Abbot of Bosham. Also called **Dicuill**, **Dicul**. [d. 7th century]
St. Idesbald, Abbot of Our Lady of the Dunes Abbey, in France. [d. 1167]
St. Galdinus, Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal; patron of **Milan**. [d. 1176]

SS. Eleutherius and his companions, martyrs [death date unknown]

The Beatified

- Blessed James of Lodi**, Franciscan priest. [d. 1404]
Blessed Andrew Hibernon, layman. [d. 1602]
Blessed Mary of the Incarnation, widow. Helped establish the Ursuline and Oratorian orders in Paris and introduced the Teresian Carmelites to France. [d. 1618]

- 1909** **Joan of Arc** is beatified in ceremony held at St. Peter's in Rome.
- 1916** Russians capture port of **Trebizond** on the Black Sea from the Turks (**World War I**).
- 1922** **Vilna** is incorporated into Poland.
- 1923** **Yankee Stadium** opens in New York City.
- 1927** **Chiang Kai-shek** inaugurates moderate Nationalist government of China at Nanking.
- 1942** Sixteen American bombers under the command of **Col. James Doolittle** successfully attack **Tokyo, Yokohama, and Nagoya** (**World War II**).
- Pierre Laval** takes the title premier of France and forms a new cabinet in which he is recognized as leader of the Vichy government.
- 1945** **League of Nations** votes to dissolve, transferring its material property to the **United Nations**.
- 1949** **Eire** breaks its allegiance to the British crown and its association with the Commonwealth of Nations, becoming the **Republic of Ireland**.
- 1951** France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg sign a treaty establishing a single market for coal and steel; this constitutes an important first step in the direction of **European economic union**.
- 1953** **Mohammed Ali** takes office as prime minister of Pakistan after food shortages and religious conflict force the resignation of **Khwaja Nazimuddin**.
- 1954** Colonel **Gamal Abdel Nasser** succeeds General **Mohammed Naguib** as premier of Egypt.
- 1955** The **Bandung Conference** of Asian and African states begins in Indonesia. During the week-long meeting, delegates condemn colonialism and lay the groundwork for the nonaligned nations movement.
- 1960** **Tangier** is reintegrated financially and economically with **Morocco**.
- 1963** Successful **transplants of human nerves** are reported by **James B. Campbell** of the New York University Medical Center.
- 1975** U.S. President Gerald Ford initiates the **American Revolution Bicentennial**, a nationwide celebration, on the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere's famous ride.
- 1978** U.S. Senate ratifies second **Panama Canal Treaty** providing for operation and defense of the canal until 1999.
- 1986** The South African government rescinds its **Pass Law**, that required blacks to carry identification and obtain authorization to enter white-designated areas.
- 1987** **Amintore Fanfani** is inaugurated as premier of Italy.

April 19

Holidays

- Sierra Leone** **Republic Anniversary Day**
Commemorates the founding of the Republic, 1971.
- Swaziland** **King's Birthday**
- Uruguay** **Landing of the 33 Orientales, or 33 Immortals**
Commemorates landing of 33 patriotic exiles in 1825, an event that ultimately resulted in independence of Uruguay from Brazil.

(Continues . . .)

Birthdates

- 1721** **Roger Sherman**, U.S. statesman, lawyer, surveyor; signer of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Association, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution; the only person who signed all four documents. [d. July 23, 1793]
- 1772** **David Ricardo**, English political economist; founder of the classical school of economics. [d. September 11, 1823]
- 1793** **Ferdinand I**, Emperor of Austria. [d. June 29, 1875]
- 1795** **Christian Ehrenberg**, German naturalist; founder of **protozoology**. [d. 1876]
- 1832** **José Echegaray y Eizaguirre**, Spanish dramatist, mathematician; Nobel Prize in literature, 1904. [d. September 14, 1916]
- 1836** **Augustus D. Juilliard**, U.S. merchant, philanthropist; founded Juilliard School of Music. [d. April 25, 1919]
- 1865** **May Robson (Mary Robison)**, U.S. character actress. [d. October 20, 1942]
- 1877** **Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney**, U.S. sculptor; conceived and financed **Whitney Museum of American Art**, 1931. [d. April 18, 1942]
- 1883** **Getulio Dorneles Vargas**, Brazilian leader; President, 1930-45, 1951-54. [d. August 24, 1954]
- 1900** **Richard Hughes**, British novelist. [d. April 28, 1976]
- 1901** **Edith (Clara) Summerskill, Baroness Summerskill**, British politician, physician; a founder of the **Socialist Medical Association**, which led to the establishment of the National Health Service; 1948. [d. February 4, 1980]
- 1903** **Eliot Ness**, U.S. government agent; headed investigation of **Al Capone**, notorious Chicago gangster, 1929-32. [d. May 7, 1957]
- 1912** **Glenn T. Seaborg**, U.S. nuclear chemist, physicist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating and identifying elements heavier than uranium (with E. M. McMillan), 1951.
- 1921** **Yitzhak Navon**, Israeli statesman; President, 1978-83.
- 1927** **Don Adams (Donald James Yarmy)**, U.S. actor, comedian; known for his role as Maxwell Smart on television series, *Get Smart*, 1965-70.
- 1932** **Jayne Mansfield (Vera Jayne Palmer)**, U.S. actress; sex symbol of the 1950's. [d. June 29, 1967]
- 1933** **Dick Sargent**, U.S. actor; known for his role as Darrin on television series, *Bewitched*, 1969-72.
- 1935** **Dudley Stuart John Moore**, U.S. actor, musician; known for his starring roles in *10* and *Arthur*.
- 1937** **Elinor Donahue**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Betty Anderson on television series, *Father Knows Best*, 1954-62.
- 1949** **Paloma Picasso**, French designer; designs jewelry for Tiffany and Co.; daughter of Pablo Picasso.
- 1962** **Al Unser, Jr.**, U.S. auto racer.

(Continues . . .)

April 19 *Continued*

Venezuela

Independence Day

Commemorates the birth of the Republic, 1830.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Ursmar, abbot and bishop. [d. 713]

St. Geroldus, recluse. [d. 978]

St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury and martyr. Also called **Aelfheah**, or **Elphege**. [d. 1012]

St. Leo IX, pope. Elected 1049. Originator of the Crusades. [d. 1054]

Historical Events

- 1012** In England, Danes murder **Archbishop Elfheah** and are bought off by **King Ethelred**.
- 1428** **Peace of Ferrara** is signed, in which Milan cedes **Brescia** and **Bergamo** to Venice.
- 1539** **Truce of Frankfort** between **Holy Roman Emperor Charles V** and his rebellious Protestant subjects is signed.
- 1587** **Sir Francis Drake** of England attacks **Cadiz**, destroying 33 Spanish vessels and escaping unscathed.
- 1713** **Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor**, issues **Pragmatic Sanction**, giving females the right of succession in Hapsburg possessions.
- 1770** **Captain James Cook** sights the eastern coast of **Australia**.
- 1775** The **American Revolution** begins with the battles of **Lexington** and **Concord**.
- 1839** **Treaty of London** is signed, establishing recognition of **Kingdom of Belgium** by all the states of Europe.
- 1850** **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** between U.S. and Great Britain is signed, providing that neither country may obtain exclusive control over proposed interoceanic canal in Central America.
- 1853** Russia claims protectorate over Turkey in a prelude to the **Crimean War**.
- 1861** Blockade of Confederate ports is proclaimed by Union forces (**U.S. Civil War**).
- 1901** The Philippine rebellion against U.S. forces is ended by proclamation.
- 1917** The **Second Battle of Gaza** ends in British failure to dislodge the Turks (**World War I**).
- The first American shot of **World War I** is fired from the steamer **Mongolia** in repulsing a German submarine attack.
- 1919** **Jozef Pilsudski** and Polish army drive **Bolsheviks** out of **Vilna**.
- 1928** **Oxford English Dictionary** is completed.
- 1932** The U.S. officially abandons the **gold standard**.
- 1945** U.S. troops liberate **Buchenwald**, a Nazi concentration camp near Weimar, Germany.
- Rodgers' and Hammerstein's Carousel** premieres in New York.
- 1950** The first successful use of **cardiac massage** to treat heart attack victims is demonstrated at St. John's Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, New York.
- 1951** General **Douglas MacArthur** delivers his "old soldiers never die" speech to the U.S. Congress after being relieved of duty by President Harry Truman.
- 1956** Samuel Beckett's play, **Waiting for Godot**, opens on Broadway.
- 1960** **Pho Preung** is chosen to succeed Prince Norodom Sihanouk as premier of Cambodia.
- 1961** U.S. soldiers officially assume positions as advisors to **Laotian army**.
- 1970** **Gustavo Rojas Pinilla** is defeated in Colombian presidential election.

The Beatified

Blessed Bernard the Penitent. [d. 1181]

Blessed Conrad of Ascoli, Franciscan and papal legate. [d. 1289]

Blessed James Duckett, martyr. Patron of booksellers and publishers. [d. 1602]

- 1971** **Sierra Leone** declares itself a republic within the British Commonwealth.
- 1984** A U.S. court rules that **Standard Oil Company** and its subsidiaries are responsible for damages incurred when the supertanker, **Amoco Cadiz**, broke apart off of the French coast in 1978.
- 1985** The **People's Republic of China** announces plans to reduce their armed forces by one million troops.
- 1987** Biologists capture the last wild **condor** in California. The bird is on the endangered species list and will join other captured condors in a breeding program.

April 20

Religious Calendar

The Saints

- St. Marcellinus**, first bishop of Embrun. [d. c. 374]
St. Marcian, monk. Also called **Marian**. [d. c. 488]
St. Caedwalla, King of the West Saxons. [d. 689]

Birthdates

- 121** **Marcus Aurelius**, Roman Emperor. [d. A.D. 180]
- 1492** **Pietro Aretino**, Italian man of letters, notorious libertine. [d. October 21, 1556]
- 1745** **Philippe Pinel**, French physician; primary founder of **psychiatry**; first to call insanity a disease rather than result of possession by demons. [d. October 26, 1826]
- 1786** **Marc Séguin**, French engineer; inventor of the wire-cable **suspension bridge** and the tubular steam-engine boiler. [d. February 24, 1875]
- 1807** **Louis Jacques Napoleon Bertrand (Aloysius)**, French writer of prose poems. [d. April 29, 1841]
- 1808** **Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon)**, Emperor of France, 1852–70. [d. January 9, 1873]
- 1839** **Carol I**, first king of Romania; ruled 1866–1914. [d. October 10, 1914]
- 1850** **Daniel Chester French**, U.S. sculptor; created statue of Lincoln in the **Lincoln Memorial**. [d. October 7, 1931]
- 1868** **Charles Maurras**, French writer, philosopher; founder of **Action Française**. [d. 1952]
- 1880** **Sol Harry Goldberg**, U.S. manufacturer. [d. June 4, 1940]
- 1882** **Holland McTyeire (Howlin' Mad) Smith**, U.S. Marine Corps general during World War II. [d. January 12, 1967]
- 1889** **Adolf Hitler**, German politician; leader of the National Socialist Workers' (Nazi) Party, 1921–45; dictator of Germany, 1933–45. [d. April 30, 1945]
- 1893** **Harold Lloyd**, U.S. comedian, actor. [d. March 8, 1971]
- Joan Miró**, Spanish Surrealist painter. [d. December 25, 1983]
- 1900** **Norman Norell**, U.S. clothing designer. [d. October 25, 1972]
- 1903** **Gregor Piatigorsky**, U.S. cello virtuoso born in Russia. [d. August 6, 1976]
- 1904** **Edward Louis Bartlett**, U.S. politician, gold miner, newspaperman. [d. December 11, 1968]
- 1905** **Harold Stanley Marcus**, U.S. retailer; President of Nieman-Marcus Co., 1950–72.
- 1910** **Robert (Ferdinand) Wagner, Jr.**, U.S. politician, diplomat; Mayor of New York City, 1954–66.
- 1918** **Kai M. Siegbahn**, Swedish physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for his work in spectroscopy, 1981.
- 1920** **John Paul Stevens**, U.S. jurist; Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 1975–
- 1924** **Nina Foch**, Dutch actress.
- 1941** **Ryan O'Neal**, U.S. actor; known for his starring role on television series, *Peyton Place*, and in the movie, *Love Story*, 1970.
- 1947** **Andrew Tobias**, U.S. author, business executive; wrote *The Funny Money Game*, 1971.
- 1949** **Jessica Lange**, U.S. actress; Oscar Award for *Tootsie*, 1983.
- 1951** **Luther Vandross**, U.S. singer, musician.
- 1961** **Don(ald Arthur) Mattingly**, U.S. baseball player; American League Most Valuable Player, 1985.

Historical Events

- 1534** **Jacques Cartier**, French explorer, reaches **Labrador**.
- 1653** In England, **Oliver Cromwell** expels **Long Parliament** for attempting to pass **Perpetuation Bill** which would have kept parliament in the hands of only a few members.
- 1657** Spanish West Indian fleet is destroyed by the English under Admiral **Robert Blake** in the harbor of **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**.
- 1792** **France** declares war on Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia.

St. Hildegund, virgin. [d. 1188]

St. Agnes of Montepulciano, virgin and founder of Dominican nunnery at Montepulciano. [d. 1317]

The Beatified

Blessed Hugh of Anzy, prior. [d. c. 930]

Blessed Simon of Todi, Augustinian prior. [d. 1322]

Blessed James Bell and Blessed John Finch, martyrs. [d. 1584]

Blessed Robert Watkinson and Blessed Francis Page, priests and martyrs. [d. 1602]

- 1890** The **Haka Road** connecting Burma and India is completed.
- 1902** French scientists **Pierre and Marie Curie** succeed in isolating pure radium.
- 1911** Decree for separation of church and state in **Portugal** is issued.
- 1915** The **Armenians** revolt against Turkish atrocities and seize the fortress at **Van** in the Caucasus (**World War I**).
- 1916** The French counter-attack German positions on the east bank of the Meuse at the **Battle of Verdun (World War I)**.
Sir Roger Casement lands in Ireland to incite rebellion against British involvement in **World War I**; subsequently, he is hanged as a traitor.
- 1920** **Montenegro** becomes part of **Yugoslavia**.
- 1935** The weekly radio program, **Your Hit Parade**, begins regular broadcasts. It ranks the most popular songs, based upon sheet music sales and radio air play.
- 1939** **Radio Corp. of America** officially reveals the modern system of television broadcasting at the New York World's Fair.
- 1941** German troops occupy **Belgrade**, Yugoslavia (**World War II**).
- 1941** King **George II** of Greece becomes premier following the suicide of **Alexander Korizis**.
- 1943** Germans massacre Jews in **Warsaw ghetto**.
- 1944** W. Somerset Maugham's novel, **The Razor's Edge**, is published.
- 1947** King **Christian X** of Denmark dies and is succeeded by his son, **Frederick IX**.
- 1951** Australia completes its trials of Japanese citizens charged with war crimes (**World War II**).
- 1961** **Fidel Castro** proclaims a victory after last of the Cuban rebel invaders are captured at **Playa Giron** near the original landing point of the **Bay of Pigs** invasion.
- 1969** Terrorists attack nine post offices and a bus station in a weekend of violence among Roman Catholics, Protestants, and police in **Northern Ireland**.
- 1978** A South Korean Boeing 707 is shot down, killing two persons and injuring 13, when the plane strays into Russian territory.
- 1979** **Palace of the Senators** on Capitoline Hill in Rome is bombed by a neo-Fascist organization and a previously unknown group, the **Italian Popular Movement**.
- 1982** Spain reopens its border with British-owned **Gibraltar** after a lapse of 12 years.
- 1984** Foreign Secretary Sir **Geoffrey Howe** announces that Great Britain will withdraw from **Hong Kong** when its 99-year lease expires in 1997.
- 1987** **Karl Linnaas**, accused of heading an Estonian concentration camp during World War II, is deported from the U.S. to stand trial for war crimes in the Soviet Union.
- 1989** Dissident physicist **Andrei Sakharov** is elected to the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies.

April 21

Holidays

- Brazil** **Independence Hero Tiradentes (Tiradentes Day)**
Commemorates the execution of Joaquim José de Silva Xavier, conspirator in revolt against Portugal, 1789.
- Indonesia** **Kartini Day**
A day of tribute to Baden Adjeng Kartini, leader in the emancipation of Indonesian women.

Birthdates

- 1488** **Ulrich von Hutten**, German author, humanist, and soldier. [d. September 1523]
- 1555** **Ludovico Carracci**, Italian painter; a pioneer of Italian baroque painting. [d. November 13, 1619]
- 1634** **Jan van Riebeeck**, Dutch surgeon; founder of Cape Town, South Africa.
- 1729** **Catherine the Great (Catherine II)**, Empress of Russia. [d. November 6, 1796]
- 1816** **Charlotte (Currer Bell) Brontë (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls)**, British novelist, poet; best known as the author of *Jane Eyre*; sister of Ann (January 17) and Emily Brontë (July 30). [d. March 31, 1855]
- 1828** **Hippolyte Adolphe Taine**, French literary critic, historian, positivist philosopher. [d. March 5, 1893]
- 1837** **Fredrik Bajer**, Danish statesman, writer; Nobel Peace Prize for his work in helping found the International Peace Bureau, 1908. [d. January 22, 1922]
- 1838** **John Muir**, U.S. naturalist; primary force behind U.S. land conservation movement. [d. December 24, 1914]
- 1843** **Walther Flemming**, German anatomist; discovered **chromosomes** and process of **mitosis**. [d. August 5, 1905]
- 1864** **Max Weber**, German sociologist; founder of modern **sociology**. [d. June 14, 1920]
- 1865** **Frederick Albert Cook**, U.S. physician, Arctic explorer; claimed to have been the first person to reach the **North Pole**. [d. August 5, 1940]
- 1872** **Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel**, German educator; founder of the **kindergarten system**. [d. June 21, 1952]
- 1882** **Percy Williams Bridgman**, U.S. physicist; philosopher of science; Nobel Prize in physics for development of high pressure chambers for study of matter at extreme pressure, 1946. [d. August 20, 1961]
- 1889** **Paul Karrer**, Swiss chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for investigations into chemistry of **carotenoids, flavins, and Vitamins A and B₂**, 1937. [d. June 18, 1971]
- 1905** **(Edmund Gerald) Pat Brown**, U.S. politician, lawyer; Governor of California, 1958-66. Father of Edmund G. (Gerry) Brown, Jr. (July 7).
- 1911** **Leonard Warren (Leonard Vaarenov)**, U.S. operatic baritone. [d. March 4, 1960]
- 1915** **Anthony (Rudolph) Quinn**, U.S. actor; a specialist in ethnic roles.
- 1926** **Elizabeth II**, Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1952-
- 1932** **Elaine May (Elaine Berlin)**, U.S. actress, director.
- 1935** **Charles Grodin**, U.S. actor, director, writer; known for his roles in *The Heartbreak Kid*, 1972, and *The Woman in Red*, 1984.
- 1941** **David Lyle Boren**, U.S. politician; Governor of Oklahoma, 1975-79; Senator, 1979-
- 1942** **Anne McGill Gorsuch Burford**, U.S. lawyer, government official; administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, 1981-83.
- 1949** **Patti LuPone**, U.S. actress; Tony Award for *Evita*, 1980.
- 1951** **Tony Danza**, U.S. actor, boxer; known for his starring roles on television series, *Taxi*, 1982-85 and *Who's the Boss?*, 1985-

U.S. (Texas)

San Jacinto Day

Commemorates the Battle of San Jacinto, 1836.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Simeon Barsabae, Bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon, and his companions, martyrs. [d. 341]

St. Anastasius I, Patriarch of Antioch. [d. 599]

St. Beuno, Abbot of Clynnog. Also called **Beunor**. [d. c. 640]

St. Malrubius, abbot. Also called **Maelrubha**. [d. 722]

St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury and Doctor of the Church. Also called **Anselem**, **Father of Scholasticism**. [d. 1109] Optional Memorial.

St. Conrad of Parzham, Capuchin lay-brother. [d. 1894]

Historical Events

1408 **Ladislaus, King of Naples**, seizes Rome for the first time in attempt to conquer Italy.

1509 **Henry VII** of England dies and is succeeded by **Henry VIII**.

1538 **John Calvin**, Protestant religious reformer, is banished from Geneva, Switzerland.

1836 Texans under General **Sam Houston** defeat the Mexican forces of **Santa Anna** at **San Jacinto**.

1912 **Tibet** becomes a province of China.

1914 U.S. Marines occupy port of **Veracruz, Mexico** in effort to prevent German ship from unloading munitions there. The incident nearly causes war between Mexico and the U.S.

1918 **Manfred von Richthofen, the Red Baron** German air ace, dies in battle over France (**World War I**).

1922 Civil war begins in **China** between the War Lord of Manchuria and the War Lord of the Yangtze.

1927 **Fascist Charter of Labor** is promulgated by **Benito Mussolini** of Italy.

1945 U.S. forces capture **Nuremberg, Germany** (**World War II**).

1960 **Brasilia**, the new city in Brazil's interior, is proclaimed the national capital.

1963 **Bruno M. Pontecorvo**, atomic scientist who defected from Britain to the U.S.S.R. in 1950, is named a winner of the Lenin Prize in science.

1966 Opening of the **British Parliament** is telecast for the first time.

1967 **George Papadopoulos** stages a coup d'état, gaining control of the government of Greece.

1969 The U.S. Supreme Court rules that residency requirements for welfare recipients are unconstitutional.

1970 **Bruno Kreisky** is sworn in as Chancellor of Austria.

1972 U.S. **Apollo 16** astronauts **Charles M. Duke, Jr.** and **John W. Young** walk on surface of moon and collect 214 pounds of lunar rocks and soil.

1975 South Vietnamese president **Nguyen Van Thieu** resigns after ten years in office.

1977 **Annie**, by Martin Charnin and Charles Strouse, premieres in New York.

General **Ziaur Rahman** is inaugurated as president of Bangladesh.

1979 **United African National Council** wins Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections; **Bishop Abel Muzorewa** is elected prime minister.

1983 Members of the **Ku Klux Klan** and **American Nazi Party** are indicted on charges of conspiring to disrupt a 1979 demonstration in North Carolina. Five people had been killed in the confrontation.

1984 The U.S. Centers for Disease Control announce that French researchers at the Pasteur Institute have identified the **AIDS** virus.

April 22

Holidays

- Spain** **Queen Isabella Day.**
Honors the birth of the Spanish queen who sponsored Christopher Columbus's voyage to the New World.
- U.S.**
(Delaware, Nebraska) **Arbor Day**
Commemorates birthday of J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska politician and agriculturist.
- U.S.**
(Oklahoma) **Oklahoma Day**
Commemorates the opening of the Oklahoma Territory for settlement, 1889.

Birthdates

- 1451** **Isabella I**, Queen of Castile, 1474–1504; patron of **Christopher Columbus**. [d. November 26, 1504]
- 1707** **Henry Fielding**, English novelist, playwright; among his best known works are *Tom Jones* and *Joseph Andrews*. [d. October 8, 1754]
- 1711** **Eleazar Wheelock**, U.S. educator; founder of **Hanover, New Hampshire**, and of **Dartmouth College**; first president of Dartmouth, 1770–79. [d. April 24, 1779]
- 1724** **Immanuel Kant**, German philosopher; one of foremost thinkers of the Enlightenment. [d. February 12, 1804]
- 1766** **Anne Louise Germaine**, Baroness of Staël-Holstein (**Madame de Staël**), French novelist, critic; an enemy of Napoleon; exiled during French Revolution. [d. July 14, 1817]
- 1832** **Julius Sterling Morton**, U.S. politician, agriculturist; responsible for establishment of **Arbor Day** in several U.S. states.
- 1854** **Henri La Fontaine**, Belgian lawyer, politician; Nobel Peace Prize for establishing **Permanent Court of International Justice**, 1913. [d. May 14, 1943]
- 1861** **Count Nobuaki Makino**, Japanese statesman; Japanese representative at Paris Peace Conference, 1919. [d. January 25, 1949]
- 1874** **Ellen Glasgow**, U.S. novelist. [d. November 21, 1945]
- 1876** **Robert Bárány**, Austrian otologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his work on the physiology and pathology of the inner ear, 1914. [d. April 8, 1936]
- 1881** **O(le) E(dvart) Rolvaag**, U.S. novelist, educator, born in Norway; author of *Giants in the Earth*. [d. November 5, 1931]
- 1887** **Aleksandr Feodorovich Kerenski**, Russian revolutionary leader; prime minister of post-revolutionary Russia; overthrown by Bolsheviks. [d. June 11, 1970]
- 1887** **James Hall**, U.S. novelist, short-story writer; collaborator with C. B. Nordhoff (February 1) on *Mutiny on the Bounty* and *Pitcairn's Island*. [d. July 5, 1951]
- 1891** **Nicola Sacco**, U.S. radical, factory worker; with Bartolomeo Vanzetti (July 11), was tried, convicted, and executed for a 1920 robbery and shooting; became martyrs representing an aggrieved Italian-American community. They were pardoned in 1977 by proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts. [d. by electrocution August 23, 1927]
- 1899** **Vladimir Nabokov**, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, born in Russia; gained international attention with his 1950s novel *Lolita*. [d. July 2, 1977]
- 1904** **J. Robert Oppenheimer**, U.S. physicist; headed Los Alamos, New Mexico laboratories during development of first **atomic bombs**. [d. February 18, 1967]
- 1914** **Jan Deltartog**, Dutch author; Tony Award for *The Fourposter*, 1952.
- 1916** **Yehudi Menuhin**, U.S. violin virtuoso.
- 1919** **Donald J. Cram**, U.S. chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry (with C.J. Pedersen and J.M. Lehn), 1987.

U.S.

Earth Day

Sponsored by Environmental Action, Inc., Washington, D.C.

U.S.S.R.

V. I. Lenin Memorial Day

Commemorates the leader of the revolutionary movement in Russia.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Soter and Caius, popes and martyrs. Elected, respectively, c. 173 and 283. Caius also called **Gaius**. [d. 174 and 296]

SS. Epipodius and Alexander, martyrs. [d. 178]

St. Leonides, martyr. [d. 202]

St. Agapitus I, pope. Elected 535. Also called **Agapetus**. [d. 536]

St. Theodore of Sykeon, Bishop of Anastasiopolis. [d. 613]

St. Opportuna, virgin and abbess. [d. c. 770]

The Beatified

Blessed Wolfhelm, abbot. [d. 1091]

Blessed Francis of Fabriano, Franciscan friar. First Franciscan to form a library. [d. c. 1322]

Blessed Bartholomew of Cervere, martyr. [d. 1466]

1922 **Charles Mingus**, U.S. jazz musician; a major figure in jazz of the 1950s and 1960s. [d. January 12, 1979]

1925 **Aaron Spelling**, U.S. producer; known for his production of television series, *Charlie's Angels*, *Dynasty*, and *Hotel*.

1926 **Charlotte Rae (Charlotte Rae Lubotsky)**, U.S. actress; known for her starring roles on television series, *Different Strokes* and *Facts of Life*.

1938 **Glen Campbell**, U.S. country-rock singer.

1939 **Jason Miller**, U.S. playwright, actor.

1950 **Peter Frampton**, British born singer, songwriter; his album, *Frampton Comes Alive!* sold over twelve million copies, 1976.

1954 **Joseph Bottoms**, U.S. actor.

Historical Events

1124 **Alexander I** of Scotland dies and is succeeded by **David I**.

1500 **Pedro Alvarez Cabral** reaches the coast of **Brazil** and claims the territory for Portugal.

1529 **Treaty of Saragossa** defines Spanish-Portuguese frontier in Pacific; Spain gives up **Molucca Islands**.

1793 **George Washington**, U.S. president, issues proclamation of neutrality in effort to keep the U.S. from becoming embroiled in war between Britain and France.

1834 The **Quadruple Alliance** is formed between Great Britain, France, Portugal, and

Spain, supporting **Isabella II** of Spain against the pretender, Don Carlos.

The island of **Saint Helena** is placed under the direct administration of the British government.

1884 The U.S. becomes the first nation to recognize the **International Association of the Congo** as a federal state.

1889 Unoccupied land in **Oklahoma**, formerly in Indian hands, is opened to white settlers.

1900 French are victorious over the Muslims in the battle for control of **Chad**.

1915 The first use of **poison gas** (chlorine) as a battle weapon is instituted by the Germans against French colonial troops in the **Second Battle of Ypres (World War I)**.

1918 Women in **Denmark** vote for the first time.

1920 **Leningrad** becomes the new name of **Petrograd** (formerly **St. Petersburg**).

1953 **J.O. Bowers** becomes the first black Roman Catholic bishop in the U.S.

1960 **American Lutheran Church** is formed in Minneapolis by the merger of three major Lutheran denominations—Evangelical Lutheran, American Lutheran, and United Evangelical Lutheran churches.

1963 **Lester Pearson** is inaugurated as prime minister of Canada.

1969 Doctors in Houston, Texas perform the first total human **eye transplant**.

April 23

Holidays

Bermuda

Peppercorn Day

Commemorates payment of one peppercorn to Bermuda governor for use of Old State House by Masonic Lodge, 1816.

**Cyprus,
Turkey**

National Sovereignty Day

Commemorates inauguration of Grand National Assembly, 1923.

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|--|
| 1484 | Julius Caesar Scaliger , Italian-French literary critic. [d. October 21, 1558] | 1853 | Alphonse Bertillon , French criminologist; founded a system for identifying people through bodily measurements (anthropometry). [d. February 13, 1914] |
| 1564 | William Shakespeare , England's most renowned playwright. [d. April 23, 1616] | 1856 | Arthur Twining Hadley , U.S. economist, educator; President of Yale University, 1899-1921. [d. March 6, 1930] |
| 1697 | George Anson , English admiral; effected reforms in naval administration, raising navy to high efficiency. [d. June 6, 1762] | 1858 | Max (Karl Ernst Ludwig) Planck , German physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for development of quantum theory , 1918. [d. October 3, 1947] |
| 1720 | Elijah Ben Solomon , Hebrew religious writer born in Lithuania. [d. October 17, 1797] | 1861 | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, 1st Viscount Allenby of Megiddo , British field marshal; led Egyptian Expeditionary Force in World War I. [d. May 14, 1936] |
| 1775 | J(oseph) M(allard) W(illiam) Turner , English romantic painter; best known for impressionistic landscapes and seascapes. [d. December 19, 1851] | 1867 | Johannes A. G. Fibiger , Danish pathologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his work in cancer research, 1926. [d. January 20, 1928] |
| 1791 | James Buchanan , U.S. lawyer; 15th President of the United States, 1857-61; the only bachelor president. [d. June 1, 1868] | 1891 | Serge Prokofiev , Russian composer; known especially for <i>Peter and the Wolf</i> . [d. March 5, 1953] |
| 1804 | Maria Taglioni , Italian ballet dancer born in Sweden; popularized dancing <i>sur les pointes</i> . [d. April 24, 1884] | 1897 | Lucius Clay , U.S. army general; Commander in Chief of U.S. Forces in Germany, 1945-49; administered Berlin airlift, 1948-49. [d. April 16, 1978] |
| 1813 | Stephen (Arnold) Douglas , U.S. politician, lawyer; a distinguished orator noted for his debates with Abraham Lincoln during the 1858 Senate campaign. [d. June 3, 1861] | | Lester (Bowles) Pearson , Canadian statesman, diplomat; president of U.N. General Assembly; Nobel Peace Prize for his role in settlement of the Suez Crisis , 1957. [d. December 27, 1972] |
| 1839 | James Bartlett Hammond , U.S. inventor; developed the modern typewriter keyboard , patented 1880. [d. January 27, 1913] | 1899 | Dame Ngaio Marsh , New Zealand novelist; known especially for mysteries featuring Inspector Roderick Alleyn of Scotland Yard . [d. February 18, 1982] |
| 1844 | Sanford Ballard Dole , U.S. lawyer, political leader; President, Republic of Hawaii, 1894-1900; Governor, Territory of Hawaii, 1900-03. [d. June 9, 1926] | | |
| 1852 | Edwin Charles Markham , U.S. poet, lecturer; known for his poem <i>Man with the Hoe</i> , which became a standard statement of exploitation of the working classes. [d. March 7, 1940] | | |

(Continues...)

April 23 *Continued*

England

St. George's Day

Celebrates St. George, patron saint of England.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Felix, Fortunatus, and Achilleus, martyrs. [d. 212]

St. George, martyr. Protector of the Kingdom of England; patron of Portugal, soldiers, and Boy

- 1909** **Rita Levi-Montalcini**, Italian embryologist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for her discovery of a natural substance that promotes the growth of nerve cells (with Stanley Cohen), 1986.
- 1921** **Warren Spahn**, U.S. baseball player.
- 1926** **J(ames) P(atrick) Donleavy**, U.S.-Irish novelist.
- 1928** **Shirley Temple Black**, U.S. actress, diplomat; child film star; U.S. representative to the United Nations, 1969-70; Ambassador to Ghana, 1974-76.
- 1932** **James Fuller Fixx**, U.S. author, runner; wrote best-selling book, *Complete Book of Running*; collapsed and died while jogging. [d. July 20, 1984]
- 1932** **(Roy) Halston (Frowick)**, U.S. fashion designer.
- 1936** **Roy Orbison**, U.S. country-rock musician, singer. [d. December 6, 1988]
- 1938** **Steven Douglas Symms**, U.S. politician; Senator, 1981-.
- 1940** **David Edwin Birney**, U.S. actor; known for his starring role on television series, *Bridget Loves Bernie*, 1972.
- Lee Majors (Harvey Lee Yeary)**, U.S. actor, producer; known for his starring roles on television series, *The Big Valley*, *The Six Million Dollar Man*, and *The Fall Guy*.
- 1942** **Sandra Dee (Alexandra Zuck)**, U.S. actress, singer; known for her starring roles in *Gidget*, 1959, and *Tammy Tell Me True*, 1961.
- 1943** **Herve Jean Pierre Villechaize**, French actor; known for his role as Tattoo on television series, *Fantasy Island*, 1978-83.
- 1944** **Anthony James (Tony) Esposito**, Canadian hockey player; set National Hockey League record for number of shutouts in a season with 15, 1969-70.
- 1947** **Bernadette (Josephine) Devlin (McAliskey)**, Irish civil rights leader; youngest woman ever elected to **British Parliament**.
- 1960** **Valerie Bertinelli**, U.S. actress, producer; known for her role as Barbara on television series, *One Day at a Time*, 1975-84.

Historical Events

- 1014** **Brian Borormke**, King of Ireland, defeats Danes at **Clontarf** but is himself slain.
- 1348** **Order of the Garter**, oldest and most famous order of British knighthood, is established by **Edward III**.
- 1616** **William Shakespeare** dies.
- 1625** **Maurice of Nassau** dies and is succeeded by **Frederick Henry** as *stadholder* (ruler of the Netherlands).
- 1633** **League of Heilbronn** is established, creating a union of South German Protestants with Sweden and France.
- 1661** **Charles II** of England, (the *Merry Monarch*), is crowned.
- 1795** **Warren Hastings** is acquitted of charges of high crimes and misdemeanors during his term as governor of Bengal.

Scouts. Invoked against skin diseases. [d. c. 303]
Optional Memorial.

St. Ibar, Bishop of Beggery. Also called **Ivor**. [d. 5th century]

St. Gerard, Bishop of Toul. [d. 994]

St. Adalbert, Bishop of Prague, martyr and founder of the Abbey of Brevnov in Prague. [d. c. 997]

The Beatified

Blessed Giles of Assisi, Franciscan and companion to St. Francis of Assisi. [d. 1262]

Blessed Helen of Udine, widow. [d. 1458]

1850 **Alfred Lord Tennyson** becomes British poet laureate.

1860 **Savoy** is annexed to France by its own vote.

1895 **Tongoland** is annexed by Great Britain.

1896 The first **motion picture** to be commercially exhibited is shown in New York City.

1904 **American Academy of Arts and Letters** is founded by **National Institute of Arts and Letters**, with membership limited to 50 chosen from among members of the Institute.

1909 Villages of **Benevente** and **Samora** in Portugal are destroyed by an **earthquake**.

Theodore Roosevelt sails for Africa on a scientific expedition under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

1910 **Mount Etna**, on the island of Sicily, erupts.

1923 The **Second Lausanne Conference** opens between the Allied Powers and Turkey to settle disputes in the Mid-East and Turkey.

1941 Greek army surrenders to Germany (**World War II**).

1944 **George Papandreou** is named premier of Greece following the resignation of **Sophocles Venizelos**.

1945 U.S. uses **guided missiles** for only time in **World War II** as two BAT missiles are released at Balikiapen, Borneo.

1950 **Hainan Island** is abandoned to Chinese Communist troops by Nationalist forces.

1952 The **High Court of Parliament** is created by the government of South Africa. The new court can overrule decisions made by the Supreme Court which had recently found an apartheid law unconstitutional.

1964 Official celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of **William Shakespeare's birth** begins at Stratford-on-Avon, England, his birthplace.

1969 **Sirhan Beshara Sirhan** is sentenced to death in the gas chamber for the murder of **Robert F. Kennedy**.

1970 **The Gambia** is proclaimed a republic within the British Commonwealth.

James Dickey's novel, **Deliverance**, is published.

1984 U.S. researchers at the National Cancer Institute identify the **AIDS virus**, and reveal a test to detect the virus in blood. French scientists had announced a similar discovery two days earlier.

1988 **Kanellos Kanellopoulos** sets two flight records when he pedals the **Daedalus 88**, a human-powered aircraft, from Crete to Santorini.

April 24

Holidays

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Sweden | Vega Day
Commemorates first successful navigation of Northeast Passage by Nils Adolf Nordenskjöld on ship <i>Vega</i> , 1880. |
| Togo | Victory Day |
| U.S.S.R. | International Youth Day |
| U.S.A. | General Federation of Women's Clubs Day
Sponsored by General |

Birthdates

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 216 | Manes (Mani, Manichaeus) , Persian religious leader; founder of Manichaeism. [d. c. 274] | 1882 | Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, 1st Baron Dowding , British general; head of Royal Air Force fighter command, 1936-40. [d. February 13, 1970] |
| 1533 | William I, the Silent , Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau; founder of the Dutch Republic which proclaimed its independence in 1581. [d. July 1584] | 1902 | Halldor Kiljan Laxness , Icelandic novelist, poet, playwright; a major figure in Icelandic literature. |
| 1703 | José Francisco Isla , Spanish novelist, satirist; known for his scathing satires on pulpit oratory; his works were banned by the Inquisition. [d. November 2, 1781] | 1904 | Willem DeKooning , Netherlands-born artist; known for his distorted portraits of women. |
| 1719 | Giuseppe Marc'antonio Baretti , Italian writer, critic, lexicographer; intimate of Dr. Johnson, Burke, and Garrick in England. [d. May 5, 1789] | 1905 | Robert Penn Warren , U.S. novelist, poet, critic, educator; Pulitzer Prize in fiction, 1947; Pulitzer Prize in poetry, 1958, 1979. |
| 1743 | Edmund Cartwright , English clergyman; invented the power loom , 1785. [d. October 30, 1823] | 1934 | Shirley Maclaine (Shirley Beatty) , U.S. dancer, actress, author. |
| 1815 | Anthony Trollope , British novelist; known for his novels of Victorian life. [d. December 6, 1882] | 1936 | Jill Ireland , British-born actress; leading lady of the 1950's; wife of Charles Bronson. |
| 1845 | Carl Friedrich George Spitteler (Felix Tandem) , Swiss poet, novelist; Nobel Prize in literature, 1919. [d. December 29, 1924] | 1942 | Richard M. Daley , U.S. lawyer, politician; Mayor of Chicago, 1989- ; son of Mayor Richard J. Daley. |
| 1856 | Henri (Philippe Omer) Pétain , French army marshal, chief of state; his defense of Verdun in 1916 made him a national hero; Premier of unoccupied France, 1940-44; later convicted of conspiring with the enemy; sentence commuted from death to life imprisonment. [d. July 23, 1951] | | Barbra (Joan) Streisand , U.S. actress, singer. |
| 1876 | Erich Raeder , German admiral; Naval Commander-in-Chief, 1928-43. [d. November 6, 1960] | 1954 | Vince Ferragamo , U.S. football player. |

Historical Events

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|------|--|
| 1558 | Mary, Queen of Scots marries Dauphin Francis of France. |
| 1704 | The Boston News-Letter begins publication, the first successful newspaper in the American colonies. |
| 1800 | U.S. Library of Congress is established. |
| 1898 | Spain declares war on U.S. (Spanish-American War). |

Federation of Women's Clubs,
Washington, D.C.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Mellitus, Archbishop of Canterbury. Built St. Mary's Church at Canterbury. [d. 624]

St. Egbert, bishop. [d. 729]

St. William Firmatus of Tours, hermit. [d. c. 1090]

St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, martyr. [d. 1622]
Optional Memorial.

St. Mary Euphrasia Pelletier, virgin and founder of the Institute of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. [d. 1868]

St. Ivo, bishop; patron of lawyers, civilians, and of St. Ivo, England. Also called **Ive**, **Ivia**, or **Yves**. [death date unknown]

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| <p>1916 Sinn Fein rebellion (Great Easter Rebellion) begins in Ireland, with rebels declaring the establishment of a republic.</p> <p>1921 The Tyrol region votes for union with Germany.</p> <p>1945 Dachau, German concentration camp, is liberated by Allies (World War II).
Russian troops enter Berlin (World War II).</p> <p>1950 The state of Jordan is formed by union of Jordanian-occupied Palestine and the Kingdom of Transjordan.</p> <p>1954 The stage revival of Sir J. M. Barrie's Peter Pan premieres.</p> <p>1960 Riots break out in Biloxi, Mississippi after blacks attempt to swim at city's beaches.</p> <p>1962 The first television pictures ever to be transmitted by a satellite are relayed by Echo I from California to Massachusetts.</p> <p>1965 All foreign-owned enterprises in Indonesia are seized by the Sukarno government.</p> <p>1968 Mauritius is admitted to the United Nations.</p> <p>1970 The Gambia Constitution is promulgated.
China launches its first earth satellite.</p> <p>1971 Soyuz 10, Soviet spacecraft carrying three cosmonauts, docks in space with Salyut, a previously launched space station.</p> <p>1975 Terrorists attack the West German embassy in Stockholm, killing the military attaché and demanding the release of 26 anarchists in West Germany.</p> <p>1979 Manhattan, a film starring Woody Allen and Diane Keaton, premieres in New York.</p> | <p>1980 U.S. attempt to rescue its hostages in Iran is aborted because of malfunctioning helicopters.</p> <p>1989 Richard M. Daley, son of former Mayor Richard J. Daley, is inaugurated as mayor of Chicago.</p> |
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April 25

Holidays

Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga	ANZAC Day (Australia, New Zealand Army Corps) Marks the day on which the combined Army Corps landed at Gallipoli during World War I, 1915.
Italy	Liberation Day Celebrates the Allied Victory of World War II, 1945.
Papua New Guinea	Remembrance Day

Birthdates

1214	Louis IX (Saint Louis) of France. [d. August 25, 1270]	1906	William Joseph Brennan, Jr. , U.S. jurist, lawyer; Associate Justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1956- .
1228	Conrad IV, Holy Roman Emperor , 1250-54; lost lower Italy to Charles of Anjou . [d. May 21, 1254]	1908	Edward R(oscoe) Murrow , U.S. broadcast journalist; Director, U.S. Information Agency, 1961-64. [d. April 27, 1965]
1284	Edward II of England, 1307-27; lost power to baronial committee; overthrown and imprisoned by Roger de Mortimer , protégé of Queen Isabella ; forced to resign throne, 1327; murdered. [d. September 1327]	1914	Marcos Perez Jiminez , Venezuelan politician; president of Venezuela, 1953-58.
1599	Oliver Cromwell , English statesman, soldier; led the parliamentary forces in the English Civil War; installed as Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1653-58. [d. September 3, 1658]	1918	Ella Fitzgerald , U.S. jazz singer.
1769	Sir Marc Isambard Brunel , U.S. engineer, inventor born in France; solved the problem of underwater tunnelling with his invention of the cast iron tunnel shield, 1818. [d. December 12, 1849]	1923	Melissa Hayden (Mildred Herman) , Canadian ballerina. Arnold Ray Miller , U.S. labor leader. [d. July 12, 1985]
1825	Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada , Mexican lawyer, statesman; President of Mexico, 1872-76. [d. April 21, 1889]	1925	Alhaji Shehu Shagari , Nigerian statesman; President of Nigeria, 1979-83.
1873	Walter de la Mare , British poet. [d. June 23, 1956]	1930	Paul Mazursky , U.S. director, writer.
1874	Guglielmo Marconi , Italian physicist; inventor of the radio . [d. July 20, 1937]	1932	Meadow George (Meadow ark) Lemon, III , U.S. basketball player; center, Harlem Globetrotters, 1954-78.
1891	Sid Richardson , U.S. oil executive. [d. September 29, 1959]	1939	Patrick Lichfield (Earl Thomas Patrick John Anson) , British photographer; cousin of Queen Elizabeth II.
1900	Wolfgang Pauli , U.S. physicist born in Austria; Nobel Prize in physics for explaining the behavior of a class of atomic particles, 1945. [d. December 15, 1958]	1940	Al Pacino , U.S. actor.
		1946	Talia Shire , U.S. actress.

Historical Events

1284	Edward Plantagenet (later King Edward II), son of Edward I of England, is born at Caernarvon Castle, Wales and is proclaimed the first Prince of Wales .
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Portugal**Portugal Day or Liberty Day**

Commemorates seizing of power by Portuguese Armed Forces and establishment of provisional military government, 1974.

Swaziland**National Flag Day****Religious Calendar****Feasts**

St. Mark, evangelist and martyr; patron of Venice, lawyers, and glaziers. Invoked against sudden and unexpected death. [d. c. 74] [minor festival, Lutheran church; major holy day, Episcopal Church]

The Saints

St. Anianus, Bishop of Alexandria. [d. 1st century]

St. Heribald, Bishop of Auxerre. [d. c. 857]

The Beatified

Blessed Robert Anderton and **Blessed William Marsden**, priests and martyrs. [d. 1586]

Blessed Peter de Betancur. [beatified 1980]

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| <p>1792 Guillotine is first used in France (French Revolution).</p> <p>1859 Work is started on the Suez Canal.</p> <p>1867 Edo (Tokyo) is opened to foreign trade by Japan.</p> <p>1903 First stone of new Campanile at Venice is laid.</p> <p>1905 Jean Sibelius conducts the premiere performance of chamber-orchestra version of Valse Triste.</p> <p>1910 Charles Evans Hughes is appointed associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.</p> <p>1915 Australian-New Zealand troops make first invasion of Turkey, beginning Gallipoli Campaign (World War I).</p> <p>1920 The Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference mandates Syria to France and Iraq and Palestine to Great Britain.</p> <p>1926 Reza Shah Pahlavi is crowned Shah of Persia at Teheran.</p> <p>1944 The United Negro College Fund is founded in New York.</p> <p>1945 U.S. and Soviet troops, advancing from opposite directions, meet at Torgau on the banks of the Elbe River, cutting Germany in half (World War II).</p> <p>1950 U.S. government orders Rumania to close its commercial attaché office in New York City.</p> | <p>1953 DNA (deoxyribose nucleic acid) structure is first presented in the British publication <i>Nature</i> in an article by U.S. scientist James Dewey Watson and British geneticist Francis H. C. Crick.</p> <p>1961 U.S. and West Germany exchange notes effecting a \$587 million partial settlement of Germany's post-World War II debt to the U.S.</p> <p>1964 General Paul Harkins is replaced by Lieutenant General William Westmoreland as leader of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in South Vietnam.</p> <p>1965 Civilian government in the Dominican Republic collapses, leaving army factions struggling for control.</p> <p>1974 In military coup in Portugal, Dr. Marcelo Caetano is overthrown and General Antonio de Spínola becomes president.</p> <p>1975 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a government-in-exile since 1970, is named chief of state for life by the Khmer Rouge's Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.</p> <p>1976 New constitution of Portugal goes into effect.</p> <p>Vietnamese elect joint National Assembly to seal the reunification of the two Vietnams into one country.</p> <p>1980 Liberia is taken over by a 17-member People's Redemptive Council, and the constitution is suspended.</p> |
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(Continues...)

1982 Israel returns the **Sinai**, captured in 1967, to Egypt as part of the 1979 **Camp David agreement**.

British troops retake **South Georgia Island** from Argentina in first military action in battle over **Falkland Islands**.

1983 Portugal's Social Democrat Party, led by former Prime Minister **Mario Soares**, wins national elections.

Pioneer 10, U.S. space probe launched on March 2, 1972, hurtles past the orbit of the planet **Pluto**, becoming the first man-made object to reach such a distance from the earth.

1986 Prince Makhosetive Dlamini, 18, is made King **Mswati III** of Swaziland after four years of preparation for his accession following his father's death.

1989 More than a quarter of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, including former President **Andrei Gromyko**, resign their posts under pressure from reformers.

Japanese prime minister **Noboru Takeshita** announces that he will resign after he is implicated in a government bribery scandal.

April 26

Holidays

Egypt	Sinai Liberation Day
Tanzania	Union Day Commemorates the unification of Zanzibar and Tanganyika, 1964.
U.S. (Florida, Georgia)	Confederate Memorial Day

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- 1564** Christening date of **William Shakespeare**, England's most renowned playwright. [d. April 23, 1616]
- 1661** **Daniel Defoe**, British author; wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, 1719. [d. April 26, 1731]
- 1711** **David Hume**, Scottish philosopher; developed philosophy of **skepticism**. [d. August 25, 1776]
- 1718** **Esek Hopkins**, American Revolutionary naval commander; first Commander-in-Chief of **American Navy**. [d. February 26, 1802]
- 1774** **Leopold von Buch**, German geologist, geographer; noted for early research on **volcanic processes**. [d. March 4, 1853]
- 1785** **John James Audubon (Jean Rabine)**, U.S. naturalist, painter, born in Santo Domingo; renowned for his ornithological illustrations. [d. January 27, 1851]
- 1798** **Eugene Delacroix**, French Romantic painter; recognized as a leader in the development of Romanticism in France. [d. August 13, 1863]
- 1812** **Alfred Krupp**, German armaments manufacturer; considered the *Father of Modern Armaments*. [d. July 14, 1887]
- 1822** **Frederick Law Olmsted** (or Olmstead), U.S. landscape architect; designer of New York's **Central Park**. [d. August 28, 1903]
- 1828** **Martha Finley**, U.S. novelist; wrote novels for young girls, including the *Elsie Dinsmore* stories. [d. January 30, 1909]
- 1834** **Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward)**, U.S. humorist, lecturer. [d. March 6, 1867]
- 1868** **Harold Sidney Harmsworth, Viscount Rothmere**, Irish newspaper publisher; founded British newspaper empire. [d. November 26, 1940]
- 1875** **Syngman Rhee**, Korean statesman; President of Korean provisional government in exile, 1919-39; first president of the **Republic of Korea** (South Korea). [d. July 19, 1965]
- 1879** **Sir Owen Willans Richardson**, British physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for study of electron emissions from heated bodies, 1928. [d. February 15, 1959]
- 1880** **Michel Fokine**, U.S. dancer, choreographer, born in Russia; called the *Father of Modern Ballet*. [d. August 22, 1942]
- 1886** **William L. Dawson**, U.S. Congressman, 1943-70. [d. November 9, 1970]
- Ma Rainey (Gertrude Melissa Nix Pridgett)**, U.S. musician, jazz singer. [d. December 22, 1939]
- 1889** **Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein**, British philosopher, born in Austria; early student of logical positivism; known for studies of philosophical significance of ordinary language. [d. April 19, 1951]
- 1893** **Anita Loos**, U.S. screenwriter, novelist; author of *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*. [d. August 18, 1981]
- 1894** (**Walther Richard**) **Rudolf Hess**, German Nazi official; Hitler's deputy and second in line of succession to Hitler, until his defection in 1941; imprisoned for life after World War II. [d. August 17, 1987]
- 1896** **Jules (Caesar) Stein**, U.S. businessman; founder and president of Music Corporation of America, 1924-46; fought for crea-

(Continues...)

April 26 *Continued*

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, popes and martyrs. Cletus, elected 76. Marcellinus elected 296. Cletus also called **Anacletus**, or **Anencletus**. [d. c. 91 and 304]

St. Peter, Bishop of Braga; patron of Braga, Portugal. [d. c. 350]

St. Richarius, abbot. Also called **Riquier**. [d. c. 645]

St. Paschasius Radbertus, Abbot of Corbie. [d. c. 860]

- tion of **National Eye Institute**. [d. April 29, 1981]
- 1897 Cass Canfield**, U.S. publishing executive; Senior Editor, Harper & Row. [d. March 27, 1986]
- 1898 Vicente Aleixandre**, Spanish poet; Nobel Prize in literature, 1977. [d. December 14, 1984]
- 1900 Charles Francis Richter**, U.S. seismologist; developed method of measuring earthquake intensity; the **Richter scale** is named for him. [d. September 30, 1985]
- 1902 Jonathan (Worth) Daniels**, U.S. journalist, author, government official; member of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration; later wrote biographies of Roosevelt, disclosing his love affair with **Lucy Page Mercer**. [d. November 6, 1981]
- 1914 Bernard Malamud**, U.S. novelist, short-story writer; Pulitzer Prize in fiction, 1966. [d. March 18, 1986]
- 1916 Morris (Langlo) West**, Australian novelist; author of *The Naked Country* and *The Shoes of the Fisherman*.
- 1917 I(eoh) M(ing) Pei**, U.S. architect, born in China; known for innovative modernist structures.
- 1930 Bruce Friedman**, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, playwright; author of *Steambath*.
- 1933 Arno Allan Penzias**, U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for discovery of **cosmic microwave background radiation**, lending support to Big Bang theory (with R. W. Wilson), 1978.

1936 Carol Burnett, U.S. comedienne.

1942 Bobby Rydell (Robert Ridarelli), U.S. singer.

1943 Gary Wright, U.S. musician; member of the rock band, *Spooky Tooth*.

1955 Michael Warren (Mike) Scott, U.S. baseball player.

Historical Events

1798 Geneva, Switzerland is annexed by France.

1819 The first U.S. **Independent Order of Odd Fellows** lodge is established at Baltimore, Maryland.

1849 Civita Vecchia is occupied by French forces.

1865 John Wilkes Booth, assassin of Abraham Lincoln, is shot by federal troops at a farmhouse near Washington, D.C.

1915 Italy signs a secret treaty with the Allies in London, gaining territorial concessions at the expense of Austria-Hungary and Turkey and joining the Allies (**World War I**).

1922 The U.S. recognizes the newly independent state of **Egypt**.

1937 German planes begin bombing **Guernica, Spain**. Immortalized in a painting by Pablo Picasso, the event becomes a symbol of the Republican cause (**Spanish Civil War**).

1943 U.S. task force bombards Japanese installations at **Attu** in the Aleutians (**World War II**).

St. Franca of Piacenza, virgin and abbess. [d. 1218]

St. Stephen, Bishop of Perm; linguist; translated the liturgy and scriptures into Russian. [d. 1396]

The Beatified

Blessed John I, Bishop of Valenca. [d. 1146]

Blessed Dominic and **Blessed Gregory**, Dominican missionaries. [d. 1300]

Blessed Alda, widow and visionary. Also called **Aldobrandesca**. [d. 1309]

- 1962** First **international satellite**, carrying British experiments and propelled aloft by a U.S. rocket, is launched from Cape Canaveral.
- 1964** Tanganyika and Zanzibar unite to form the **United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar**; it is renamed **Tanzania** on October 29, 1964.
- 1966** **Aleksandr Pushkin**, the first Soviet transatlantic liner, arrives in Quebec on her maiden voyage.
- 1977** **Tanzanian Constitution** is promulgated.
- 1986** The **Chernobyl** nuclear power reactor in the Soviet Union experiences a hydrogen explosion and core meltdown. Dangerous amounts of radiation are released into the atmosphere causing 23 deaths and requiring the evacuation of 100,000 local residents.

4
Djibouti

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of
AFRICA

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The Horn of Africa

During the 1940s and 1950s the Horn largely stood outside the mainstream of African nationalism. In Ethiopia, which regained its independence from Italian occupation in 1941, the Emperor Haile Selassie* re-established his control and created a centralized regime which allowed little scope for political participation. One chamber of parliament—the Chamber of Deputies—became popularly elected under a revised constitution introduced in 1955; the Senate remained appointive. The Chamber of Deputies, however, lacked control over an executive still directly appointed by the Emperor, and exercised little influence, and no political parties were formed. The principal pressures came in the 1940s and early 1950s from dissatisfied members of the traditional ruling class, graduates returning from education abroad and officers in the armed forces. A combination of these pressures erupted in a brief abortive coup in December 1960.

The former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somalia, administered by Britain after 1941, were disposed of by the UN; Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1952 while Somalia became an Italian-administered UN Trust Territory in 1950. In Eritrea, where about half of the population initially favoured union with Ethiopia, initial goodwill was dissipated by Ethiopian actions designed to reduce any regional autonomy, and the political parties formed in the 1940s were suppressed. In Somalia, the Italian trusteeship was initially opposed by the principal party, the Somali Youth League (SYL), which had been founded in 1943 and represented most Somalis other than the sedentary groups of the Juba basin. However, the SYL came to cooperate with the trusteeship administration, and comfortably won the elections held in 1956 and 1959. Unlike most nationalist parties, it



Aden Abdullah Osman



Abdar-Rashid Ali Shermarke

had no single dominant leader, its principal personalities being Aden Abdullah Osman and Abdar-Rashid Ali Shermarke.

In British Somaliland nationalist activity scarcely started until 1954, when political consciousness was aroused by the transfer to Ethiopian administration of grazing lands used by Somali nomads, and the first elections did not take place until February 1960. All parties, including the dominant Somaliland National League led by Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, favoured union with Somalia, which was achieved when the two territories united as the independent Somali Republic in July 1960. No significant nationalist movement developed in the French Somali Coast (known after independence as Djibouti*), which voted heavily to remain associated with France in the 1958 French colonial referendum.

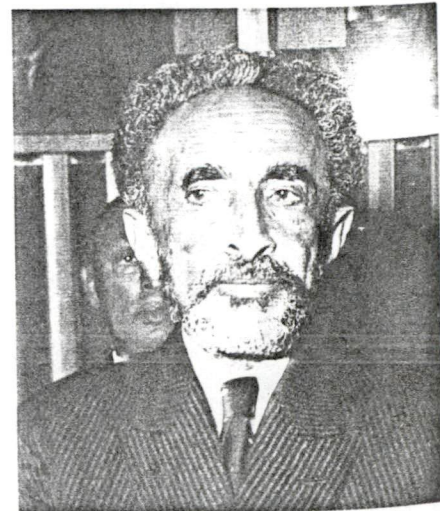
C.S.C.

Haile Selassie

Emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1974 Haile Selassie (*né* Tafari Makonnen) was born in 1892, the son of Emperor Menelik's* cousin Ras Makonnen. Tafari succeeded his father as governor of Harar province, a position that gave him considerable wealth. After the deposition of Menelik's grandson Iyasu in 1916, he became Regent for Menelik's daughter Zawditu, and heir to the imperial throne. On Zawditu's death in 1930 he was crowned Emperor, adopting the name Haile Selassie ('Power of the Trinity'). Continuing Menelik's modernizing work, he established ministries, schools and hospitals, issued anti-slavery decrees, and set up

a government bank. Confronted by Italian invasion in 1935 he appealed to the League of Nations, which imposed ineffective sanctions against Italy. His own forces engaged the Italian army in March 1936, but were defeated, and Haile Selassie escaped to lay Ethiopia's case before the League in Geneva, after which he went into exile in Britain. Italy's entry into the European war in 1940 made Haile Selassie an ally of the British, who helped him liberate Ethiopia in 1941. After his restoration he was much concerned with post-war reconstruction, and development, and later with pan-African politics. He was deposed in 1974 and died a prisoner in 1975.

R. K. P. P.



Allah returned from his Paris exile after a European invasion eliminated Ali Soilih in May 1978, and became president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. He links with conservative Arab oil-producing states and French aid to an economy entirely agriculture-based but barely half the food requirements of its 300 000 people, plus some export crops—copra, vanilla, cloves and sisal. France also now provides military assistance although the status of Mayotte remain unsolved.

A. P. H.

	342 000
1980 (UN projection)	1 532 000
GNP per capita 1977 (US\$)	500
	Brazzaville
	CFA franc

gained full independence from France on 15 August 1975. The first President, Abbé Fulbert Youlou, leader of the *Union démocratique pour la Défense des Intérêts Africains* followed policies of cooperation with France and support for the Western bloc. In August 1975, urban unemployment, anti-trade union government and ethnic favouritism, and plans for the establishment of a single political party stimulated an uprising which led Youlou to

was succeeded by a government which advocated Marxist-socialism under the direction of a new political party, the *National Révolutionnaire* (MNR). The MNR, however, was beset by internal and political conflict, and opposition to its position as the ruling party. After disturbances and anti-government demonstrations, a new army, led by its commander-in-chief, Marien Ngouabi, was formed in 1968 and took over power, maintaining avowedly socialist policies under the direction of the *Parti Congolais du Travail*. The 1970s saw a continuing struggle for power among the leaders. In March 1977 Ngouabi was assassinated and was replaced by Colonel Joachim Yhombi-Opango; in February 1979 he was eased out of power by pressure from the left—whose accusations against him of corruption and high-living led to his arrest and imprisonment in August—and was replaced by Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso.

Ngouesso's heavy dependence on primary product exports has been a feature of all the military/PCT regimes have, to a lesser or greater extent, replaced socialist policies with 'pragmatism'. Until the discovery of offshore oilfields the Congo depended on the export of

timber and agricultural products, mainly to France. Oil exports boomed in 1974, but by 1975 production had fallen off because of technical problems and the oil companies' reactions to Ngouabi's nationalization proposals, and other exports declined in the face of the general world recession. By 1976–77 the Congo, overcommitted to development projects, faced a balance of payments deficit of US \$160 million. The oilfields are small and will be exhausted by the early 1980s; nevertheless, the rest of the economy has stagnated and in 1978 (after an upturn in production) crude oil constituted 69 per cent of exports. Ngouesso's intervention may imply a shift back to the relatively leftist policies of Ngouabi which had been diluted by Opango: this was certainly the tenor of the new regime's public pronouncements. By late 1979, however, Ngouesso had shown no signs of taking a rigorously socialist path in practice. The mix of 'socialist' and 'pro-Western' policies continued. In June 1979, for example, the Congo opened negotiations with Western-oriented Zaire aimed at increasing cooperation between the two countries; in November a visit by Ngouesso to Paris to seek French aid coincided with the announcement that 600 Congolese children had been sent to Cuba for education.

M. S.

Djibouti

Area (km ²)	21 783
Population 1980 (UN projection)	119 000
GNP per capita 1977 (US\$)	Not available
Capital	Djibouti
Currency	Djibouti franc

Before and since independence, Djibouti has been dominated by its neighbours and their links with its two main ethnic groups: Ethiopia with the Afars, and Somalia with the Issas. Independence was delayed until June 1977 because of these tensions and was immediately followed by the Ethiopia-Somalia war in the Ogaden.* For Djibouti the war was a catastrophe. The Afar/Issa balance was upset and Afar members of President Hassan Gouled's government resigned in 1978, claiming that their community was being persecuted. Thousands of refugees flooded across the border into Djibouti and the economy, based almost entirely on port trade, slumped following a breakdown of the rail link to Addis Ababa, which is vital to both countries. However, a large French military presence provides political stability, and Ethiopian successes in the Ogaden led to both the beginning of a restoration of the old ethnic balance and a reopening of the railway line, which gave promise of an economic revival.

C. S.

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Djibouti

THE AUTHORITY SINCE 1868

APRIL

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DECEMBER

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THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND BOOK OF FACTS

1991

st day); Mar. 31 — Easter; May h Hashanah (first day); Sept. 18 iving Day; Dec. 2 — Chanukah;

international holiday. By act of Congress, the first

Feb. 1. To commemorate the nendment, abolishing slavery, roclamation.

May 22. First proclaimed 1935 eparture of the SS Savannah. May 22, 1819, on the first suc- under steam propulsion. By

4. In 1890 the First Intl. Com- meeting in Washington, was n was adopted which resulted ation known today as the Pan tial proclamation. served usually only when presi- e held.

31. Observed by Protestant

2 in 1991). First Saturday in in some places).

7. Observed by Irish societies.

14. Festival of a martyr ber- peror Claudius. Association of connection with the saint and old belief that on this day birds

Feb. 15. Birthday of a pioneer women.

24. By presidential proclama- ng of United Nations.

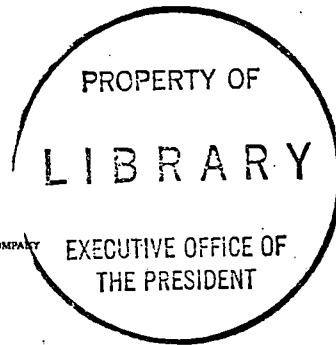
bserved by New York State, to discovery of New York harbor April, 1524.


1991). Birthday of Queen Vic- nada, celebrated the first Mon-

5.

ic. 17. By presidential designa- successful flight by Orville and 3.

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 NEW YORK

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1991

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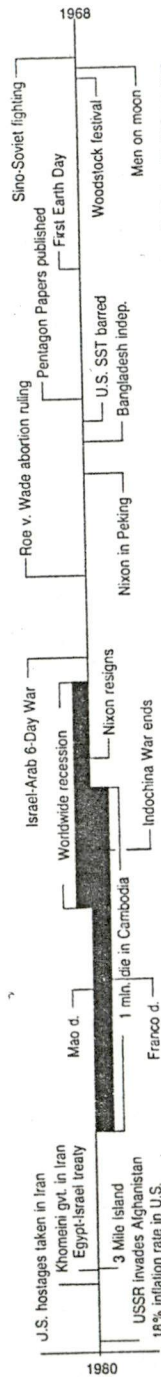
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 Census, 1990 _____
 Chronology of the _____
 The Decline of Con _____
 Consumer Informa _____
 Economics _____
 Elections, 1990 _____
 Energy _____
 Flags and Maps _____
 Health _____
 Heroes of Young A _____
 Annual Poll _____
 Language _____

- A -

Abbreviations—
 Common
 International organizations
 States (postal)
 UN agencies
 Abortions 5
 Funding voted (1989)
 Ruled legal (1973)
 Academy Awards
 Acadia National Park
 Acadians (La.)
 Accidents—
 Aviation
 Deaths (number, causes)
 Homicides, types
 Injuries
 Nuclear
 Pedalcycle
 Railroad
 Shipwrecks
 Vehicle
 Wage loss
 (see Disasters)
 Acid rain
 ACTION
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 Deceased
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 Theatrical awards
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 —Independent agencies
 Aden
 Administration, federal
 Admirals, USN
 Adventist churches
 Advertisers, leading
 Advertising expenditures
 Aeronautical records
 Aerospace
 Affirmative Action (1978)

Rising Expectations: 1960-69



Economic boom. The longest sustained economic boom on record spanned almost the entire decade in the capitalist world; the closely-watched GNP figure doubled in the U.S. 1960-70, fueled by Vietnam War-related budget deficits. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1967, stimulated West European prosperity, which spread to peripheral areas (Spain, Italy, E. Germany). Japan became a top economic power (\$20 billion exports 1970). Foreign investment aided the industrialization of Brazil. Soviet 1965 economic reform attempts (decentralization, material incentives) were limited; but growth continued.

Reform and radicalization. Pres. John F. Kennedy, inaugurated 1961, emphasized youthful idealism, vigor; he was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963. A series of political and social reform movements took root in the U.S., later spreading to other countries with the help of ubiquitous U.S. film and television programs and heavy overseas travel (2.2 million U.S. passports issued 1970). Blacks agitated peaceably and with partial success against segregation and poverty (1963 March on Washington, 1964 Civil Rights Act); but some urban ghettos erupted in extensive riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967; King assassination, Apr. 4, 1968). New concern for the poor (Harrington's *Other America*, 1963) led to Pres. Johnson's "Great Society" programs (Medicare, Water Quality Act, Higher Education Act, all 1965). Concern with the environment surged (Carson's *Silent Spring*, 1962). Feminism revived as a cultural and political movement (Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, 1963. National Organization for Women founded 1966) and a movement for homosexual rights emerged (Stonewall riot, in NYC, 1969). Pope John XXIII called Vatican II, 1962-65, which liberalized Roman Catholic liturgy.

Opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, especially among university students (Moratorium protest Nov. '69) turned violent (Weatherman Chicago riots Oct. '69). New Left and Marxist theories became popular, and membership in radical groups swelled (Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panthers). Maoist groups, especially in Europe, called for total transformation of society. In France, students sparked a nationwide strike affecting 10 million workers May-June '68, but an electoral reaction barred revolutionary change.

Arts and styles. The boundary between fine and popular arts were blurred by Pop Art (Warhol) and rock musicals (Hair, 1968). Informality and exaggeration prevailed in fashion (beards, miniskirts). A non-political "counterculture" developed, rejecting traditional bourgeois life goals and personal habits, and use of marijuana and hallucinogens spread (Woodstock festival Aug. '69). Indian influence was felt in music (Beatles), religion (Ram Dass), and fashion.

Science. Achievements in space (men on moon July '69) and electronics (lasers, integrated circuits) encouraged a faith in scientific solutions to problems in agriculture ("green revolution"), medicine (heart transplants 1967) and other areas. The harmful effects of science, it was believed, could be controlled (1963 nuclear weapon test ban treaty, 1968 non-proliferation treaty).

China. Mao's revolutionary militance caused disputes with Russia under "revisionist" Khrushchev, starting 1960. The two powers exchanged fire in 1969 border disputes. China used force to capture areas disputed with India 1962. The "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad; political struggle, often violent, convulsed China 1965-68.

Indochina. Communist-led guerrillas aided by N. Vietnam fought from 1960 against the S. Vietnam government of Ngo Dinh Diem (killed 1963). The U.S. military role increased after the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident. U.S. forces peaked at 543,400, Apr. '69. Massive numbers of N. Viet troops also fought. Laotian and Cambodian neutrality were threatened by communist insurgencies, with N. Vietnamese aid, and U.S. intrigues.

Third World. A bloc of authoritarian leftist regimes among the newly independent nations emerged in political opposition to the U.S.-led Western alliance, and came to dominate the conference of nonaligned nations (Belgrade 1961, Cairo 1964, Lusaka 1970). Soviet political ties and military bases were established in Cuba, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, and other countries, whose leaders were regarded as revolutionary heroes by opposition groups in pro-Western or colonial countries. Some leaders were ousted in coups by pro-Western groups—Zaire's Lumumba (killed 1961), Ghana's Nkrumah (exiled 1966), and Indonesia's Sukarno (effectively ousted 1965 after a Communist coup failed).

Middle East. Arab-Israeli tension erupted into a brief war June 1967. Israel emerged as a major regional power. Military shipments before and after the war brought much of the Arab world into the Soviet political sphere. Most Arab states broke U.S. diplomatic ties, while Communist countries cut their ties to Israel. Intra-Arab disputes continued: Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported rival factions in a bloody Yemen civil war 1962-70; Lebanese troops fought Palestinian commandos 1969.

East Europe. To stop the large-scale exodus of citizens, E. German authorities built a fortified wall across Berlin Aug. '61. Soviet sway in the Balkans was weakened by Albania's support of China (USSR broke ties Dec. '61) and Romania's assertion of industrial and foreign policy autonomy 1964. Liberalization in Czechoslovakia, spring 1968, was crushed by troops of 5 Warsaw Pact countries. West German treaties with Russia and Poland, 1970, facilitated the transfer of German technology and confirmed post-war boundaries.

Disillusionment: 1970-79

U.S.: Caution and neoconservatism. A relatively sluggish economy, energy and resource shortages (natural gas crunch 1975, gasoline shortage 1979) and environmental problems contributed to a "limits of growth" philosophy. Suspicion of science and technology killed or delayed major projects (supersonic transport dropped 1971, DNA recombination curbed 1976, Seabrook A-plant protests 1977-78) and was fed by the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident Mar. '79.

Mistrust of big government weakened support for government reform plans among liberals. School busing and racial quotas were opposed (Bakke decision June '78); the Equal Rights Amendment for women languished; civil rights for homosexuals were opposed (Dade County referendum June '77).

Completion of communist forces' takeover of S. Vietnam (evacuation of U.S. civilians Apr. '75), and revelations of Central Intelligence Agency misdeeds (Rockefeller Commission report June '75), and Watergate scandals (Nixon quit Aug. '74) reduced faith in U.S. moral and material capacity to influence world affairs. Revelations of Soviet crimes (Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago* from 1974) and Russian intervention in Africa aided a revival of anti-Communist sentiment.

Economy sluggish. The 1960s boom faltered in the 1970s; a severe recession in the U.S. and Europe 1974-75 followed a huge oil price hike Dec. '73. Monetary instability (U.S. cut ties to gold Aug. '71), the decline of the dollar, and protectionist moves by industrial countries (1977-78) threatened trade. Business investment and spending for research declined. Severe inflation plagued many countries (25% in Britain 1975; 18% in U.S. 1979).

China picks up pieces. After the 1976 deaths of Mao and Chou, a power struggle for the leadership succession was won by pragmatists. A nationwide purge of orthodox Maoists was carried out and the "Gang of Four" led by Mao's widow Chiang Ching was arrested.

The new leaders freed over 100,000 political prisoners, and reduced public adulation of Mao. Political and trade ties were expanded with Japan, Europe, and U.S. in the late 1970s, as relations worsened with Russia, Cuba, and Vietnam (4-week invasion by China 1979). Ideological guidelines in industry, science, education, and the armed forces, which the ruling faction said had caused chaos and decline, were reversed (bonuses to workers Dec. '77; exams for college entrance Oct. '77). Severe restrictions on cultural expression were eased (Beethoven ban lifted Mar. '77).

Europe. European unity moves (EEC-EFTA trade accord 1972) faltered as economic problems appeared (Britain floated pound 1972; France floated franc 1974). Germany and Switzerland curbed guest workers from S. Europe. Greece and Turkey quarreled over Cyprus (Turks intervened 1974), Aegean oil rights.

All non-Communist Europe was under democratic rule after free elections were held in Spain June '76, 7 months after the death of Franco. The conservative, colonialist regime in Portugal was overthrown Apr. '74. In Greece, the 7-year-old military dictatorship yielded power in 1974. Northern Europe, though ruled mostly by Socialists (Swedish Socialists unseated 1976, after 44 years in power), turned conservative. The British Labour government imposed wage curbs 1975, and suspended nationalization schemes. Terrorism in Germany (1972 Munich Olympics killings) led to laws curbing some civil liberties. French "new philosophers" rejected leftist ideologies and the shaky Socialist-Communist coalition lost a 1978 election bid.

Religion back in politics. The improvement in Moslem countries' political fortunes by the 1950s (with the exception of Central Asia under Soviet and Chinese rule) and the growth of Arab oil wealth, was followed by a resurgence of traditional piety. Libyan dictator Qaddafi mixed strict Islamic laws with socialism in his militant ideology, called for an eventual Moslem return to Spain and Sicily. The illegal Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt was accused of violence, while extreme Moslem groups bombed theaters, 1977, to protest secular values.

In Turkey, the National Salvation Party was the first Islamic group to share power (1974) since secularization in the 1920s. Religious authorities, such as Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini, led the Iranian revolution and religiously motivated Moslems took part in the insurrection in Saudi Arabia that briefly seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca 1979. Moslem puritan opposition to Pakistan Pres. Bhutto helped lead to his overthrow July '77. However, Moslem solidarity could not prevent Pakistan's eastern province (Bangladesh) from declaring independence, Dec. '71, after a bloody civil war.

Moslem and Hindu resentment against coerced sterilization in India helped defeat the Gandhi government, which was replaced Mar. '77 by a coalition including religious Hindu parties and led by devout Hindu Desai. Moslems in the southern Philippines, aided by Libya, conducted a long rebellion against central rule from 1973.

Evangelical Protestant groups grew in numbers and prosperity in the U.S. A revival of interest in Orthodox Christianity occurred among Russian intellectuals (Solzhenitsyn). The secularist Israeli Labor party, after decades of rule, was ousted in 1977 by conservatives led by Begin, an observant Jew; religious militants founded settlements on the disputed West Bank, part of Biblically-promised Israel. U.S. Reform Judaism revived many previously discarded traditional practices.

The Buddhist Soka Gakkai movement launched the Komeito party in Japan 1964, which became a major opposition party in 1972 and 1976 elections.

Old-fashioned religious wars raged intermittently in N. Ireland (Catholic vs. Protestant 1969-) and Lebanon (Christian vs. Moslem 1975-) while religious militancy complicated the Israel-Arab dispute (1973 Israel-Arab war). In spite of a 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel which looked forward to a resolution of the Palestinian issue, increased religious militancy on the West Bank made a resolution unlikely.

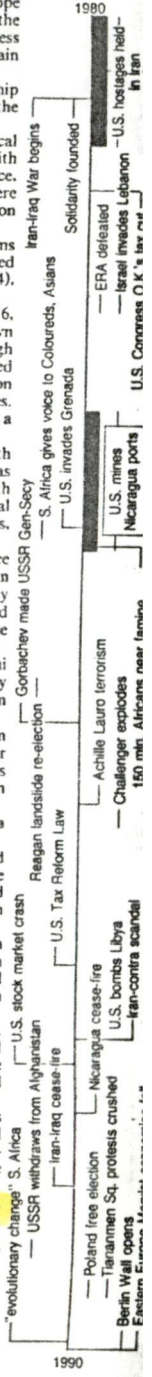
Latin America. Repressive conservative regimes strengthened their hold on most of the continent, with the violent coup against the elected Allende government in Chile, Sept. '73, the 1976 military coup in Argentina, and coups against reformist regimes in Bolivia, 1971 and 1979, and Peru, 1976. In Central America, increasing liberal and leftist militancy led to the ouster of the Somoza regime of Nicaragua in 1979 and civil conflict in El Salvador.

Indochina. Communist victory in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by May '75 did not bring peace. Attempts at radical social reorganization left over one million dead in Cambodia 1975-78 and caused hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese and others to flee Vietnam ("boat people" 1979). The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia swelled the refugee population and contributed to widespread starvation in that devastated country.

Russian expansion. Soviet influence, checked in some countries (troops ousted by Egypt 1972) was projected further afield, often with the use of Cuban troops (Angola 1975-89, Ethiopia 1977-88) and aided by a growing navy, merchant fleet, and international banking ability. Detente with the West — 1972 Berlin pact, 1972 strategic arms pact (SALT) — gave way to a more antagonistic relationship in the late 1970s, exacerbated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979.

Africa. The last remaining European colonies were granted independence (Spanish Sahara 1976, Djibouti 1977) and, after 10 years of civil war and many negotiation sessions, a black government took over Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) 1979; white domination remained in S. Africa. Great power involvement in local wars (Russia in Angola, Ethiopia; France in Chad, Zaire, Mauritania) and the use of tens of thousands of Cuban troops was denounced by some African leaders as neocolonialism. Ethnic or tribal clashes made Africa the chief world locus of sustained warfare in the late 1970s.

Arts. Traditional modes in painting, architecture, and music, pursued in relative obscurity for much of the 20th century, returned to popular and critical attention in the 1970s. The pictorial emphasis in neorealist and photorealist painting, the return of many architects to detail, decoration, and traditional natural materials, and the concern with ordered structure in musical composition were, ironically, novel experiences for artistic consumers after the exhaustion of experimental possibilities. However, these more conservative styles coexisted with modernist works in an atmosphere of variety and tolerance.



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COMMENTS: The Background notes and unclassified
bio of Hassan Gouled, as you requested.
I'll fax the Pentagon's congratulatory message
after lunch, if I can find it.

Regards.

Herb Thomas

Telecopier Number: (202) 647-0810

Time Sent: 1325

Hassan GOULED Aptidon
(Phonetic: GOOLed)

DJIBOUTI

President (since 1977)

Addressed as: Mr. President

As President since Djibouti gained independence from France in 1977, Hassan Gouled Aptidon has played a leading role in shaping the government. He has attacked his country's economic and ethnic problems by seeking foreign investment and balancing clan rivalries. These measures have preserved stability despite political and military turmoil in neighboring Ethiopia and Somalia that threatens to spill over into his small nation. Pursuing a policy of positive neutrality, he has maintained Djibouti's integrity as an independent state, and he has expressed a strong interest in contributing to the peaceful resolution of regional problems. In 1986 Gouled hosted a six-nation conference to set up the regional Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development that brought together Ethiopian and Somalian heads of state for the first time since the countries went to war in 1977. Gouled maintains close economic and military links with France, but, as the leader of a Muslim nation, he believes Djibouti's roots are in the Arab world.



Gouled was born on 5 October 1916. Largely self-educated, he worked for a shipping company before entering politics. He represented French Somaliland (now Djibouti) in the French Senate from 1952 to 1958 and in the French National Assembly during 1959-62. He subsequently served as Minister of Education (1963-67). Gouled was active during the next decade in his country's campaign for independence and emerged as its most fervent spokesman. He helped found the African People's League for Independence (LPAI) in 1973. In 1982 he established the People's Rally for Progress (RPP), a successor to the LPAI, as the sole legal party in Djibouti. As chairman, Gouled selects the political bureau, which directs the activities of the RPP. He was reelected to six-year terms as President in 1981 and 1987.

The President is a member of the politically dominant Issa Mamassan clan. He is a Muslim and has made several pilgrimages to Mecca. He speaks Arabic, French, Somali, and Afarinya. Gouled's wife, Aisha, is a leading feminist in Djibouti.

29 October 1990

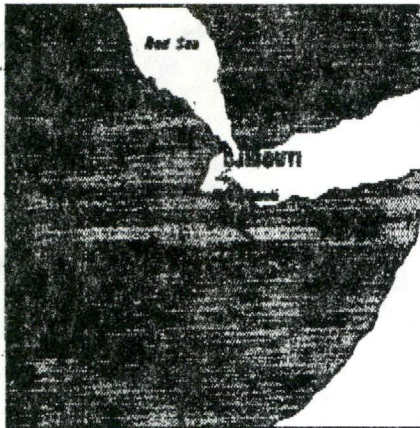
background notes

Djibouti



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

February 1988



Official Name:
Republic of Djibouti

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 23,310 sq. km. (9,000 sq. mi.); about the size of New Hampshire. **Cities:** *Capital*—Djibouti. *Other cities*—Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Obock, Tadjourah. **Terrain:** Coastal desert. **Climate:** Torrid and dry.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Djiboutian(s). **Population** (1987 est.): 387,000. **Annual growth rate:** 5.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Somalis (Issas), Afars, French, Arab, Ethiopian, Italian. Reliable statistical data regarding the relative size of tribal populations are not currently available. **Religions:** Muslim 94%, Christian 6%. **Languages:** French (official); Somali, Afar, Arabic all widely used. **Education:** *Literacy*—20%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—114/1,000. *Life expectancy*—50 yrs. **Work force:** Small number of semiskilled laborers at port, 3,000 railway workers organized.

Government

Type: Republic. **Constitution:** Partial constitution ratified Jan. 1981 by National Assembly. **Independence:** June 27, 1977.

Branches: *Executive*—president. *Legislative*—65-member parliament, cabinet, prime minister. *Judicial*—French law system applies.

Subdivisions: 5 *cercles* (districts). **Political parties:** *Rassemblement Populaire Pour le Progres* (RPP), established in 1987. All other parties banned in 1981. **Suffrage:** Universal.

Defense: The Djiboutian Armed Forces consist of a small army supplemented by a smaller navy and air wing

(total est. 4,500). In addition, some 4,000 French troops from the three armed services are tasked with defense assistance in the event of external attack.

National holiday: June 27.

Flag: A white triangle, with a five-pointed red star within, extending from the staff side. The remaining area has a broad, light blue band over a broad, light green band.

Economy

GDP (1985 est.): \$339 million. **Adjusted per capita income:** \$450.

Natural resources: None.

Agriculture (10% of GDP): *Products*—livestock, limited commercial crops, including fruits and vegetables. *Agricultural land*—2%. *Land under cultivation*—0%.

Industry: *Types*—banking (49% of GDP), public administration, construction, manufacturing, agriculture.

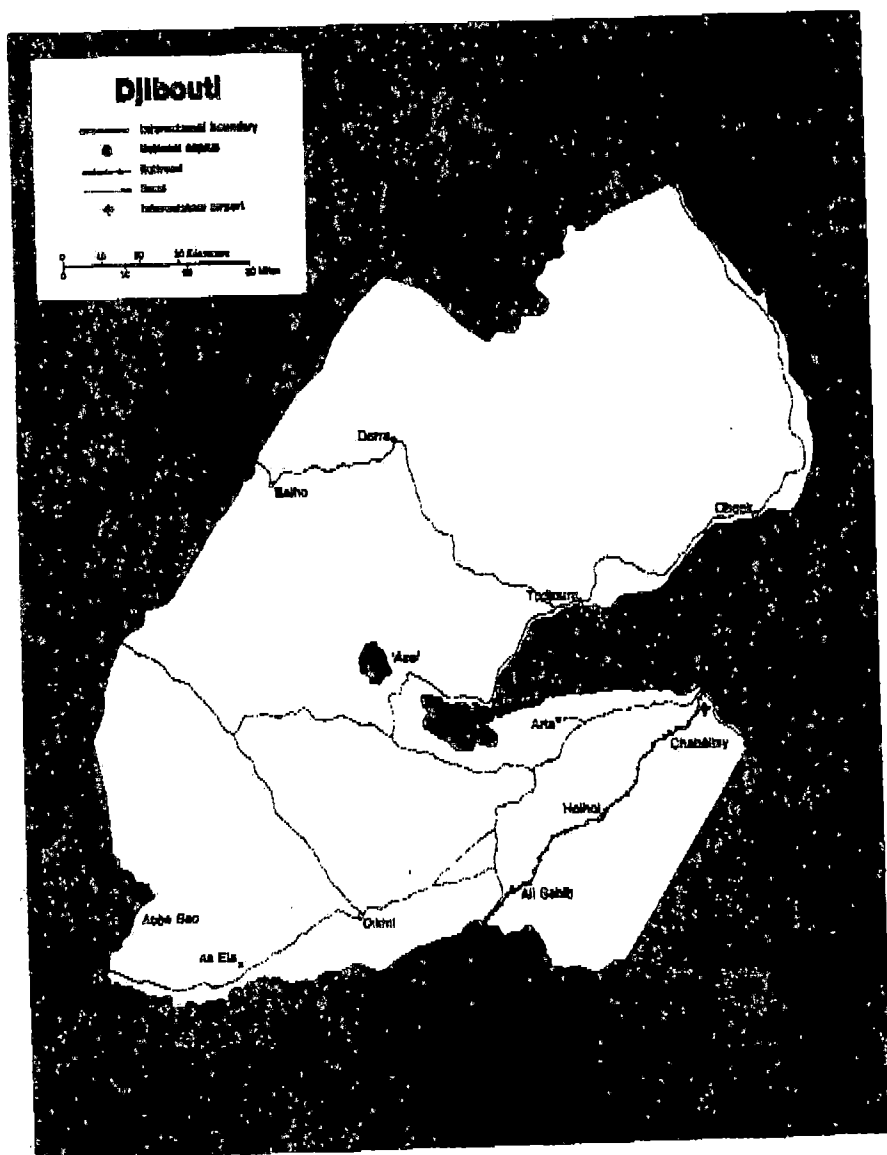
Trade (1985): Imports represented an estimated 63% of GDP. *Exports, including re-exports* (1985)—\$137 million: hides and skins, transit of coffee container port activity. *Imports* (1985, excluding special transactions)—\$230 million. *Major markets*—France, Ethiopia, Mediterranean regional countries.

Official exchange rate: 177 Djibouti francs = US\$1.

Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, Organization of African Unity, Arab League, Nonaligned Movement, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD).



GEOGRAPHY

The Republic of Djibouti is located in northeast Africa, bounded by the Gulf of Aden, the Somali Democratic Republic, and Ethiopia. The republic has three principal regions: the coastal plain, less than 200 meters (650 ft.) above sea level; mountains, about 1,000 meters (3,280 ft.) above sea level, with occasional peaks rising to 1,500 meters (5,000 ft.); and the plateau behind the mountains, rising from 300 to 1,500 meters (1,000-5,000 ft.). The land is bare, dry, and desolate, marked by sharp cliffs, deep ravines, burning sands, and thorny shrubs.

The climate is torrid, and rainfall is sparse and erratic. From May to October, when the monsoon blows from

the northeast, temperatures average 33 °C (92 °F), although they have been recorded as high as 45 °C (113 °F). Humidity is high all year, and the area is prone to earthquakes.

PEOPLE

The indigenous population of the Republic of Djibouti is divided between the majority Somalis (predominantly of the Issa tribe with minority Ishaak and Gadaboursi representation) and the Afars and Danakila. All are Cushitic-speaking peoples, and nearly all are Muslim. Among the 15,000 foreigners residing in Djibouti, French and Arabs are by far the most numerous. However, the small foreign community also includes Greeks, Indians, and Italians. Although French is the official language, Somali, Afar, and Arabic are all widely used.

HISTORY

The Republic of Djibouti, which gained its independence on June 27, 1977, is the successor to the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, which was created as a result of French interest in the Horn of Africa and dates back to the first half of the 19th century.

Rochet d'Hericourt's exploration into Shoa (1889-92) marked the beginning of French interest in the African shores of the Red Sea. Further observations by Henri Lambert, French Consular Agent at Aden, and Captain Fleuriot de Langle led to a treaty of friendship and assistance between France and the sultans of Raheita, Tadjourah, and Gobaad, from whom the French purchased the anchorage of Obock.

Growing French interest in the area took place against a backdrop of British activity in Egypt and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. In 1884-85, France expanded its protectorate to include the shores of the Gulf of Tadjourah and the hinterland, designating the area French Somaliland. Boundaries of the protectorate, marked out in 1897 by France and Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia, were affirmed further by agreements with Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1945 and 1954.

The administrative capital was moved from Obock to Djibouti in 1896. Djibouti, which has a good natural harbor and ready access to the Ethiopian highlands, attracted trade caravans crossing East Africa as well as Somali settlers from the south. The Franco-Ethiopian railway, linking Djibouti to the heart of Ethiopia, was begun in 1897 and reached Addis Ababa in June 1917, further facilitating the increase of trade.

During the Italian invasion and occupation of Ethiopia in the 1930s and during World War II, constant border skirmishes occurred between French and Italian forces. From the fall of France until 1942, the area was ruled by the Vichy (French) government. In December 1942, French Somaliland forces broke a Vichy blockade to join the Free French and the Allied forces. A local battalion from Djibouti participated in the liberation of France.

On July 22, 1957, the colony was reorganized to give the people a considerable degree of self-government. On the same day, a decree, applying the Overseas Reform Act (*Loi Cadre*) of June 23, 1956, established a Territorial Assembly that elected eight of its members to an Executive Council. Members of the Executive Council were responsi-

ble for one or more of the territorial services and carried the title of minister. The council advised the French-appointed governor general.

In a September 1958 constitutional referendum, French Somaliland opted to join the French community as an overseas territory. As a result, it was entitled to representation by one deputy and one senator in the French Parliament and one counselor in the French Union Assembly. Upon the demise of the assembly, the territory was assigned a seat on the Economic and Social Council.

On November 23, 1958, the first elections to the Territorial Assembly were held under a system of proportional representation. In the next assembly elections in 1963, a new electoral law, enacted by the French National Assembly, abolished proportional representation in favor of a system of a straight plurality vote based on political lists submitted in seven designated districts by political parties. Ali Aref Bourhan, an Afar, was selected to be president of the executive council.

French President Charles de Gaulle's August 1966 visit to Djibouti was marked by 2 days of public demonstrations by Somalis demanding independence. On September 21, 1966, Louis Saget, appointed governor general of the territory after the demonstrations, announced that the French Government had decided to hold a referendum to determine whether the people wished to remain within the French Republic or become independent. In a

March 1967 referendum, 60% chose to continue the territory's association with France.

A July 1967 directive from Paris formally changed the name of the territory from French Somaliland to the French Territory of Afars and Issas. The directive also reorganized the governmental structure of the territory, making the senior French representative, formerly the governor general, a high commissioner. The Executive Council also was redesignated as the Council of Government, with nine members.

In 1975, the French Government began to accommodate increasingly insistent demands for independence. In June 1976, the territory's citizenship law, which had favored the Afar minority, was revised to reflect more closely the weight of the Issa Somali. In a May 1977 referendum, the electorate voted for independence, and the Republic of Djibouti was inaugurated on June 27, 1977.

GOVERNMENT

In January 1981, the National Assembly passed nine articles of a constitution and elected Hassan Gouled as the first president under the new constitution. Preindependence laws and decrees remain in effect, except where specifically amended.

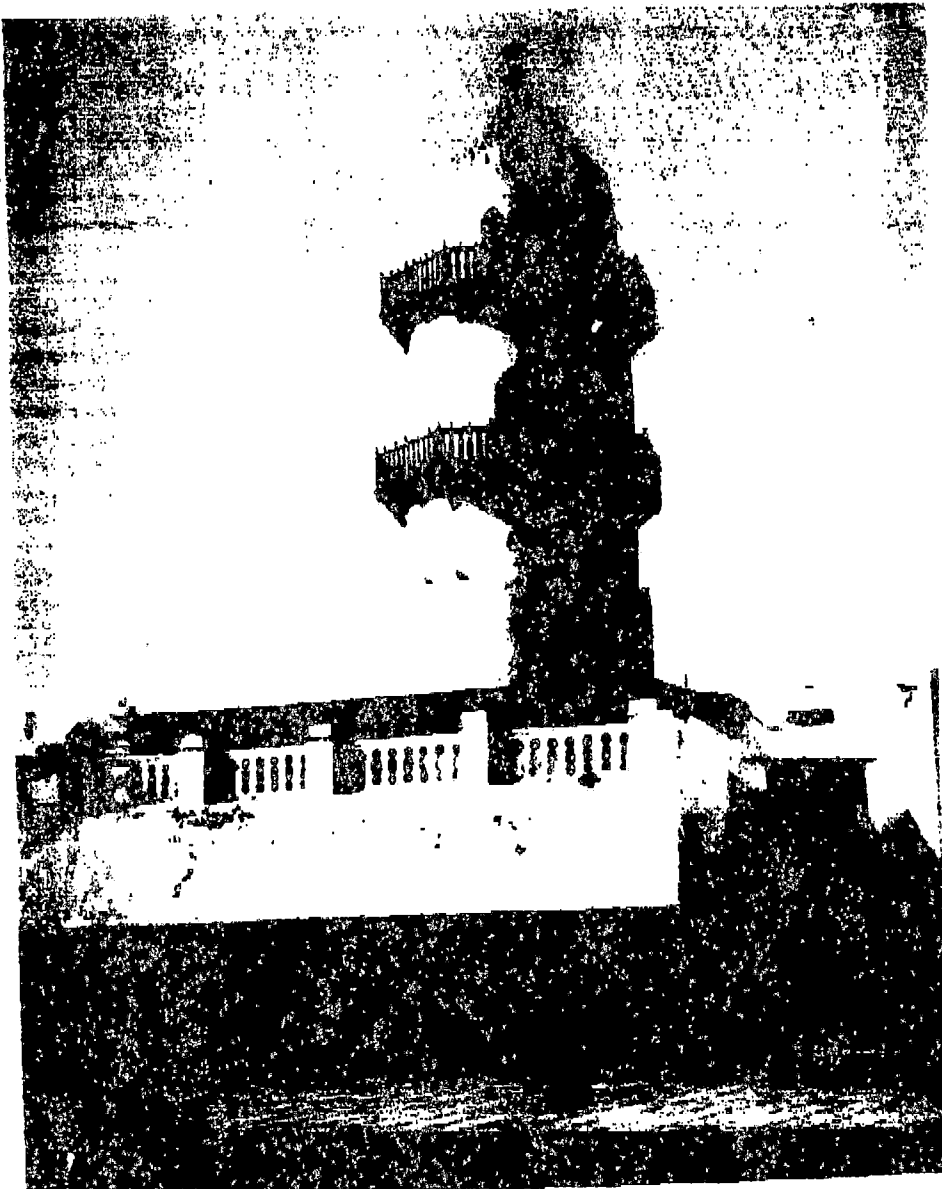
On April 24, 1987, President Gouled was re-elected, unopposed, to a second and final 6-year mandate with 89.88% of the vote. On the same day,



Above: Djiboutian nomad.

Left: A volcano in the Lac Assal area. This salt lake is the second lowest point on Earth—471 feet below sea level.





Local mosques reflect the country's Arab-African-French culture.

the unopposed 65-member National Assembly list was elected with 87.42%.

Since 1981, one political party has existed, the *Rassemblement Populaire Pour le Progres* (RPP); other parties were outlawed that year following political disorders. Political power is shared by a Somali president and an Afar prime minister, with cabinet posts roughly divided. However, political competition between the minority Afars and the majority Somali Issas, who dominate the government, civil service, armed forces, and the single party, has led to two cabinet crises and changes of prime minister since independence.

Women in Djibouti enjoy a higher public status than in some other Islamic countries, but women's rights and family planning are not high priorities.

No women are in senior government or party positions, but a fledgling women's organization is active.

In Djibouti, the right to own property is respected, as is freedom of religion and organization of labor. The government has established a national union under its control.

Djibouti has its own armed forces, including a small army; however, the country's security also is assured by the continued presence of some 4,000 French troops, which includes a unit of the French Foreign Legion.

Principal Government Officials

President—Hassan Gouled Aptidon
Prime Minister, in charge of regional and national development—Barkat Gourad Hamadou

Ministers

Justice and Islamic Affairs—Hellaf Orbis Ali
Foreign Affairs and Cooperation—Moumin Bahdon Farah
Interior, Posts, and Telecommunications—Youssef Ali Chirdon
Defense—Houssein Barkat Siraj
Finance and National Economy—Mohamed Djama Elabe
Port and Maritime Affairs—Bourhan Ali Warki
Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism—Moussa Bouraleh Robleh
National Education—Souleman Farah Lodon
Public Health and Social Affairs—Ougfourah Hassan Ibrahim
Labor and Social Security—Ahmed Abdi Ibrahim
Civil Service and Administrative Reforms—Ismail Ali Youssef
Public Works, Urbanism, and Housing—Ahmed Aden Youssef
Industry and Industrial Development—Salem Abdo Yahaya
Agriculture and Rural Development—Mohamed Moussa Chehem
Youth, Sports, and Cultural Affairs—Omar Chirdon Abass
Governor, Central Bank—Luc Aden Abdi Mohamed

Ambassador to the United Nations and the United States—Robleh Oihaye Oudine

Djibouti's mission to the United Nations is located at 866 UN Plaza, Suite 4011, New York, NY 10017.

ECONOMY

Djibouti's economy rests on a large foreign expatriate community, the maritime and commercial activities of the Port of Djibouti, the airport, and the operation of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad—all important elements in the country's fledgling economy. Only a few mineral deposits exist in the country, and the arid soil is unproductive—89% is desert wasteland, 10% is pasture, and 1% is forested. Djibouti has no industry; services and commerce provide most of the gross domestic product. The Djibouti franc is pegged to a fixed exchange rate with the dollar—about 177 Djibouti francs to the dollar in mid-1987.

Djibouti's economy, stagnant since independence, is affected by recurring drought, which aggravates the perennial problem of scarce water. Foreign

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Light-weight clothing is recommended year round. Although rainfall is rare, it can be heavy.

Customs: Visas must be obtained, prior to arrival, either from a Djiboutian Embassy, where one exists, or from a French Embassy. U.S. currency can be exchanged in Djibouti.

Health: Djibouti is free of many of Africa's diseases. Malaria, however, is prevalent. Infected wounds are difficult to cure. No immunizations are required for entry, but malaria suppressants are recommended.

Be careful of food and drink. Although officials maintain that well water from the Ambouli Oasis is pure at the source, the city water system is prone to multiple breaks and penetrations that make tap-water unsafe. Drink bottled mineral water, available in all local hotels and restaurants.

Djibouti has few doctors, and the one civilian hospital has less than adequate facilities.

Transportation: Djibouti's railroad links Djibouti Harbor with Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tourists, however, are allowed to ride the railway only as far as the border town of Ali Sabieh. Also, one hard-surfaced road links Djibouti with the Asasab-Addis Ababa Highway in Ethiopia. All other roads are merely tracks, often impassable because of volcanic activity and otherwise only usable by four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Djibouti has three flights a week to France, two weekly flights to Addis Ababa, and other scheduled flights. Local taxis are plentiful.

Telecommunications: International telephone and telegraph services are generally reliable. Djibouti is eight standard time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Tourist attractions: Lake Assal, a body of saltwater 128 km. (80 mi.) west of the city of Djibouti, is the lowest point in Africa and the second lowest point on Earth. Do not travel outside the capital city without an experienced guide and vehicles equipped for rough terrain. Djiboutians are heirs to a tradition of individuality, independence, and hospitality. They are proud of their nation and are friendly to Americans.

Above left: Colorful Djiboutian market.

Bottom left: To the outsider, this typical countryside scene—goats feeding in desert trees—would require a double take.





grants reached a peak in the period immediately following independence but declined sharply after a few years.

Most imports are consumed in Djibouti, while the remainder goes to Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Principal exports from the region transiting Djibouti are coffee, salt, hides, dried beans, cereals, other agricultural products, wax, and salt. Djibouti has few

exports, and most of its imports come from France. The country's unfavorable balance of trade is offset partially by invisible earnings such as transit taxes, harbor dues, and, in the past, railway profits. However, the decision by the Saudi Arabian Government to improve its own port facilities at Jeddah and Ethiopia's decision to promote its port at Assab have, in recent years, decreased the volume of economic activity for the Port of Djibouti.

Djibouti lies on the west side of the Bab-el-Mandeb, which connects the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Its port is becoming an increasingly important container shipment and transshipment point on the shipping lanes transiting the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and also functions as a bunkering port and small French naval facility. The railroad maintenance and machinery repair shops, docks, import-export houses, and urban service industries in the city of Djibouti provide most jobs. This modern commercial economy, however, has little effect on small towns and nomadic herdsmen.

Djibouti's improved natural harbor consists of a roadstead and outer and inner harbors. The roadstead is partially protected by reefs and the configuration of the land. The inner harbor (1.2 sq. km.—0.5 sq. mi.) is well protected and has five outer berths and six inner berths for large vessels.

The Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad is the only line serving central and southeastern Ethiopia. It was cut during the 1977 war but has since been reopened. The single-track railway occupies a prominent place in Ethiopia's internal distribution system for domestic commodities such as cement, cotton textiles, sugar, cereals, and charcoal. Expected improvements in the railroad will influence to a great extent Ethiopia's continued use of Djibouti's port.

The city of Djibouti has the only paved airport in the republic. Its improved and lengthened runway is capable of handling all equipment used by the international airlines. Air Djibouti is the national airline.

Djibouti has an AM radio transmitter, and television was introduced in 1967.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Djibouti is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development. France, the United States, the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Somalia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Sudan, Oman, and the Palestine Liberation Organization maintain resident missions in Djibouti. The Djibouti Ambassador to the United Nations was accredited to the United States in June 1981. Ambassadors are resident in Mogadishu,

Addis Ababa, Jidda, Paris, Cairo, and Tunis. In addition to the 15 diplomatic missions in Djibouti, there are 7 resident honorary consuls and 28 nonresident ambassadors accredited to the republic.

Military and economic agreements with France provide for continued security and economic assistance. Links with the Arab states also have been welcomed, and Saudi Arabia has inaugurated a major economic aid program for Djibouti.

Djibouti's relations with Somalia and Ethiopia are especially delicate because each of these two traditional enemies fears that the other will gain a dominant position in the republic. As a result, ties to other states and organizations more removed from the tensions of the Horn of Africa are particularly valued.

U.S.-DJIBOUTIAN RELATIONS

The United States established a consulate general in Djibouti in April 1977 and raised its status to an embassy, headed by a resident charge d'affaires, at independence. The first U.S. Ambassador accredited to the Republic of Djibouti arrived in October 1980. In addition to PL 480 (Food for Peace) shipments, provided in part to relieve the burden of an influx of refugees during

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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the 1977-78 Somali-Ethiopian war, the United States provides about \$3 million in economic support funds annually.

Djibouti has permitted the U.S. Navy access to its modern and well-located seaport and airport. Since late

1979, with increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, that access has become even more important. The Djiboutian Government generally adopts positions consonant with U.S. and Western interests.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador ~~designate~~—Robert S. Barrett IV
 Deputy Chief of Mission—~~John Egon~~
~~Matthew Jay Dehmlow~~ Jay Dehmlow
 Political Officer—Mark Dembro
 Administrative and Consular Officer—Sharon Lavorel
 Economic and Commercial Officer—Tom Innamorato
 AID Representative—John A. Lundgren

The U.S. Embassy in Djibouti is located at Villa Plateau du Serpent Blvd., Marechal Joffre (Boite Postal 185), Djibouti (tel. 35-39-95). ■

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VOLUME 9

Desert to Egret

Djibouti

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SHOSTAL ASSOCIATES

The minaret of Hammoudi Mosque is a landmark of Djibouti, the capital of the Republic of Djibouti.

DJIBOUTI, ji-bōō'tē, a small country on the northeast coast of Africa, facing the strait of Bab el-Mandeb at the southern end of the Red Sea. Measuring only 8,410 square miles (21,783 sq km), it is wedged between Somalia and Ethiopia in the strategic region that is known as the Horn of Africa.

The Republic of Djibouti, formerly the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, gained its independence on June 27, 1977. As a political unit it dates from 1896, after the French had founded the port town of Djibouti to provide their overseas empire with a coaling station on the route to the East. Much of the town's later prosperity was due to its becoming the terminus of the railroad from Addis Ababa and hence Ethiopia's main trade outlet. Having no ethnic identity and almost no natural resources of its own, the Republic of Djibouti owes its existence in the modern world to the competing commercial and strategic interests of other nations.

The Land. The republic covers the land to a perimeter of about 55 miles (90 km) around the Gulf of Tadjoura, a long inlet running westward from the Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean). The terrain is volcanic in origin and largely desert. It consists mainly of plateaus broken by deep rift valleys and wide sunken plains, with salt lakes such as those of Assal and Alol, which lie below sea level. Pasture is sparse, and hardly any land is arable.

There are no permanent watercourses on the surface, but several subterranean rivers, and irrigation is possible by tapping the water table. The only permanent vegetation is found on the basaltic mountain range north of the Gulf of Tadjoura, where peaks reach elevations of more than 5,000 feet (1,500 meters).

The climate is among the hottest and driest in the world. The temperature averages 85° F (29° C) and can rise to 125° F (52° C). Annual rainfall is less than 5 inches (125 mm), though occasional rains can be extremely heavy and cause flooding.

The People. The population was estimated at 330,000 in 1983. Nearly half of the people are nomadic pastoralists. Most of the settled portion live in Djibouti town, the capital, with a popula-

tion of 180,000; the remainder, in the towns of Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Tadjoura, and Obock.

The two main ethnic groups, both indigenous to the area, are the Afar (Danakil), constituting about 35% of the population, and the Issa (a branch of the Somali people), some 40%. The two have in common their traditional life-style of nomadic pastoralism and their Muslim religion. They speak related languages and are ethnically similar. Large numbers of both groups live outside the borders of Djibouti. The Afar, who occupy the northern part of the country, have probably twice as many members in Ethiopia; the Issa, who inhabit the southern half of Djibouti, have perhaps an equal representation in Somalia (the Somali Democratic Republic). Somalis belonging to clan groups other than the Issa have migrated into Djibouti town since its foundation, in search of employment. Government estimates put these, together with the Arab population, at 25% of the population. The Arab immigrants, mainly from the Yemen, are traders with a small number of market gardeners.

The French population is estimated at 12,000 of whom about a third are government and military personnel. Other small foreign groups in-

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Official Name: Republic of Djibouti.
Name of Nationals: Djiboutians.
Head of State: President.
Head of Government: Premier.
Legislature: Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).
Area: 8,410 square miles (21,783 sq km).
Boundaries: *Northeast*, Bab el-Mandeb (strait); *east*, Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean); *southeast*, Somalia; *south, west, and northwest*, Ethiopia.
Elevations: *Highest*—Moussa Ali (6,768 feet, or 2,063 meters); *lowest*, Lake Assal (509 feet, or 155 meters, below sea level).
Population: (1960–1961 census) 81,200; (1983 est.) 330,000.
Capital and Largest City: Djibouti.
Major Languages: French (official), Somali, Afar, Arabic.
Major Religious Group: Muslims.
Monetary Unit: Djibouti franc (= 100 centimes).
Flag: Two horizontal stripes, light blue over light green, extending from a white triangle at the hoist; centered in the triangle, a five-pointed red star. See also FLAG.

clude Greeks, Italians, and Indians. To these were added, in 1978–1979, some 45,000 to 50,000 refugees, mostly Somalis from the Ethiopian region of Ogaden.

Relations between the Afar and Somalis in precolonial times were conditioned by competition for scarce water and grazing, which often led to violent conflict. This rivalry was exacerbated during the colonial era and remains a problem of the independent state.

The literacy rate of the indigenous population is estimated at less than 9%, and expansion of education is a pressing concern of the government. The language of instruction is French, with Arabic gaining in importance.

Government. The president of the republic is elected by universal suffrage for a six-year term and may serve no more than two terms. The cabinet, headed by a premier, is called the Council of Ministers. The unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, is elected every five years.

The only legal political party, since 1981, is the Popular Rally for Progress (Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès, or RPP), which controls the selection of candidates for both the legislature and the presidency. Political life is shaped largely by the country's ethnic tensions and their interaction with the commercial and strategic interests of foreign powers. The paramount concern of both the colonial and independence governments was to balance these factors. For instance, the list of candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies is designed to reflect in its proportions the ethnic composition of the population.

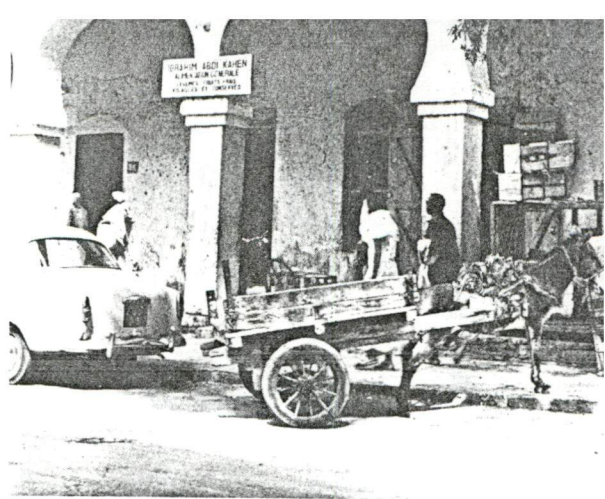
The Economy. The national economy depends on service industries, since the country has little primary production or manufacturing. Djibouti port and airport and the railroad from Addis Ababa make the capital a transshipment center. Banking is increasing in importance, and government policy is to maximize that sector through an open economy.

The port's prosperity was hit by the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967–1975, and its subsequent recovery was hampered by competition from other ports, such as Jidda in Saudi Arabia. The future is seen in containerization, and an enlarged modern container terminal was completed in the mid-1980's. Djibouti has been a free port since 1981.

The railroad from Addis Ababa, though remaining the basis for Ethiopia's interest in Djibouti, is a precarious avenue of trade. In 1977–1978 it was put out of action by political dissidents in Ethiopia, and it remains vulnerable to such attacks. In 1981 a new company for its management was formed by the governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti, which bought out the shares owned by the French government in the previous company. A modernization program was then begun.

Djibouti airport gained in importance as inland African countries increasingly air-freighted goods there for reexport.

Agriculture in Djibouti requires irrigation, but only 400 acres (100 hectares) are irrigated. Plans are to increase that total by boring more wells. The pastoralists herd camels, cattle, sheep, and goats, mainly for subsistence. However, they supply some live animals, meat, and skins for export to Arab countries, France, and Italy. These products are Djibouti's only ex-



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Donkey cart, auto, and bicycle all have a place in Djibouti's urban economy. The sign advertises groceries.

ports of domestic origin, although the development of fisheries has considerable potential.

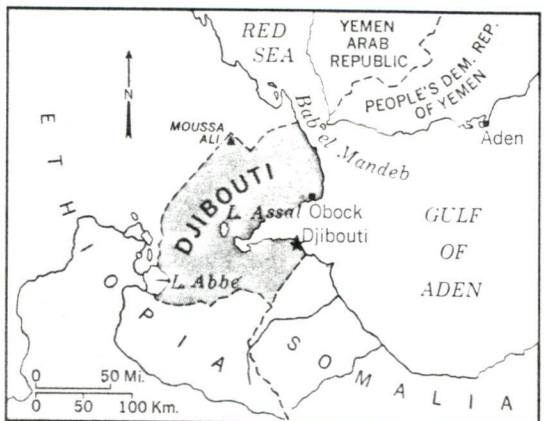
The extraction of salt from abundant local deposits may again become economic. Exploitation of geothermal energy is promising, and major investment in this activity began in 1984.

Industrial plants process food, bottle mineral water, and make electrical and plastic items.

Imports vastly exceed exports in value. The visible trade deficit is offset by services and by foreign aid, mainly from France and Saudi Arabia. The chronically high rate of unemployment remains a serious problem.

History. Trading along the Red Sea coast goes back to classical times and before. The Somali and Afar peoples, though their earlier history remains controversial, have been in the area for over a thousand years. Links with the Arab world have always been strong, and the introduction of the Muslim religion, beginning in the 9th century, was crucial to the development of both peoples. The Afar are directly linked with the medieval Sultanate of Adal, and during the 19th century they were organized in three minor sultanates, which at least formally still exist. The Somali traditionally have had a looser and less hierarchical form of social organization.

The presence of the French on the coast began in 1862, when they occupied the small port of Obock on the northern shore of the Gulf of Tadjoura. During the 1880's they entered into treaties of protection with the Afar and Issa





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Men discuss local affairs at a curbside get-together in Djibouti. Custom excludes women from such gatherings.

tribespeople in the gulf area. Because of the inadequacy of Obock's harbor, the French began to develop the hitherto uninhabited site of Djibouti on the opposite side of the gulf. In 1896, Djibouti town was made the capital of the newly constituted colony of French Somaliland (Côte Française des Somalis). The frontiers drawn between the colony and Ethiopia on the one hand, and the then British Somaliland Protectorate on the other, had the effect of dividing the territories of both the Afar and the Issa Somalis.

A treaty between France and Ethiopia, signed in 1897, designated Djibouti the official outlet for Ethiopian trade. The railroad from Addis Ababa was completed in 1917.

During World War II the French authorities in Djibouti declared for the Vichy government, and the port suffered an Allied blockade that brought extreme hardship to the population. After the war, moves were made toward autonomy for the colony: in 1946 it acquired a representative council and returned a deputy to the French National Assembly, though indigenous voting rights remained restricted. Universal suffrage was introduced in 1957. Meanwhile, the tide of Somali nationalism had begun to rise. As independence and merger of the British and Italian Somali territories came into view, independence for the French colony seemed likely to mean its joining the "greater Somalia." Such an outcome was unacceptable to Ethiopia as to France. In general, it was also unacceptable to the Afar, who had previously shown little modern political consciousness but now began to play a dominant part on the national scene. In a referendum held in 1967, with the balloting strictly controlled by the French authorities, the Afar vote along with the French carried the day in favor of continued union with France. The country was then renamed the French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

Hardliners among the Somali nationalists went underground, and several terrorist episodes took place. Desire for independence within the territory increasingly was supported by the Organization of African States and world opinion, while France's loss of its Eastern empire and the uncertain situation of the Suez Canal made Djibouti port less essential to the metropolitan

country. Political changes among the Afar population led to increased pressure for independence from that quarter also.

In 1977 the territory became formally independent, with the neutral name Republic of Djibouti. The new republic was led by the veteran Issa moderate Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Emphasizing traditional links with the Arab world, it became a member of the Arab League; and it depended for much of its finance on Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. Somali nationalist aspirations remained unsatisfied, but the Somali Republic formally denied any territorial claims. France retained a military base in the port of Djibouti.

In 1978-1979, the problems of the new state were aggravated by the influx of perhaps 50,000 refugees, mainly Somalis escaping from the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia in the latter's Ogaden region. International aid provided for the refugees temporarily, and a plan for their repatriation to Ethiopia was readily accepted by the Ethiopian and Djiboutian governments. However, it proved hard to implement.

Djibouti today has problems as a trading state situated in a strategically sensitive area of the globe. In order to survive, it must keep a balance between the rival claims of its two major ethnic groups, between the neighbor states of Ethiopia and the Somali Republic, and among France, the Arab countries, and the superpowers.

VIRGINIA LULING

Author of "A Somali Sultanate"

Further Reading: Nelson, Harold D., *Somalia: A Country Study* (American Univ. 1982); Tholomier, Robert, *Djibouti, Pawn of the Horn of Africa* (Scarecrow 1981); Thompson, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard, *Djibouti and the Horn of Africa* (Stanford Univ. Press 1968).

DJIBOUTI, ji-bōō'tē, the capital of the Republic of Djibouti, in northeastern Africa. The city is a port on Gulf of Tadjoura, an inlet of the Indian Ocean just south of the entrance to the Red Sea. It was built during the French colonial period, largely in semi-Arab style. Unlike other ports on the coast, it has no "old town" or ancient monuments.

The population, estimated at 180,000 in 1981, is mixed. Its chief components are the two indigenous groups of the area, the Afar (Danakil) and the Issa Somalis; other Somalis; Yemeni Arabs; and a small but important French community.

Although Djibouti has some light industry, its economy depends on trade and financial services. The city is a free port and a center for transshipment. The railroad joining Djibouti to Addis Ababa makes the port Ethiopia's principal outlet to the sea, apart from Eritrea. The international airport is becoming increasingly important as a center for air freight. Djibouti also is the main French naval base on the Indian Ocean.

The port was built in 1892 by the French, chiefly as a station on the Suez Canal route to the East, corresponding to the British port of Aden. It became the official outlet for the trade of Ethiopia and grew rapidly. In 1896 it became the capital of French Somaliland, later called the French Territory of the Afars and Issas. In 1977 the territory gained independence as the Republic of Djibouti, with the city as its capital.

VIRGINIA LULING

Author of "A Somali Sultanate"

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DJIBOUTI

Physical and Social Geography

I. M. LEWIS

The Republic of Djibouti (known formerly, after its two main tribal groups, as the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, and previously as French Somaliland) became independent on 27 June 1977. The terrain is arid, consisting mostly of volcanic rock-strewn desert wastes, with occasional patches of arable land, and spectacular salt lakes and pans. The climate is torrid, with high tropical temperatures and humidity during the monsoon season. The average annual rainfall is less than 125 mm. Only in the upper part of the basaltic range north of the Gulf of Tadjourah, where the altitude reaches more than 1,200 m above sea-level, is there continuous annual vegetation. Mangroves grow in places along the coast, and there are doum palms in some of the inner plains: their fibres are used to make mats and utensils.

This barren area of some 23,200 sq km (8,958 sq miles) contained in 1987 an estimated population of 483,000, including refugees and other resident non-nationals. The capital town, Djibouti, whose port and rail-head constitute the territory's *raison d'être*, had a population of about 200,000. The indigenous population is almost evenly divided between Somalis and Afars, the former having a slight predominance. Both are Muslim

Cushitic-speaking peoples with a traditionally nomadic economy and close cultural affinities, despite frequent local rivalry. The Afars inhabit the northern part of the country, the Somalis the southern, and both groups span the artificial frontiers separating the Republic of Djibouti from Ethiopia and Somalia. Indeed, Asaita, the seat of the leading Afar sultanate, lies in the Awash valley on the Ethiopian side.

Since the development of the port of Djibouti in the early 1900s, the Issas, who are the major locally-based Somali clan, have been joined by immigrants from the adjoining regions of Somalia. The Afars have generally more restricted patterns of nomadic movement than the Somalis, and a more hierarchical traditional political organization. While they formed a number of small chiefdoms and sultanates, these were linked by the pervasive cleavage running throughout the Afar population between the 'noble' Asaimara (or 'red') clans and the less prestigious Asdoimara (or 'white') clans. In addition to the indigenous Afars and Somalis, there is a long-established Arab trading community. European expatriates are mainly French, mostly in government employment and the armed forces.

Recent History

IDRIS DIRIE

Based on an earlier article by MARGARET DOLLEY

Relations with France date from 1859, when the centre of interest in the territory was the small port of Obock. As Anglo-French rivalry developed later in the century, interest shifted to the new port of Djibouti, developed by the French as a counterweight to British Aden, and the construction (begun in 1897 and completed in 1917) of the Franco-Ethiopian railway to carry Ethiopia's trade through the French port. Ethiopian economic involvement is strengthened by the geographical distribution of the Afars and Issas outside Djibouti. The interest of Somalia follows directly from the powerful local Somali element and the attraction of Djibouti as an employment centre for immigrant workers from other neighbouring Somali groups. Djibouti was thus, inevitably, a focus of contention between the two neighbouring states. Somalia's policy was to campaign for independence for the territory, Ethiopia's to support continuance of the French connection.

Because of their greater numbers in the town of Djibouti, the economic and political hub of the country, the Somali population long dominated the territory's politics, as was reflected in its original title French Somaliland (*Côte française des Somalis*). However, the less urbanized and more neglected Afar population, with French encouragement, reversed this situation in the referendum held in March 1967 to decide the territory's future. A majority of those who succeeded in voting, mainly Afar, opted for the maintenance of the French connection, while most of those Somalis who were permitted to vote sought independence. This outcome left a legacy of inter-ethnic bitterness. The supremacy of the Afars was consolidated in the 1968 elections for the new chamber of deputies, when the Afar leader, Ali Aref, and his *Regroupement démocratique afar* (RDA) won 26 of the 32 seats. In subsequent years, the return of expelled Somalis and further immigration from

Somalia into Djibouti (despite the government's efforts to prevent this by circling the town with electrified fencing) increased the Somali population and led to further tension with the Afars. Nevertheless, despite growing pressure from the OAU for France to grant full independence to Djibouti, Ali Aref was, for a time, able to retain power. Meanwhile, the official opposition party within the territory, the Somali-dominated *Ligue populaire africaine pour l'indépendance* (LPAI), was growing in strength and pressing for self-determination with the external encouragement of the Somali Democratic Republic. The 1974-75 drought in Somalia brought a fresh wave of Somali immigrants into the territory. Further and violent agitation came from the banned *Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis* (FLCS).

These pressures led to a decisive change in French policy: independence would be granted and a more harmonious relationship sought between the two ethnic groups. The RDA was rapidly losing support to the LPAI. Aref was replaced in July 1976 by the former cabinet secretary-general, Abdullah Mohamed Kamil, an Afar married to a Somali, who was appointed head of a new government containing leading representatives of both Afar and Somali.

POST-INDEPENDENCE TENSIONS

With this new coalition, the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas was steered to independence on 27 June 1977, with the veteran Somali politician and LPAI leader, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, becoming the first president of the newly-proclaimed Republic of Djibouti; Ahmed Dini, an Afar and the secretary-general of the LPAI, was chosen as prime minister, with Kamil as minister of foreign affairs. President Gouled emphasized the republic's 'Arab' identity, thus stressing the common Islamic

allegiance of the Afars and Somalis, and appealing to the powerful Arab states across the Red Sea, whose support would be necessary to safeguard Djibouti's future. The continuance of the French military presence, which afforded immediate protection for the fragile state, would obviously depend on the policy of future French governments.

Political stability proved difficult to maintain. The Afars complained of discrimination and were accused of being responsible for several violent incidents; when 600 Afars were arrested after one such incident, in December 1977, Ahmed Dini and four other Afar ministers resigned in protest. Kamil took up the premiership again but was replaced in September 1978 by another Afar, Barkad Gourad Hamadou, formerly minister of health, who declared that the government would follow a policy of 'rapid detribalization' to strengthen national unity. In March 1979 Gouled announced the replacement of the LPAI by a new political party, the Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès (RPP), whose politburo was to be chosen and presided over by himself. In June Mohamed Kamil announced the formation of an underground opposition to be known as the Front démocratique pour la libération de Djibouti (FDLD). This was the result of a merger between two Afar-dominated pre-independence parties, the Mouvement populaire de libération (MPL) and the Union nationale pour l'indépendance (UNI), which had been banned since 1977. Kamil criticized Gouled's regime for excessive dependence on France and for favouring pro-Somalia policies.

RPP SUPREMACY

In February 1981 the national assembly approved a new electoral law allowing for the direct election of the president. The first presidential election was held in June; Hassan Gouled, as the sole candidate, received 84% of votes cast and was thus elected for a further six-year term. The FDLI rejected the results of the presidential election and, from its base in Addis Ababa, demanded a return to democracy and the release of political prisoners. Soon afterwards, a new opposition party—the Parti populaire djiboutien (PPD)—was formed under the leadership of ex-premier Ahmed Dini. The leadership was arrested in September and the party banned, and in October constitutional laws were adopted to enable the provisional establishment of a one-party state, whereupon the PPD leaders were released.

At legislative elections held in May 1982, 90% of the electorate endorsed the single list of candidates presented by the RPP. A new government, formed in June, differed little from its predecessor, and Gourad Hamadou continued in the post of prime minister. One potential source of dissent was removed when, in September, members of the MPL and UNI returned from exile in Ethiopia under the terms of an amnesty.

Since then, continuity has provided the main theme of Djibouti's internal political life. At the third RPP congress, held in March 1985, only 14 non-incumbent candidates were elected to the party's 123-member central committee. Two months later, a new RPP politburo was formed; of its 14 members, only one had not been included in the predecessor body. There was, however, a minor contretemps in June 1985, when Gouled abruptly dismissed the minister of defence, Habib Loita, one of his most trusted political allies. A more serious incident occurred in January 1986, when, following a visit to Djibouti by President Siad Barre of Somalia, a bomb was exploded at the headquarters of the RPP, killing two people. The bombing and the subsequent assassination of a prominent local businessman were followed by intensive security operations, in which more than 1,000 people were arrested. Although most of the detainees were later released, more than 300 of them were deported to their 'countries of origin'.

Evidence of open opposition to President Gouled received wider international attention in May, when Aden Robleh Awal, a former minister of commerce, transport and tourism, was charged with conducting 'massive propaganda campaigns' against the RPP, and was expelled from the party. Aden Robleh promptly fled to Ethiopia and announced the formation of a new opposition group, the Mouvement national djiboutien pour l'instauration de la démocratie (MNDID), with the stated aim of restoring a multi-party parliamentary democracy.

Political tensions were renewed within Djibouti during the weeks preceding the April 1987 presidential election, not least by a bomb explosion at a Djibouti café used by French troops in which 11 were killed, including eight foreigners. The attack, however, was discovered to have been carried out by an extremist group opposed to France's military presence in the Horn of Africa. Gouled, the sole candidate in the election, was re-elected with the endorsement of just over 90% of the electorate. At the same time, 65 candidates for the chamber of deputies, presented on a single list approved by the RPP, were endorsed by 87% of the electorate. In November President Gouled dissolved the government and appointed an enlarged council of ministers comprising 16 members. A presidential tour of remote areas of Djibouti in February 1988 was claimed to have reinforced national unity. In the same month, however, an attack on the border town of Balho was attributed to the MPL and was widely seen as a sign of increasing ethnic tensions. In November a new RPP politburo was formed which included three new appointees among its 15 members.

In April 1989 inter-tribal hostilities erupted in Djibouti city and the Afar town of Tadjourah, reportedly leading to the deaths of more than 10 people. Tension increased in Afar inhabited areas in May, and in a speech to mark the end of the Muslim period of Ramadan President Gouled instructed the army to deal firmly with tribal disturbances. At the same time he announced that measures were to be taken against illegal refugees, who were not only an economic burden on the country, but also a source of instability.

In June 1989 President Gouled made an official visit to France during which he described relations with France as of an 'exceptional quality' and praised the stabilizing influence of the French military presence in Djibouti. While it was reported that the French president, François Mitterrand, had assured Gouled that France's military commitment to Djibouti would be maintained, although no new economic agreement was then forthcoming to replace the 10-year agreement which was due to expire at the end of 1989.

In October violent clashes occurred between members of rival clans in Balbala, Djibouti city. Ten people were believed to have been killed and more than 100 injured. Security forces subsequently arrested several hundred people, some of whom were stated to have been deported to Gesdir, a remote border region between Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia. Sizeable numbers of these deportees were later reported to have been killed by the Somali National Movement (SNM) and Issa militia men.

In January 1990 the FDLI, the MNDID and independent members of the opposition merged to form a new opposition party, the Union de mouvements démocratiques (UMD). The group's declared aim was to 'unite all the ethnic groups and different political persuasions' and to resolve 'the chaotic situation' pertaining in the country.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

A source of international discontent has been the substantial flow of refugees from the Eritrean and Ogaden conflicts in Ethiopia (see below), which has greatly added to Djibouti's economic problems, and, in particular, to unemployment; in 1983 it was reported that only 10% of the active population was engaged in formal employment. The seriousness of the refugee problem was recognized at a Pan-African conference on refugees in May 1979, when it was acknowledged that the OAU's preferred policy of absorbing refugees into the indigenous population could not be applied without major difficulty in so small a country as Djibouti. An amnesty for refugees returning to Ethiopia, announced in 1980, had little immediate effect, and by 1981 there were an estimated 50,000 displaced persons living in Djibouti, of whom about one-half were Eritreans living in or near the capital, with the remainder being mainly women and children from the Ogaden, living under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in a desert camp in the Djibouti hinterland.

By December 1984 about 16,000 refugees had been repatriated under the auspices of UNHCR, although subsequent drought and the political situation in Ethiopia caused some refugees to flee once again. A second voluntary repatriation scheme, launched in August 1986, was much less successful, with only 1,500 refugees volunteering to return to Ethiopia.

DJIBOUTI

and a threat by the Djibouti government to withdraw refugee status from those remaining was lifted only after substantial international pressure. In June 1987 it was estimated that about 17,200 'official' refugees (i.e. those holding documents from the UNHCR) remained in Djibouti. The burden that they have imposed on the economy has been exacerbated by an influx of 'illegal' immigrants from Somalia and Ethiopia, and in June 1987 the government imposed tighter controls on border crossings and identity papers. In January 1989 illegal immigrants were alleged to have taken part in a violent confrontation between the security forces and inhabitants of Balbala, a densely populated shanty-town close to Djibouti city, in which four people died and 100 were injured.

In December 1989 the government agreed to collaborate with the UNHCR to provide food aid for some 30,000-40,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti. However, the government remains a reluctant host and was believed to have accepted the UNHCR's food aid plan only after international pressure—the U.S.A. has declared its advocacy of the full recognition of Somali immigrants as refugees.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Following the Ogaden war of 1977-78, Djibouti maintained a strict neutrality between the opposing forces of Ethiopian and Somali nationalism, banning sales of military equipment to factions on both sides and offering to act as a peace mediator. Conflict between these two countries, with its attendant dangers for the stability of Djibouti, continued in the form of incipient guerrilla warfare. A vital consideration in government policy was the necessity of maintaining Djibouti's share in the transport of Ethiopian trade, which was intermittently disrupted by Somali opposition forces after Djibouti attained independence. The Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway line was shut down during the Ogaden war, but reopened in June 1978, following successful Djiboutian representations to Ethiopia. Guerrilla action continued to interrupt traffic on the line, and in July 1985 an independent railway company was created in an attempt to resolve this problem.

During 1979 Djibouti concluded agreements with both Ethiopia and Somalia for closer co-operation in transport, communications and trade. Regular meetings of frontier boundary commissioners were proposed with Ethiopia in that year, and official visits to Djibouti by high-ranking Ethiopian delegations took place in 1980 and again in 1983. In May 1985 the two countries concluded a trade and development co-operation agreement, although relations have been less cordial on Djibouti's part since Ethiopian asylum was granted in 1986 to Aden Robleh and the MNDID.

As a result of Gouled's wish to reconcile the vying factions in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti took an important role in promoting the creation, in February 1985, of the six-nation Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), with a permanent secretariat in Djibouti. IGADD's first summit meeting, in January 1986, brought both the Ethiopian and Somali heads of state to Djibouti, marking a significant step towards an eventual settlement of regional conflicts. In April 1988, following a further meeting in Djibouti, between the two leaders, Ethiopia and Somalia agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations, to withdraw troops from their common border and to exchange prisoners of war.

Relations with Somalia deteriorated following an attack by the SNM on border posts along the Somali-Djibouti border. The Somali government had always regarded with suspicion Djibouti's declared neutrality in respect of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, and, following the outbreak of armed insurgency in northern Somalia, it accused Djibouti of openly supporting the SNM. It was reported in early 1990 that elders of the Issa and Issac clans had agreed to join their forces to those opposed to Siad Barre's regime in Somalia. In March 1990, when inter-tribal conflict erupted into heavy fighting in Loya Adde and Zeila on the Somali side of the border with Ethiopia, Somalia accused Djibouti of waging armed aggression in its territory. A denial by the Djibouti government did not prevent a further deterioration in relations.

Djibouti's relations with Iraq have improved and in May 1990 a delegation led by the Iraqi chief of staff visited Djibouti and agreed to supply patrol boats and other equipment to Djibouti, which had hitherto relied entirely on France for military supplies for its small army.

Relations with Egypt, interrupted since President Sadat's *rapprochement* with Israel in 1979, were restored in September 1986. A contretemps with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which led to the severance of relations for four months after an Air Djibouti aircraft was forced by fighter planes to land at Aden, had also been resolved by November. In December 1987 the French president, François Mitterrand, made an official visit to Djibouti, the first such visit by a French head of state since 1977.

Djibouti embarked on a policy of 'diplomatic diversification' in 1989, applying for membership of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) and seeking financial aid from Turkey.

Economy

MARGARET DOLLEY

Revised for this edition by IDRIS DIRIE

The economy is based on trade through the international port of Djibouti, and the country's economic future depends on the success of its developing service sector. In addition to the expanding port, there is a railway, which links Djibouti to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, and a modern airport that is capable of landing large jet-engined aircraft. The banking sector is growing in importance, aided by the stable and freely convertible Djibouti franc and the absence of exchange controls. Towards the end of 1989 an Islamic Bank, the Al Baraka Bank, began operations in Djibouti bringing the number of private banks in the country to six. The Al Baraka Bank, which was established with a capital of 300m. Djibouti francs, operates on Islamic banking principles. A substantial share of the country's receipts derive from the provision of services to the French military garrison (with about 3,900 men in 1988) and other expatriates.

There is little arable farming in Djibouti, as the land is mainly volcanic desert, one of the least hospitable and most unproductive terrains in Africa, and the country is able to produce only about 3% of its food requirements. A 10-year

programme to develop fishing was started in 1980, supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and it was hoped to increase catches to 1,200 metric tons per year by 1990. More than one-half of the population are pastoral nomads, herding goats, sheep and camels; this sector will benefit from the construction of an abattoir and fodder mill, on which work started in mid-1986.

The development of underground water supplies for irrigation is being studied, and deep-water wells have been sunk in an attempt to alleviate the effects of periodic drought. In May 1987 the African Development Bank agreed to lend US \$16.1m. to Djibouti to finance a project to supply water to the towns of Djibouti, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah and Obock. During 1984 Djibouti was seriously affected by drought, and was granted \$215,000 in famine relief aid from the EEC. Ironically, in April 1989, eight people were killed and 150,000 were estimated to have been made homeless by flooding which destroyed parts of the capital and damaged infrastructure. France, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and the Federal Republic of

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Germany responded promptly with donations of emergency aid.

Industry is limited to a few small-scale concerns. Regional political uncertainties and high labour costs have discouraged the creation of new industries, despite the existence of a free zone and the major liberalization of investment legislation in February 1984, and almost all consumer goods have to be imported. A power station feeding a mineral-water bottling factory at Tadjourah, the first major industrial project outside the capital, was commissioned in 1981, and a dairy plant (on the outskirts of Djibouti town), a government printing press and an extension to the Boulaos power station were all opened in 1984-85. Work also commenced in 1986 on a major geothermal exploration project, financed by foreign aid, in the Hanle Gaggade area. Conditions there proved to be unsuitable for the development of this form of energy, but more favourable results were reported after tests had been conducted in the Goubet-Lac-Assal region in 1987. The object of this scheme is to make Djibouti self-sufficient in energy, and possibly able to export gas to neighbouring countries. Italy has donated \$22m. towards the purchase of equipment for the first phase of the project, the total cost of which has been estimated at \$38.04m. France is also participating in the project, which is cofinanced by the World Bank, OPEC and the UNDP. Djibouti's first oil refinery, to be built with the help of Saudi private sector assistance, is expected to become operational by 1992. The \$750m. refinery is expected to produce 100,000 barrels of Saudi non-OPEC quota per day. The bulk of this production will have to be exported as it far exceeds Djibouti's consumption of 6,000 barrels per day. Some progress was made towards the establishment of a tourist industry with the opening of a 200-room hotel in 1981.

Djibouti's establishment as a free port in 1981 has not yet managed to halt the decline in total port business, which, affected by competition from rising Arab ports nearby, was virtually stagnant in 1985, when a total of 775,000 tons were handled—20,000 tons less than in 1983. The completion in 1985 of a deep-water container terminal, with 'roll-on, roll-off' facilities and a refrigerated warehouse, capable of handling 40,000 tons, has helped to restore Djibouti's competitiveness, and traffic volume was almost doubled in 1986. Work was nearing completion in 1988 on the rehabilitation of two of the port's berths, and a further phase of the project, including dredging and reclamation work, was due to begin. As Djibouti already had good bunkering and watering facilities and is well placed for transshipment, it was hoped that the addition of these facilities would help the port to regain some of the business that it lost during the closure of the Suez Canal from 1967 to 1975, and to increase its competitiveness with the expanding Arab ports.

The conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia has also had a serious effect upon Djibouti's economy. During the Ogaden war of 1977-78, the railway linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa was closed, denying the port its vital Ethiopian trade. This, together with the influx of some 50,000 refugees as a result of the fighting, produced very high unemployment. For many years, the Djibouti government has been anxious about its lack of control over the railway; 660 km of the line's 778 km pass through the territory of Ethiopia, which employs more than three-quarters of the railway staff. The signing of a new railway agreement with Ethiopia in 1981 brought some improvement, which was further enhanced in July 1985, when a joint ministerial meeting between the two countries decided to grant autonomous status to the railway company, with the aim of improving its profitability. A major programme for the replacement of rolling stock and the rehabilitation of track was begun in 1986, with funding from the EEC. A trade agreement with Ethiopia, signed in April 1985, has also allayed some of Djibouti's fears that its Ethiopian trade is eroding (the proportion of Ethiopian goods handled by the port having fallen from 60% to 8% in recent years). Ethiopia has agreed to increase its use of Djibouti port, as part of measures to correct the trade balance that is currently in Ethiopia's favour. Traffic generated by Ethiopia has subsequently risen sharply, and the total volume of containerized traffic passing through the port increased by 21% in 1985. However, the planned development

by Ethiopia of container facilities at Assab port could present an unwelcome competition for Djibouti in the future.

Several other developments in communications infrastructure in the 1980s have enhanced Djibouti's competitiveness on trading routes. These have included the inauguration in 1985 of a second earth station linking Djibouti to the telecommunications network of the Arab Satellite Communication Organization, the laying of an undersea telecommunications cable to Saudi Arabia, and the commissioning in October 1985 of an international telephone exchange enabling international direct dialling to 30 countries. In 1986 work was due to begin on a project, costing an estimated \$21m., to upgrade Ambouli international airport, with finance provided by Arab donors. However, the project was subsequently delayed; its budgeted cost was reduced to \$14m., and by May 1989 it was still not clear when work would begin.

The government's first Development Plan (1982-84) was undertaken to channel foreign aid into a cohesive development strategy. Potential has been constrained, however, by the lack of infrastructure, of trained labour and of natural resources. Nevertheless, a highly successful conference of aid donors was held in Djibouti in November 1983, when most of the funds that the country needed for its 1984-89 Development Plan (which envisaged total expenditure of \$570m.) were raised, including more than \$100m. from Arab sources. Development projects that have already started include construction by a Yugoslav contractor of a 114-km 'unity' highway linking Djibouti to Tadjourah, due for completion in 1988, and a four-year programme to improve living conditions in Djibouti. There are also plans for an improved road through Loyada into northern Somalia.

Djibouti remains heavily dependent on foreign assistance which, because of the country's strategic position, is readily forthcoming. The main donors are France and Saudi Arabia, while co-operation agreements have been signed with Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Uganda. The Saudi Fund for Development will provide funds for the revamping of Djibouti's port facilities, and will also finance housing projects and road construction. Saudi assistance in education is also planned, but this may prove controversial because of the way it will change the traditionally French-oriented education system. A \$4m. Islamic Institute is due to be inaugurated at the end of 1990, and this will accelerate the 'Arabisation' policy sought by Djibouti's Arab donors. Meanwhile, France has provided funds for a more modest training scheme, costing \$600,000 to construct the new Teacher Training Centre for State Education. The centre, which is due to open in October 1990, will provide pedagogic training for students who will gradually replace the 227 French teaching personnel in Djibouti. Djibouti is a member of the ADB, the IMF, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank and the IFC, and thus receives considerable financial support. Since 1984, however, there has been a reduction in foreign aid which, by 1989, had combined with stagnating government receipts to create serious financial problems. In 1989, France, the provider of most of Djibouti's financial support, urged the government to improve the collection of taxes in order to reduce the budget deficit. The government, for its part, has begun to seek alternative sources of financial assistance.

The overall balance of payments was healthily in surplus during the period 1978-80, with large deficits on visible trade more than offset by net receipts from services and by official unrequited transfers. However, a 20% increase in imports in 1981 more than outstripped the 17% rise in exports, causing a trade deficit of SDR 78m., equivalent to almost 26% of gross domestic product (GDP). The current account deficit was much smaller—at SDR 3.5m., or 1% of GDP—because of substantial earnings from transport and other services, while gains in the value of foreign exchange earnings enabled the overall balance of payments to register a surplus of almost SDR 5m. In 1981, according to estimates by the World Bank, Djibouti's gross national product (GNP), measured at average 1979-81 prices, was \$180m., equivalent to \$480 per head. In 1987 this was estimated to have risen to \$600. The level of GNP per head has undoubtedly been bolstered by the large expatriate community, which numbered more than 10,000 in 1987. Djibouti's disbursed and undisbursed debt amounted to \$149.8m. at the

end of 1983, with debt servicing forecast to rise steadily from the \$4.2m. recorded in that year.

Disbursed and undisbursed debt accelerated sharply in 1984 and 1985, when total liabilities rose by over 70%, to \$244m. Long-term repayments due in 1986 totalled \$33m., reflecting the government's requirements for loan finance to underwrite a chronic budgetary deficit. External debt reportedly totalled \$152.4m. at the end of 1987, and had risen to an estimated \$300m. (73% of Djibouti's GNP) by the end of 1988. Debt servicing accounted for 1,000m. Djibouti francs in that year, 5% of total budgeted expenditure. In the 1988 budget, expenditure was fixed at 23,267m. Djibouti francs, an increase of 4.8% over 1987, due to raised provisions for external public debt, personnel and administrative costs. In an attempt to maximize revenue, the government planned in January 1988 to introduce, among other measures, a tax on profits from public industrial and commercial establishments and on companies; and a surtax on qat (a narcotic shrub), alcohol and tobacco. In the 1989 budget expenditure was fixed at 24,300m. Djibouti francs, while revenue was fixed at 23,900m. Djibouti francs. At the same time new tax laws were adopted, which sought to improve the collection of government revenues and thus assist in the reduction of the budgetary deficit. The 1990 budget fixed ordinary government expenditure at 25,200m. Djibouti francs, while total revenue was fixed at 24,000m. Djibouti francs. The Djibouti franc has, since early 1986, depreciated in value, along with the US dollar, to which it is linked. During that year

inflation emerged as a problem for the first time since Djibouti's independence, reaching 22.5% in the year to June 1986. Current budgetary aid for 1989 totalling 37.5m. French francs (compared with ordinary and extraordinary budget aid of 85m. French francs in 1988) was promised by the French government. The aid was provided under the terms of an agreement signed in 1980 and due to expire in 1989. At the seventh session of the France-Djibouti joint committee, held in 1989, France signalled a change of policy with regard to budgetary aid to Djibouti: aid would no longer extend over a 10-year period, but would be fixed annually. At the same time, officials from the French ministry of co-operation were reported to have requested Djibouti to reduce its public expenditure and intensify its revenue-raising efforts. Current budgetary aid for 1990 remained at the same level as in 1989: 37.5m. French francs.

It was planned to substantially increase public investment in 1990. A total of 10,788m. Djibouti francs was to be invested in projects in the communications, agricultural and fisheries sectors, and in social, environmental and urban improvement schemes. Almost 40% of total expenditure on public projects (about twice the level of 1989) was allocated to projects in the communications sector. It was also proposed to invest 2,058m. Djibouti francs in agriculture and fisheries. Capital expenditure in 1991 was fixed at 13,850m. Djibouti francs, most of which would, again, be directed towards the communications sector.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Transports et du Tourisme, BP 1846, Djibouti; tel. 35331.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 23,200 sq km (8,958 sq miles).

Population: 220,000 (1976 estimate), including Afars 70,000, Issas and other Somalis 80,000, Arabs 12,000, Europeans 15,000, other foreigners 40,000; 483,000 (including refugees and resident foreigners) at mid-1987 (official estimate).

Principal Towns: Djibouti (capital), population 200,000 (1981); Dikhil; Ali-Sabieh; Tadjourah; Obock.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1988): Vegetables 16.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1988): Cattle 70, Sheep 414, Goats 500, Asses 8, Camels 58.

Livestock Products: (FAO estimates, metric tons, 1988): Meat 7,000, Goatskins 438.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 380 in 1985; 410 in 1986; 440 (FAO estimate) in 1987 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*).

INDUSTRY

Electric energy (million kWh): 164 in 1985; 171 in 1986; 172 in 1987.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Djibouti francs. Notes: 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Djibouti francs. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 March 1990): £1 sterling = 292.795 Djibouti francs; US \$1 = 177.721 Djibouti francs; 1,000 Djibouti francs = £3.415 = \$5.627. Exchange Rate: Fixed at US \$1 = 177.721 Djibouti francs since February 1973.

Budget (million Djibouti francs, 1986): Revenue: Taxation 17,041, Non-tax current revenue 1,727, Grants 1,662, Repayment of loans 54, Transfers from reserve fund 3,639, Advances from the Treasury 170, Total 24,494; Expenditure: General administration 9,908, Defence 4,632, Education 1,651, Health 1,631, Economic services 341, Debt servicing 968, Other current expenditure 1,694, Total 133, 1988 (provisional, million Djibouti francs); Revenue 25,498 (incl. grants received 1,400); Expenditure 22,234 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*); 1989 (provisional, million Djibouti francs); Expenditure 23,919.2; 1990 (estimate, million Djibouti francs): Expenditure 23,987.

bouti francs): Expenditure 23,919.2; 1990 (estimate, million Djibouti francs): Expenditure 23,987.

International Reserves (US \$ million at 31 December 1989): IMF special drawing rights 0.27; Reserve position in IMF 1.24; Foreign exchange 57.20; Total 58.71. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

Money Supply (million Djibouti francs at 31 December 1988): Currency outside banks 8,439; Demand deposits at commercial banks 17,386. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (million Djibouti francs at current prices, 1983): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2,580; Manufacturing 4,910; Electricity, gas and water 1,914; Construction 4,550; Trade, restaurants and hotels 9,410; Transport, storage and communications 5,900; Finance, insurance, real estate and business services 6,630; Government services 16,200; Other community, social and personal services 920; Subtotal 53,014; Import duties 10,713; Less bank service charges 3,730; GDP in purchasers' values 59,997. Source: UN, *National Accounts Statistics*.

Gross Domestic Product (million Djibouti francs at current purchasers' values): 60,234 in 1984.

Balance of Payments (million Djibouti francs, 1982): Exports f.o.b. (incl. re-exports) 20,830, Imports c.i.f. -38,523, Trade Balance -17,693; Services, port 847, Unrequited transfers (net) 8,909, Current Balance -4,366; Capital movements 1,942, Changes in reserves -2,424.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million Djibouti francs, 1983): Imports: Machinery and electrical equipment 4,301, Textiles 4,713, Food 7,488, Qat 3,550, Petroleum and derivatives 3,708, Road vehicles 4,749; Total (incl. others) 39,307. Exports: Live animals 592, Food 356; Total (incl. others) 1,919.

Total imports (million Djibouti francs): 39,425 in 1984; 35,670 in 1985; 33,475 in 1986.

Total exports (million Djibouti francs): 2,362 in 1984; 2,488 in 1985; 3,628 in 1986.

Principal Trading Partners (million Djibouti francs, 1984): Imports: Benelux 2,214, Ethiopia 4,926, France and Monaco 22,044, Italy 2,915, United Kingdom 1,592; Total (incl. others) 47,882.

Exports: France and Monaco 1,704, Italy 89, Somalia 179, Spain and Portugal 2, United Kingdom 23; Total (incl. others) 3,306.

TRANSPORT

Railways (Djibouti-Ethiopian Railway, 1987): Freight traffic ('000 metric tons): 291.7; Passengers 1.3m.

Road Traffic ('000 motor vehicles, 1984): Passenger cars 18.4; Commercial vehicles 6.7 (Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*).

Shipping (Djibouti port, 1986): Vessels entered 1,723; Goods loaded 155,000 metric tons; Goods unloaded 466,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (Djibouti airport, 1987): Freight loaded 1,612 metric tons; Freight unloaded 6,036 metric tons; Passenger arrivals 67,856; Passenger departures 61,518.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (1987): 33,000 in use.

Television Receivers (1987): 18,000 in use.

Telephones (1987): 4,452 in use.

EDUCATION

Primary (1986/87): 59 schools (52 state schools, 7 private schools); 27,136 pupils (24,606 at state schools, 2,530 at private schools); 559 teachers (state schools only).

Secondary and Technical (1986/87): 21 schools (8 state schools, 12 private schools); 7,895 pupils (6,203 at state schools, 1,692 at private schools); 302 teachers (state schools only).

Teacher Training (1987/88): 117 pupils; 13 teachers.

Directory

The Constitution

In February 1981 the National Assembly approved the first constitutional laws controlling the election and terms of office of the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for six years and may serve for no more than two terms. Candidates for the presidency must be presented by a regularly constituted political party and represented by at least 25 members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputies are elected for five years from a single list of candidates proposed by the *Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès*.

In October 1984 a new constitutional law was proposed, specifying that, when the office of President falls vacant, the President of the Supreme Court will assume the power of Head of State for a minimum of 20 days and a maximum of 35 days, during which period a new President shall be elected.

Laws approving the establishment of a single-party system were adopted in October 1981.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: HASSAN GOULED APTIDON (took office 27 June 1977; re-elected June 1981 and April 1987).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(August 1990)

Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Land Development, and of Ports and Maritime Affairs: BARKAD GOURAD HAMADOU.

Minister of the Interior, Posts and of Telecommunications: KHAIREH ALLALEH HARED.

Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs: ELAF ORBISS ALI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: MOUMIN BAHDON FARAH.

Minister of Defence: HUSSEIN BARKAD SIRAJ.

Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: MOUSSA BOURALE ROBLE.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: MUHAMMAD DJAMA ELABE.

Minister of the Civil Service and Administrative Reform: ISMAIL ALI YOUSSEUF.

Minister of Industry and Industrial Development: SALEM ABDU.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: AHMED IBRAHIM ABDI.

Minister of Education: SULEIMAN FARAH LODON.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: AHMED ADEN YOUSSEUF.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: MUHAMMAD MOUSSA CHEHEM.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: OUGOURE HASSAN IBRAHIM.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs: OMAR CHIRDON ABASS.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: BP 2086, Djibouti; tel. 351494; telex 5871; fax 355049.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: BP 453, Djibouti; tel. 351297; telex 5871.

Ministry of the Civil Service: BP 155, Djibouti; tel. 351464; telex 5871.

Ministry of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: BP 121, Djibouti; tel. 352540; telex 5871.

Ministry of Defence: BP 42, Djibouti; tel. 352034; telex 5871.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports: BP 2102, Djibouti; tel. 351689; telex 5871.

Ministry of Finance and National Economy: BP 13, Djibouti; tel. 353331; telex 5871.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: BP 1863, Djibouti; tel. 352471; telex 5871.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs: BP 296, Djibouti; tel. 353331; telex 5871.

Ministry of Industry and Industrial Development: BP 175, Djibouti; tel. 350137; telex 5871.

Ministry of the Interior: BP 33, Djibouti; tel. 350791; telex 5871.

Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs: BP 12, Djibouti; tel. 351506; telex 5871.

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare: BP 170, Djibouti; tel. 350497; telex 5871.

Ministry of Ports and Maritime Affairs: BP 2107, Djibouti; tel. 350105; telex 5871.

Ministry of Public Works and Housing: BP 11, Djibouti; tel. 350006; telex 5871.

Ministry of Telecommunications: Djibouti; tel. 350971; telex 5871.

Legislature

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Elections for the 65-seat Chamber of Deputies were held on 24 April 1987. A single list of candidates, which was claimed to reflect the traditional balance between different ethnic groups and clans, was presented by the *Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès*. All candidates were elected unopposed.

President of the Chamber: ABDOULKADER WABERI ASKAR.

Political Organizations

Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès (RPP): Djibouti; f. 1979 to succeed the Ligue populaire africaine pour l'indépendance; sole legal party since 1981; 15-mem. Political Bureau; Pres. HASSAN GOULED APTIDON; Sec.-Gen. MOUMIN BAHDON FARAH.

The following organizations are banned:

Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS): f. 1963; Issa-supported; based in Mogadishu, Somalia; Chair. ABDULLA WABERI KHALIF; Vice-Chair. OMAR OSMAN RABEH.

Mouvement populaire de libération (MPL): Afar-supported; based in Ethiopia; reported to have resumed activities in 1988, following attack on border post.

Mouvement pour la libération de Djibouti (MLD): f. 1964; Afar-supported; based in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Leader SHEHEM DAUD.

Parti populaire djiboutien: f. 1981; mainly Afar-supported; Leader MOUSSA AHMAD IDRIS.

Union de mouvements démocratiques (UMD): f. 1990 by merger of the fmr Front démocratique pour la libération de Djibouti and the Mouvement national djiboutien pour l'instauration de la démocratie; Leader ADEN ROBLEM AWALLEH.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN DJIBOUTI

China, People's Republic: Djibouti; tel. 352246; telex 5926; Ambassador: XU CHENGHUA.

Egypt: BP 1989, Djibouti; tel. 351231; telex 5880; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ethiopia: BP 230, Djibouti; tel. 350718; Ambassador: BERHANU DINKA.

France: 45 blvd du Maréchal Foch, BP 2039, Djibouti; tel. 350963; telex 5861; Ambassador: CLAUDE SOUBESE.

Iraq: BP 1983, Djibouti; tel. 353469; telex 5877; Ambassador: ABDEL AZIZ AL-GAILANI.

Libya: BP 2073, Djibouti; tel. 353339; telex 5874; Ambassador: JALAL MUHAMMAD AL-DAGHELY.

Oman: BP 1996, Djibouti; tel. 350852; telex 5876; Ambassador: SAOUD SALEM HASSAN AL-ANSI.

Saudi Arabia: BP 1921, Djibouti; tel. 351645; telex 5865; fax 352284; Chargé d'affaires: MOWAFFAK AL-DOLIGANE.

Somalia: BP 549, Djibouti; tel. 353521; telex 5815; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD SHEK MUHAMMAD MALINGUR.

Sudan: Djibouti; tel. 351483; Ambassador: TAG EL-SIR MUHAMMAD ABASS.

USSR: BP 1913, Djibouti; tel. 352051; telex 5906; Ambassador: VIKTOR ZHURAVLEV.

USA: Villa Plateau du Serpent, blvd Maréchal Joffré, BP 185, Djibouti; tel. 353995; Ambassador: ROBERT S. BARRETT.

Yemen Arab Republic: BP 194, Djibouti; tel. 352975; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD ABDOUL WASSI HAMID.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: BP 1932, Djibouti; tel. 353704; Chargé d'affaires: AWAD SALEM BAABAD.

Judicial System

The cour suprême was established in October 1979. There is a tribunal supérieur d'appel and a tribunal de première instance in Djibouti; each of the five administrative districts has a tribunal coutumier.

Religion

ISLAM

Almost the entire population are Muslims.

Qadi of Djibouti: MOGUE HASSAN DIRIR, BP 168, Djibouti; tel. 352669.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Djibouti comprises a single diocese, directly responsible to the Holy See. There were an estimated 8,500 adherents in the country at 31 December 1988.

Bishop of Djibouti (vacant): Apostolic Administrator: Fr GEORGES FERRON, Evêché, blvd de la République, BP 94, Djibouti; tel. 350140.

The Anglican Communion

Within the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, Djibouti lies within the jurisdiction of the Bishop in Egypt.

Other Christian Churches

Eglise Protestante: blvd de la République, BP 416, Djibouti; tel. 351820; f. 1957; Pastor PASCAL VERNIER.

Greek Orthodox Church: blvd de la République, Djibouti; tel. 351325; c. 350 adherents; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

The Ethiopian Orthodox Church is also represented in Djibouti.

The Press

Carrefour Africain: BP 393, Djibouti; fax 354916; fortnightly; publ. by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.

Djibouti Aujourd'hui: Djibouti; f. 1977; monthly; Editor ISMAEL OMAR GUELLEH.

La Nation de Djibouti: place du 27 juin, BP 32, Djibouti; tel. 352201; weekly; Dir ISMAEL H. TANI; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Djiboutienne de Presse (ADP): BP 32, Djibouti; tel. 352021; telex 5871.

Foreign Bureau

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 97, Djibouti; tel. 352294; telex 5863; Correspondent HAIDAR KHALID ABDULLAH.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 33,000 radio receivers and 18,000 television receivers in use in 1987. In 1980 Djibouti became a member of the Arab Satellite Communication Organization, and opened an earth station for radio, television and telecommunications; a second earth station was inaugurated in June 1985.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision de Djibouti (RTD): BP 97, Djibouti; tel. 352294; telex 5863; f. 1956; state-controlled; programmes in French, Afar, Somali and Arabic; 24 hours radio and 5 hours television daily; Dir MUHAMMAD DJAMA ADEN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; br. = branch; amounts in Djibouti francs)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Nationale de Djibouti: BP 2118, Djibouti; tel. 352751; telex 5838; f. 1977; bank of issue; Gov. LUC A. ADEN.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International: 10 ave Pierre Pascal, BP 2105, Djibouti; tel. 351741; telex 5810; fax 352030; Man. Dir CHRISTIAN HOLLANDER.

Banque de Djibouti et du Moyen Orient SA: 6 rue de Marseille, BP 2471, Djibouti; tel. 351133; telex 5943; fax 355828; f. 1983; 55% owned by Middle East Bank; cap. 300m. (Dec. 1987); Man. Dir IAN J. MITCHELL.

Banque Indosuez (Mer Rouge) (France): 10 place Lagarde, BP 88, Djibouti; tel. 353016; telex 5829; fax 351638; f. 1908; cap. and res 1,650m., dep. 17,873m. (Dec. 1989); Chair. and Man. Dir FRANÇOIS GRIFFE; 5 brs.

Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Mer Rouge): place Lagarde, BP 2122, Djibouti; tel. 350857; telex 5821; fax 354260; f. 1977; 51% owned by Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale; cap. and res. 3,020m., dep. 25,684m. (Dec. 1988); Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE CLARAC; 7 brs.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): place Lagarde, BP 2112, Djibouti; tel. 353291; telex 5826; Man. CHRISTOPHER REDDINGTON.

Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia: BP 2004, Djibouti; tel. 351282; telex 5879; Dir ABDULKADIR HASSAN EGAL.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: rue de Marseilles, BP 187, Djibouti; tel. 352101; telex 5835; f. 1980; Man. ASSEBEWORK ZEGEYE.

Development Bank

Caisse de Développement de Djibouti: rue de l'Ethiopie, BP 520, Djibouti; tel. 353391; f. 1983; 51% govt-owned; cap. 500m. (Dec. 1988); Pres LUC ADEN; Dir NOUH OMAR MIGUIL.

Banking Association

Association Professionnelle des Banques: c/o Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Mer Rouge), place Lagarde, BP 2122, Djibouti; tel. 350857; Pres. MUHAMMAD ADEN.

INSURANCE

Assurances Générales de France (AGF): 3 rue Marchand, Djibouti; tel. 352339.

State Insurance Co of Somalia (SICOS): BP 50, Djibouti; tel. 352707; telex 5819; all classes of insurance.

DJIBOUTI

About 10 European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

Trade and Industry

Chambre Internationale de Commerce et d'Industrie: place Lagarde, BP 84, Djibouti; tel. 351070; telex 5957; f. 1906; 24 mems; 12 assoc. mems; Pres. SAID ALI COUBECHÉ; First Vice-Pres. MUHAMMAD ADEN.

Djibouti Labour Federation: Pres. IDRIS OMAR.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Djibouti-Ethiopien: BP 2116, Djibouti; tel. 350353; telex 5953; POB 1051, Addis Ababa; tel. 447250; telex 21414; f. 1908, adopted present name in 1981; jty-owned by govts of Djibouti and Ethiopia; plans to grant autonomous status were announced by the two govts in July 1985; 781 km of track (100 km in Djibouti) linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; Pres. Y. AHMED; Vice-Pres. MOUSSA BOURALE ROBLE.

ROADS

In 1987 there were 3,037 km of roads, of which over 400 km were bitumen-surfaced, including the 185-km road along the Ethiopian frontier. Of the remainder, 1,000 km are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season. Half the roads are usable only by lorries. In 1981 the 40-km Grand Bara road was opened, linking the capital with the south.

SHIPPING

Djibouti was established as a free port in 1981.

Port Autonome International de Djibouti: Djibouti; Dir ADEN AHMED DOUALE.

Principal Shipping Agents

Compagnie Générale Maritime: Immeuble Plein Ciel, BP 182, Djibouti; tel. 353825; telex 5817; agents for Mitsui OSK, CGM/Svedel, CGM, SNC, Hapagloyd and Seal Lines.

Compagnie Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: ave des Messageries Maritimes, BP 89, Djibouti; tel. 352022; telex 5825; agents for Adriatic Red Sea Line, British Petroleum, Compagnie Générale Maritime, Comp. Navale des Pétroles, Deutsche Ost Afrika Line, Djakarta Lloyd, Hapagloyd, Hungarian Shipping Line, Jadranska Line, Nedlloyd Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Shell International, Sovinplot; Gen. Man. L. J. HUGHES.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie (Djibouti) SA: rue de Genève, BP 81, Djibouti; tel. 352012; telex 5843; fax 353294; f. 1942; Lloyd's agents, and shipping agents for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Waterman Line, P & O, Cosco, Sinochart and others; Man. Dir ERIK VANDEN-DRIESSCHE.

J. J. Kothari & Co Ltd: BP 171, rue de Soleillet, Djibouti; tel. 350219; telex 5860; fax 351778; agents for Bangladesh Shipping Corp, Pacific International Line, Ratnakar Shipping Co, Shipping Corp of Saudi Arabia, United Thai Shipping Co, Shipping Corp of India, Mogul Line, United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line, Finland Steamship Co; also ship managers, stevedores, freight forwarders; Dirs S. J. KOTHARI, N. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Cotts Djibouti SARL: blvd de la République, BP 85, Djibouti; tel. 351204; telex 5812; fax 355851; agents for Clan Line, Ellerman City Liners, Fearley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co, Maldivian National Trading Corp, Farell Lines, Central Gulf, Yemen Gulf Lines, Société Navale Caennaise,

OCL, Beacon and other shipping and forwarding cos; Dir FAHMY SAID CASSIM.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): BP 10, Djibouti; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co, Pakistan Shipping Lines, Aktiebolaget Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Texaco, Chevron Shipping Co, Kie Hock Shipping Co, Barber Lines, Supreme Shipping Co, Scandutch; Chair. JOHN COLLINS; Man. Dir VINCENT DELL'AQUILLA.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Ries: ave Saint-Laurent du Var, BP 2125, Djibouti; fax 351103; agents for Chargeurs Réunis, NCHP, Sudcarcos, Svedel Line, Lloyd Triestino, Hellenic Lines, Messina, Polish Ocean Lines; Dir M. AARSTAD.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Ambouli, 6 km from Djibouti, and there are six internal airports.

Air Djibouti (Red Sea Airlines): BP 505, rue Marchand, Djibouti; tel. 352651; telex 5820; fax 354363; f. 1971, when Air Somalie took over the fmr Air Djibouti (f. 1963); the Djibouti govt holds 62.5% of shares, and Air France 32.3%; internal flights connecting the six major centres and international services to the Yemen Republic, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Italy, Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Uganda; Gen. Man. PAUL BOTBOL; fleet of 2 Twin Otter and 2 DC-9-30.

Tourism

Djibouti's principal attraction is the desert scenery of the interior. In 1987 a total of 21,790 tourists stayed in hotels in Djibouti.

Office National du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat: place du 27 juin, BP 1938, Djibouti; tel. 352800; telex 5938.

Defence

Djibouti provides France with its main naval facilities in the Indian Ocean. In June 1989 there were about 4,000 French military personnel stationed in Djibouti. The total armed forces of Djibouti itself, in which all services form part of the army, numbered 2,870 (including 60 naval and 100 air force personnel), together with a paramilitary force of 1,200 gendarmes.

Defence Expenditure: Estimated at 6,350m. Djibouti francs for 1988.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Pres. HASSAN GOULED APTIDON.

Education

Education in Djibouti is not compulsory, but the system closely follows the French system in its division into stages, its curricula and in the diplomas that are awarded. Primary education begins at six or seven years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12 or 13, lasts for a further seven years, comprising a first cycle of four years and a second of three years. A private education sector is being developed, parallel with the state system. Instruction is given in French, but Arabic is taught as the first language at primary and secondary schools. In the academic year 1987/88 there were 26,173 pupils enrolled at primary schools, 6,327 at secondary schools and 117 at teacher training facilities. As Djibouti has no university, students seeking further education go abroad to study, mainly to France.

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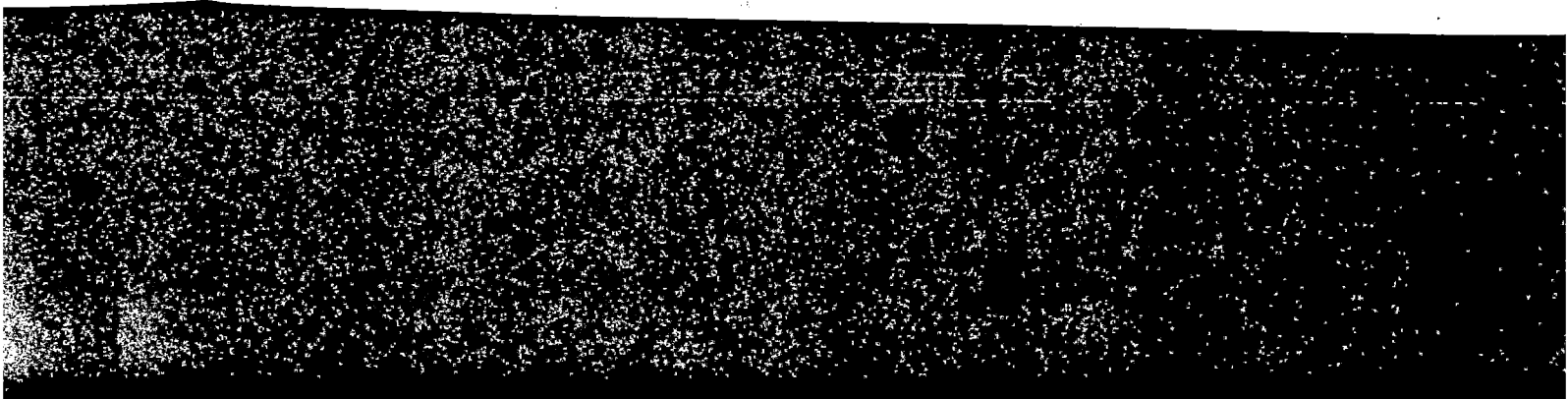
Pjibouti

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the Treaty of Copenhagen (1660). Denmark lost control of Norway at the Congress of Vienna (1815) and of Schleswig-Holstein after a civil war in 1864. Iceland, part of Denmark since the 14th century, was granted home rule in 1874, becoming independent in 1944.

In the 19th century, Denmark was transformed from a poor peasant society to one of Europe's richest agricultural nations by means of reforms that established agricultural cooperatives and emphasized intensive specialization in the production of dairy products and pork. These products remain a mainstay of the Danish economy.

Denmark remained neutral during World War I. In 1939 Denmark signed a 10-year non-aggression pact with Germany, but Germany nevertheless invaded Denmark in April 1940; the country surrendered without a fight. In 1941 Denmark's ambassador in Washington transferred defense of Greenland to the United States, and much of Denmark's merchant fleet joined the Allied war effort. Denmark was placed under German martial law in August 1943 and treated as an enemy nation. Danish resistance succeeded in evacuating 7,000 Jews to neutral Sweden. Denmark was liberated by British troops in May 1945.

Although Denmark was not technically a participant on the Allied side in World War II, it received favorable treatment in the postwar period, becoming a UN member in 1946 and a founding member of NATO in 1949. By the latter year, the postwar recovery was complete, with industrial levels exceeding those of the prewar period. High taxes, unemployment, and inflation remained problems, but the economy was aided by the growth of trade with West Germany, which was just beginning its "economic miracle."

In 1953 the king assented to a constitutional reform that abolished the upper house of the legislature, leaving the Folketing as the sole legislative body. Proportional representation meant that it was virtually impossible for any political party to gain a parliamentary majority; Denmark is always governed by coalition regimes. In the postwar period, these normally have been led by the Social Democrats.

In the 1950s Denmark adopted a characteristically Scandinavian program of free enterprise, high taxes, and extensive social welfare systems. A high rate of economic growth, spurred by agricultural exports, continued throughout the 1960s. Denmark joined the EEC in 1972. The 1970s brought economic difficulties, as Danish oil exploration in the North Sea yielded disappointing results, and inflation reached double digits annually.

The elections of 1982 installed Denmark's first Conservative government since 1905. A Conservative four-party coalition formed in 1984 has remained in office to the present. The general revival of the world economy in the 1980s coupled with government austerity measures have led to renewed growth and lowered inflation, with both figures now averaging 3 percent annually.

The Faeroe Islands were granted self-rule in 1948; the economy is based on fishing and sheep-raising. Greenland was granted self-rule

in 1979. Geographically huge but with a population of under 60,000, the island bases its economy on fishing, tourism, and revenues from military bases.

Djibouti

Republic of Djibouti

(PREVIOUS NAME: FRENCH SOMALIA)

Geography Location: northeastern Africa. **Boundaries:** Red Sea to N, Gulf of Aden to E, Somalia to SE, Ethiopia to S, W, and NW. **Total land area:** 8,958 sq. mi. (23,200 sq km). **Coastline:** 195 mi. (314 km). **Comparative area:** slightly larger than Massachusetts. **Land use:** 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; negl. % forest and woodland; 91% other. **Major cities:** Djibouti (capital) 200,000 (1981); Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock.

People Population: 328,758 (1989). **Nationality:** noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian. **Ethnic groups:** 60% Somali (Issa), 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian. **Languages:** French (official); Arabic, Somali, and Afar widely used. **Religions:** 94% Muslim, 6% Christian.

Government Type: republic. **Independence:** June 27, 1977 (from France). **Constitution:** partial Constitution ratified Jan. 1981 by National Assembly. **National holiday:** June 27. **Heads of government:** Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president (since June 1977). **Structure:** executive; legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly); judiciary.

Economy Monetary unit: Djibouti franc. **Budget:** (1986 est. in percent of GDP) **income:** 33%; **expend.:** 46%. **GDP:** \$333 mil., \$1,067 per capita (1986). **Chief crops:** livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruits and vegetables. **Livestock:** goats, sheep, camels, cattle, asses. **Natural resources:** geothermal areas. **Major industries:** limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water boiling. **Labor force:** small number of semiskilled workers at port; 3,000 railway workers; 52% of population of working age (1983). **Exports:** \$96 mil. (f.o.b., 1985 est.); hides and skins and transit of coffee; a large portion consists of reexports to foreign residents of Djibouti. **Imports:** \$205 mil. (f.o.b., 1985 est.); foods, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum. **Major trading partners:** N.A.

Intl. Orgs. Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UPU, WHO, WMO.

This small, arid region on the Horn of Africa near the southern mouth of the Red Sea became the object of British-French rivalry with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The French sphere of influence, called French Somaliland, was affirmed by agreements with Ethiopia in 1897, 1945, and 1954. In the early 20th century, the French constructed a railroad from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, adding to the colony's strategic value.

French and Italian forces clashed at the

border of Ethiopia and French Somaliland with the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in the 1930s. During World War II, the territorial administration at first sided with the Vichy government but in December 1942 established ties with the Free French and the Allies.

The colony was reorganized in 1957 and in 1958 became, by referendum, a French Overseas Territory. In July 1967 its name was changed to the Territory of the Afars and Issas. Growing nationalist sentiment led to a referendum in favor of complete independence. The Republic of Djibouti became independent on June 27, 1977.

Djibouti's only significant natural resource is its geothermal areas. Shipping provides some income in the port city of Djibouti, but overall the economy depends heavily on French aid and on income derived from the French garrisons that remain stationed there.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

Geography Location: island in eastern Caribbean Sea, between French overseas department of Guadeloupe to N and Martinique to S. **Boundaries:** Dominica Passage to N, Atlantic Ocean to E, Martinique Passage to S, Caribbean Sea to W. **Total land area:** 290 sq. mi. (751 sq km). **Coastline:** 92 mi. (148 km). **Comparative area:** slightly more than four times size of Washington, D.C. **Land use:** 9% arable land; 13% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 34% other; includes N.A. % irrigated. **Major cities:** (1981 census) Roseau (capital) 8,279; Portsmouth 2,200.

People Population: 83,474 (1989). **Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican. **Ethnic groups:** mostly black, some Carib-Indians. **Languages:** English (official), French patois widely spoken. **Religions:** 80% Roman Catholic, some Anglican and Methodist.

Government Type: independent state within commonwealth. **Independence:** Nov. 3, 1978 (from UK). **Constitution:** Nov. 3, 1978. **National holiday:** Nov. 3. **Heads of government:** Sir Clarence Seignoret, president (since Dec. 1983); Mary Eugenia Charles, prime minister (since July 1980). **Structure:** executive—cabinet headed by prime minister; legislative—31-member bicameral House of Assembly (1 ex-officio member, 9 appointed members, and 21 popularly elected members); judicial—magistrate's courts and regional court appeals.

Economy Monetary unit: East Caribbean (EC) dollar. **Budget:** (1986) **income:** \$49.5 mil.; **expend.:** \$48.7 mil. **GDP:** \$91 mil., \$1,090 per capita (1985). **Chief crops:** bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, yams, essential oils. **Livestock:** pigs, goats, cattle, sheep. **Natural resources:** timber. **Major industries:** agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products. **Labor force:** 25,000 (1984); 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15–20% unemployment. **Exports:** \$28.4 mil. (f.o.b., 1985);

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

* expression of goodwill

Time: 1:15

Interp: return # by #

diplomatic entrance

Copy to TS

Grant/Cawley
April 16, 1991
3 p.m. Draft one
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**DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT GOULED
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991
TIME?**

1:15

There come times when nations must decide whether to allow aggression to go unchallenged. The decision is never easy for any country, large or small. Today, I want to thank one small nation which took up a very large challenge in the Persian Gulf War -- the Republic of Djibouti. ((ji - BOOT-ee))

Tiny in size, lacking in resources, and vulnerable to retaliation, Djibouti saw Saddam Hussein's aggression as an intolerable precedent for small nations everywhere. And so Djibouti joined the chorus of condemnation, voting with the Arab League and the United Nations. It joined the coalition of forces against Saddam Hussein. By opening its airfields, seaports and territorial waters to the allies, Djibouti enabled allied forces to liberate Kuwait quickly and efficiently. President Gouled, ((GOO-ied)) your personal support was invaluable.

Djibouti's response to the Gulf crisis, however, came as no surprise to us. Djibouti has long been a model of stability and moderation in a region which is no stranger to violence and extremism. This deep and abiding desire for peace is what I mean by "the new world order" -- it is the responsibility imposed by our successes. It refers to new ways of working with nations

like yours to deter aggression -- and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity, and above all, to achieve peace.

Together, we look forward to the day when the nations of the world, large and small, cooperate peacefully to settle disputes and deter aggression. We are glad to have the opportunity to express our hopes directly to President Gouled, and we anticipate many long years ahead in our relationship.

As an old Navy man, I want to thank you again, your Excellency, for the warm welcome which Djibouti has always extended to our Navy. Your support for United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen was essential to the coalition's success. We thank you.

((Bienvenue))

#

National Geographic, Oct. 1978

Djibouti, Tiny New Na

PICTU



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tion

on Africa's Horn

THE STORY BY

MARION KAPLAN



THE TEMPERATURE soars above 100 degrees, and mugginess steams the senses. Yet nothing saps the energy of the crowd. Grinning men brandish spears, seas of children wave banners and balloons, bejeweled women flash curved daggers. June 27, 1977, brings independence to the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, and the Republic of Djibouti is born. Its flag bears a symbol that adorns celebrators' caps (left)—“the star we shall follow in our hope and struggle,” declares President Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

This new African nation faces a truly formidable struggle. The Massachusetts-size land has virtually no natural resources. Ninety percent of its quarter of a million citizens are illiterate; 85 percent unemployment plagues Djibouti town, its sole major city. And the country's population is split between two historically antagonistic peoples, the Afars and the Issas.

Yet the world's eyes are focused on Djibouti. The tiny nation is an oasis of neutrality among militant neighbors, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Ethiopia's breakaway province of Eritrea. Djibouti also overlooks the strait of Bab el Mandeb, or Gate of Sorrow, navigated by 70 vessels a day on the vital shipping route between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Although the French tricolor flies no more over the last true colonial outpost in Africa, about 5,000 French military and administrative personnel remain to keep the peace and buoy the economy. Meanwhile, Djiboutians look to their only source of livelihood—their location—to give them a trade lifeline and attract foreign aid to shore up their stabilizing influence in the war-ravaged Horn of Africa.

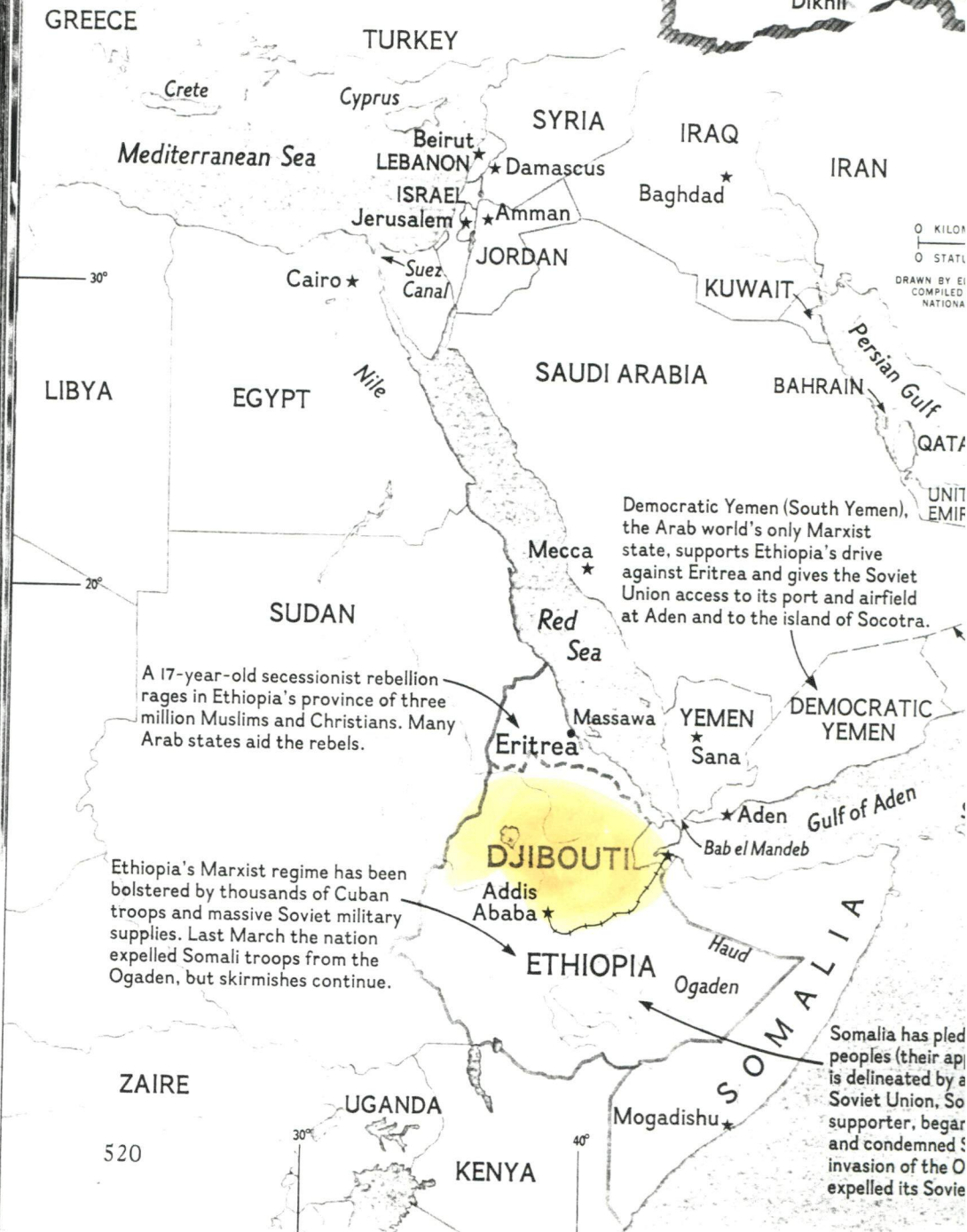
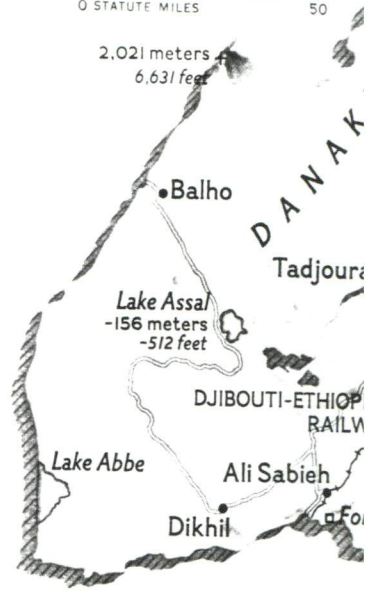
Djibouti, eye of the storm

Amid swirling political turbulence, Djibouti stands as a neutral gatehouse on the Red Sea. The recent Somali-Ethiopian war interrupted Ethiopia's trade via the port of Djibouti (facing page). Formerly French Somaliland, the colony in 1967 became the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.



AREA: 8,494 sq mi (22,000 sq km). **POPULATION:** est. 250,000. Issas and other Somalis, 49%; Afars, 39%; Arabs, 6%; Europeans, 4%. **LANGUAGES:** French, Somali, Afar, Arabic. **ECONOMY:** Port and railroad, camels, cattle, goats, sheep. **CAPITAL:** Djibouti, pop. 160,000. **RELIGION:** Chiefly Muslim.

0 KILOMETERS 50
0 STATUTE MILES 50



GREECE

TURKEY

SYRIA

IRAQ

IRAN

Mediterranean Sea

LEBANON

ISRAEL

JORDAN

SAUDI ARABIA

BAHRAIN

QATAR

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LIBYA

EGYPT

Nile

SAUDI ARABIA

BAHRAIN

QATAR

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

30°

20°

SUDAN

Red Sea

Mecca

Democratic Yemen (South Yemen), the Arab world's only Marxist state, supports Ethiopia's drive against Eritrea and gives the Soviet Union access to its port and airfield at Aden and to the island of Socotra.

A 17-year-old secessionist rebellion rages in Ethiopia's province of three million Muslims and Christians. Many Arab states aid the rebels.

Eritrea

YEMEN

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Ethiopia's Marxist regime has been bolstered by thousands of Cuban troops and massive Soviet military supplies. Last March the nation expelled Somali troops from the Ogaden, but skirmishes continue.

DJIBOUTI

ETHIOPIA

Gulf of Aden

Bab el Mandeb

Sana

Aden

Haud Ogaden

ZAIRE

UGANDA

KENYA

Mogadishu

Somalia has pledged to expel its Soviet supporters, began and condemned the invasion of the Ogaden, but expelled its Soviet troops.

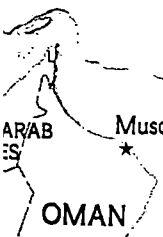
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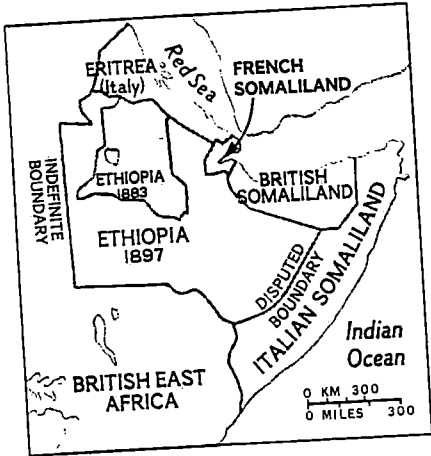
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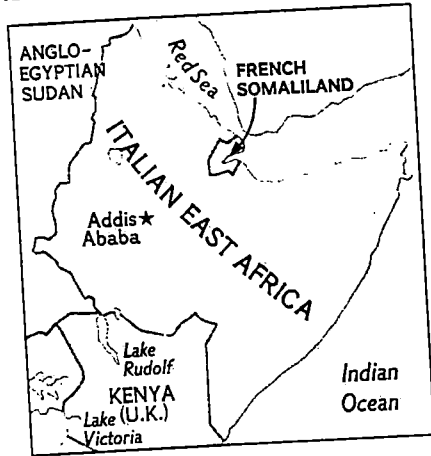


BOUNDARY DEFINED
Arabian Sea
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

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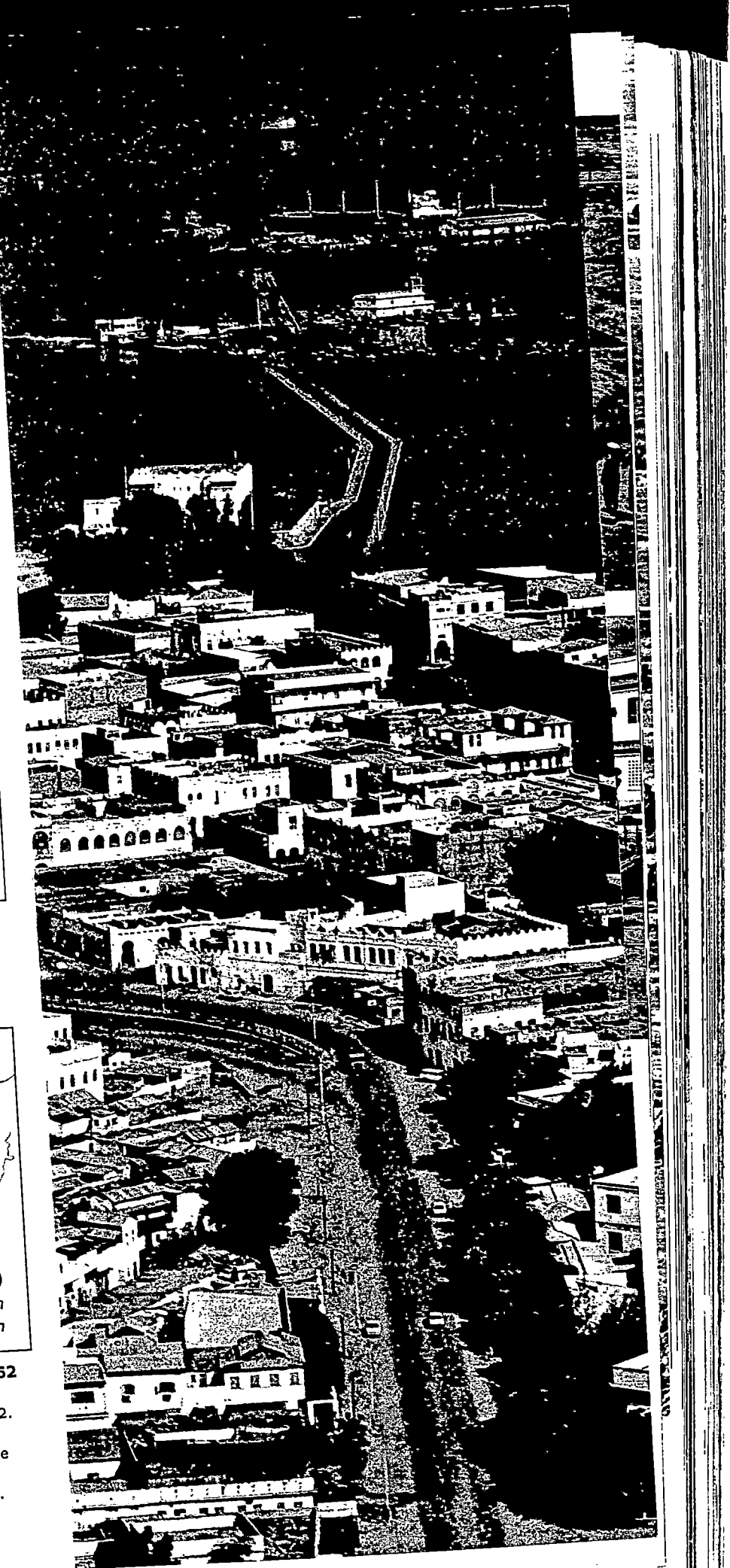
Colonization of the Horn, 1897
European colonization was spurred by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Ethiopia repelled Italian invaders in 1896 and consolidated its territory.



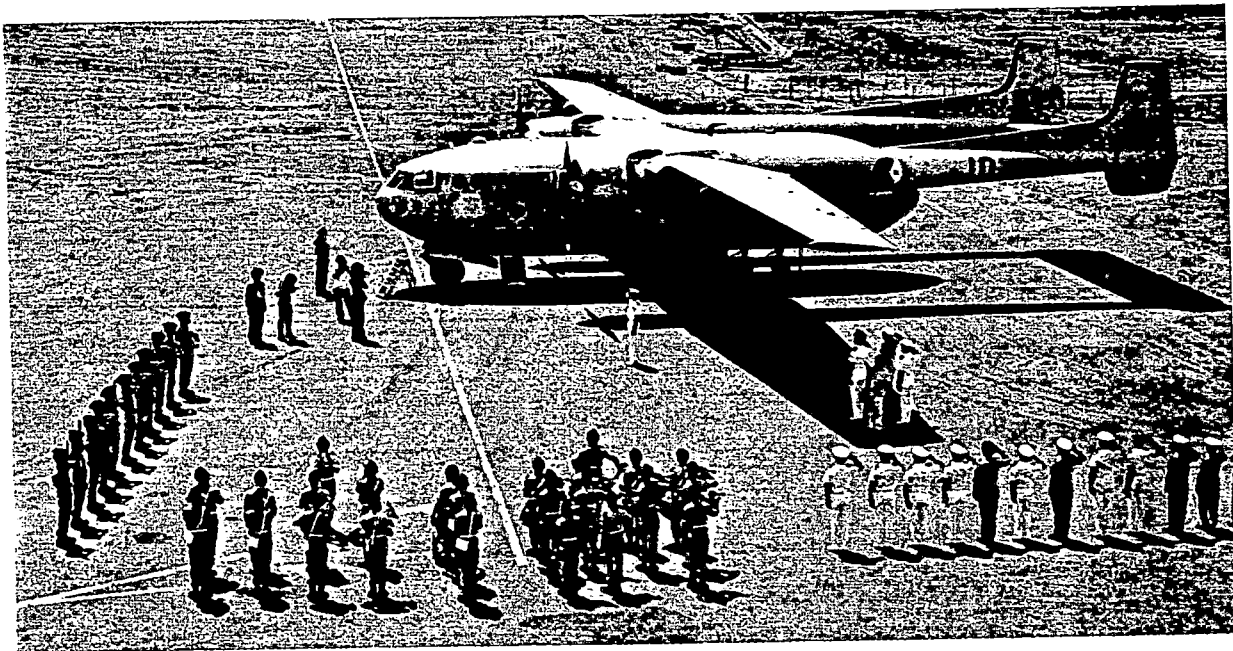
Italian expansion, 1940
Fascist Italy attacked Ethiopia in 1935 and by late 1940 occupied all the Horn except for the French enclave. Britain defeated the Italians in 1941.



United Nations negotiations, 1952
Ethiopia was federated with Eritrea and had regained the Ogaden by 1952. In 1955 it assumed complete control of the disputed Haud grasslands. The former British and Italian colonies became the Somali Republic in 1960.







DJIBOUTI is as helpless as a goat that two lions are waiting to pounce on. We guard the goat," a French naval officer remarked. Wary of Djibouti's neighbors—Somalia and Ethiopia—France bolsters its former colony's defenses. The gift of a venerable military transport plane (above) gets the republic's air force off the ground, and a French patrol boat changes hands to inaugurate its navy (right).

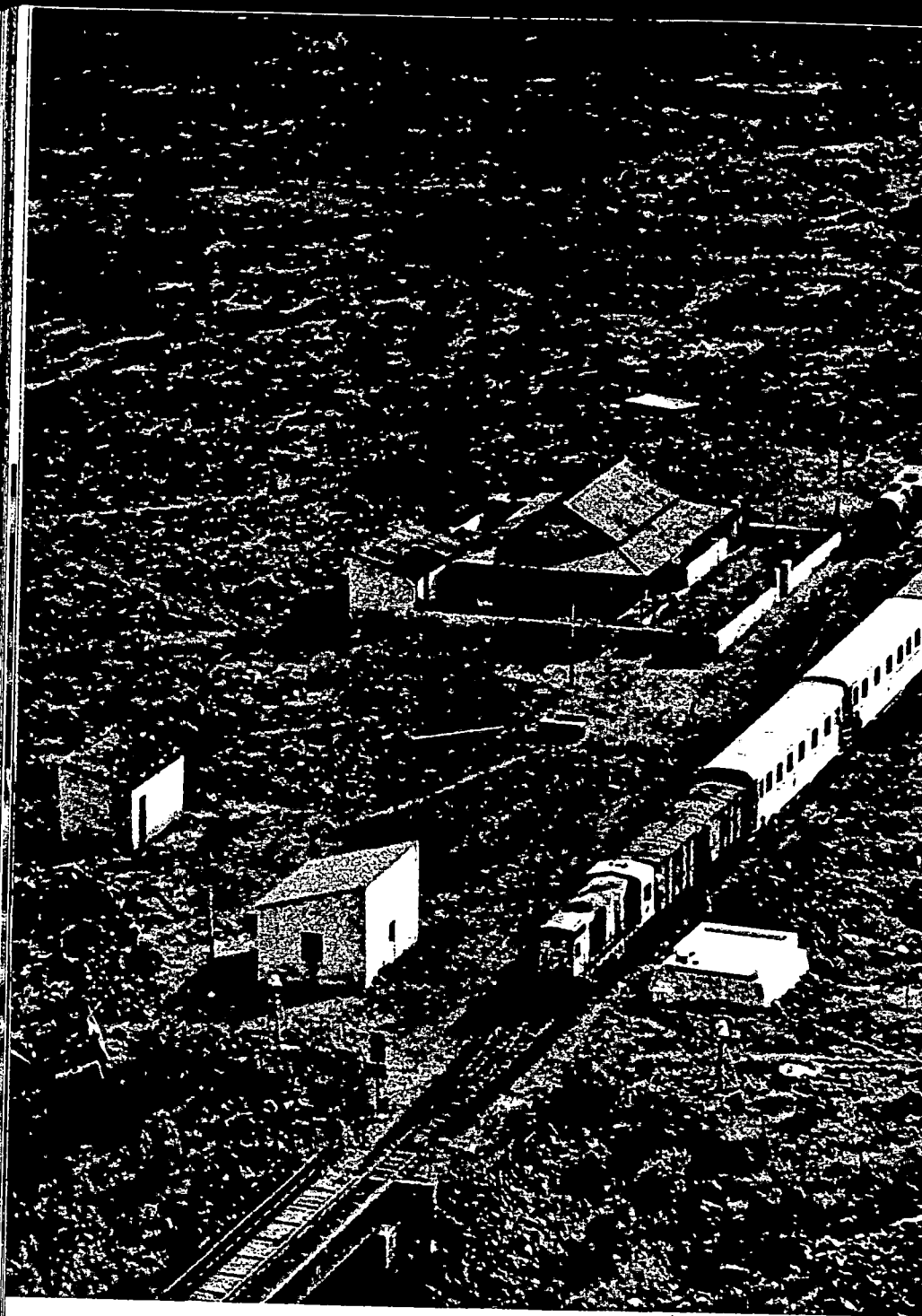


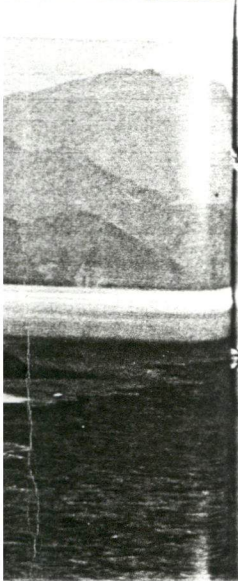
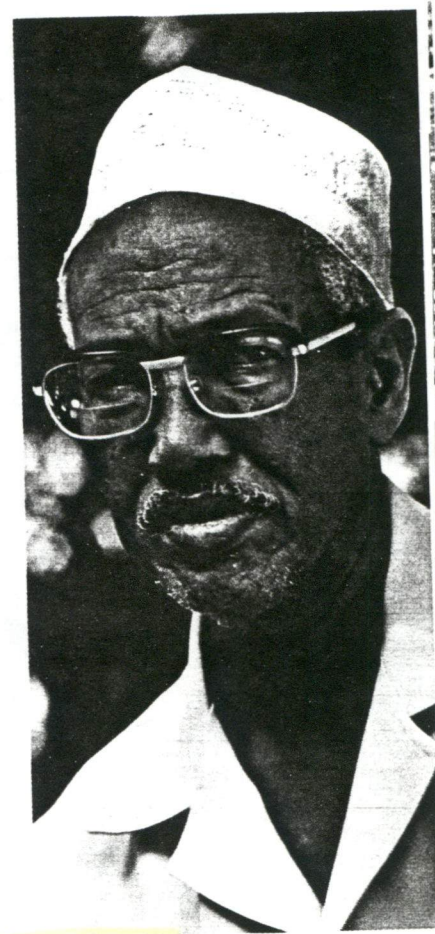
As Ethiopian and Somali forces fought it out in the Ogaden last December, Lt. Mohammed Abro Mohammed inspected a detachment of the Groupement Nomade Autonome at the fort of Assamo (left) preparing to patrol the southern border. Afars and Issas march side by side—a sign of cooperation between the two peoples that their leaders hope will spread.

Djibouti's Afars, who occupy three-fourths of the nation, are related through centuries-old sultanates to the Afars in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Within and without Djibouti, however, the Afars are politically fragmented. The Issas of the southern plains, a Somali group, are more urbanized than

the Afars. Before independence, many Issas favored union with Somalia.

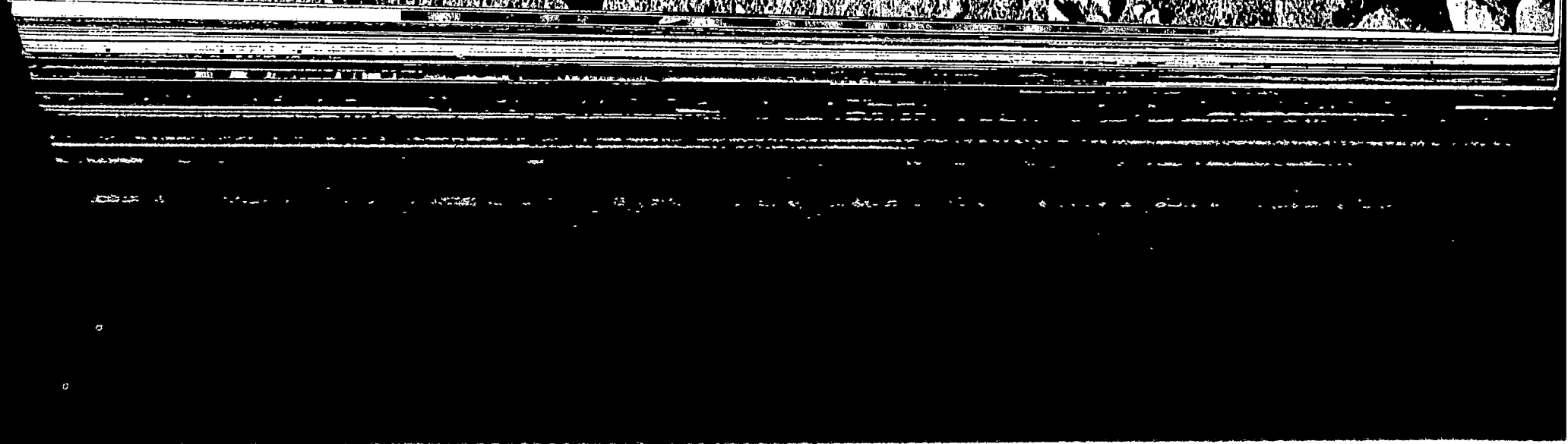
Both peoples are traditionally nomadic. Their enmity was born of fierce competition for scarce pastures and water holes amid Djibouti's barren landscape. For each, the tribe "is a small republic, a living and indissoluble cell . . . reinforced by Islam and a common language," wrote one observer. To help defuse tribal hostility, the nation's government is carefully balanced between Afars and Issas.






SEVERED umbilical cord, the train from Djibouti town (above) heads for the southern border, end of the line after Somalis cut the rails to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital. Djibouti's economy was derailed, losing half a million dollars a month in customs duties from the railway, which carried 60 percent of Ethiopia's foreign trade. The railroad line has since been reopened.

Born in the desert, President Hassan Gouled (above), an Issa, says, "We are a nation of shepherds, and proud of it. Unity of the people is integral to the solution of our problems. We have prepared many regional projects, but we will need help." In one development plan at Lake Assal (left), a salt lake 512 feet below sea level, two geothermal wells have been drilled to provide power.





“WATER DICTATES our routes, our lives.” To that ageless refrain, a herdsman slakes his camels’ thirst (left). Beneath the parched soil of Djibouti lie abundant pockets of water, but digging is costly and often fruitless. Planners hope to increase the number of permanent wells and convince nomads that the desert can bloom if they will farm it.

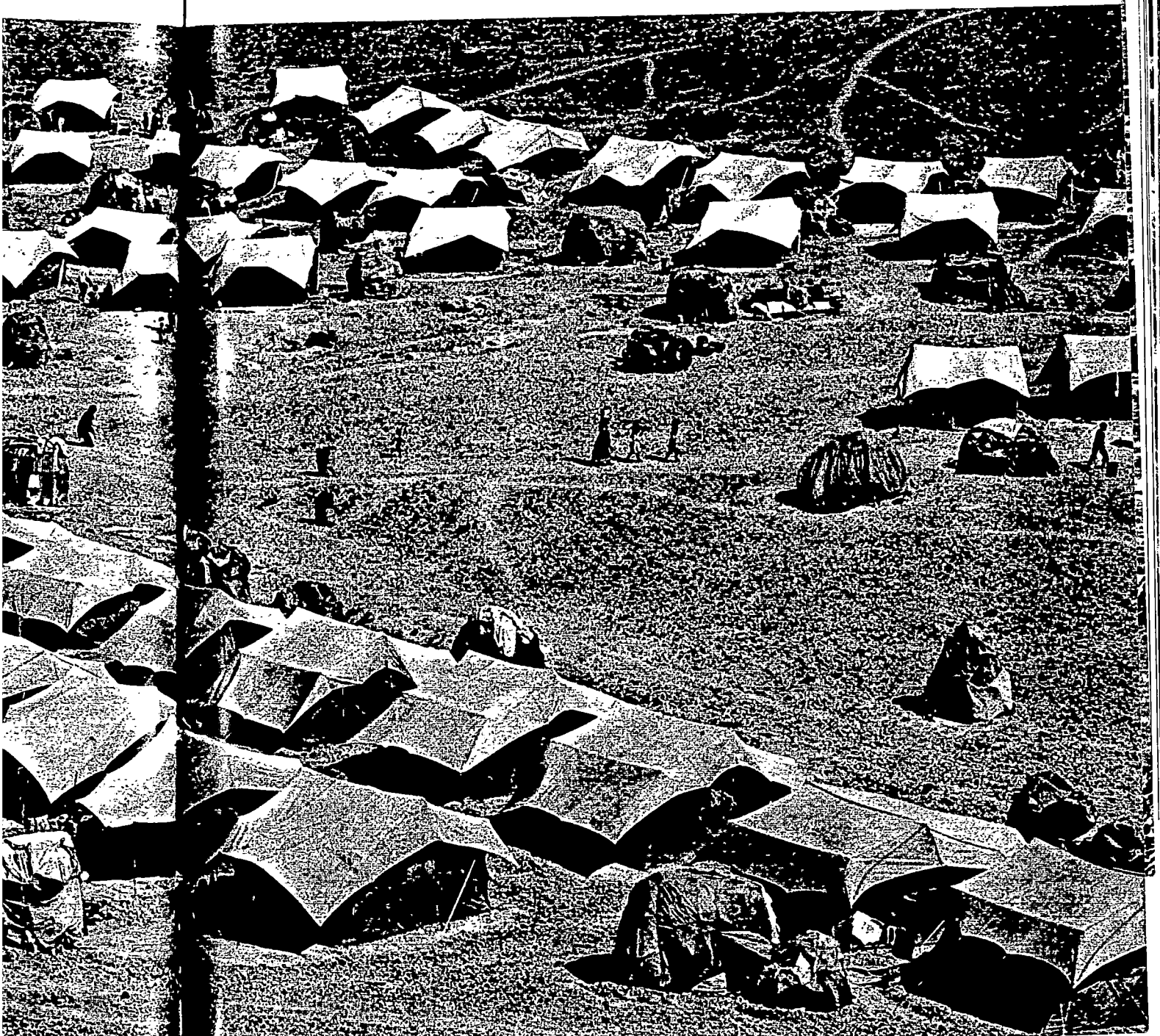
The dearth of agriculture contributes to malnutrition, which often breeds tuberculosis. Many people take the edge off their hunger by chewing *kat*, a euphoria-inducing plant. To nourish a healthier future, the Roman Catholic Social Home for African Women holds child-care classes (below). Parents and children alike often reflect a handsome grace, like this girl on Independence Day (right).



VIGILANT SILHOUETTES of French Foreign Legionnaires stalk the Somali frontier (right). The legion garrisons 1,500 men in Djibouti because, as one bragged, "Everybody knows we're the best."

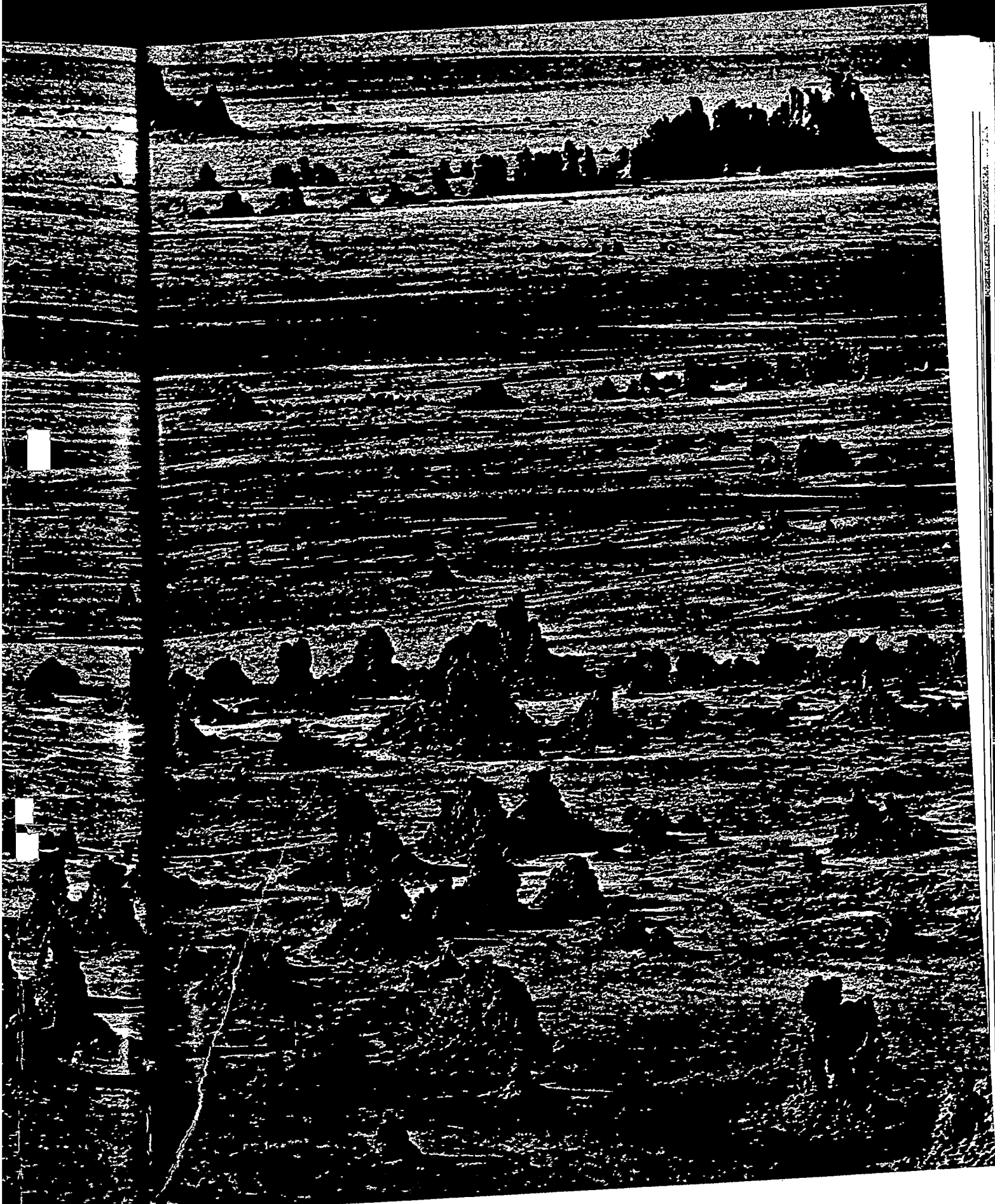
From across the border, thousands of refugees fled into Djibouti during the Ogaden war, like those at Ali Sabieh (below). The United States rushed shelters, dubbed "Jimmy Cartair's tents," plus food and vaccines.







Like lunar sand castles, limestone spires sculpted by bicarb



ate springs

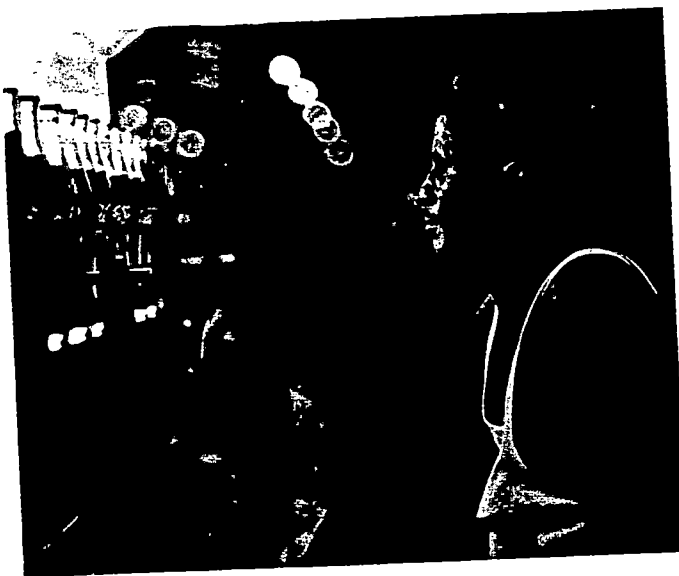
rear from the shore of Lake Abbe, on the fringe of the Great Rift Valley system.



WITH JOBS harder to find than a cool drink, the Etablissements Coubèche firm is a magnet for workers, who bottle Coca-Cola (right) and deliver imported fruits, vegetables, and frozen meat.

Scarcer still are college graduates; Hassan Chehem (below, right), one of a handful of nomads who has made it, now teaches. Typically, he grew up in an extended family of 20 people, all dependent on their livestock herd. "It takes a lot of will to make it through school," he says. Beside him stands his father, an Afar herdsman who leaves his flocks once a month to visit his son. "I believe in the unity of our two peoples. Alas, many do not," he admits. "But I know we Afars cannot lose our identity."

Another family (left), one with Somali ties, shares such optimism. Thérèse Aden heads the administrative branch of



Djibouti's Education Department. Her husband, Luc, is director general of the Treasury.

"Think of our country as a baby born with a large head—the city of Djibouti—on a frail body," Luc suggests. "We must cure this. Then the baby takes its first steps, sometimes grabbing a hand to hold. But that child will walk on its own one day." □



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PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT
AT THE DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT GOULED
APRIL 24, 1991

Today we are pleased to welcome the leader of a country which stands strong and tall for what is right. Again, just recently, with the Gulf crisis Djibouti has put principle first. Although small in size, poor in resources, and fully engaged with problems in its own corner in Africa, Djibouti made its position clear on the issues of international law and behavior at stake in the Gulf war. It also put its beliefs into practice by keeping open its airfields, its ports, and its waters to assist coalition forces operating in the Red Sea. I am delighted to thank President Gouled personally for that support.

Djibouti's response in the Gulf crisis came as no surprise. It has always been a force for reason, stability, and moderation in the troubled Horn of Africa. There, just as in Iraq, we are witnessing today wrenching humanitarian tragedies which are the result not of poverty or of natural disaster but of misgovernment, and of wars between governments and their own peoples.

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- 2 -

In North East Africa, Djibouti and President Gouled are the peacemakers, the statesmen, and the voices of humanitarian concern. The United States and Djibouti see issues in the Horn region the same way and with the same sense of urgency and apprehension.

Thus it was particularly valuable to have had the opportunity to discuss regional and humanitarian developments with President Gouled today. Other consultations are scheduled with the Presidential party, concerning joint activities in various fields and we look forward to many more years of cooperation.

As the President departs I want to express once again, this time as a former Navy man, my appreciation to him for the welcome and support which has always been extended to United States forces in the Republic of Djibouti.

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04/17/91 7-6485
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AF:IHicks
AF/E:JVledesma
AF/P:LGarufi
S/P:WKansteiner
P:RNorland
C:RWilson
T:KSheehan
PM:SMartel
PA:RBoucher

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
HASSAN GOULED APTIDON
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

DRAFT

APRIL 23 TO 25, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
APRIL 23

9:20 am- Greeted by Assistant Chief of Protocol Black, La
9:25 am Guardia Airport, New York, New York.

9:25 am- United States Presidential Aircraft to Andrews Air
10:15 am Force Base, Maryland.

10:15 am- Greeted by Deputy Chief of Protocol Fitzgerald and
10:20 am Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air Force Base.

10:20 am- United States Presidential Helicopters to Washington
10:30 am Monument Grounds Reflecting Pool, Washington, D.C.

10:30 am- Greeted by Acting Secretary Eagleburger,
10:35 am Washington Monument Grounds Reflecting Pool.

10:40 am Arrive Blair House.

Private luncheon, Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
APRIL 23
(Continued)

- 3:15 pm- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown
3:45 pm Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.)
- 4:30 pm- Welcoming Ceremony and Presentation of Key to the
5:00 pm City by Mayor Dixon, Mayor's Office, District
Building.)
- 7:00 pm- Meeting with House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on
7:30 pm Africa Leadership, Blair House.
- 7:45 pm- Dinner offered by President Gouled in honor of
9:45 pm Congressional Black Caucus Leadership, Blair House.

Dress: Business suit.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE


WEDNESDAY
APRIL 24, 1991

Private breakfast, Blair House.

11:00 am- Meeting with President Bush, Oval Office, The White
11:15 am House.

11:15 am- Expanded Meeting with President Bush, Cabinet
12:00 pm Room, The White House.

12:10 pm- Working Lunch with President Bush, Old Family Dining
1:10 pm Room, The White House.

1:15 pm- Departure Statements by President Bush and President
1:30 pm Gouled, South Lawn, The White House. 

3:30 pm- Meeting with House Select Committee on Hunger,
4:15 pm Room 2162, United States Capitol.

~~4:30 pm- Meeting with Assistant Secretary of State Cohen,
5:00 pm Blair House.~~

7:30 pm- Dinner offered by President Gouled in honor of
9:30 pm invited Members of Congress and others, Blair House.

Dress: Business suit.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

APRIL 25

9:00 am- Working Breakfast with Senate Foreign Relations
10:15 am Subcommittee on African Affairs, Room S-116, United
States Capitol.

10:30 am- Meeting with House Foreign Affairs Committee, Room
11:15 am 2172, Rayburn House Office Building.

11:30 am- Meeting with House Committee on Merchant Marine and
12:15 pm Fisheries Chairman Jones, Room 241, Cannon House
Office Building.

Private luncheon, Blair House.

2:30 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Defense Cheney, The
3:00 pm Pentagon.

4:00 pm- Meeting with senior officials from Department of
4:30 pm Commerce and representatives of the private sector,
Blair House.

4:55 pm- Farewell to Blair House staff, Blair House.
5:00 pm

5:00 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Acting Secretary Eagleburger,
5:05 pm Deputy Chief of Protocol Fitzgerald, and Farewell
Committee, Blair House.

5:05 pm- Motorcade to Madison Hotel and resume private
5:10 pm schedule.