

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

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

OA/ID Number: 13768
Folder ID Number: 13768-003

Folder Title:
Senegal State Visit 9/10/91 [OA 8327]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	5	7



JOANNE M. ZELLERS
AREA SPECIALIST
AFRICAN SECTION
AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN DIVISION

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

(202) 707-1982/5528

August 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: SENEGAL

Attached is a poem by Leopold Senghor, first President and founder of independent Senegal. He was a poet-politician in the mold of Vaclav Havel.

I think the last two lines would work well at the end of the toast.

PRAYER FOR PEACE by Leopold Senghor

[For organ]

TO GEORGES AND CLAUDE POMPIDOU

"... Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris"
(As we forgive those who trespass against us)

Lord Jesus, at the end of this book that I offer You like a
ciborium of sufferings
At the beginning of the Great Year, in the sunlight of
Your peace on the snowy roofs of Paris
—But I know well that my brothers' blood will redden the
Yellow East once more, on the shores of the Pacific
Ocean ravaged by storms and hatreds
I know well that this blood is the spring libation with
which the tax collectors have been fertilizing the
Empire's lands for seventy years
Lord, at the foot of this cross—and it is no longer You the
tree of sorrow, but above the Old and the New Worlds,
Africa crucified
And her right arm stretches over my land, and her left
side shades America
And her heart is beloved Haiti, Haiti who dared to
proclaim Man before the Tyrant
At the foot of my Africa crucified for four hundred years
and yet still breathing
Let me recite to you Lord, her prayer of peace and pardon.

II

Lord God, forgive white Europe!
And it is true, Lord, that for four enlightened centuries,
she has thrown the foam and baying of her
watch-dogs on my lands
And the Christians, abjuring Your light and the gentleness
of Your heart

238

Lighted their campfires with my parchments, tortured
my *talibés*, deported my doctors and my masters of
knowledge.
Their gunpowder crumbled in a flash the pride of the
fortresses and the hills
And their cannon balls pierced the loins of vast empires
like the bright day, from the Western Horn to the
Eastern horizon
And as though they were hunting grounds, they burned
the intangible forests, dragging Ancestors and genies
by their peaceful beards.
And they made their sacred mystery the Sunday diversion
of sleepwalking bourgeois.
Lord, forgive those who made underground fighters of the
Askia, adjutants of my princes
Boys of my servants and wage-earners of my peasants, a
race of proletarians of my people.
For you must forgive those who hunted my children as
though they were wild elephants
And they disciplined them with whiplashes and made
them the black hands of those whose hands were white.
For you must forget those who exported ten million of
my sons in the leper camps of their ships
Who wiped out two hundred million of them.
And they made a lonely old age for me in the forest
of my nights and the savannah of my days.
Lord, the mirror of my eyes grows cloudy
And now the serpent of hate rears its head in my heart,
that serpent I had thought dead . . .

III

Kill him Lord, for I must continue my journey, and I
want to pray especially for France.
Lord, among the white nations, place France at the
Father's right hand.

239

Oh! I do know that she too is Europe, that she snatched
 my children from me like a cattle-stealing brigand
 from the North, to fertilize her fields of cane and
 cotton, for black sweat is manure.
 That she too brought death and guns to my blue villages,
 that she set my people against one another like dogs
 fighting over a bone
 That she treated those who resisted like bandits and spat
 on the heads harboring great plans.
 Yes Lord, forgive France who speaks for the right way
 and treads the devious paths
 Who invites me to her table and bids me bring my own
 bread, who gives with her right hand and takes
 back half with her left.
 Yes Lord, forgive France who hates occupying forces and
 imposes such grave occupation on me
 Who opens triumphal ways to heroes and treats her
 Senegalese like mercenaries, making them the black
 watchdogs of the Empire
 Who is the Republic and hands over countries over to
 the big concessionnaires
 And of my Mesopotamia, of my Congo, they have made a
 vast cemetery under the white sun.

IV

Oh! Lord, erase from my memory the France that is not
 France, that mask of meanness and of hate on
 France's face
 That mask of meanness and of hate for which I have but
 hate—but I can surely hate Evil
 For I have a great weakness for France.
 Bless this shackled nation who has twice succeeded in
 freeing her hands and dared proclaim the coming
 of the poor into the kingdom
 Who changed slaves of the day into men who were free,
 equal, brothers

Bless this nation who brought me Your Good News, Lord,
 and opened my heavy eyes to the light of faith.
 She opened my heart to the knowledge of the world,
 showing me the rainbow of the new faces of my
 brothers.
 I greet you my brothers: you Mohamed Ben Abdallah,
 you Razafymahatratra, and then you out there
 Pham-Manh-Tuong, you from the pacific seas and
 you from the enchanted forests
 I greet you all with a catholic heart.
 Ah! I know well that more than one of Your messengers
 hunted my priests like game and made great carnage
 of pious images.
 And yet we could have lived in harmony, for these very
 images were the Jacob's ladder from the earth to Your
 heaven
 The clear oil lamp that helps us wait for dawn, the stars
 that foreshadow the sun.
 I know that many of Your missionaries blessed the arms
 of violence and made compacts with the bankers' gold
 But there must always be traitors and fools.

V

Oh bless this nation, Lord, who seeks her own face under
 the mask and finds it hard to recognize
 Who seeks You in the cold, in the hunger gnawing at her
 bones and entrails
 And the betrothed mourns her widowhood, and the young
 man sees his youth stolen
 And the woman laments oh! the absent eye of her husband,
 and the mother seeks the dream of her child among
 the rubble.
 Oh! bless this nation who breaks her bonds, bless this
 nation at bay who defies the ravenous pack of titans
 and torturers.

And with her all the peoples of Europe, all the peoples of
Asia all the peoples of Africa and all the peoples of
America

Who sweat blood sufferings. And in the midst of
these millions of waves, see the surging heads of my
people.

And grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a
band of brotherly hands

UNDER THE RAINBOW OF YOUR PEACE.

Paris, January 1945

From: The Concept of
Negritude in the
Poetry of Leopold
Sedar Senghor
by Sylvia
Washington Bâ

ETHIOPIQUES

THE MAN AND THE BEAST

[For three tabalas or war drums]

I invoke you Evening oh obscure Evening, restless leaf
I invoke you.
And it's the hour of primeval fears, read in the ancestors'
entrails.
Get back inane faces of darkness, your snouts spouting
evil spells!
Get back in the name of palm and water, of Him who
speaks most secret things!
But the Beast is formless in the fertile mud that feeds
tsetse flies and mosquitoes
Toads and snakes, deadly spiders, dagger-toothed caymans.

What a sudden clash and no flash of flint! What a clash
and not one spark of passion.
The massive Man's feet tread the treacherous slime that
sucks his strength down knee-deep.
The leaves of evil plants bind them. His thoughts soar
in the mist.
Silence of battle with no flashes of flint, to the beat of the
taut tom-tom of his breast
To the sole beat of the tom-tom syncopated by the
hyena on the left.
Sorcerer who will shout the victory!

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: BOB SIMON
SUBJECT: DIOUF TOAST

President Diouf is 6'10" and likes basketball and soccer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Diouf is known as a champion caliber golfer. (Play off the President's recent comments that Mrs. Bush's golf game stinks.)

Their son Habib is studying at American University here in D.C. He will be at the state dinner.

Their daughter Yacine is studying at George Washington University. Last year she got married and invited the President. He regretted. (The wedding was in Senegal.)

Their other son Pape (POP) got an MBA from Columbia last year.

Source: Joe Nowell, State Department 647-2865

**DIOUF ARRIVAL \ SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991 \ 10 A.M.**

**PRESIDENT AND MRS. DIOUF, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. ON
BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- LONG KNOWN
FOR ITS FIDELITY TO FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY -- I AM
HONORED TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT OF A NATION WHICH SO
CLEARLY ECHOES THOSE BELIEFS. //**

**A SENEGALESE PROVERB SAYS, "MISUNDERSTANDINGS DON'T
EXIST; ONLY THE FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE EXISTS." /**

- 2 -

**MR. PRESIDENT, BECAUSE YOU HAVE COMMUNICATED TO THE
WORLD WHAT SENEGAL EMBODIES, THERE CAN BE NO
MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS THAT
LINK OUR TWO SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES. //**

**FOR THOSE WHO FOLLOW SENEGALESE HISTORY, IT IS
OBVIOUS WHY SENEGAL HAS BECOME ONE OF OUR CLOSEST
FRIENDS IN AFRICA. /**

EVER SINCE ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 1960, SENEGAL HAS ADHERED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF A DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM. YOUR ROBUST, FREE PRESS CAN PUBLISH THE FULL SPECTRUM OF POLITICAL THOUGHT AND OPINION. / LIKE US, YOU HAVE AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY -- VITAL TO ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH OPERATES BY THE RULE OF LAW. / LET ME MENTION, TOO, YOUR ENVIABLE RECORD IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS. /

THESE FACTS, OF COURSE, COULD DESCRIBE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WE BOTH SHARE A FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENT TO THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICTS. / WE BOTH BELIEVE IN THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF ALL. / IN SENEGAL IT IS SAID, "MAN IS THE BEST CURE FOR HIS OWN ILLS." MR. PRESIDENT, THE WHOLE WORLD HAS BEGUN TO VANQUISH THE ILLS OF TYRANNY AND TOTALITARIANISM. BAYONETS AND BARBED WIRE CANNOT CONQUER MAN'S YEARNING TO BE FREE. //

LAST YEAR AT THIS TIME, SENEGAL WAS PREPARING TO SEND 500 SOLDIERS TO THE GULF TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATION DESERT SHIELD. / SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF OPERATION DESERT STORM, A TRAGIC PLANE CRASH IN SAUDI ARABIA CLAIMED THE LIVES OF 93 OF THOSE BRAVE SENEGALESE SOLDIERS AS THEY RETURNED TO THEIR BASE NEAR THE GULF AFTER A PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA. //

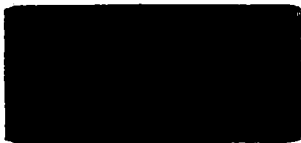
SENEGAL PAID PROPORTIONATELY THE HIGHEST PRICE OF ANY COALITION PARTNER IN FREEING KUWAIT FROM NAKED AGGRESSION. /

WE MOURN YOUR LOST COUNTRYMEN -- BUT KNOW THAT THEY DIED FOR THE NOBLEST OF ALL CAUSES -- THE UNSTOPPABLE TIDE OF FREEDOM THAT TODAY IS CHANGING HISTORY SWIFTLY, DRAMATICALLY. / FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL LOOK TO OUR AGE AND SAY: "HERE -- HERE, IN THE 1990S -- BEGAN THE NEW WORLD ORDER."

THUS, WE WELCOME NOT ONLY AN OLD AND DEAR FRIEND TO WASHINGTON, BUT A FRIEND WHO SHARES OUR VALUES, WHO WILL FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, AND WHO HAS A DEEP APPRECIATION AND RESPECT FOR THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. //

MR. PRESIDENT, JUST AS YOUR PEOPLE LOVE AMERICA, SO DOES AMERICA LOVE THE NATION OF YOUR BIRTH. GOD BLESS YOU, AND SENEGAL AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR PRESIDENT DIOUF'S VISIT

On Tuesday, September 10, you will deliver an arrival statement and toast for President Diouf of Senegal. The arrival statement (4 minutes, cards) occurs at 10 a.m.; the toast (4 minutes, cards) takes place at the evening's State Dinner. Both texts focus on President Diouf as an individual, and how he has helped to fashion closer Senegal-American ties.

(Smith/Simon)
September 4, 1991
Draft Four
DIOUF

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
10 A.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- I am honored to welcome the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs. //

A Senegalese proverb says, "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists." / Mr. President, because you have communicated to the world what Senegal embodies, there can be no misunderstanding about the ideals and aspirations that link our two societies and peoples. //

For those who follow Senegalese history, it is obvious why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa. /

Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press can publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. / Like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. / Let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights.

/

These facts, of course, could describe the United States of America. We both share a fundamental commitment to the peaceful solution of conflicts. / We both believe in the inalienable

rights of all. / In Senegal it is said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Mr. President, the whole world has begun to vanquish the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism. Bayonets and barbed wire cannot conquer man's yearning to be free. //

Last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. / Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 93 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. //

Senegal paid proportionately the highest price of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression. / We mourn your lost countrymen -- but know that they died for the noblest of all causes -- the unstoppable tide of freedom that today is changing history swiftly, dramatically. / Future generations will look to our age and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the New World Order."

Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values, who will fight for freedom, and who has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life. //

Mr. President, just as your people love America, so does America love the Nation of your birth. God bless you, and Senegal and the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Simon)
September 4, 1991
Draft Four
SENEGAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
7:30 P.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation. Nine years ago, Barbara and I had the privilege of visiting your home. Today, we are honored to return that favor. We welcome to America's home a first citizen of his continent. //

Mr. President, you are in excellent health. / You have never been on better terms with the United States of America. / Indeed, your visit reaffirms the common love and interests which link our two Nations and peoples. //

This week provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared values which we hold so dear. / We both revere liberty, human dignity, and respect for the rights of man. // We each believe: For individuals, choice. For society, pluralism. For nations, self-determination. //

Together, by lifting minds and horizons, we are helping to shape a New World Order. Senegal was the first African nation to say to Saddam Hussein: Your aggression will not stand. // America applauds your courage in opposing this threat to world security. You buoyed the coalition. You showed that strength of character will always outlast strength of arms. //

Mr. President, you know -- as recent events have verified -- that totalitarianism is crumbling because democracy would not --

will not -- be denied. // Let us now help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination, and freedom of expression. //

We seek a world in which the lamp of liberty brightens every corner of the earth. // In that spirit, I would like to close with words from Leopold Senghor, a poet-politician who was the first President and founder of independent Senegal.

Forty-six years ago, near the end of World War II, President Senghor wrote a prayer for peace. He spoke of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America -- and concluded, "Grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a band of brotherly hands, under the rainbow of your peace." //

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will join me in a toast:

-- To the health of my good friend, President Diouf;

-- To the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people;

-- And to the "brotherly hands" which can build a peace for our children -- and all the children of the world.

#

(Smith/Simon)
September 3, 1991
Draft Three
DIOUF

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
10 A.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- I am honored to welcome the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs. //

Nat'l. Geographic A Senegalese proverb says, "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists." / Mr. President,

because you have communicated to the world what Senegal embodies, there can be no misunderstanding about the ideals and aspirations that link our two societies and peoples. //

For those who follow Senegalese history, it is obvious why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa. /

State Dept. draft Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press can publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. / Like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. / Let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights.

/

These facts, of course, could describe the United States of America. We both share a fundamental commitment to the peaceful solution of conflicts. / We both believe in the inalienable

VP Bush
toast
11-11-82

rights of all. / In Senegal it is said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Mr. President, the whole world has begun to vanquish the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism. Bayonets and barbed wire cannot conquer man's yearning to be free. //

State
Dept.
draft

Last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. / Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 87 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. //

Senegal paid proportionately the highest price of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression. / We mourn your lost countrymen -- but know that they died for the noblest of all causes -- the unstoppable tide of freedom that today is changing history swiftly, dramatically. / Future generations will look to our age and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the New World Order."

Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values, who will fight for freedom, and who has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life. //

Mr. President, just as your people love America, so does America love the Nation of your birth. God bless you, and Senegal and the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Simon)
September 3, 1991
Draft Three
SENEGAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
7:30 P.M.

*trip
11-11-82*
President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation. Nine years ago, Barbara and I had the privilege of visiting your home. Today, we are honored to return that favor.

*The Primitive
Reader
by John
Greenway
p. 157*
We welcome to America's home a first citizen of his continent. //

A Senegalese proverb reminds us, "The three best things in the world are health, to be on good terms with one's neighbors, and to be loved by all."

Mr. President, you are in excellent health. / You have never been on better terms with the United States of America. / Indeed, your visit reaffirms the common love and interests which link our two Nations and peoples. //

This week provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared values which we hold so dear. / We both revere liberty, human dignity, and respect for the rights of man. // We each believe: For individuals, choice. For society, pluralism. For nations, self-determination. //

*State
Dept.
draft*
Together, by lifting minds and horizons, we are helping to shape a New World Order. Senegal was the first African nation to say to Saddam Hussein: Your aggression will not stand. //

America applauds your courage in opposing this threat to world

security. You buoyed the coalition. You showed that strength of character will always outlast strength of arms. //

Mr. President, you know -- as recent events have verified -- that totalitarianism is crumbling because democracy would not -- will not -- be denied. // Let us now help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination, and freedom of expression. //

We seek a world in which the lamp of liberty brightens every corner of the earth. // In that spirit, I would like to close with words from Leopold Senghor, a poet-politician who was the first President and founder of independent Senegal.

see file

Forty-six years ago, near the end of World War II, President Senghor wrote a prayer for peace. He spoke of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America -- and concluded, "Grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a band of brotherly hands, under the rainbow of your peace." //

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will join me in a toast:

-- To the health of my good friend, President Diouf;

-- To the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people;

-- And to the "brotherly hands" which can build a peace for our children -- and all the children of the world.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 SEP 6 P5:18

DATE: SEPT. 6, 1991

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: BOB SIMON, SPEECHWRITING RESEARCH

ORGANIZATION: _____

FROM: CATHY FENTON, SOCIAL OFFICE

PHONE: X7064

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 2 INCLUDING COVER LETTER.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

BOB, ALTHOUGH I PREVIOUSLY SENT YOU A PARAGRAPH ON OUR ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SENEGAL STATE DINNER, I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO HAVE THEIR UPDATED VERSION WHICH WE JUST RECEIVED. THANK YOU. (BOYS CHOIR OF HARLEM)

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

RETURN TELECOPY NUMBER: 202/456-6235

THE BOYS CHOIR OF HARLEM

This year, The Boys Choir of Harlem is celebrating its 24th year of success under the leadership of Dr. Walter J. Turnbull, Founder and Director of the Choir. The Boys Choir of Harlem provides a positive, creative alternative for inner-city New York children. It is both an artistic and humanitarian institution. Choir members (ages 8 - 18) receive daily academic tutoring, adolescent and family counseling as well as music training. Ninety-eight percent of Boys Choir alumni graduate from high school and go on to college.

The Boys Choir of Harlem has performed throughout the United States, Europe, Canada, Japan and the Caribbean. They are presently involved in numerous recording projects. They have recorded the Grammy-winning soundtrack for the historic motion picture, "Glory" and appeared on eight tracks of the soundtrack of Spike Lee's "Jungle Fever." Their most recent releases are "Ride On, King Jesus," an album of spirituals with Florence Quivar, and "Spare the Rod" with Ronnie Milsap.

(Smith/Simon)
August 29, 1991
Draft One
DIOUF

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
10 A.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- I am honored to welcome the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs. //

A Senegalese proverb says, "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists." / Mr. President, because you have communicated to the world what Senegal embodies, there can be no misunderstanding about the ideals and aspirations of our two societies and peoples. //

For those who follow Senegalese history, it is obvious why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa. /

Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press is allowed to publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. / Like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. / Let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights. /

These facts, of course, could just as easily describe the United States. We both share a fundamental commitment to the peaceful solution of conflicts. We both believe in the

inalienable liberty of all. In Senegal it is said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Mr. President, the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism are crumbling because bayonets and barbed wire cannot conquer man's yearning to be free. //

Last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. / Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 87 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. //

Senegal paid proportionately the highest prices of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression. / For that, America is indebted -- as are peoples everywhere who know that brutal force cannot defeat principles forged on the rights of man. //

Today, that knowledge is changing history -- making history -- history that will forever look back and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the New World Order."

Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values and has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life. //

Mr. President, just as we love Senegal and its people, so does America love the Nation of your birth. God bless you, and Senegal and the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Simon)
September 3, 1991
Draft Two
SENEGAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
7:30 P.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation. Nine years ago, Barbara and I had the privilege of visiting your home. Today, we are honored to return that favor. We welcome to America's home a first citizen of his continent. //

A Senegalese proverb reminds us, "The three best things in the world are health, to be on good terms with one's neighbors, and to be loved by all."

Mr. President, you are in excellent health. / You have never been on better terms with your neighbor, the United States of America. / Indeed, your visit reaffirms the love and common interests which link our two Nations and peoples. //

This week provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared values which we hold so dear. / We both revere liberty, human dignity, and respect for the rights of man. // We each believe: For individuals, choice. For society, pluralism. For nations, self-determination. //

Together, by unlocking minds and boundaries, we are helping to shape a New World Order. Senegal was the first African Nation to say to Saddam Hussein: Your naked aggression will not stand. // America applauds your courage in countering this threat to

world security. You buoyed the coalition. You showed that strength of character will always outlast strength of arms. //

Mr. President, you know -- as recent events have verified -
- that the individual, not State, is the voice of tomorrow. //
Let us now use that voice to help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination, and freedom of expression. //

We seek a world in which the lamp of liberty achieves the real peace of democracy -- not merely the absence of war. // In that spirit, I would like to close with words from Leopold Senghor, the first President and founder of independent Senegal -
- a poet-politician in the mold of Vaclav Havel.

Near the end of WW II
Forty-six years ago, President Senghor wrote a prayer for peace. He spoke of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America -- and then concluded, "Grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a band of brotherly hands, under the rainbow of your peace." //

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will join me in a toast:

-- To the health of my good friend, President Diouf;

-- To the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people;

-- And to the "brotherly hands" which can build a peace for our children -- and all the children of the world.

#

Senegal - as a model/proven for African continent?

in his eye

Steve Rep-1510

(Smith/Simon)
September 3, 1991
Draft Two
SENEGAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
7:30 P.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation. Nine years ago, Barbara and I had the privilege of visiting your home. Today, we are honored to return that favor. We welcome to America's home a first citizen of his continent. //

A Senegalese proverb reminds us, "The three best things in the world are health, to be on good terms with one's neighbors, and to be loved by all."

STEP →

Mr. President, you are in excellent health. You have never been on better terms with your neighbor, the United States of America. / Indeed, your visit reaffirms the love and common interests which link our two Nations and peoples. //

better to use health in metaphoric sense.

This week provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared values which we hold so dear. / We both revere liberty, human dignity, and respect for the rights of man. // We each believe: For individuals, choice. For society, pluralism. For nations, self-determination. //

Learning? Learning lessons,

Together, by unlocking minds (and boundaries), we are helping to shape a New World Order. Senegal was the first African Nation to say to Saddam Hussein: Your naked aggression will not stand. // America applauds your courage in countering this threat to

world security. You buoyed the coalition. You showed that strength of character will always outlast strength of arms. //

Mr. President, you know -- as recent events have verified -
- that the individual, not State, is the voice of tomorrow. //
Let us now use that voice to help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination, and freedom of expression. //

We seek a world in which the lamp of liberty achieves the real peace of democracy -- not merely the absence of war. // In that spirit, I would like to close with words from Leopold Senghor, the first President and founder of independent Senegal.

- a poet-politican in the mold of Vaclav Havel.

Forty-six years ago, President Senghor wrote a prayer for peace. He spoke of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America -- and then concluded, "Grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a band of brotherly hands, under the rainbow of your peace." //

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will join me in a toast:

- To the health of my good friend, President Diouf;
- To the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people;

-- And to the "brotherly hands" which can build a peace for our children -- and all the children of the world.

#

NOV 24

a poet-politican

a poet-politican

good for an context, but a slight to Senghor

✓

Did Senegalese troops
see battle?
↓

(Smith/Simon)
August 29, 1991
Draft One
DIOUF

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
10 A.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- I am honored to welcome the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs. //

A Senegalese proverb says, "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists." / Mr. President, because you have communicated to the world what Senegal embodies, there can be no misunderstanding about the ideals and aspirations of our two societies and peoples. //

✓ For those who follow Senegalese history, it is obvious why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa. /

Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press is allowed to publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. / Like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. / Let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights. /

~~These facts, of course, could just as easily describe the United States.~~ We both share a fundamental commitment to the peaceful solution of conflicts. We both believe in the

The fact, of course, and describe
the United States.

inalienable liberty of all. In Senegal it is said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Mr. President, the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism are crumbling because bayonets and barbed wire cannot conquer man's yearning to be free. //

Last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. / Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 87 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. //

Senegal paid proportionately the highest prices of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression. / For that, ^{the allied coalition} America is indebted -- as are peoples everywhere who know that brutal force cannot defeat principles forged on the rights of man. //

Today, that knowledge is changing history -- making history -- history that will forever look ^{to our time} back and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the New World Order." ^{you people were here}

Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values and has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life. //

Mr. President, just as ~~we~~ love Senegal and its people, so does America love the Nation of your birth. God bless you, and Senegal and the United States of America.

#




LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Suggested Public Statements for the
President during President Diouf's State
Visit

Attached are a suggested welcoming statement for
President Diouf's arrival, a toast for the State Dinner,
and a farewell statement.



W. Robert Pearson
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab A - Welcoming Statement
- Tab B - Toast for the State Dinner
- Tab C - Farewell Statement

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Re the Am is interested. For the
US is all together by people
not any, where it has the
same common culture
principles. People in
US with 4 man?

highest price of any of our coalition partners in freeing Kuwait from the brutal aggression of Saddam Hussein.

Beyond the sharing of similar philosophies on our duties to our people and the world, our bonds extend to the cultural and educational levels as well. Our two capitals, Washington and Dakar, have participated in a sister city arrangement for 10 years now. In addition, Prince George's county, in the Washington suburbs, has a similar relationship with the Ziguinchor (pronounced ZEEG-in-shore) region of southern Senegal. Finally, Tuskegee, Alabama is the sister city of Diourbel (pronounced djur-BELL), Senegal.

Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who ^{Shares our} is both familiar with our culture ~~and values and one who~~ has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life and its institutions ^{Mr. President, Sir} as we have for Senegal and its people, so dear to us.

Lae li Nahi y qaw siirah.
Qul Slen yw, l
Senegal = li wiiid
5 rous y/Am: ca.
Tush, the Kulep = chp lous.
USing the will force look that
US date 155: "Use begin
the new world order."

those challenges head-on and I salute your commitment to seek ways to make Senegal's democracy even more responsive to the needs of your people.

we
let us ^{re} strive to help

As the wind of freedom continues its sweep across Africa, we hope that Senegal's democratic system will serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-determination, freedom of expression and freedom of political choice.

self-governance

and
no party is based a world in which the lamp of liberty is kept burning and peace is achieved through unity and cooperation.

(Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I propose a toast.

To the health of my good friend President Diouf and to the health, happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people, May the bonds of friendship we have enjoyed for so long continue and strengthen with each passing year.

in 1960, Senegal became the first African country to gain independence. It was the first African country to achieve this feat.

It is the spirit of the world which has made it possible for us to meet here today.

It is the spirit of the world which has made it possible for us to meet here today. It is the spirit of the world which has made it possible for us to meet here today.

And we brothers and sisters, let us work together for the peace and prosperity of all the children of the world.

7:30 - Gate A
please advance -

Diouf State Visit

State Department Suggested Farewell Speech

It has been a great pleasure for me to welcome my friend President Abdou Diouf to Washington. His visit has given us the opportunity to reaffirm the tight bonds of friendship that exist between Senegal and the United States and to review the values and principles both our nations share. Our nations share a long tradition of democracy, which both our peoples have come to consider their birthright. Furthermore, both nations have an independent judiciary and a vigorous free press. And equally important, both countries have a deep respect for human rights.

As in the past, we look forward to collaborating closely with Senegal at the 46th UN General Assembly, due to begin shortly. Let us not forget our cooperation last year at this time when we were dealing with Iraqi aggression. Senegal became the first sub-Saharan African country to send troops to Saudi Arabia to participate in Operation Desert Shield.

The United States has long been an advocate of free and open political and economic systems in Africa and the world at large. History has taught us that when these two systems work in concert, they tend to produce societies that are dedicated to freedom and justice and lead to sustained economic growth. Under President Diouf's courageous leadership, Senegal has

this year taken steps to fine tune its democratic institutions and has implemented policies that will create further economic liberalization.

In July, President Diouf became the chairman of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), which will give him the opportunity to contribute to the process of economic integration in West Africa. In addition, President Diouf is on a five-member ECOWAS committee that is attempting to negotiate an end to the tragic civil war in Liberia and to bring free and fair elections to that war-ravaged country.

President Diouf has many friends in America and I am proud to count myself among them. I am also glad to count Senegal as one of America's best friends in Africa. May that friendship continue to thrive and thereby enrich the lives of both our peoples.

TOAST OF GEORGE BUSH
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER
DAKAR, SENEGAL
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1982

MR. PRIME MINISTER:

Sisouk

IT IS A PRIVILEGE, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A NATION
PROFOUND IN ITS BELIEF IN LIBERTY AND HUMAN DIGNITY, TO BEGIN MY
VISIT TO THE AFRICAN CONTINENT IN A COUNTRY THAT HAS SO CLEARLY AND
SO CONSISTENTLY DEMONSTRATED THE SAME BELIEFS. WHEN LIBERTY AND
LAW RULE, CITIZENS CAN REJOICE; ~~LEADERS CAN BE WELL PLEASED WITH~~
~~THEIR STEWARDSHIP.~~

2

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL AND THE UNITED
STATES HAVE ALMOST CERTAINLY NEVER BEEN WARMER OR CLOSER THAN THEY
ARE NOW. NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO, THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED A
CONSULATE ON THE ISLAND OF GOREE; IN 1960 WE OPENED OUR EMBASSY.
FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS WE HAVE WORKED TOGETHER TO MAKE SURE OUR
RELATIONSHIP WOULD BE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL. OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN
CROWNED BY SUCCESS -- ESPECIALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO THINK, SINCE
JANUARY, 1981. THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS WHICH TOOK OFFICE THEN --

YOURS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT DIOUF AND OURS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT REAGAN -- HAVE RAISED OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS TO A PARTICULARLY PRIVILEGED LEVEL. IN THIS RESPECT WE CAN ESPECIALLY BE PLEASED WITH OUR WORK.

OUR INCREASINGLY CLOSE COOPERATION REFLECTS MANY OF THE COMMON IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS OF OUR TWO SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES. WE SHARE A FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENT TO THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICTS AND TO THE RULE OF LAW. WE BOTH AFFIRM UNSHAKABLE ATTACHMENT TO OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, TO HUMAN RIGHTS, AND TO THE INALIENABLE LIBERTY OF ALL MEN AND ALL WOMEN.

THIS CLOSE COLLABORATION ALSO REFLECTS, I THINK, THE PERSONAL PHILOSOPHIES OF THE LEADERS OF OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS. NEITHER PRESIDENT DIOUF NOR PRESIDENT REAGAN BELIEVE IN MAGIC SOLUTIONS TO DIFFICULT PROBLEMS. THEY HAVE AFFIRMED AS LEADERS THE SIMPLE PROPOSITIONS THAT PROGRESS CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH SACRIFICE, HARD WORK AND COMMON SENSE. YOUR DAILY ACTIONS SHOW HOW TRUE THE SENEGALÉSE PROVERB IS THAT "MAN IS THE BEST CURE FOR HIS OWN ILLS." AS OUR PHILOSOPHER -- PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON ASKED, "HOW CAN GREAT RESULTS BE OBTAINED EXCEPT BY GREAT EFFORTS?"

YOU HAVE OUR PLEDGE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS COMMITTED TO SEEK AN END TO THE ILLS WHICH ASSAIL US ALL, TO ADVANCE JUSTICE AND DIGNITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. CRITICISM IS DIRECTED EVERY DAY AT THE UNITED STATES. ^{We as and to that} BUT I ASK OUR FRIENDS TO CONSIDER THIS: HAS ANY GREAT POWER IN HUMAN HISTORY SO CONSISTENTLY USED ITS GREAT POWER FOR PURPOSES SO BENIGN?

I THINK NOT.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADMINISTRATION WILL MAKE NO EASY PROMISES WHICH IT CANNOT KEEP. WE WILL NOT POSTURE FOR THE SAKE OF EASY GOOD WILL. AND WE WILL NOT DIRECT GRATUITOUS CRITICISMS AT OTHERS. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED CLEARLY THAT WE WILL HONOR F.H.A.A. AND IMPROVE ON OUR COMMITMENTS TO OUR TRADITIONAL FRIENDS IN AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE.

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT FOR THE WELCOME EXTENDED TO US HERE. SENEGAL IS A COUNTRY THAT SMILES ON THE STRANGER. THIS FRIENDSHIP COMES ULTIMATELY FROM THE HEART OF A PEOPLE, AND IT IS FOUND IN GREAT ABUNDANCE IN SENEGAL. AN AMERICAN IS AT HOME WHERE HARD WORK AND HUMAN DIGNITY ARE RESPECTED. AN AMERICAN IS AT HOME WHERE LIBERTY AND JUSTICE PREVAIL. FOR THESE REASONS, ESPECIALLY, AN AMERICAN IS AT HOME IN SENEGAL.

IN THIS SPIRIT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, LET ME ASK YOU TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO PRESIDENTS ABDOU DIOUF AND RONALD REAGAN AND TO THE SPIRIT OF COLLABORATION, TO THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP WHICH PREVAILS BETWEEN THE SENEGALESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLES.

#

THE PRIMITIVE READER

An anthology of myths, tales, songs, riddles and
proverbs of aboriginal peoples around the world

Edited by **John Greenway**



**FOLKLORE
ASSOCIATES**

Hatboro, Pennsylvania
1965

● For a thing that rejoices mares and she-camels I ask thee—
That cheers the whole desert with love;
Fair women have smiles for it,
While anxiety for it brings down even the wild foes of the
kata from heaven. (progeny, offspring)

WOLOF

- What has a tail but does not move it? (a ladle)
- What breathes but does not live? (bellows)
- What teaches without speaking? (a book)
- Three children of the same mother, who are together, but cannot touch one another? (the three feet of an iron pot)
- Three things essential in this world. (friends, a good appearance, and bags of money)
- The three best things in the world. (health, to be on good terms with one's neighbors, and to be loved by all)
- Three things irresistible in combination. (woman, the king, and the devil)

SOMALI

● A little red man moves about in a well edged with white stones. You have seen his head a hundred times, and you will see it a hundred times more, but you will never see his feet. Who is he? (the tongue)

● You who sing so well,
Who say so many things,
Who are so subtle
In answering questions,
Will you answer me today,
Today or tomorrow?

I will answer you if you question me.
I will amuse people
With my answers.
Question me.
I will answer you correctly
And immediately.

Five seas cover the earth
Tell me how much water there is in them
In a measure that I will understand

(Smith/Simon)
August 29, 1991
Draft One
DIOUF

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
___, SEPTEMBER __, 1991
10 A.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- ~~it is an honor~~ ^{to have} to welcome the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs. //

A Senegalese proverb says, "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists." Mr. President, ~~there~~ ^{you have communicated} ~~has been no failure to communicate~~ ^{to the world} what Senegal embodies. ~~Nor is there a misunderstanding about the friendship which reflects the ideals and aspirations of our two societies and peoples. //~~ ^{no ac} ^{no ce} ^{mis heard}

For those who follow Senegalese history, it is easy to ^{grasp} understand why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa.

Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press is at liberty to publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. / Like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. / Let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights. /

These facts, of course, could just as easily describe the United States. We both share a fundamental commitment to the

peaceful solution of conflicts. We both believe in the inalienable liberty of all. In Senegal it is said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Mr. President, the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism are crumbling because bayonets and barbed wire cannot surmount man's yearning to be free. //

In that spirit, last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 87 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. / Senegal paid proportionately the highest prices of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression. / For that, America is indebted. As are all peoples everywhere who know that brutal force cannot outlast principles forged on the rights of man. //

Today, that knowledge is changing history -- making history. History that will forever look back and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the New World Order." Thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values and has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life and for the institutions which set and keep men free. //

Mr. President, just as we love Senegal and its people, so does America love the Nation of your birth. God bless you, and Senegal and the United States of America.

(Smith/Simon)
August 29, 1991
Draft One
SENEGAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DIOUF TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
__, SEPTEMBER __, 1991
7:30 P.M.

President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation. __ years ago, Barbara and I had the privilege of dining at your home. Today, we are honored to return that favor. We welcome to America's home a first citizen of his continent. //

A Senegalese proverb reminds us, "The three best things in the world are health, to be on good terms with one's neighbors, and to be loved by all."

Mr. President, you are in excellent health. / You have never been on better terms with your neighbor, the United States of America. / It is a pleasure to reaffirm the love and common interests which link our two Nations and peoples. //

This visit provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared values which we both hold so dear: democracy, human dignity, and respect for the rights of man. // We believe: For individuals, choice. For society, pluralism. For nations, self-determination. //

Together, by unlocking minds and boundaries, we are helping to shape a New World Order. Senegal was the first African Nation to say to Saddam Hussein: Your naked aggression will not stand. // America applauds your courage in countering this threat to world security. You buoyed the coalition. You stood for

~~that the US...~~
Ken has signed a
charter with articles
strength of arms!

democracy -- and not merely abroad, but also at home. Mr. President, you ~~have~~ long-known -- as recent events have ~~shown~~ --

that the individual, not State, is the voice of tomorrow. //

~~Now~~, let us use that voice to help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination, and freedom of expression. //

Mr. President, we seek a world in which the lamp of liberty achieves the real ~~peace~~ ^{triumph} of democracy -- not merely the absence of war. // In that spirit, let ~~me~~ ^{close} close with words from Leopold Senghor, the first President and founder of independent Senegal. He was a poet-politician in the mold of Vaclav Havel.

Forty-six years ago, he wrote a prayer for peace. It was lyric, moving. He talked of "the surging heads" of his people, and then concluded, "Grant that their warm hands embrace the earth in a band of brotherly hands, under the rainbow of your peace." //

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, ~~in that spirit~~ I propose a toast.

-- To the continued health of my good friend,
President Diouf;

-- To the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese
people;

-- And to the brotherly hands which can ~~erect~~ ^{shape} a peace
for our children -- and all the children of the world.

#

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, 1831-1891

WIT AND WISDOM

FROM

WEST AFRICA;

OR,

A BOOK OF PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, IDIOMS,
ENIGMAS, AND LACONISMS.

COMPILED BY

RICHARD F. BURTON,

(Late) H.M.'s Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Fernando Po,



NEGRO UNIVERSITIES PRESS
NEW YORK

John, one "Bemoir," of princely house, visited Lisbon in state, was baptised, and did homage to the European king. Their habitat is "Senegambia," the country between the rivers Gambia and the Senegal, the latter separating them from the Assanhaji, who are held to be the Sanhagii of Leo Africanus. They are "black, but comely," with long-oval faces, finely-formed features, straight noses, and jetty glossy skins: in character they are brave and dignified, and they are distinctly not negroes, but negroids.

Their language differs from those around them, and is remarkable for copiousness and picturesqueness. It is widely extended, because Senegambia has long been—like the North African coast—the importation-place of European goods intended for Central Africa, for Timbuktu, Hausa, Bornu, and the upper Nigerian basin. Besides the natives of the maritime countries, the people of Bundu, Kayaga (Galam), Kaarta, Kasson, Fuladu, and Bambara, all affect it. As M. Dard remarks, Mungo Park has often used, in his "African Travels," expressions which he deems Mandenga, but which may be Wolof. For instance, in the story of "poor Nealee," "Kang-tegi!"—"cut her throat;" would be, in Wolof, "Kung akateke!"—"let her head be cut off!" and "Nealee affeeleceata," is equally corrupted by the author or printer from Nealee afeyleata, which signifies moreover not "Nealee is lost," but simply "Nealee breathes no more."

In Wolof the Proverbs are numerous and expressive: the people are exceedingly fond of them, and a European with any knowledge of these wise sayings, can travel amongst them not only in safety, but with all respect. I would request the reader to compare these

and the Kanuri proverbs, which are both Moslem, with those of the Kafirs or Infidels in the Oji, the Ga, and the Yoruba languages. M. Dard's orthography is preserved throughout.

1.

Ba nga sainata rone, rone a la diaka saina.

When thou seest the palm-tree, the palm-tree has seen thee.

2.

Jalele sainou ane na sainou guissetil dara, tey mague dieki thy soufe guissa yope.

The child looks everywhere and often sees nought; but the old man, sitting on the ground, sees everything.

3.

Ntirole dou napa thy tate ou morome am omeley.

The diver-bird cannot catch fish behind his companion.

N.B.—Omelé is "to catch an abundance of fish."

4.

Lou jalele vaja thia saine keurre la ko deguey.

What the child says, he has heard it at home.

N.B.—Distinctly referring to the "enfant terrible" class.

5.

Lou gouy ry ry, guife a di ndeey am.

The great calabash-tree has had a seed for its mother.

6.

Sou batou ou nda diakono thia nsakje dieetil.

If only the small measure goes to the shop, the millet will last long.

7.

Jadhie sou sassoul, dou baw.

If the dog is not at home, he barks not.

8.

Poudhie ou naigne de na jaija ah taw, tey sailo yagoul.

The house-roof fights with the rain, but he who is sheltered ignores it.

9.

Jama sa bope mo guenne kou la ko waja.

Know thyself better than he does who speaks of thee.

10.

Tabaje sou diamanto mbande todhiele (de nga ko todhia).

If you practise your 'prentice-hand upon a large jar, you will break it.

11.

Jamoul aya na, tey ladhieteoul a ko raw.

Not to know is bad, not to wish to know is worse.

12.

Yape dou dieala yape.

Meat eats not meat.

N.B.—Meaning, beggars do not devour one another.

13.

Sou doul kone toubeye diouly aya.

But for the wide trowsers, prayer would be a scandal.

N.B.—Because prostration would be indecent.

14.

Kou amoul ndeey nampa mame am.

He who has no mother sucks his grandmother.

15.

Kou tey jamone ndialbene, moudhie di noflaye.

If you know the beginning well, the end will not trouble you.

16.

Sopa bour ayoul, wandey bour bou la sopa a ko guenne.

To love the king is not bad, but a king who loves you is better.

17.

Kou tey jamone kou nga bokala bakane, mou di sa ande thy adouna.

Whoso knows one who will die with him, he (*the known*) will be his friend in this world.

18.

Nitte de na anda ak morome am, tey dou masse am.

Man should take as companion one older than himself.

19.

Rafete dhiko mo guenne dhiko dhiou bone.

A good action is better than a bad action.

20.

Nitte gou lou nga dinthia mou defa thia lojo am doyoul deukala.

A man who touches what you have shut up, should not dwell with you.

21.

La diarake ama di youja sou ko niw amone diala.
What the convalescent refuses, would give pleasure to
the dead.

22.

Guema na dee, ndigui yaje.
I believe the death, because of the bones.

23.

Diaekkat ou yaje demmetil dianew.
The born-merchant goes not to the other world.

24.

Bala nga toufou, fetal y beutte.
Before curing ophthalmia, the eyes must be seen.

25.

Sou bounte ou naigue amone y gobar kaine dou
guenna.
If the door had daggers, no one would leave the room.

26.

Bula nga ouyou naika fa.
Before one replies, one must be present.

27.

Sou doul kone baramé lojo di koudou.
Without fingers the hand would be a spoon.

28.

Daw dou mae y taliba.
Running about gives no scholars.

N.B.—Our "Rolling stone gathers no moss."

29.

Sou ma jathio soufe, dorey fa ma naika.
If I wanted to collect sand, I should begin where I am.

30.

Lou diarake bone bone, mana waka niw.
He who is scarcely convalescent, can stifle a dead man.

31.

Teuradi agoul dianew.
He who always turns when sleeping, does it no more
in the other world.

32.

Lou bouki oma oma, mana bare ak bay.
Though the wolf be lean, he can contend with a goat.

33.

Mbajaney dou faikey dee ou horome am.
The cup finds not out its master's death.

N.B.—Because it passes into other hands.

34.

Sou nitte dialey dangogne am di simey thierey,
bou ko niana nieje.

If a man makes soup of his tears, do not ask him for
broth.

35.

Jaidhie ou nthiokaire ak sene am kou thia fatte guessi oma.

She whom the partridge loves, as she whom he hates, would starve if they forgot to scratch the ground (*for food*).

36.

Mbote a guenne beagua ndoje, wandey mou tangué bokou thia.

The frog enjoys itself in water, but not in hot water.

37.

Gane you barey bougaloul mbame seuf.

Many guests matter little to the ass of the inn.

38.

Lo mana mana bire ou nitte difa na thia lou nga yagoul.

Thou knowest not what man's stomach can contain.

39.

Kou guiro kone mae la, difa thia ndabe la ngaine boka.

He who takes thy part at the dish to give it to thee, had better allow thee to take it.

40.

Kou lajoul laika laja til diaee.

He who makes not soup for himself, will not make *bouillie* for sale.

41.

Beugueti ma laje, bel sama bope defa bosse.
I want no boiled meat if my head must be the trivet
(*which supports the pot*).

42.

Kou jaiba laje ou ndeki defou gnou ko thy nope am.
When you give a man boiled meat for breakfast, you do not pour it into his ears.

43.

Kou teuba ak y sabare danou ak y ngnote, sou nga laine laikoul, kone itte gnou dhiagna la laine.
He who jumps upon the corn-bundles falls with the ears, and if thou dost not eat them thou wilt be the less charged with eating them.

44.

Dhiguene dhiou oudhie am dee, dara bougalou ko thia.
A woman who has lost her rival has no sorrow.

45.

Bour bou amoul y nitte dou done bour.
A subjectless king is no king.

46.

Kou di beagua rindi bope am, sou gnou ko beuguey rindi varroul youja.

He who wishes to blow out his brains, need not fear their being blown out by others.

47.

Barey nieje, barey thiery ko guenna.
Much soup is better than much broth.

48.

Na gore ayebir, tey bou mou aye lamigne.
Let man be bad if (only) his tongue be good.

49.

Boigne de na ree, wandey derette anga thia souf am.
The teeth may laugh, but the blood is above them.

50.

Wathial jale vou, nejeley maguati ko.
Prevent him not who walks in the fire, for it would be
a great compliment.

51.

Lou berafe feta feta dala thia ande am.
Toasted seeds jump, but they always fall towards their
companions.

52.

Y gore yope ametil diabar, y dhiguene yope ametil
diakar.
All men have not wives, and all women are not married.

53.

Daw raw thy ngore la boka.
He who runs away and escapes, is clever.

54.

Daw dhitou dou mae kailifa.
To run the best, does not give the highest rank.

55.

Bala gna fadhiana diaka verle.
Before healing others, heal thyself.

56.

Yonne amoul nkerre.
A road has no shadow.

57.

Ndegam barame ou deye mo aye, guennetey nthiastane.
If the big finger be greedy, the heel is more so.

58.

New na mo guenne dara.
A little is better than nothing.

59.

Faka na la, mo guenne jamou ma la.
"I have forgotten thy name," is better than "I know
thee not."

60.

Sou eure nawey, mbote dou fannde.
If the fly flies, the frog goes not supperless to bed.

61.

Fassale sou ittey toгна.
He who separates men that are fighting, should not
strike them.

62.

Diana sakete dou ndana.

The hunter who pierces the tree, has not shot well.

63.

Bedhine dou dhiaka saja bope.

Horns grow not before the head.

64.

Gadhia ndoje, sa deunne a thia maiti.

To cleave water hurts the stomach.

65.

Mpetaje ou rabe la.

The pigeon of the animal is there.

N.B.—A Senegambian phrase, used to stop a conversation concerning one absent, when suddenly there appears somebody who is likely to let him know what was said. M. Dard considers this proverb a proof that negroes formerly used carrier pigeons. It may, however, allude to the mythical pigeon that whispered in the Prophet's ear.

66.

Vaidil, so guissey guemal.

Deny, but what thou seest believe!

67.

Mpithie sou bagney daije, souje la niala.

If the bird drinks not at the stream, it knows its own watering place.

68.

Lou mpithie nana nana, nanetil nane ou gneye.

The bird can drink much, but the elephant drinks more.

69.

Mpetaje mou naika thy talle, niro oul sabine ak ma thia kaw garap.

The voice of the pigeon on the spit is not like the voice of the pigeon on the tree.

70.

Lou narre barey barey sou deugne diokey diota ko.

Lies, however numerous, will be caught by truth when it rises up.

71.

Nthiokaire beugua na seube, wandey dou dhiou mou andala thy nthine.

The partridge loves peas, but not those which go into the pot with it.

72.

Garap gou nga romba mou sanni la y mbourou sou thia euluek so, nga romba fa.

If the tree under which you pass throw bread to you, you will pass it again to-morrow.

73.

Nejala kou la fassale, nejala kou la dana a ko guenne.

To flatter one who separates us is good, but it is better to flatter one who strikes us.

74.

Ama na kou la ni ma yenna la, tey sa ndabe la beugua saita.

There are people who place a basket on your head to see what you carry.

75.

Boigne a di sakete ou guemigne.
Teeth serve as a fence to the mouth.

76.

Jadhie bou guenna amoul borome.
The dog that has left the house has no master.

77.

Maitite ou jole sou naikone thy tanke gnou soja ko.
If the stomach-ache were in the foot, one would go lame.

78.

Lu nga niaka niaka njel, jama ni diabar ou baye ndeey la.
Though thou hast no mother-wit, thou knowest that the father's wife is mother.

79.

Sou bidow done mbourou, barey kou fanana bity.
If the stars were loaves, many people would sleep out.

80.

Assamana modi bour y mbare.
The sky is the king of sheds.

81.

Goudi modi bour ou nkerre.
Night is the queen of shades.

82.

Soufe modi bour y lal.
Earth is the queen of beds.

83.

Diante modi bour y nitou.
The sun is the king of torches.

84.

Mpethie ou sagor lou nga thia gawantou kone yoboul goube.

If you go to the sparrows' ball, take ears of corn for them.

85.

Bala nga dhitou diote.
Before preceding, one must reach.

86.

Kou di dicee kou ko wata defa, amoul kou ko bota.
He who cries to have himself dragged, has no one to carry him.

87.

Ntortor ou garap gope dou defa dome.
All the flowers of a tree do not produce fruit.

88.

Kou mana faiya dou jarou thy ndoje.
He who knows swimming, dies not in the water.

89.

Sou sipou ngabo guenneteŷ pate.
If he who buys milk is proud, he who sells it should be prouder.

90.

Naije lamigne thy ndiaee, demma fou sorey a ko guenna.

To vaunt one's goods is good, but it is better to go where they are bought.

91.

Bate ou deugue yomba na jama.
The voice of truth is easily known.

92.

Samme bagna na naija haramé.
A shepherd strikes not his sheep.

93.

Gneye vou doja ndiolore mo lou ndine am sakou.
If the elephant were to walk about at mid-day, everybody would call him.

94.

Jaije diama ane na euleuk, tey niaka-soutoura taje ko di teye.

He will fight to-morrow; but if there is a dispute, it is to-day.

95.

Yebou thia nangou thia, kou la thia yoni nga gaw thia demma.

We go quickly where we are sent, when we take interest in the journey.

96.

Sajadi, laikadi, veradi, tole bou mou ama dougoup dou thia ama.

Not to bud, not to eat, not to be cured, give no grain in one's field.

97.

Ke dialou youja, jama na lou jaiwe.

He who weeps from the morning, knows what makes him weep.

98.

Bala nga rera dioka.

Before losing the road, one must rise up.

99.

Demmal mo guenne do demma.

"Go!" is better than "Don't go!"

100.

Kou la ni mael sa alale, sa nguaramé la beugua.

He who tells you to give away your property, deserves your thanks.

101.

Voe ou bire diafe na degua.

The song of the stomach is hard to hear.

102.

Satou kou ko logna yabi damme.
If you fill your mouth with a razor, you will spit blood.

103.

Satou dou wata bope am.
A razor cannot shave itself.

104.

Yalla dekala yomba na ko.
To resuscitate, is easy to Allah.

105.

Yague bai oul dara.
Time destroys all things.

106.

Mougne a guenne.
Patience is good.

107.

Jama a guenne.
Knowledge is good.

108.

Fora neuba dou jelo diebaley.
One returns not what one hides after finding it.

109.

Mana a guenne.
Power is good.

110.

Waje y mague doyoul vaidi.
Thou shalt not contradict an elder's words.

111.

Ri bire ama lou nga laika baje na thia.
To have plenty to eat, is good for the big belly.

112.

Jalele bagna na lo mou tamma.
The child hates him who gives it all it wants.

113.

Sou gnou la ittey thy berab, bainaine yone do fa demma.

If they smite thee in a place, thou wilt go there no more.

114.

Koumpa diapa na nitte thy diombasse ou kani.
Curiosity often leads men into bitterness.

115.

Sou mbajaney done nana yore, kaine dou ko solla.
If the hat drank the brain, nobody would wear it.

116.

Garap lo thia gadhia mou sajati.
The split tree still grows.

117.

Seupadiallegne dou dindi joujane.
To make a summersault, will not remove a rupture.

118.

Yalla sou done defa sago bagney, defa sago sopey.
If Allah gives reason to hate, he also gives reason to love.

119.

Lou saja y doungue naw guenaou bandioli.
Everything that has feathers flies, except the ostrich.

120.

Kou dhionkana yomba na danela.
What lowers itself, is ready to fall.

121.

Kewale gua thia guethie, dana manou ko diama.
The hind in the sea fears not the hunter.

122.

Sou noppe done rathia laje, guou woa mbame.
If ears could stir boiled meat, one would call the pig.

123.

Kou amoul y noppe dou degua.
He who has no ears, hears not.

124.

Lanthie tati la, nga mbare deugua.
If you have nothing to eat, you will not seek lodgings.

125.

Kou sango deurre na vatou diegni safara
He who covers himself with cotton, should not approach the fire.

126.

Dome lou mou faika thy vene ou ndeey am la nampa.

The infant sucks only what it finds in its mother's breasts.

127.

Kou amoul mboube sa bire faigna.
He who has no shirt, shows his stomach.

128.

Kou ama dhiour diaee laine.
He who has goods can sell them.

129.

Bala nga togua ama rande.
Before cooking, one must have provisions.

130.

Boreey leufe a la reelo.
One laughs not without cause.

131.

Bala nga sannu dira.
Before shooting, one must aim.

132.

Sou nga amey fasse varra ko.
If you have a horse, mount it.

133.

Lou gname barey barey, moudhie dieja.
Although you have many provisions, you will see the
end of them.

134.

Kou la diaka dhioudou eupe la y sagar.
He who is born the first, has the most of ragged
clothes.

N.B.—Because the younger children—in Africa—get the best.

135.

Kou diakey vajetane don ko moudhie.
He who begins a conversation, sees not the end.

136.

Gnou ma done waja baye, dhiourou ma laine.
I have not begotten all that call me sire.

137.

Kou solla yerey you diafe, leguy anga solla sagar.
He who wears too fine clothes, shall go about in rags.

138.

Kou vorra kou la doul vorra, Yalla vorra la.
He who betrays one that betrays him not, Allah shall
betray him.

139.

Navete bo dika di taw y jale bou ko gnome.
If live coals fell in the bad weather, no one would go
out.

140.

Kou nga ni vaukal ma, dou la vaukal fou la naija.
He who says "Scratch me!" shall not be scratched
where he wishes.

141.

Lou dogua danou gvenaou jale.
All that one cuts falls to the ground, except the melon.

142.

Manou gnou ama dara tey sonou gnou thia.
No good without truth.
N.B.—Nul bien sans peine.

143.

Ella waja bou ntoute, tey deguelou bou barey.
One must talk little, and listen much.
N.B.—Talk is silver, silence is gold.

144.

Lou dougua thy benne noppe guenna thia baley.
What goes in at one ear goes out by the other.

145.

Y waje you baje, dou mae lou gno laika.
The best words give no food.
N.B.—Fine words butter no parsnips.

146.

Kou naike ndaje bope am, tey Yalla ndaje gnop.
Each for himself, and Allah for all.

147.

Niare y beutte de nagnou guenna gnissa asse benne
Two eyes see better than one.

148.

Ama na y beutte you guenna ry asse guemigne am.
His eyes are larger than his mouth.

N.B.—A popular proverb in Asia as well as in Africa.

149.

Kou naike sopa na niro am.
Everybody likes those like him.

150.

Guenne galle dou yeba morome am.
One boat does not load another.

151.

Dou gnou tekjale niare y nague you mbakante.
One cannot part two fighting bulls.

152.

Dou gnou laikelo nitte sou sourey.
One should not press a full man to eat.

153.

Kaine dou waja lou mou jamoul.
No one should say that which he knows not.

154.

Kou beugua jalisse ligueya.
He who loves money must labour.

155.

Koudi di binda nopalikou.
He who writes, rests himself.

156.

Lekatte sou done nitte kou thia defa gname mou
youja.

If the plate were a man, the soup put into it would
make him weep.

157.

Guethie kou ko joussa toya.
He who crosses the sea, is wet.

158.

Niare gnou gouda sikime, dou gnou fonante.
Those that have long chins cannot kiss one another.

159.

Demma fo yonne amoul monguenne dieki lojo nene.
To go where there is no road, is better than to remain
without doing anything.

160.

Sou la la nague dey dakja nga teuda.
If the bull would throw thee, lie down.

161.

Faleou ma nthine lou bajoul.
I listen not to the caldron which boils not.

162.

Faleou ma barame bou amoul ve.
I listen not to the finger that has no nail.

163.

Leufe lou la Yalla tegua kaine manou ko dindi.

The thing which Allah has placed, cannot be displaced by any one.

164.

Kou manoul dara, dou defa dara.

He who can do nothing, does nothing.

165.

Kou guenne di bour thy adouna, mo guenne di diame thia lajira.

The more powerful one is in this world, the more servile one will be in the next.

166.

Diaka lae dou taje nga aiya.

The first who speaks of lawsuit is not always right.

167.

Kou sa bagne dee do ko dioee.

He who loses his enemy, weeps not for him.

168.

Lou nga sopa sopa dome ou diambour, sa dome guennala la ko.

If you love the children of others, you will love your own even better.

169.

Ope dhiou maiti dou taja dee.

A severe malady does not always kill.

170.

Sou nga dialou lai lala la.

If you rise too early, the dew will wet you.

171.

Kaine dou dogua la ou dhiane.

No one cuts the serpent's net.

172.

Kou dagua dhiane, dou la ni wathia ko.

If you trample on the serpent, no one will say to you, "Don't!"

173.

Da rama, di sathia sou maguey diala guette.

If the child robs when he begins to walk, he will plunder a sheepfold when he grows older.

174.

Darra diante dou ko taire finka.

To place oneself before the sun, does not prevent its continuing its path.

175.

Soula nkerre dou ko taire tora.

To cover the shade of sand, does not prevent its flying.

176.

Dara dou doe nitte, jana lou mou amoul.

Nothing can suffice a man except that which he has not.

177.

Kou di jassaba yonne amoul serre.

He who amuses himself in ell-ing the road, has no stuff to measure.

178.

Daigue dou bour, wandey kou ko bengua joussa soumi sa y dalle.

The rivulet is not a king, yet he who would cross it removes his shoes.

179.

Venne fepe ou dougoup dou diara salou.

A grain of millet is not worth a calf.

180.

Kou Yalla mae mou ama.

He to whom Allah gives, has.

181.

Lou mpithie naw, naw dala thi soufe.

The bird flies, but always returns to earth.

182.

Kou dajka jadhie bel thia saine keurre nga bai ko.

He who hunts a dog home, then leaves it.

183.

Gneye manoul thy dakjar dara, jana gassam-gassama bai.

An elephant can do nothing to a tamarind-tree, except it be to shake it.

184.

Nthine dou ama kavare ndigui safara.

The caldron has no hair by reason of the fire.

185.

Kou Yalla sanni faite do ko mana fakou.

He at whom Allah has discharged a shaft, cannot avoid it.

186.

Fou dhianaje yabey woundou, nkane a fa diaguey.

When the mouse laughs at the cat, there is a hole.

187.

Sou gna douguey thy naigue youja, guenna youja do jama niata laa a thia naika.

If you weep on entering a house, and also on leaving it, you will never know how many beams it has.

188.

Kedo yope dou gnou bour.

All soldiers are not kings.

189.

Guene ou golaje gouda na, wandey lou nga thia lala borome yegua.

The monkey's tail is long, and yet if you touch it, its owner feels (*the touch*).

190.

Samme sagna na mae mew, wandey sagnoul mae salou.

The shepherd can give sweet milk, but he cannot give a calf.

191.

Sagore bengua na dougoup, wandey dou baya.

The sparrow loves millet, but he labours not.

192.

Barey dougoup faikey dewanne a ko guenna,

Much millet is good, but it is better to find next year.

193.

Vata a guenne vaifa.

Shaving is better than plucking the hair.

194.

Guissa de na taja jama.

Seeing excites to knowing.

195.

Dono gueramoul kaine gaw dee a ko mae.

The heir thanks nobody but the sudden death.

196.

Dhiguene doyoul volou, ndigui lou mou la waja, waja ko sa morome.

Trust not a woman: she will tell thee what she has just told her companion.

197.

Kou bengua laime, gnomel yambe.

If you like honey, fear not the bees.

198.

Bala nga laika oubil sa guemigne.

Before eating, open thy mouth.

199.

Fou nague naika bouki dee fa.

Where are the cattle, there the wolf shall die.

200.

Teudal doyoul digala niw.

You do not tell a corpse to go to bed.

201.

Kou yakey lojo bai koudou dou ko niarel a.

He who puts aside his spoon to draw from the pot with his hand, does not do so twice.

202.

Gnou yamoul y lorre, dou gnou makjando sounoufe.

Those whose saliva is not equal, should not chew flour (grain?) together.

203.

Daigue ou pote y jame am dou ko nana.

They who know the unwholesome well, drink not from its water.

204.

Ama sauo de na apela barey, wandey dou apela weje.
One may have much milk, but it is never too white.

205.

Mbajaney mo natta thy sa bope they diekou thia
bou ko natta thy sa bope ou naweley.

If the hat which you try on fits not your head, do not
make your neighbour try it.

206.

Mere mandingne, doja bou gaw a ko guenne.
It is better to walk than to grow angry with the road.

207.

Fatfatlou dou fassale mbame seuf ak y nope am.
Shaking the head separates not the ears from the ass.

208.

Seupadiallegna dou la fassale ak y teigne.
A summersault does not separate the head from the
lice.

209.

Lakaye ou Yalla, jаланjou dou ko dindi.
Rolling in the sand will not loosen the knot which
Allah has tied.

210.

Fou sikime diama saino ko fa yobou.
Where the chin goes, the eyes carry it.

211.

Kou deugua watite ou dhiane borome anga fa
faikoul.

One walks on the serpent's tracks when it is no longer
there.

212.

Lou nga telle telle dioka, yonne dhitou la.
He who rises early finds the way short.

213.

Kou di nana ngueloo son diothey thy sauo diala.
He who lives upon air has no milk.

214.

Nthiokaire lo naw di gassa sou daley doupi dhiandhie.
If the partridge that scratches when flying should alight
at the grange, it will throw the grain about on all sides.

215.

Son nga faikey gnou di joulo, sou nga thia farey,
wajetey deugue gua.

If you meet with those who quarrel, you may take one
side, but at least speak the truth.

216.

Garap gou la souttoul dou la mae nkerre.
The tree which is not taller than thou art, cannot shade
thee.

217.

Beutte dou yenou, wandey lou bope atana jama na ko.

The eye is not loaded, but it knows all that the head carries.

218.

So nioul tota, niou la bow, niti le dhiangne do ama ligueye.

If you remain not at home, if you enter not, if you appear not, you will find no work.

219.

Sissey die rafete ou ndougue a ko guenne.

It is better to carry to market good merchandise than to be stingy of it.

220.

Boka ndeey dou taja mane.

The children of the same mother do not always agree.

221.

Yalla dou rayala nitte y bagne am.

Allah does not destroy the men whom one hates.

222.

Kou la soutta nga ni ko ndiole mi.

To him who is larger than thou art, say "I am a dwarf."

N.B.—Meaning, call great, only him who is more powerful than thyself.

223.

Lamba dadioul dara mo guenna noe diou.

To catch and hold nothing, is more tender than butter.

N.B.—This imitates our saying about "many a slip," &c.

224.

So dey diemma ngnampata dialame mbole nga amoul.

He who tries to bite the iron, is without corn-ears to eat.

N.B.—Dialame is a little iron cylinder serving to separate the seed from the cotton.

225.

Kou la ni, nga ni ko, joulo niaw gaw.

If you speak to him who speaks to you, a dispute will soon start up.

226.

Kou bota bouki jadhie baw la.

He who swaddles the wolf, will be barked at by the dog.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Situation in Chad

August 9, 1983

...t you give is a per-
...n, I hope that each
...supporting the Fall
...l Campaign.

RONALD REAGAN

Pro Tempore

...overnment of Chad
...rnments assisting it.
...5 aircraft, which are
...s to be prepared to
...the other United
...ry.

...his time to predict
...this deployment of
...orces in the region.
...ily a limited period
...uirements posed by
...will keep the Con-
...rther developments
...tion.

...the United States
...ndertaken pursuant
...hority with respect
...gn-relations and as
...the United States
...that this action will
...helping to preserve
...sovereignty, and
...f Chad.

RONALD REAGAN

...of identical letters
...O'Neill, Jr., Speaker
...atives, and Strom
...ro tempore of the

Libya's forces are centrally involved in the fighting in Chad. In fact, if it were not for Libya's forces—both through advisers and combat elements and air power—there wouldn't be the kind of fighting that we are seeing in Chad.

The precise numbers in a situation like this are hard to come by, but our estimate is that there are 1,500-2,000 Libyan troops in Chad and that this represents a significant increase over the number present in the weeks before the rebel attack on Faya Largeau. There is no question that the Libyan troops are there, including mechanized units; nor is there any question of repeated Libyan air attacks against various northern centers, including Faya Largeau. We have reports that the Libyan troops and Libyan-supported rebels besieging Faya Largeau have a substantial number of Libyan armored vehicles and heavy artillery for bombardment and that their air attacks have included both bombs and napalm.

We consider the situation at Faya Largeau serious and threatening. The Libyan Government seems to be seeking to portray what's happening in Chad as a civil conflict and to portray the Government of Chad as not having legitimacy. The fact of the matter is that the Organization of African

Unity has recognized the legitimacy of the Habre government. The most recent OAU statement was one issued in mid-July by the OAU summit bureau calling for an end to foreign interference and appealing for a cease-fire. There is no question in the eyes of the OAU and the majority of African States that Habre's is the legitimate government. Libya would like to have it otherwise. Libya would like to overturn that government and substitute its surrogate as the government of Chad. Were this to happen—if Qadhafi were able to set up an established government simply by using its overwhelming military might to do so—that this would have consequences beyond the borders of Chad.

Our view is that we have provided limited materiel support for the Government of Chad. We have done so in the context of other African support for that government and in a far larger French effort. In all of our contacts, we have no information to suggest that in fact France has changed its position on support of Chad. A French statement over the weekend was subsequently clarified in Paris, and we understand the French position to be that they will make appropriate decisions in light of the situation in Chad. We are operating in the context of African and French support for the Government of Chad.

Remarks of President Reagan and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal Following Their Meetings

August 10, 1983

President Reagan. It's been an honor and a pleasure to welcome President Abdou Diouf to the White House today. And it is especially fitting that our meeting takes place on the 100th anniversary of our American Consulate on the Senegalese island of Goree.

President Diouf is one of Africa's most

impressive leaders. He's a peacemaker and problemsolver, whose fine reputation preceded him to Washington. After meeting with him, working with him, and talking to him, I can only say it is a reputation well deserved.

In our conversations this morning and at

lunch, we discussed many important international problems, particularly those of Africa, the Third World, and the Middle East. On many of the issues our views converge; on others we've agreed to differ. We've always done so, however, in the spirit of mutual respect and in the context of a valued bilateral relationship. I have formed a high personal regard for President Diouf's wisdom and integrity, and I value both his views and his counsel.

Senegal and the United States are relative rarities in this troubled world, democratic nations living under the rule of law and devoted to human rights, committed to the search for peaceful solutions for international problems. I've assured President Diouf of America's support for him and for Senegal. I've also expressed our admiration for his accomplishments at home and abroad. In the months ahead, I look forward to both building our personal friendship and strengthening the important ties that bind our two peoples, knowing our relationship can only further the cause of world peace.

President Diouf. I should like, first of all, to thank President Ronald Reagan, to thank the American Government and the American people for the particularly warm welcome that they have extended to me and to my delegation on this my first official visit to the United States. The fact that my visit coincides, as President Reagan so appropriately recalled, with the centennial of the first American Consulate in Goree bears witness to the longstanding relations of friendship and cooperation between Senegal and the United States, two democratic nations attached to respecting human rights and basic freedoms.

The fruitful meetings we had this morning and during the lunch were the occasion for thoroughgoing exchanges of views on strengthening and furthering our bilateral cooperation. I should like to rejoice here, reflecting upon both its quality and its effectiveness. We also discussed major international issues confronting the world of today in Africa, the Middle East, and the Third World. We are agreed, in the spirit of the relationship based on confidence that has been established between our two countries, to pursue and intensify our consultation in order to find the most effective solutions in the interests of peace and international security.

To that end we rely upon the wisdom of President Reagan, a leader whom we admire for his candor and his pragmatism. He has already proved, by his actions inside the United States as well as outside of the United States, that he is a major statesman, fully consistent with the full measure of the American people. And I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance that we, the people of the Third World, are following with great interest and comprehension the untiring efforts that he is constantly undertaking in order to secure the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy, and justice in the world.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:17 p.m. to reporters assembled at the South Portico of the White House. President Diouf spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Earlier, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office and then held a working luncheon, together with U.S. and Senegalese officials, in the Residence.

Appointment of Gabriele Murdock as a Member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

August 10, 1983

The President today announced his intention to appoint Gabriele Murdock to be a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. This is a new

position.

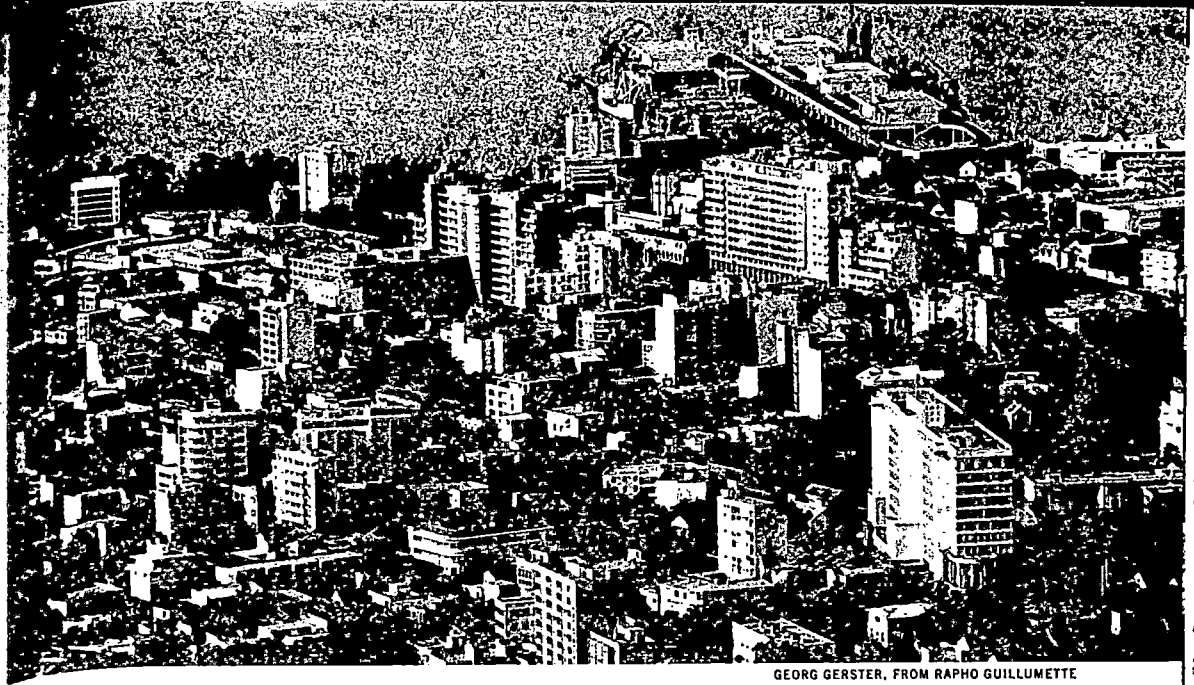
Mrs. Murdock is a trustee of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and serves as a member of the acquisitions and exhibitions

rior phratry was composed of Cayuga. The town council fire of the Seneca territory comprised the region and Canandaigua lakes and to Genesee River. As a man the Seneca were called *Honé*. They are fixed to a door signified that the Seneca people doorkeepers of the league. Commonly asserted, they stood for of the territory of the cause being at first avenged they were finally persuaded granted the honor of the official executioner. Their chiefs or rulers were charged ascertaining the good or evil n who might seek to enter the confederation. It had been the h of New Netherland to maintain the league to guard against vents. After 1664 the English policy. During the American Seneca espoused the cause of colonies.

Handsome Lake, who was formed pagan Iroquoian religion today among the various north-ples, was a Seneca. On the early expulsion, of the Awench-headwaters of Genesee River, and on the later defeat of the so-called by the French because y during some of the Iroquois-out 1649-1650, and of the Erie, the Seneca moved some of and colonies westward toward on the Allegheny River. There were 11 different alien tribes ed among the Seneca, thus all they exercised the right of ace their great losses in the e wars of the league, which had t 75 years. The earliest estimate f the Seneca, in 1660 and 1677, t 5,000. In 1825 those in New ted at 2,325. Twenty-five years estimated at 2,712, with over he Grand River reservation is the same estimation was given in 30's their population was reported an 4,100.

th century, the Seneca are repre- different bodies of people dwell- places, including New York state, sylvania, and Ontario. Of the merly constituting the League of Seneca are the most progressive knowledge of civilization. With tions, the history of the Seneca American Revolution is virtually ue. See also IROQUOIS INDIANS.

ES, sen'-ə-kən, the series of rock s Senecan Epoch of the Lower Period, about 370 million years is derived from Lake Seneca in re the sedimentary rocks dating l of geological time were first ob- mecan rocks succeed the Erie rlie the Chautauquan Series. See PERIOD—Geology.



GEORG GERSTER, FROM RAPHO GUILLUMETTE

Dakar, the westernmost city on the African continent, is the capital and chief seaport of Senegal.

SENEGAL, sen-ə-gôl', a country in the westernmost part of Africa. It has been in longer continuous contact with Europe than any other part of sub-Saharan Africa. Formerly part of the French colonial empire, it gained its independence in 1960.

During the colonial period Senegal was the political and economic center of the Federation of French West Africa. After independence, the country followed a policy of cooperation with other African states and maintained close relations with France and the Western bloc. But Senegal's stability and prosperity came under increasing economic pressures, partly because it had lost the regional primacy it enjoyed under French administration.

The land. Senegal has an area of 75,750 square miles (196,192 sq km). The Gambia forms an enclave along the Gambia River, separating the major part of Senegal from its southern region, the Casamance. Most of Senegal consists of rolling plains at an elevation of less than 650 feet (200 meters). But in the southeast, plateaus forming the foothills of the Fouta Djallon mountains reach elevations of about 1,600 feet (490 meters).

The Senegambia region is drained by four major rivers, all flowing from east to west and emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. The Senegal River, which forms Senegal's northern border, is

navigable throughout the year as far upstream as Podor. The Saloum River, in the central part of the country, has become an important mercantile link since the growth of the city of Kaolack as a major peanut-exporting port. The Casamance River in the extreme south can be used by vessels as far inland as Ziguinchor, the largest southern city. But the Gambia River, the most navigable stream and the natural highway of the Senegambia region, lies mostly within the boundaries of The Gambia.

Senegal has three distinct vegetation zones, determined by the annual rainfall. From the Senegal River south to a line drawn from the town of Thiès to the lower Falémé River is the *Sahelian zone*. This is a transitional, semidesert area

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Total Area (land and inland water): 75,750 square miles (196,192 sq km).

Boundaries: North, Mauritania; east, Mali; south, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau; west, Atlantic Ocean. The Gambia juts 200 miles (320 km) into southern Senegal.

Elevations: Highest—Fouta Djallon (1,634 feet, or 498 meters); lowest—sea level.

Population: (1987) 7,000,000.

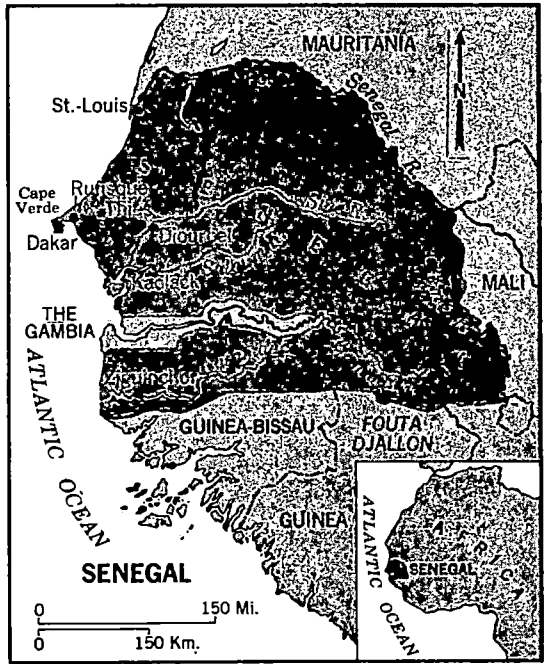
Capital and Largest City: Dakar.

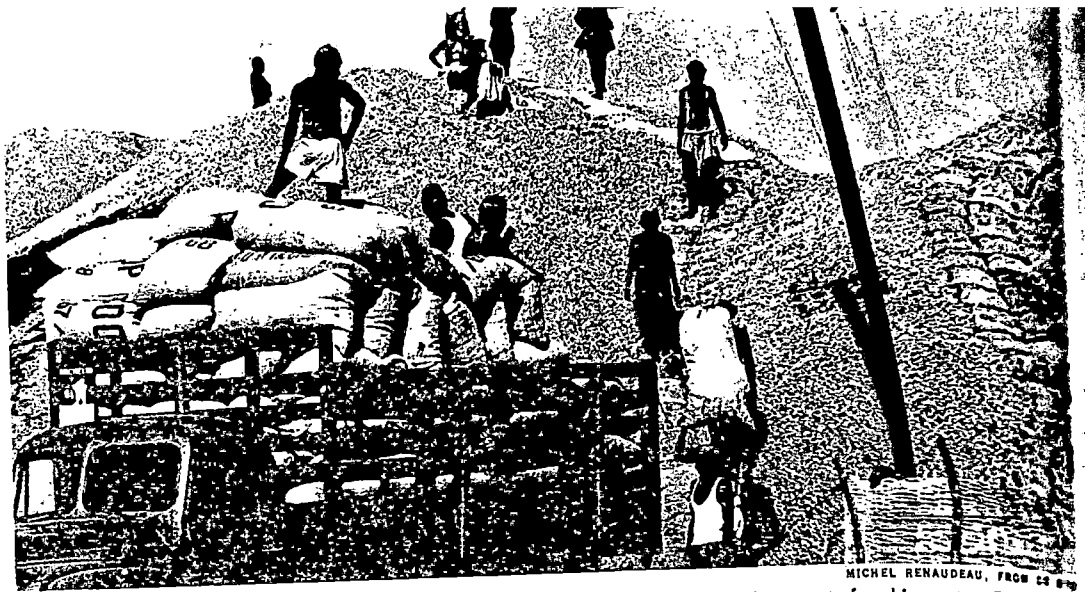
Major Languages: French (official) Wolof, Fulani, Serer.

Major Religious Group: Muslims.

Monetary Unit: CFA franc (= 100 centimes).

For Senegal's flag, see under FLAG, both illustration and text.





MICHEL RENAUDEAU, FROM CGP

Sacks of peanuts, a major agricultural product of Senegal, are taken by truck to ports for shipment to France.

where the average yearly rainfall is approximately 14 inches (350 mm). The Sahelian zone is characterized by rough grasses interspersed with scattered thorny shrubs and small acacia bushes. South of the Sahelian lies the *Sudanic zone*, where the rainfall varies up to 35 inches (900 mm) a year. Vegetation becomes steadily thicker toward the southern limits of the Sudanic zone just north of the Gambia River. Grass is more abundant, there are many silk-cotton and baobab trees, and the acacia bushes become larger. Between the Gambia River and the Casamance River is the *Casamance zone*, which has an annual rainfall ranging from 35 to 60 inches (900-1,500 mm).

The southwest, with many small winding creeks, is a region of marshy swamps and localized tropical forests. In the nonforested areas the vegetation is heavy, reflecting the greater precipitation. North of Cape Verde, where the semidesert area reaches the sea, drifting sand and the action of wind and water have created long, sandy beaches. The hilly and rocky site of Cape Verde provides shelter for the excellent natural harbor of Dakar. The coastal region south of Cape Verde is basically mudflat and mangrove forest, intersected by many creeks. Almost all the creek and river estuaries are blocked by sandbars.

Most of the land in Senegal is only of marginal usefulness. Along the many creeks and rivers, mangrove forests block all but the most modest attempts at agriculture, and saline intrusion also limits productivity. On the coast north of Cape Verde the sandiness of the soil restricts farming, and in the Casamance the forested areas are not suitable for anything but subsistence agriculture. The soils are leached of their minerals in the Casamance and in central Senegal. The soils of the rest of the country are iron-heavy or too sandy to be very fertile. The best farming regions are the plains that extend southeastward from Cape Verde to the Gambia River and in the floodplain of the middle Senegal River.

Senegal's climate is marked by contrasts. The coastal regions, particularly north of Dakar, receive good sea breezes from early November through February, giving the area one of the most pleasant climates in Africa. The average

January temperature of Dakar is a mild 73° F (23° C). The temperature rises sharply in the interior of northern Senegal because of its proximity to the Sahara. South to the Casamance the humidity increases, with less modifying effects from offshore winds.

There is a definite dry and wet season throughout Senegal. The wet season in the Sahelian zone is from June to October, in the Sudanic zone from May to October, and in the Casamance from May to December.

The People. Although most of Senegal's 4 million people live in rural areas, about 10% reside in Dakar, the capital. Dakar was the administrative center of French West Africa and after World War II the third-greatest French seaport. A hub of air travel between Africa, Europe, and the Americas, the city is noted for its sophistication and high cost of living. Other important cities are Kaolack (1971 population, 95,000), Thiès (90,000), Rufisque (58,200), and St.-Louis (57,900).

Ethnic Groups. Senegal's population has a complex ethnic pattern consisting of several major groups and numerous smaller ones. The Wolof comprise about 36% of the population; the Fulani, about 17%, the Serer about 16%; and the Tukulor, about 6%.

The Wolof were among the first Africans to come in contact with European traders. Even before the 19th century, some Wolof had accepted Western culture, and they have come to dominate the city and town life of Senegal. The Serer people are closely related culturally and linguistically to the Wolof. They live chiefly in the territories of their ancient kingdoms of Sine and Saloum, in western Senegal. These are the country's most productive peanut-growing areas.

The Fulani (Fula, Peul), who are scattered from Senegal to Cameroon, probably originated in the ancient kingdom of Tekrur along the middle Senegal River. Most of the Senegalese Fulani in the north are nomadic pastoralists. In the region of the Gambia River and in the Casamance they have intermarried to a large extent with other groups, and many have become settled farmers. The Tukulor, who speak Fulani, live south of the middle Senegal River.

The Mandingo, one of the most important peoples in Africa, are represented in Senegal by a small number of farmers in the central and western regions. Three different Mandingo dialects are discernible—the Malinke, Gambian, and Fula. Small groups of Lebu are found in the fishing villages adjacent to the Dakar area. The dominant people of the Casamance are the Diola. At the extreme north there is a small resident population of Berbers from Mauritania.

Tribal diversity in Senegal prevented any single group from controlling the entire region. Nevertheless, despite differences in language, culture, and economic pursuits, two unifying forces have emerged in the 20th century. One consists of the French language, culture, education, and political forms bequeathed to independent Senegal. The other is Islam.

Education. French is the official language of Senegal and the medium of instruction in the schools. The educational system is modeled on that of France, with modifications to accommodate local needs and traditions. Its development was enhanced by Senegal's position as the center of the French West African federation. The federation's most important secondary schools were located in Senegal, and the University of Dakar became one of Africa's greatest centers of learning.

In the early 1970's, about 50% of the children of primary school age attended classes. The University of Dakar had nearly 4,000 students, including over 2,000 from other countries.

Religion. About 86% of the population is Muslim. The Tijaniyya brotherhood of Islam is particularly strong, except around Diourbel where the Mouride sect exercises great influence. Much of Senegal was converted to Islam only in the late 19th century. The Serer and Diola have remained largely unconverted.

Economy. Senegal's predominantly agricultural economy has long been dependent on one crop, peanuts, introduced in the late 19th century, provide about 80% of the total export earnings. Millet, sorghum, and rice are also cultivated, and commercial fishing is a growing industry. Some cattle are raised for export by the Fulani, but most of the country's livestock does not enter the market economy.

Although manufacturing is a relatively small sector of the economy, Senegal is the most industrialized country of former French West Africa. Before independence the factories of Dakar and Rufisque sent their goods to the other countries of the federation. Most manufacturing is centered on the processing of agricultural products. Phosphate, found in the vicinity of Thiès, is the only exploitable mineral.

Senegal's economic prospects, which seemed excellent at independence, became increasingly poor in the late 1960's. Annual peanut harvests declined sharply, largely because of drought conditions continuing into the 1970's. The removal of the French government subsidy for peanuts and the subsequent decline of approximately 20% in the payment per ton contributed to the peanut farmers' growing dissatisfaction. They responded by planting fewer acres in peanuts. Labor disturbances in the major cities and student rebellions after 1968 were symptoms of the country's economic problems.

When Senegal was the economic center of French West Africa it received the bulk of the exports of the western part of the federation,



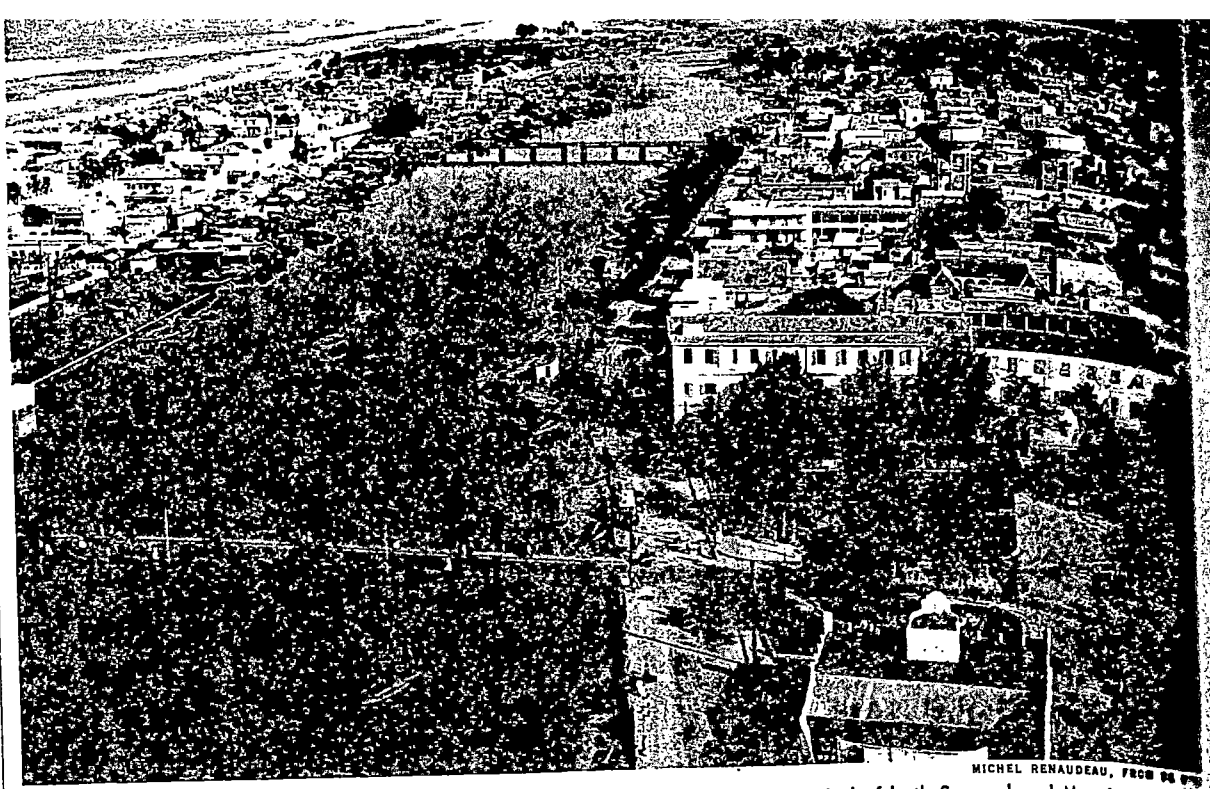
MARC & EVELYNE BERNHEIM, FROM G. WOODFIN CAMP ASSOC.

Diembéring is a village in south Senegal's Casamance region, between Gambia and Portuguese Guinea.

A Senegalese musician on the island of Gorée. The decorated instrument he is holding is called a kora.

LOUISE E. JEFFERSON, FROM MONKMEYER





MICHEL RENAUDEAU, FROM DE 77

St.-Louis, near the mouth of the Senegal River, was formerly the capital of both Senegal and Mauritania.

either by road or via the Bamako-Dakar railroad. Senegal processed these exports and shipped them overseas. In addition, the federation's major administrative offices were located in Dakar, so that the Senegalese grew accustomed to the employment opportunities of a large government establishment. After the breakup of the federation, the other former French areas became much less dependent upon Senegalese ports, and they organized their own government establishments. Nevertheless, the Senegalese middle classes have continued to demand employment in government, and Senegal devotes a larger percentage of its annual budget to administration than does any other West African state.

Senegal has a relatively well-developed transportation network. There are about 2,400 miles (3,900 km) of surfaced roads, over half of which are paved. Railroads link the principal cities north of the Gambia River. Dakar, connected by rail with Bamako, the capital of Mali, is one of the major ports of Africa. Besides the international airport at Dakar, there are airports in several other cities and towns handling domestic flights.

History and Government. Little is known of the movements of African peoples into Senegal before 1000 A. D. Early agriculturists were present in relatively large numbers by the time of the rise of the kingdom of Ghana in the 8th century.

Early History. The Fulani-dominated kingdom of Tekrur on the middle Senegal River was converted to Islam in the 11th century. In the 13th century it challenged the Mali Empire for supremacy in the Western Sudan. By the 18th century the Fulani and Tukulor peoples had created the Islamic imamate of Futa Toro. Their theocratic practices influenced Muslim reformers throughout the Western Sudan.

The complex Wolof and Serer kingdoms were fully functioning throughout most of western and central Senegal by the 15th century. The Wolof kingdom of Jolof maintained a tenuous ascendancy over other Wolof states, including Waalo, Bayol, and Cayor, until the 18th century. With the collapse of Jolof's control there were as many as 10 separate states in the area north of the Gambia River. These societies were relatively untouched by Islam until the religious wars of the 19th century, when the bulk of the Wolof population was converted.

European Penetration. Europeans first arrived off Cape Verde in the mid-15th century, and soon the Portuguese established a post at Arguim Island, near the coast of Mauritania. But the Senegambia region was not considered very profitable, and the Portuguese concentrated their efforts elsewhere. In the early 17th century the Dutch established a fortified trading station on the island of Gorée, near Dakar, but it was captured by the French in 1677. Gorée and a settlement at St.-Louis became the two main French outposts in the area.

The mercantilist warfare between Britain and France from the late 17th to late 18th century was carried on in Senegambia as in other parts of the world. Each succeeding war further impoverished the mercantile companies of both powers. But Senegambia was never an area that prompted expectations of great fortunes. Although the local kingdoms cooperated with European slave traders, relatively few slaves were shipped from the region even during the height of the slave trade in the 18th century.

French Control. The abolition of the slave trade by Britain in 1807, and afterward by other powers, began a period of reduced European involvement in the affairs of African kingdoms. For Senegal, this nonintervention ended in 1854

the arri
Faidherb
son's Fre
checked the
es headed
of Frer
Serer st
By the er
had bec
made a
From
destroyed th
the bul
20. One
comm
which was s
the bound
named tho
French
that in
the secon
born
Go
French cit
their own r
a depu
of assim
in Seneg
proportiona
le. T
St.-Louis
1902. The
opport
areas.
French
of Fi
like th
territory.
ment an
Senegalese
French Pa
Gueye
ical dev
1956 led
greater po
Senega
dem of Se
community ar
1959, Sen
French S
which bec
Communi
Senegal, u
ed and d
the follow
ic of Mal
Indepe
Léopold
iste Sén
president
to unsucc
associate
in 1962,
renamed
Senegale
One
inter-Afri
economic
gior sha
Senegal.
ing dema
workers
the agric
one-part

the arrival of French Capt. (later Gen.) Louverture, who built the foundations of the French colonial administration. He led the westward advance of the Tukolors headed by al-Hajj Umar and intervened in the affairs of the Wolof Serer states.

By the end of the 1880's most of western Senegal had become a French protectorate. Senegal made a colony with its present boundaries in 1892. From their bases in Senegal, the French destroyed the empires in the interior, thus gaining the bulk of their West African empire by 1904. One French failure was the loss of the communication link of the Gambia River, which was secured for Britain by a treaty in 1889. The boundaries drawn by that agreement reduced those of independent Gambia.

French administration in Senegal differed from that in France's other African possessions. In the second half of the 19th century the inhabitants born in the four communes—Dakar, Rufisque, Gorée, and St.-Louis—were granted French citizenship. The communes elected their own municipal governments and together sent a deputy to the French Parliament. A policy of assimilation was followed more consistently in Senegal than elsewhere, which resulted in a proportionately greater number of educated Senegalese. The capital of French West Africa was at St.-Louis until it was transferred to Dakar in 1902. The Senegalese therefore had more political opportunities than their counterparts in other areas.

French citizenship was extended to all inhabitants of French West Africa in 1946, and Senegal, like the other colonies, became an overseas territory. It was represented in the French Parliament and had a territorial assembly. The two Senegalese deputies who were elected to the French Parliament—Léopold Senghor and Lamoussa Guèye—played a major role in Senegal's political development. The *loi-cadre* reforms of 1956 led to universal suffrage in Senegal and greater powers for the territorial assembly.

Senegal approved the constitutional referendum of Sept. 28, 1958, creating the French Community and voted to join the community. In 1959, Senegal and the neighboring former French Soudan formed the Mali Federation, which became independent within the French Community on June 20, 1960. On August 20, Senegal, under the leadership of Senghor, seceded and declared itself a separate republic. In the following month Soudan became the Republic of Mali.

Independent Senegal. The poet-politician Léopold Senghor, heading the Union Progressiste Sénégalaise party, was elected the first president of independent Senegal. Except for an unsuccessful challenge to his authority by his associate Mamadou Dia, who led a coup attempt in 1962, Senghor and his political organization (renamed the Parti Socialiste in 1976) dominated Senegalese affairs until his retirement.

One of the most articulate spokesmen for inter-Africa cooperation and the maintenance of economic and political ties with Europe, Senghor shaped a strongly pro-French policy for Senegal. Domestically he balanced the conflicting demands of the civil servants, students, and workers despite the decreasing productivity of the agricultural sector. Gradually his one-man, one-party rule gave way to a more democratic,

multiparty system as reflected in the constitutional reforms of 1976 and 1978. Nevertheless, Senghor remained the strongman and his party continued in power without any significant opposition until he voluntarily retired on Dec. 31, 1980.

His successor designate, the young Premier Abdou Diouf, was approved without difficulty by the party and National Assembly. In 1981, Senegalese troops helped thwart a coup attempt in The Gambia, and in February 1982 the two countries formed the Confederation of Senegambia. However, opposition from many influential Senegalese, and particularly from Gambians who did not want to lose their national identity, made it difficult to implement the merger.

After consolidating his position as head of state, President Diouf then allowed the development of more opposition parties. Despite this greater freedom for opponents, subsequent elections confirmed his leadership. In 1988, for example, Diouf was reelected president with more than 70% of the popular vote, and his party retained control of over 100 of the 120 seats in the National Assembly. Opposition to the firmly entrenched Parti Socialiste was too divided to challenge it successfully.

The Senegalese economy was heavily damaged by the Sahel droughts of the 1980's and by the declining value of peanuts, its chief export. This, combined with inflation and the government's desire to reduce the size of the bloated civil service, led to confrontations with workers and students. A serious challenge to Diouf's regime came when the premature announcement of his 1988 election victory provided a pretext for three days of rioting. A state of emergency was proclaimed in Dakar province, Dakar schools and the university were closed, and the leaders of the two major opposition parties were arrested and charged with complicity in the riots. Diouf announced his new government two months after the elections. All ministers were chosen from his own party.

HARRY A. GAILEY
San Jose State University

Bibliography

- Colvin, Lucie G., *Historical Dictionary of Senegal* (Scarecrow 1981).
- Fatton, Robert, Jr., *The Making of a Liberal Democracy: Senegal's Passive Revolution, 1975-1985* (Lynne Rienner 1987).
- Gersovitz, Mark, and Waterbury, John, eds., *The Political Economy of Risk and Choice in Senegal* (Cass 1986).
- O'Brien, Rita Cruise, ed., *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment: Dependence in Senegal* (Sage 1979).
- Schumacher, Edward J., *Politics, Bureaucracy, and Rural Development in Senegal* (Univ. of Calif. Press 1974).

SENEGAL RIVER, sen-ə-gôl', in West Africa. The Senegal River, which forms the boundary between Senegal and Mauritania, flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its headstreams, the Bafing and Bakoye rivers, rise on the northern slopes of the Fouta Djallon mountains in Guinea and unite at Bafoulabé in Mali to form the master stream. The 1,000-mile (1,600-km) course of the Senegal system forms a great curve embracing the dry plains of Fouta and Ferlo in Senegal.

Downstream from Bakel, below the influx of the tributary Falémé River, the Senegal divides into separate channels enclosing narrow islands, including the Île à Morfil, which is 300 miles (500 km) in length. The lower course has a very low gradient, and the tide runs upstream nearly 300 miles from the sea. This reach in particular

Senegalese kingdoms were the most of western Africa in the 18th century. The Wolof had a tenuous association with the Senegalese, including Wolof, in the 18th century. Within there were as many as 100 different ethnic groups. The area north of Senegal was relatively peaceful until the religious wars of the 18th century, which were the bulk of the West African history.

Europeans first arrived in Senegal in the mid-15th century, and established a post at Arguin in Mauritania. But the Senegalese considered very profitable. The Senegalese concentrated their trade in the early 17th century on the Senegal River, but it was cut off by the Senegalese in 1677. Gorée and a settlement on the Senegal River were the two main French trading posts.

The Senegalese fought a war between Britain and Senegal in the late 18th century. Senegal was defeated, and Senegal was a protectorate of Britain as in other parts of Africa. The Senegalese companies of both sides were never an area of great fortunes. The Senegalese cooperated with Europe, and a few slaves were even during the height of the 18th century.

The Senegalese abolition of the slave trade in 1815, afterward by other European powers. The Senegalese of African kingdoms. The Senegalese convention ended in 1854.



which is helping police in about 60 cities plan and develop community relations programs. I hope and believe that this will make your own work a little easier.

We are also striving to help the courts operate more fairly and swiftly.

In June, I signed into law the first real reform of our bail system since 1789. It insures that all defendants will be considered, in fact as well as in theory, innocent until proven guilty. The right to bail will no longer depend on the size of a man's wallet.

I want to assure you that the Federal Government will continue to strengthen the Nation's ability to resist crime. We will use the laws we have, and we will seek new laws when they are necessary and useful.

We have new legislation to control the illegal drug traffic.

We have new legislation to control juvenile delinquency.

We have new legislation to help local police departments.

We have new legislation to seek prisoner rehabilitation.

We will continue, and accelerate, our battle with that unique product of our time, the

organized, syndicated corporation of corruption.

I would like to express to you today, on behalf of the American people, our gratitude for the vital service the U.S. Marshals are performing in this continuing battle against crime and disorder.

You are one group which is successfully meeting the challenge of keeping pace. You are meeting the new and difficult problems confronting you today as effectively as you met similar problems at the beginning of our Republic.

Your training, combined with your spirit and dedication, is rapidly making the Marshals Service not only the oldest, but also one of the finest Federal law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke about 1 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The group of United States Marshals from 93 judicial districts (including the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) were attending a 3½ day conference in Washington.

For the President's statement following the signing of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 527.

The Bail Reform Act of 1966 was approved by the President on June 22, 1966 (see Item 286).

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

488 Remarks of Welcome in the East Room to President Senghor of Senegal. *September 28, 1966*

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

For me this is a very special occasion this morning—a time to repay hospitality that is long overdue.

I deeply regret Mr. President, that we could not offer you better weather, but what we have lost in the weather we will try to make up in the warmth and friendship of our people.

Five years ago I visited Senegal to attend

your inauguration as first President and to celebrate the first anniversary of your nation's independence. It was a trip I shall never forget.

I remember the excitement of your people as they began their journey toward nationhood. I remember the enthusiasm they expressed toward the poet-statesman who serves as their great leader.

I did not remain only in your great capital

of Dakar. I explored your country, just as I hope you will be able to explore ours.

I remember the many faces of your wonderful people. We traveled the countryside to the small village area of Kayar and I met the village chief there, a man whose tremendous strength and dignity spoke through our separations of language.

Mr. President, I believe that we understand each other. I came away from your country with a profound respect for you and for your deep commitment to your people and to your country. We are quite delighted that you are giving us this chance to know you better, to meet our people, and to show you our Nation.

In your official capacity, Mr. President, we welcome you as the head of a very friendly and vigorous African nation. Of course, we know the hardships you have endured. We admire the progress that you have made and we share with you a partnership in this noble venture of free men.

We can have no illusions about the difficulties of the road ahead. To wage a peaceful war against hunger, disease, and illiteracy will take all the strength and imagination that all of us can muster. The United States of America intends, Mr. President, to be a good friend and to be your strong ally in this effort that we will make together.

Mr. President, your presence among us today is a most happy event, not only for all of those who are present here this morning, but to those eyes in the Nation which will follow your visit, recognizing an old friend who has come to share with us his warmth, his humor, and his very wise counsel.

So I should like you to know that you are among friends. We bid you a most cordial welcome. And we trust that your visit to our country will be a pleasant one and that you will enjoy your stay among us.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. A formal welcome with full military honors had been scheduled to be held on the South Lawn. Because of rain, President Johnson greeted President Senghor on the North Portico and proceeded to the East Room for the welcoming ceremony. President Senghor responded as follows:

Mr. President, I am very sensitive to your welcome. I am very happy and very honored to be your guest today here in Washington, because, first, you were our guest, the guest of the Senegalese people in 1961 on the occasion of our first independence day.

I am honored to be your guest, secondly, because you are at the head of the United States of America, the most powerful nation in the world.

Indeed, I admire your material power, but I much more admire your spiritual power, the power of your democracy, of your creativity.

Since you were elected, we are very aware of your policy and we know that you have made much for all Americans—for white and for Negro—on the road to the Great Society.

Long live the United States of America. Long live the friendship between the U.S.A. and Senegal.

489 Toasts of the President and President Senghor of Senegal. September 28, 1966

Mr. President, most distinguished guests:

I once heard about a man who, while strolling through a cemetery, saw a tombstone bearing this inscription: "Here lies a Lawyer—and an Honest Man." Naturally, he was surprised to learn that the grave held only one man—not two.

Well, I am more surprised today than he was.

Here among us in the White House sits the architect of a nation's constitution; an educator; a statesman; a historian—and a poet. And he is only one man—not five!

If I were to compare you, Mr. President,

with some figure from our history, I would have to call the names of Thomas Jefferson and Walt Whitman—and perhaps many others.

So from now on, when I am taken to task about my relations with intellectuals, I hope my learned critics will be convinced by this reply: "But what about President Senghor?"

Mr. President, our two nations are different in many ways.

America's independence is old—and yours is new.

But today I am thinking of the things that we have in common.

Your nation and mine are embarked on historic efforts to achieve social justice and economic progress for all of the citizens of our lands.

Your nation, like mine, knows that its future depends on the hope which education brings.

You and I—who both began as teachers—deeply share that conviction.

And we agree about the growing importance to the world of Africa's young nations.

In the United States, we admire the role that you and your people are playing in building the future of your continent. That is why we have welcomed the opportunity to work with you in building secondary and technical schools; and that is why we are proud to send Peace Corps volunteers to teach and learn in Senegal and throughout Africa.

I was so pleased to hear you make the observations you did this morning about the effectiveness of our Peace Corps.

We have seen the growing willingness among African nations to work together for progress. I believe the trend is clear: Africa's people are setting their course toward cooperation.

It is fitting that Leopold Senghor, who is a symbol of this cooperative spirit, is both a

political leader as well as a leader of thought.

Of him, a biographer has written: "If this were not a topsy-turvy world, it would be governed by poets—for they are the most lucid of men . . . Their glance is clear and ever new. They see and foresee."

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to the people of Senegal and to their great leader, Leopold Senghor.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House, at a luncheon honoring President Senghor. President Senghor responded as follows:

Mr. President, I would like, first of all, to express our thanks for the very cordial welcome afforded my delegation and myself.

We have, indeed, been deeply moved by it and particularly by the kind words you have just said.

They confirm in our eyes the friendship that unites our two peoples and which dates from before our independence.

Our gratitude is also coupled with the pleasure and honor we feel in being your guests today.

We have pleasure, indeed, to meet again as President the politician who represented his country at the celebration of the first anniversary of our independence and who, if I am not mistaken, has so far visited only Senegal in Africa.

And it is an honor for us to be the guests of the President of the United States of America, because this country which is as vast as a continent and is the most powerful in the world, has as its leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, a man of action but also a man of heart.

If I speak of the greatness of the United States of America, it is of a greatness in the size of its soul; of a spiritual and cultural greatness. As everybody knows, you are the largest producer of food, of energy, and of many other things. That is to say that you are the biggest agricultural and industrial power.

I do not need to mention your military potentiality. In a word, you are in the field of material forces the most powerful state in the world. This has been said very often and is only too well known all around the world.

The formidable power, as a matter of fact, inspires only my admiration insofar as these productive forces are created by the American spirit. I prefer to speak of your spiritual forces, which do more to stimulate my admiration and our admiration in Senegal.

This, indeed, is the spirit of your message on the State of the Union on January 4, 1965, in which you said:

"And so tonight now, in 1965, we begin a new

leader of thought.
s written: "If this
orld, it would be
ney are the most
lance is clear and
foresee."

I ask you to join
le of Senegal and
old Senghor.

12:20 p.m. in the State
house, at a luncheon
President Senghor

s, first of all, to ex-
cordial welcome af-
elf.
oly moved by it and
s you have just said.
the friendship that
ich dates from before

ed with the pleasure
ur guests today.
o meet again as Presi-
sented his country at
iversary of our inde-
t mistaken, has so far

o be the guests of the
of America, because
a continent and is the
s as its leader, Lyndon
it also a man of heart.
f the United States of
n the size of its soul;
atness. As everybody
producer of food, of
ings. That is to say
ultural and industrial

ur military potentiality.
ld of material forces
he world. This has
y too well known all

a matter of fact, in-
far as these productive
rican spirit. I prefer
es, which do more to
l our admiration in

y your message on the
y 4, 1965, in which

1965, we begin a new

quest for union. We seek the unity of man with
the world that he has built—with the knowledge
that can save or destroy him—with the cities which
can stimulate or stifle him—with the wealth and
machines which can enrich or menace his spirit."

There, indeed, lies your desire to save the soul and
spirit which, since your independence, since the end
of the colonial regime, 200 years ago, has been the
major endeavor of the American Nation.

This imposes some reflection. The American spirit
is, therefore, a spirit of research in freedom, of a free
investigation in order to understand the world.
But the American spirit is also a spirit of innova-
tion in order to transform, together with the environ-
ment, the conditions of man and from there man
himself.

That is what you call, with such a suggestive
word, creativity.

Mr. President, you have often been presented
abroad as the typical American. I consider it the
highest praise that could be made of you, since the
typical American is one who expresses the American
spirit.

Your friend, the famous journalist, Alistair Cooke,
tells us that you are not a stereotype. That Ameri-
can spirit which you embody, in the dynamic sense of
the word mixing the faith and exhaustive energy of
the pioneers, has first-rate intellectual power.

I believe, however, that in spite of this fact, you
rate heart with brain. In any case, I only want to
stress this generosity which leads you in your steady
struggle for equal rights for all American citizens.
This you have felt deeply and you have proclaimed
very strongly in your speech on March 15, 1965, that
democracy is not only liberty and equality. It is,
above all, fraternity based on human dignity.

Thus, in assuring progressively, as you have done,
civil rights for all, you, Mr. President, who have

deep roots in the South, are reviving the old Ameri-
can spirit.

At the same time, you also express our contem-
porary spirit. For justice for all means today—
with the fantastic means at the disposal of the
United States—prosperity for all, the Great Society.

As you proclaimed in your speech of March 15:

"The time of justice has now come. I tell you
that I believe sincerely that no force can hold it
back. It is right in the eyes of man and God that
it should come. And when it does, I think that day
will brighten the lives of every American."

Yes, Mr. President, in this I do believe: The dawn
that comes up announces the rising sun, the great
day of enlightenment and joy that is coming.

Many a tear and much blood may still have to be
shed before that day comes, a day which will be
the glory of America.

We are not discouraged. We never have lost our
hope in America, because there is the Federal Gov-
ernment and because there are men of heart and
conscience like you, President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In stating again our gratitude for the warm wel-
come afforded us, I want to stress the pleasure we
feel in discovering, together with our similar ideals,
the convergence of our endeavors which we have un-
dertaken in order to assure to every citizen, to every
man, his human dignity.

Your Excellencies, gentlemen, I invite you to
toast the health of His Excellency, Lyndon B. John-
son, President of the United States of America, to
the health of Mrs. Johnson, to whom I present the
homage of my gratitude for the valuable help she
brought to the First World Festival of Negro Arts,
and to the greatness and happiness of the American
people.

[As printed above, this item follows the text of the
White House release.]

490 Statement by the President and Letter on the Health Manpower Shortage. September 29, 1966

WE HAVE MADE great progress in this
country in bringing medical services to all
our people. Advances in medical science
and our increasing capacity to give better
medical care impose a heavy demand for
trained people to provide these services.
Our examination of the Nation's health
problem makes clear that the most critical
need is in the manpower field. I am very
hopeful that the National Advisory Com-

mission on Health Manpower, chaired by
J. Irwin Miller, will produce plans for in-
creasing the supply of health manpower and
improving the ways in which we use that
supply.

Congress has passed major legislation to
improve and expand our resources in health
manpower. These include:

—The Manpower Development and
Training Act

450 Remarks of Welcome to President Senghor of Senegal at the Washington National Airport. November 3, 1961

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet:

I wish to express our great satisfaction, Mr. President, in welcoming you to Washington.

A famous American once said many years ago that he did not care who wrote his nation's laws as long as he could write this nation's songs. Mr. President, you help write your nation's songs and poems and you also help write your nation's laws. You have been an architect of your country's independence. You have been the poet in the great sense of the aspirations of the people of Africa, and you will come, as you do, to this country, and see millions of men and women who came from Africa to the United States who are building their lives here and making for them a strong place in the American society. They form a valuable link between our country and yours, and your continent.

In addition, you will see millions of other Americans who came from other parts of the world, who came here to build their lives in independence and liberty and fraternity in a free society. So though Senegal and the United States may be separated by thousands of miles, though we occupy different positions and different historical evolutions, nevertheless in a very real sense we wish for the Senegal what you wish for us, which is peace and liberty and national sovereignty, an opportunity to build a better life for your people. So Senegal and the United States,

in that very fundamental sense, are sisters under the skin.

Mr. President, we welcome you as the President of your country. We welcome you as a distinguished contributor to the development of Western culture, and I want you to know—and I speak on behalf of all Americans—that you and the members of your government are most welcome for your counsel and your friendship in the crucial year of 1961.

NOTE: President Senghor responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

"Mr. President, allow me first of all to tell you how deeply touched we are by this welcome, how deeply touched we are to be welcomed by the great Federal Republic of the United States. But if we admire you, we admire you most of all not only for your material power but for your spiritual power. You also were a colony once. We shall never forget your Declaration of Independence. We shall never forget your Declaration of Human Rights. You have indeed carried out the principles of these declarations into the actuality—a great Republic of free men.

"During World War I and World War II the United States fought not only for the freedom of the United States but for the freedom of all the peoples of the world, and we admire you for it.

"Senegal is a small country, but it is a Republic which is inspired by the principles of democracy. We have a parliamentary regime. We have a majority, it is true, but there is also an opposition, and thus the basic rights of the human person are safeguarded. The resemblances between our two political systems help to explain the friendship between our two nations.

"I am very happy to be among you today. Long live the United States!"

In his opening remarks the President referred to Doudou Thiam, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: AUGUST 29, 1991

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: BOB SIMON, RESEARCH

ORGANIZATION: SPEECHWRITING

FROM: CATHY FENTON, SOCIAL OFFICE

PHONE: X7064

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 3 INCLUDING COVER LETTER.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Bob, attached is some information on our entertainment for the September 10 state dinner for Senegal. (President and Mrs. Diouf.) It is a little date, from Mrs. Bush Senate wives luncheon in 1989, but accurate. You may want to include in your thank you remarks that Mrs. Bush has seen them several times and thought so much of them wanted to bring them back for the President to hear.

Many thanks.

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

RETURN TELECOPY NUMBER: 202/456-6235

Bill
OK
print

WHITE HOUSE PROGRAM ONLY

(1989)

This year, The Boys Choir of Harlem is celebrating its 20th Anniversary under the leadership of Dr. Walter J. Turnbull, Director and Founder of the Choir. The Boys Choir of Harlem is both an artistic and humanitarian institution. Choir members (ages 8 - 16) receive daily academic tutoring, adolescent and family counseling as well as music training. 98% of Boys Choir alumni graduate from high school and go on to college.

The Boys Choir of Harlem have performed throughout the United States, Canada and the Caribbean. They have toured Europe five times and this summer will return to Japan for a second concert tour.

... Fund
... Emeritus
... Public Health
... D.C.
... Vice Chairman
... and CEO
... Capital Management Corporation
Turnbull, President
... Director
... Choir of Harlem, Inc.
... Treasurer
... President, Kidder Peabody
... Secretary
... Corporate Contributions, Time Inc.
... of the Board
...
... CSC Management Corporation
... and CEO
... Beverage Corporation
... Edwards, MD
... Grow Tunneling
... of IBM's Job Training Center
...
M. Hayden
... Director, Public Finance
... & Company
... Henderson, Esq.
... Arpe, Slate, Meagher & Flom
... Corporate Employee Resources
... Corporation
... Director
... Corporation
... Lockhart and Pettus
... TV Shopper
... Corporation
... Exxon Corporation
... Chairman
... Capital Management Corporation
... Salitzer Schreiber
... Director, Rory Sparrow Foundation
... II, Esq.
... Chairman of the Board
... Broadcasting
Turnbull
... Financial Services
...
... Vicar of East Manhattan
... of New York
... of St. Ignatius Loyola
Cook
... of Parent's Association of
... Boys Choir of Harlem
Counsel
... Esq.
... &
... son



BOYS CHOIR OF HARLEM

WALTER J. TURNBULL

Director

Dr. Walter J. Turnbull is Founder and Executive Director of The Boys Choir of Harlem. A native of Greenville, Mississippi, he is an honors graduate of Tougaloo College. His high academic achievements and notable contributions to his alma mater earned him recognition in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. Dr. Turnbull was awarded his Masters in Music and Doctor in Musical Arts degrees from the Manhattan School of Music. He also graduated from the Columbia University School of Business Institute for Non-Profit Management.

Dr. Turnbull has appeared as a tenor soloist with both the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra. He made his operatic debut with the Houston Grand Opera in Joplin's Treemonisha. Other operatic roles include Alfredo in La Traviata and Tamino in Die Zauberflote, both of which he sang with the Lake George Opera. He has performed in Carmen and Turandot with Opera South. Dr. Turnbull created the role of Antonio in the world premiere of Roger Ames' opera Amastad. He has also sung with the Goldovsky Opera Theatre and Young Audiences, Inc. Other credits include "Carmina Burana" with the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre and Scott Joplin's Treemonisha on Broadway. A recipient of the William M. Sullivan Award, Dr. Turnbull has also been honored by the State of New York with the Eleanor Roosevelt Community Service Award and the National Association of Negro Musicians. He recently received the President's Volunteer Action Award on behalf of The Boys Choir of Harlem from Mr. Reagan at the White House.

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 10, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT DIOUF
IN ARRIVAL CEREMONY

The South Lawn

10:02 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: To President and Mrs. Diouf, ladies and gentlemen, a sincere welcome. And on behalf of the United States of America -- long known for its fidelity to freedom and human dignity -- I am honored to welcome President Diouf, the President of a nation which so clearly echoes those beliefs.

A Senegalese proverb says: "Misunderstandings don't exist; only the failure to communicate exists."

And, Mr. President, because you have communicated to the world what Senegal embodies, there can be no misunderstanding about the ideals and aspirations that link our two societies and peoples.

For those who follow Senegalese history, it is obvious why Senegal has become one of our closest friends in Africa.

Ever since its independence in 1960, Senegal has adhered to the principles of a democratic political system. Your robust, free press can publish the full spectrum of political thought and opinion. And like us, you have an independent judiciary -- vital to any government which operates by the rule of law. And let me mention, too, your enviable record in the field of human rights.

These facts, of course, could describe, we think, our country, the United States of America. We both share a fundamental commitment to the peaceful solution of conflicts. We both believe in the inalienable rights of all. In Senegal it's said, "Man is the best cure for his own ills." Well, Mr. President, the whole world has begun to vanquish the ills of tyranny and totalitarianism. Bayonets and barbed wire cannot conquer man's yearning to be free.

Last year at this time, Senegal was preparing to send 500 soldiers to the Gulf to participate in Operation Desert Shield. Shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm, a tragic plane crash in Saudi Arabia claimed the lives of 93 of those brave Senegalese soldiers as they returned to their base near the Gulf after a pilgrimage to Mecca. So Senegal paid proportionately the highest price of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression.

We mourn your lost countrymen -- but know that they died for the noblest cause of all -- the unstoppable tide of freedom that today is changing history swiftly, dramatically. Future generations will look to our age and say: "Here -- here, in the 1990s -- began the new world order."

And thus, we welcome not only an old and dear friend to Washington, but a friend who shares our values, who will fight for freedom, and who has a deep appreciation and respect for the American way of life. Mr. President, just as your people love America, so does America love the nation of your birth. God bless you and Senegal and the United States of America. And once again, welcome to our shores. (Applause.)

MORE

PRESIDENT DIOUF: Mr. President, the words of welcome you have just spoken are those of a true friend. I was deeply moved by them and by the warmth of this beautiful ceremony. Allow me, therefore, at the very outset to express heartfelt thanks to you on behalf of my wife and on my own and that of the delegation accompanying me.

Mr. President and dear friend, Madam Bush, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: This is the third time in the space of two years that I find myself in this great and beautiful country. This time, however, my visit is of special significance. To begin with, it is my first state visit and the second one by a Senegalese president. It is also significant because it takes place in the background of a particular international setting marked by the end of an era and the heralding of a new order on which we Senegalese and Americans are pinning equal hopes. Add to this the fact that, with the strengthening of the Senegalese democracy, our approach becomes more identical to yours, and this in turn makes your model more appealing to us.

Lastly, I note that, since the end of the Gulf War, I am the first African president to be received on a state visit by your country. I fully appreciate the significance of this gesture, and I should like to express my gratitude for the thoughtful demonstration of friendship towards me and my country.

At this juncture I should like to dedicate my profound thoughts to the worthy sons of America fallen on the field of honor. As my country suffered the loss of 93 soldiers in Saudi Arabia, I can well appreciate the grief of those who lost their loved ones and to whom I should like to offer once again my condolences. We can take comfort in the fact that their sacrifice has not been in vain, for despite the Gulf War and its aftermath, despite the institutional tremors that have shaken the Soviet Union over the past few weeks, the international atmosphere is, happily, one of detente which our peoples long for.

The progress made in arms reduction with the signing of the START Treaty, following the adoption of the Paris Charter for a new Europe, the triumph of democratic demands across the world and particularly in Africa, the dismantling of the legal basis of apartheid -- we still have to draw inferences from it -- are all encouraging signs as we approach the end of the 20th century.

Indeed, never before in the history of mankind has the sound of freedom resounded so loudly and so far and wide. Never have freedom and peace combined so harmoniously for so many human beings and peoples. Yet, this is no permanent achievement. Quite the contrary, it is frail because of the major challenge that is still confronting us -- poverty. This is a challenge to us all. Mr. President, I know that this cause is so dear to your heart. I know and I appreciate the efforts your government is making to face up to it.

Africa, which had apprehended that it would be marginalized to the benefit of the countries of Eastern Europe, is now resolutely committed to the fight for integration -- a must for its development. The adoption and signing of the June, 1991 OAU summit of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community is a clear manifestation of this commitment. In my capacity as the current Chairman of the ECOWAS, I will leave no stone unturned to translate that commitment into concrete achievements within our subregion. I am confident that countries like yours, together with international institutions which have always been by our side, will support us in our endeavors

Mr. President, I cannot end without expressing once again my thanks for the warmth of your welcome, without renewing my determination to continue striving with you for the triumph of our

common values and ideals for the greater well-being of all men and the whole of mankind. I hope that our efforts to that end will be successful and I express my most sincere wishes for your and your family's good health and happiness, and for the sustained prosperity of the friendly American people. (Applause.)

END

10:25 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 10, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF OF SENEGAL
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

8:08 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. And to President and Mrs. Diouf, and members of the Senegal delegation, a very special welcome.

Nine years ago, Barbara and I were hosted in Senegal. Never forgotten that trip, and today, we have the opportunity to try in this manner to repay Senegal's marvelous hospitality. And we welcome to America's home, to this White House, a first citizen of the Continent of Africa. This week provides an opportunity for our countries to renew the shared interest which link our two nations and peoples and the values that join us, the values we hold so dear. We both revere liberty and human dignity and respect for the rights of man. And we each believe for individuals, choice; for society, pluralism; and for nations, self-determination.

And together, by lifting minds and horizons, we are helping to shape a new world order. You see, Senegal was the first sub-Saharan African nation to say to Saddam Hussein, your aggression will not stand. And America, sir, applauds your courage in opposing this threat to world security. You lifted up, you buoyed the coalition and you showed that strength of character will always outlast strength of arms.

Mr. President, you know, as recent events have verified, totalitarianism is crumbling because democracy would not -- will not be denied. And now, let us all pledge to help Senegal's democratic system serve as a model for those countries seeking to embrace the principles of self-government, self-determination and freedom of expression.

We seek a world in which the lamp of liberty brightens every corner of the Earth. And in that spirit, I would like to close with words from Leopold Senghor, a poet-politician who was the first President and founder of independent Senegal. Forty-six years ago, near the end of World War II, President Senghor wrote A Prayer For Peace, and he spoke of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and America and concluded this way: "Grant that their warm hands embrace the Earth in a band of brotherly hands under the rainbow of your peace."

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, now I would ask that you guests and others join me in a toast, to the health of our friend, President Diouf, to the happiness and prosperity of the Senegalese people and to those brotherly hands which can build a peace for our children and all the children of the world.

God bless you, Mr. President. Welcome to the White House.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DIOUF: Mr. President, allow me to say how happy my wife and I and also the delegation accompanying me are to be

MORE

in this great country and among its friendly people. I come at the invitation of a very close, personal friend and a great respected leader whose dynamism in terms of ideas, clear-sightedness and steadfastness of purpose evoke admiration.

I come to meet a great people who have established themselves as staunch defenders of the ideals of freedom, democracy, peace and respect for human rights. They are the people whom you have referred to as "a beacon of hope shining for the whole world."

The developments that have taken place in recent months have brought to the fore how you view these people's responsibilities and they have demonstrated the correctness of your vision. They have given us Senegalese added reasons to be proud to be counted among your friends and to share with you the same ideals.

By this, I'm not just referring to the crucial part that your country played in solving the Gulf crisis. What I also have in mind, and I should like to emphasize this, is the triumph of the principles which form the basis of the societies we are striving to build and our common wish to see a new order prevail in international relations. I know that I also speak for you when I stress that this new order should be characterized more by the rule of law, a greater solidarity among peoples and nations, as well as a full respect for human rights and basic freedoms.

But I hasten to point out that it should also foster a process of democratization of international relations so that we are able to entrench democracy better within all states and to usher in a world in which the ballot paper will permanently replace the bullet. This would, indeed, be a wonderful posthumous victory for one of your illustrious predecessors who said of the ballot that it is stronger than the bullet.

The United Nations, which has yet again proved its usefulness and effectiveness, appears to me as the prime instrument to achieve that objective. And with the United States at the forefront, the outcome of the struggle is never in doubt. For all these reasons I should like to express, in addition to my compatriots' deep admiration for your excellency, my government's determination to intensify, strenghten and diversify the excellent relations that happily exist between our two countries. Better still, we want to reinforce day by day the age-old links that our two peoples have established and that will be symbolized by the Goree-Almadies Memorial.

The exceptionally warm welcome showered on my wife and me and on my delegation, and your determination to help Senegal succeed in its development efforts are clear indications that you are similarly well-disposed towards us. That is why my visit could not have got off to a better start. That is also why I look forward to seeing our already exemplary bilateral cooperation develop further, and I'm delighted to meet again a very dear friend of mine.

With this fond hope, I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health and personal happiness of his excellency, Mr. George Bush, and Madam Barbara Bush, to whom I pay my humble respects. To friendship and cooperation between the United States and Senegal; to the sustained prosperity of the friendly American people; to freedom and democracy for all peoples.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

END

8:17 P.M. EDT