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(NSC redraft)
November 13, 1985
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE NATION ON THE GENEVA SUMMIT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1985

My fellow Americans. Good evening. In 36 hours, I will be leaving for Geneva for the first meeting between an American President and a Soviet leader in 6 years. I know that you and the people of the world are looking forward to that meeting with great interest, so tonight I want to share with you my hopes and tell you why I am going to Geneva.

My mission, stated simply, is a mission for peace. It is to engage the new Soviet leader in what I hope will be a dialogue for peace that endures beyond my Presidency. It is to sit down across from Mr. Gorbachev and try to map out, together, a basis for peaceful discourse even though our disagreements on fundamentals will not change.

It is my fervent hope that the two of us can begin a process which our successors and our peoples can continue: facing our differences frankly and openly, and beginning to narrow and resolve them; communicating effectively so that our actions and intentions are not misunderstood; and eliminating the barriers between us and cooperating wherever possible for the greater good of all.

This meeting can be an historic opportunity to set a steady, more constructive course to the 21st century.

The history of American-Soviet relations, however, does not augur well for euphoria. Eight of my predecessors -- each in his own way in his own time -- sought to achieve a more stable and

peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union. None fully succeeded. So I don't underestimate the difficulty of the task ahead. But these sad chapters do not relieve me of the obligation to try to make this a safer, better world. For our children, our grandchildren, for all mankind -- I intend to make the effort. And it is with your prayers, and God's help, I hope to succeed.

Success at the summit, however, should not be measured by any short-term agreements that may be signed. Only the passage of time will tell us whether we constructed a durable bridge to a safer world.

This, then, is why I go to Geneva. To build a foundation for lasting peace.

When we speak of peace, we should not mean just the absence of war. True peace rests on the pillars of individual freedom, human rights, national self-determination, and respect for the rule of law. Building a safer future requires that we address candidly all the issues which divide us, and not just focus on one or two issues, important as they may be. When we meet in Geneva, our agenda will seek not just to avoid war, but to strengthen peace, prevent confrontation, and remove the sources of tension. We should seek to reduce the suspicions and mistrust that have led us to acquire mountains of strategic weapons.

Since the dawn of the nuclear age, every American President has sought to limit and end the dangerous competition in nuclear arms. I have no higher priority than to finally realize that

dream. I've said before, and will say again, a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

We have gone the extra mile in arms control, but our offers have not always been welcome.

In 1977, and again in ¹⁹⁸²~~1981~~, the United States proposed to the Soviet Union deep reciprocal cuts in strategic forces. These offers were rejected, out-of-hand. ^{In 1981}~~The following year~~, we proposed the complete elimination of a whole category of intermediate range nuclear forces. ^{THREE}~~TWO~~ years later, we proposed a treaty for a global ban on chemical weapons. In 1983, the Soviet Union got up and walked out of the Geneva ^{nuclear} arms control negotiations altogether. They did this in protest because we and our European allies had begun to deploy nuclear weapons as a counter to Soviet SS-20's aimed at our European and other allies.

Handwritten notes in right margin: SLEW KENNEDY NSC 5010

I am pleased now, however, with the interest expressed in reducing offensive weapons by the new Soviet leadership. Let me repeat tonight what I announced last week: the United States is prepared to reduce comparable nuclear ^{systems} weapons by 50 percent. We seek reductions that would result in a stable balance between us -- with no first strike capability -- and verified, full compliance.

If we both reduce the weapons of war there would be no losers, only winners. And the whole world would benefit if we could both abandon these weapons altogether and move to non-nuclear defensive systems that destroy weapons, not people.

The United States has begun research and testing on new defense technologies that can make the world safer. We seek to

develop a security shield that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets, and that, hopefully, might one day render these awesome weapons of destruction obsolete.

The Soviet Union has been conducting long-standing and extensive research on its own defensive systems. How much better for all mankind if we and the Soviets, together, could find a way out of this prison of deterrence based on massive retaliation -- a prison in which both our nations have been confined since the advent of the atomic age.

How much better if we could come together and work for a future in which nations relied less and less on offensive systems, and more and more on defensive systems that threaten no one.

X But nuclear arms control is not of itself a final answer. I told ^{four Soviet political commentators} ~~the editors of Pravda and Izvestia~~ 2 weeks ago that nations do not distrust each other because they are armed; they arm themselves because they distrust each other. The use of force, subversion, and terror has made the world a more dangerous place. Ed. Dzirgiz

Thus, today, there is no peace in Afghanistan; no peace in Cambodia; no peace in Angola, Ethiopia, or Nicaragua. These wars have claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and threaten to spill over national frontiers.

That is why in my address to the United Nations I proposed a way to end these conflicts, a regional peace plan that calls for negotiations among the warring parties, withdrawal of all foreign troops, democratic reconciliation, and economic assistance.

Four times in my lifetime our soldiers have been sent overseas to fight in foreign lands. Their remains can be found from Flanders Field to the islands of the Pacific. Not once were those young men sent abroad in the cause of conquest. Not once did they come home claiming a single square inch of some other country as a trophy of war.

A great danger in the past, however, has been the failure by our enemies to remember that, while we Americans detest war, we love freedom and stand ready to sacrifice for it. We love freedom, not only because it is practical and beneficial, but because it is morally right and just.

In advancing freedom, we Americans carry a special burden -- a belief in the dignity of man in the sight of the God Who gave birth to this country. This is central to our being.

A century-and-a-half ago, Thomas Jefferson told the world, "[T]he mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs...." Freedom is America's core. We must never deny it, nor forsake it. Should the day come when we Americans remain silent in the face of armed aggression, then the cause of America -- the cause of freedom -- will have been lost, and the great heart of this country will have been broken.

This affirmation of freedom is not only our duty as Americans, it is essential for success at Geneva.

Freedom and democracy are the best guarantors of peace. History has shown that democratic nations do not start wars. The rights of the individual and the rule of law are as fundamental to peace as arms control. A government which does not respect

its citizens' rights and its international commitments to protect those rights is not likely to respect its other international undertakings.

That is why we must and will speak in Geneva on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves. We are not trying to impose our beliefs on others. We have a right to expect, however, that great states will live up to their international obligations.

Despite our deep and abiding differences, we can and must prevent our international competition from spilling over into violence. We can find as yet undiscovered avenues where American and Soviet citizens can cooperate, fruitfully, for the benefit of mankind. And this, too, is why I am going to Geneva.

Enduring peace requires openness, honest communications, and opportunities for our peoples to get to know one another directly.

The U.S. has always stood for openness. Thirty years ago in Geneva, President Eisenhower, preparing for his first meeting with the then Soviet leader, made his Open Skies proposal and an offer of new educational and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union. He recognized that removing the barriers between people is at the heart of our relationship. He said:

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"Restrictions on communications of all kinds, including radio and travel, existing in extreme form in some places, have operated as causes of mutual distrust. In America, the fervent belief in freedom of thought, of expression, and of movement is a vital part of our heritage."

I have hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more "Open World." Imagine how much good we could accomplish, how the cause of peace would be served, if more individuals and families from our respective countries could come to know each other in a personal way.

For example, if Soviet youth could attend American schools and universities, they could learn first-hand what spirit of freedom rules our land, and that we do not wish the Soviet people any harm. If American youth could do likewise, they could talk about their interests and values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends. They would get first-hand knowledge of life in the U.S.S.R., but most important they would learn that we are all God's children with much in common.

Imagine if people in our Nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again, while Soviet citizens could see American plays and hear groups like the Beach Boys. And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street.

We have had educational and cultural exchanges for 25 years and are now close to completing a new agreement. But I feel the time is ripe for us to take bold new steps to open the way for our peoples to participate in an unprecedented way in the building of peace.

Why shouldn't I propose to Mr. Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal, religious, educational, and cultural groups? Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year, and even younger

students who would live with a host family and attend schools or summer camps? We could look to increase scholarship programs, improve language studies, conduct courses in history, culture, and other subjects, develop new sister cities, establish libraries and cultural centers, and, yes, increase athletic competition.

People of both our nations love sports. If we must compete, let it be on the playing fields and not the battlefields.

In science and technology we could launch new joint space ventures and establish joint medical research projects. In communications, we would like to see more appearances in the other's mass media by representatives of both our countries: if Soviet spokesmen are free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, shouldn't the Soviet people have the same right to see, hear, and read what we Americans have to say?

Such proposals will not bridge our differences, but people-to-people contacts can build genuine constituencies for peace in both countries. After all, people don't start wars, governments do.

Let me summarize, then, the vision and hopes that we carry with us to Geneva.

We go with an appreciation, born of experience, of the deep differences between us -- between our values, our systems, our beliefs. But we also carry with us the determination not to permit those differences to erupt into confrontation or conflict.

We don't like each other's governmental systems, but we are not out to change theirs, and we will not permit them to change ours. [We do not threaten the Soviet people and never will.]

We go without illusion, but with hope -- hope that progress can be made on our entire agenda.

We believe that progress can be made in resolving the regional conflicts now burning on three continents -- including our own hemisphere. The regional plan we proposed at the United Nations will be raised again at Geneva.

We are proposing the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of American-Soviet relations, exchanges in sports and culture, in the media, education, and the arts. Such exchanges can build in our societies thousands of coalitions for cooperation and peace.

Governments can only do so much: once they get the ball rolling, they should step out of the way and let people get together to share, enjoy, help, listen and learn from each other, especially young people.

Finally, we go to Geneva with the sober realization that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat in human history to the survival of the human race, that the arms race must be stopped. We go determined to search out, and discover, common ground -- where we can agree to begin the reduction, looking to the eventual elimination, of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

It is not an impossible dream that we can begin to reduce nuclear arsenals, reduce the risk of war, and build a solid

foundation for peace. It is not an impossible dream that our children and grandchildren can some day travel freely back and forth between America and the Soviet Union, visit each other's homes, work and study together, enjoy and discuss plays, music, television, and root for teams when they compete.

These, then, are the indispensable elements of a true peace: the steady expansion of human rights for all the world's peoples; support for resolving conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that carry the seeds of a wider war; a broadening of people-to-people exchanges that can diminish the distrust and suspicion that separate our two peoples; and the steady reduction of these awesome nuclear arsenals until they no longer threaten the world we both must inhabit. This is our agenda for Geneva; this is our policy; this is our plan for peace.

We have cooperated in the past. In both world wars, Americans and Russians fought on separate fronts against a common enemy. Near the city of Murmansk, sons of our own Nation are buried, heroes who died of wounds sustained on the treacherous North Atlantic and North Sea convoys that carried to Russia the indispensable tools of survival and victory.

While it would be naive to think a single summit can establish a permanent peace, this conference can begin a dialogue for peace. So we look to the future with optimism, and we go to Geneva with confidence.

Both Nancy and I are grateful for the chance you have given us to serve this Nation and the trust you have placed in us. I

know how deep the hope of peace is in her heart, as it is in the heart of every American and Russian mother.

I received a letter and picture from one such mother in Louisiana recently. She wrote, Mr. President, how could anyone be more blessed than I? These children you see are mine, granted to me by the Lord for a short time.... When you go to Geneva, please remember these faces...remember the faces of my children -- of Jonathan (my son), and of my twins, Lara and Jessica. Their future ~~may~~ depend^s on your actions. I will pray for guidance for you and the Soviet leaders.

Her words -- my children -- read like a cry of love. And I could only think how that cry has echoed down through the centuries, a cry for all the children of the world, for peace, for love of fellowman.

Here is the central truth of our time, of any time, a truth to which I have tried to bear witness in this office.

When I first accepted the nomination of my party, I asked you, the American people, to join with me in prayer for our Nation and the world. Six days ago, in the Cabinet Room, religious leaders ~~from across our country~~ ^{Ukrainian} and Greek Orthodox ^{clergy} ~~bishops~~, Catholic ~~cardinals~~ ^{church representatives including a Lithuanian bishop} and Protestant pastors, a Mormon elder~~s~~ and Jewish Rabbis^{me} ~~together made of me~~ a similar request ^{to me}.

Lithuanian

Ukrainian

Lithuanian
Kojas

Tonight, I am honoring that request. I am asking you, my fellow Americans, to pray for God's grace and His guidance -- for all of us -- at Geneva, so that the cause of true peace among men will be advanced and all of humanity thereby served.

Nov. 8, 1953
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***WE NEED A
REBIRTH IN
LEADERSHIP***

***(Three Grave Threats
to Our Way of Life)***

**From the Presidential Nomination Acceptance Address,
Republican National Convention, Detroit, Michigan,
July 17th**

14.

With a deep awareness of the responsibility conferred by your trust, I accept your nomination for the Presidency of the United States. I do so with deep gratitude.

I'm very proud of our party tonight. This convention has shown to all America a party united, with positive programs for solving the nation's problems; a party ready to build a new consensus with all those across the land who share a community of values embodied in these words: family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom.

Now, I know we've had a quarrel or two, but only as to the method of attaining a goal. There was no argument here about the goal. As President, I will establish a liaison with the fifty governors to encourage them to eliminate, wherever it exists, discrimination against women. I will monitor federal laws to insure their implementation and to add statutes if they are needed.

More than anything else, I want my candidacy to unify our country, to renew the American spirit and sense of purpose. I want to carry our message to every American, regardless of party affiliation, who is a member of this community of shared values.

Never before in our history have Americans been called upon to face three grave threats to our very existence, any one of which could destroy us. We face a disintegrating economy, a weakened defense, and an energy policy based on the sharing of scarcity.

The major issue of this campaign is the direct political, personal, and moral responsibility of Democratic Party leadership—in the White House and in the Congress—for this unprecedented calamity which has befallen us. They tell us they've done the most that humanly could be done. They say that the United States has had its day in the sun, that our nation has passed its zenith. They expect you to tell your children that the American people no longer have the will to cope with their problems, that the future will be one of sacrifice and few opportunities.

My fellow citizens, I utterly reject that view. The American people, the most generous on earth, who created the highest standard of living, are not going to accept the notion that we can only make a better world for others by moving backward ourselves. And those who believe we can have no business leading this nation.

I will not stand by and watch this great country destroy itself under mediocre leadership that drifts from one crisis to the next, eroding our national will and purpose. We have come together here because the American people deserve better from those to whom they entrust our nation's highest offices, and we stand united in our resolve to do something about it.

We need a rebirth of the American tradition of leadership at every level of government and in private life as well. The United States of America is unique in world history because it has a genius for leaders—many leaders—on many levels.

But back in 1976, Mr. Carter said, "Trust me." And a lot of people did. And now many of those people are out of work. Many have seen their savings eaten away by inflation. Many other on fixed incomes, especially the elderly, have watched helplessly as the cruel tax of inflation wasted

away their purchasing power, who trusted Mr. Carter policies of nation

"Trust me" gave hopes and dreams of what's best for us. But not in one person or transcend persons belongs—in the people that trust is where it belongs, a kind of relationship, leaders, is a special kind

Three-hundred-and of families dared to cry for themselves in a Plymouth, Massachusetts "compact," an agreement community and abide

This single act—free people to live under was to come.

A century and a people pledged their lives and honor to found this nation and their lives; none s

Four score and seven called upon the people education and their commitment by the people.

Isn't it once again freedom, to pledge to each other that gives meaning to this loved and blessed land

away their purchasing power. And, today, a great many who trusted Mr. Carter wonder if we can survive the Carter policies of national defense.

"Trust me" government asks that we concentrate our hopes and dreams on one man, that we trust him to do what's best for us. But my view of government places trust not in one person or one party, but in those values that transcend persons and parties. The trust is where it belongs—in the people. The responsibility to live up to that trust is where it belongs, in their elected leaders. That kind of relationship, between the people and their elected leaders, is a special kind of compact.

Three-hundred-and sixty years ago, in 1620, a group of families dared to cross a mighty ocean to build a future for themselves in a new world. When they arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, they formed what they call a "compact," an agreement among themselves to build a community and abide by its laws.

This single act—the voluntary binding together of free people to live under the law—set the pattern for what was to come.

A century and a half later, the descendants of those people pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to found this nation. Some forfeited their fortunes and their lives; none sacrificed honor.

Four score and seven years later, Abraham Lincoln called upon the people of all America to renew their dedication and their commitment to a government of, for and by the people.

Isn't it once again time to renew our compact of freedom, to pledge to each other all that is best in our lives; all that gives meaning to them—for the sake of this, our beloved and blessed land?

Together, let us make this a new beginning. Let us make a commitment to care for the needy; to teach our children the virtues handed down to us by our families; to have the courage to defend those values and virtues and the willingness to sacrifice for them.

Let us pledge to restore to the federal government the capacity to do the people's work without dominating their lives. I pledge to you a government that will not only work well but wisely, its ability to act tempered by prudence, and its willingness to do good balanced by the knowledge that government is never more dangerous than when our desire to have it help us blinds us to its great power to harm us.

You know, the first Republican president once said, "While the people retain their virtue and their vigilance, no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can seriously injure the government in the short space of four years."

If Mr. Lincoln could see what's happened in these last three and a half years, he might hedge a little on that statement. But with the virtues that are our legacy as a free people, and with the vigilance that sustains liberty, we still have time to use our renewed compact to overcome the injuries that have been done to America these past three and a half years.

First, we must overcome something the present Administration has cooked up: a new and altogether indigestible economic stew; one part inflation, one part high unemployment, one part recession, one part runaway taxes, one part deficit spending, seasoned with an energy crisis. It's an economic stew that has turned the national stomach. It is as if Mr. Carter had set out to prove, once and for all, that economics is indeed a "dismal science."

Ours are not. These are problems that cause pain and distress and should not suffer the government that it have inflation because too well.

The head of a to live within its means told us that this country dares to point the both of which have trying to stay even.

High taxes, we if, when government try, but when we say

Those who pre our history tell us to gasoline, and natural conservation is desirable waste energy. But our energy needs.

America must The Republican program is based on growth.

Large amounts land and off our shores Administration sees would rather see more controls than more

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Ours are not problems of abstract economic theory. These are problems of flesh and blood, problems that cause pain and destroy the moral fiber of real people who should not suffer the further indignity of being told by the government that it is all somehow their fault. We do not have inflation because—as Mr. Carter says—we've lived too well.

The head of a government which has utterly refused to live within its means and which has, in the last few days, told us that this coming year's deficit will be \$60 billion, dares to point the finger of blame at business and labor, both of which have been engaged in a losing struggle just trying to stay even.

High taxes, we are told, are somehow good for us, as if, when government spends our money it isn't inflationary, but when we spend it, it is.

Those who preside over the worst energy shortage in our history tell us to use less, so that we will run out of oil, gasoline, and natural gas a little more slowly. Well, now, conservation is desirable, of course, because we must not waste energy. But conservation is not the sole answer to our energy needs.

America must get to work producing more energy. The Republican program for solving economic problems is based on growth and productivity.

Large amounts of oil and natural gas lay beneath our land and off our shores, untouched because the present Administration seems to believe the American people would rather see more regulation, more taxes, and more controls than more energy.

Coal offers a great potential. So does nuclear energy produced under rigorous safety standards. It could supply electricity for thousands of industries and millions of

jobs and homes. It must not be thwarted by a tiny minority opposed to economic growth which often finds friendly ears in regulatory agencies for its obstructionist campaigns.

Now, make no mistake. We will not permit the safety of our people or our environmental heritage to be jeopardized. But we are going to reaffirm that the economic prosperity of our people is a fundamental part of our environment.

Our problems are both acute and chronic; yet all we hear from those in positions of leadership are the same tired proposals for more government tinkering, more meddling, and more control—all of which led us to this sorry state in the first place.

Can anyone look at the record of this Administration and say, "Well done"? Can anyone compare the state of our economy when the Carter Administration took office with where we are today and say, "Keep up the good work"? Can anyone look at our reduced standing in the world today and say, "Let's have four more years of this"?

I believe the American people are going to answer these questions, as you've answered them, in the first week of November, and their answer will be, "No—we've had enough." And then it will be up to us—beginning next January 20—to offer an administration and congressional leadership of competence and more than a little courage.

We must have the clarity of vision to see the difference between what is essential and what is merely desirable; and then the courage to bring our government back under control.

It is essential that we maintain both the forward momentum of economic growth and the strength of the safety net between those in our society who need help. We

also believe it is essential that Social Security be protected.

Beyond these essential areas, the federal government is out of control. It is time our government took its first act as Chief Executive: to mediate and thoroughly reform. We are going to enlist the support of and whatever quarter of every department, bureau, and appropriation.

And we are also going to protect many dedicated and loyal employees at all levels who are just as much as the rest of us are demoralized by the way we are in their work as a result.

Our instructions are to be clear and direct. We will not allow programs exist at the state and local level and are paid for with federal money, and program money—a theft from the federal treasury—waste eliminated or reduced. Executive Order where necessary.

Everything that is done at the state and local government level, along with the federal government. We are going to put a stop to where our money is being spent by state and city bureaucrats tell us it has

also believe it is essential that the integrity of all aspects of Social Security be preserved.

Beyond these essentials, I believe it is clear our federal government is overgrown and overweight. Indeed, it is time our government should go on a diet. Therefore, my first act as Chief Executive will be to impose an immediate and thorough freeze on federal hiring. Then we are going to enlist the very best minds from business, labor, and whatever quarter to conduct a detailed review of every department, bureau, and agency that lives by federal appropriation.

And we are also going to enlist the help and ideas of many dedicated and hard-working government employees at all levels who want a more efficient government just as much as the rest of us do. I know that many of them are demoralized by the confusion and waste they confront in their work as a result of failed and failing policies.

Our instructions to the groups we enlist will be simple and direct. We will remind them that government programs exist at the sufferance of the American taxpayer and are paid for with money earned by working men and women, and programs that represent a waste of their money—a theft from their pocketbooks—must have that waste eliminated or that program must go. It must go by Executive Order where possible, by congressional action where necessary.

Everything that can be run more effectively by state and local government we shall turn over to state and local government, along with the funding sources to pay for it. We are going to put an end to the money merry-go-round where our money becomes Washington's money, to be spent by state and cities exactly the way the federal bureaucrats tell us it has to be spent.

I will not accept the excuse that the federal government has grown so big and powerful that it is beyond the control of any President, any Administration or Congress. We are going to put an end to the notion that the American taxpayer exists to fund the federal government. The federal government exists to serve the American people and to be accountable to the American people. On January 20, we are going to reestablish that truth.

Also on that date we are going to initiate action to get substantial relief for our taxpaying citizens and action to put people back to work. None of this will be based on any new form of monetary tinkering or fiscal sleight of hand. We will simply apply to government the common sense that we all use in our daily lives.

Work and family are at the center of our lives, the foundation of our dignity as a free people. When we deprive people of what they have earned, or take away their jobs, we destroy their dignity and undermine their families. We can't support families unless there are jobs, and we can't have jobs unless the people have both money to invest and the faith to invest it.

These are concepts that stem from an economic system that for more than two hundred years has helped us master a continent, create a previously undreamed of prosperity for our people, and has fed millions of others around the globe and that system will continue to serve us in the future, if our government will stop ignoring the basic values on which it was built and stop betraying the trust and good will of the American workers who keep it going.

The American people are carrying the heaviest peacetime tax burden in our nation's history—and it will grow even heavier, under present law, next January. We

are taxing ourselves into a depression, crushing our productivity, and producing less and less.

This must stop. The only way to avoid further destruction and recession is to cut taxes.

I've long advocated a 10 percent reduction in tax rates over a period of three years. The tax cut in 1981, which I have already proposed, is a first step.

A phased reduction toward easing the burden on the economy. But we shouldn't stop there.

Within the context of a balanced and appropriate budget program, I would like to see the President include improvements in the tax system that can stimulate investment, replace worn-out equipment, and put our nation back on a competitive basis in world commerce. The government as a producer of goods and services.

The first task of a new administration is to set clear and honest priorities and to make a pledge that my Administration will do so.

When I talk of a major tax cut in this country, I am talking about a reduction in the tax burden, generated revenue, yielding new revenue for new investment, new jobs, and new opportunities for our people.

The present Administration

that the federal government is so powerful that it is beyond the administration or Congress. The notion that the American federal government. The American people. On January 1, 1981, that truth.

to initiate action to get citizens and action to this will be based on any or fiscal sleight of hand. I want the common sense

center of our lives, the people. When we decided, or take away their and undermine their unless there are jobs, people have both money

from an economic system. The past few years has helped us previously undreamed of. I've fed millions of others will continue to serve us will stop ignoring the and stop betraying the workers who keep it

carrying the heaviest burden in our nation's history—and it will be the law, next January. We

are taxing ourselves into economic exhaustion and stagnation, crushing our ability and incentive to save, invest, and produce.

This must stop. We *must* halt this fiscal self-destruction and restore sanity to our economic system.

I've long advocated a 30 percent reduction in income tax rates over a period of three years. This phased tax reduction would begin with a 10 percent "down payment" tax cut in 1981, which the Republicans in Congress and I have already proposed.

A phased reduction of tax rates would go a long way toward easing the heavy burden on the American people. But we shouldn't stop here.

Within the context of economic conditions and appropriate budget priorities during each fiscal year of my Presidency, I would strive to go further. This would include improvement in business depreciation taxes so we can stimulate investment in order to get plants and equipment replaced, put more Americans back to work, and put our nation back on the road to being competitive in world commerce. We will also work to reduce the cost of government as a percentage of our Gross National Product.

The first task of national leadership is to set realistic and honest priorities in our policies and our budget, and I pledge that my Administration will do that.

When I talk of tax cuts, I am reminded that every major tax cut in this century has strengthened the economy, generated renewed productivity, and ended up yielding new revenues for the government by creating new investment, new jobs, and more commerce among our people.

The present Administration has been forced by us

Republicans to play follow the leader with regard to a tax cut. But in this election year we must take with the proverbial "grain of salt" any tax cut proposed by those who have already given us the greatest tax increase in our nation's history.

When those in leadership give us tax increases and tell us we must also do with less, have they thought about those who've always had less—especially the minorities? This is like telling them that just as they step on the first rung of the ladder of opportunity, the ladder is being pulled out from under them. That may be the Democratic leadership's message to the minorities, but it won't be our message. Ours will be: we have to move ahead, but we're not going to leave anyone behind.

Thanks to the economic policies of the Democratic Party, millions of Americans find themselves out of work. Millions more have never even had a fair chance to learn new skills, hold a decent job, or secure for themselves and their families a share in the prosperity of this nation.

It's time to put America back to work, to make our cities and towns resound with the confident voices of men and women of all races, nationalities, and faiths bringing home to their families a paycheck they can cash for honest money.

For those without skills, we'll find a way to help them get new skills.

For those without job opportunities, we'll stimulate new opportunities, particularly in the inner cities where they live.

For those who've abandoned hope, we'll restore hope, and we'll welcome them into a great national crusade to make America great again.

When we move our eyes abroad, we see of the present Administration:

- A Soviet coalition of miles from
- A Soviet army further three miles to the East;
- America's debt generation, spending up to arms;
- Our European growing membership and far
- And, incredible Americans have months by a cost up to ridiculous

Adversaries large confound our resolve need strength, vacillate firmness.

The Carter Administration make-believe. Every day's problems, trouble yesterday and what'll

But you and I live overtaking our nation Washington.

This is make-believe parent hypocrisy.

When we move from domestic affairs, and cast our eyes abroad, we see an equally sorry chapter in the record of the present Administration:

- A Soviet combat brigade trains in Cuba, just 90 miles from our shores;
- A Soviet army of invasion occupies Afghanistan, further threatening our vital interests in the Middle East;
- America's defense strength is at its lowest ebb in a generation, while the Soviet Union is vastly outspending us in both strategic and conventional arms;
- Our European allies, looking nervously at the growing menace from the East, turn to us for leadership and fail to find it;
- And, incredibly, more than fifty of our fellow Americans have been held captive for over eight months by a dictatorial foreign power that holds us up to ridicule before the world.

Adversaries large and small test our will and seek to confound our resolve, but we are given weakness when we need strength, vacillation when the times demand firmness.

The Carter Administration lives in the world of make-believe. Every day, drawing up a response to that day's problems, troubles, regardless of what happened yesterday and what'll happen tomorrow.

But you and I live in a real world, where disasters are overtaking our nation without any real response from Washington.

This is make-believe, self-deceit and, above all, transparent hypocrisy.

For example, Mr. Carter says he supports the volunteer Army, but he lets military pay and benefits slip so low that many of our enlisted personnel are actually eligible for food stamps. Reenlistment rates drop and, just recently, after he fought all week against a proposed pay increase for our men and women in the military, he then helicoptered out to our carrier the U.S.S. Nimitz, which was returning from long months of duty in the Indian Ocean, and told the crew of that ship that he advocated better pay for them and their comrades. Where does he really stand, now that he's back on shore?

Well, I'll tell you where I stand. I do not favor a peacetime draft or registration, but I do favor pay and benefit levels that will attract and keep highly motivated men and women in our volunteer forces and back them up with an active reserve trained and ready for instant call in case of emergency.

You know, there may be a sailor at the helm of the ship of state, but the ship has no rudder. Critical decisions are made at times almost in comic fashion, but who can laugh?

Who was not embarrassed when the Administration handed a major propaganda victory in the United Nations to the enemies of Israel, our staunch Middle East ally for three decades, and then claimed that the American vote was a "mistake," the result of a "failure of communication" between the President, his Secretary of State, and his U.N. Ambassador?

Who does not feel a growing sense of unease as our allies, facing repeated instances of an amateurish and confused Administration, reluctantly conclude that America is unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligation as leader of the free world?

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Who does not feel rising alarm when the question in any discussion of foreign policy is no longer, "Should we do something?" but "Do we have the capacity to do anything?"

The Administration which has brought us to this state is seeking your endorsement for four more years of weakness, indecision, mediocrity, and incompetence. No American should vote until he or she has asked: Is the United States stronger and more respected now than it was three and a half years ago? Is the world a safer place in which to live?

It is the responsibility of the President of the United States, in working for peace, to insure that the safety of our people cannot successfully be threatened by a hostile foreign power. As President, fulfilling that responsibility will be my number one priority.

We're not a warlike people. Quite the opposite. We always seek to live in peace. We resort to force infrequently and with great reluctance—and only after we've determined that it is absolutely necessary. We are awed—and rightly so—by the forces of destruction at loose in the world in this nuclear era.

But neither can we be naive or foolish. Four times in my lifetime America has gone to war, bleeding the lives of its young men into the sands of island beachheads, the fields of Europe and the jungles and rice paddies of Asia. We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, it is when they are weak that tyrants are tempted.

We simply cannot learn these lessons the hard way again without risking our destruction.

Of all the objectives we seek, first and foremost is the establishment of lasting world peace. We must always

stand ready to negotiate in good faith, ready to pursue any reasonable avenue that holds forth the promise of lessening tensions and furthering the prospects of peace. But let our friends and those who may wish us ill take note: the United States has an obligation to its citizens and to the people of the world never to let those who would destroy freedom dictate the future course of life on this planet. I would regard my election as proof that we have renewed our resolve to preserve world peace and freedom. That this nation will once again be strong enough to do that.

This evening marks the last step, save one, of a campaign that has taken Nancy and me from one end of this great nation to the other, over many months and thousands and thousands of miles. There are those who question the way we choose a President, who say that our process imposes difficult and exhausting burdens on those who seek the office. I have not found it so.

It is impossible to capture in words the splendor of this vast continent which God has granted as our portion of His creation. There are no words to express the extraordinary strength and character of this breed of people we call Americans.

Everywhere, we've met thousands of Democrats, Independents, and Republicans from all economic conditions, walks of life, bound together in that community of shared values of family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom. They are concerned, yes; they're not frightened. They're disturbed, but not dismayed. They are the kind of men and women Tom Paine had in mind when he wrote, during the darkest days of the American Revolution, "We have it in our power to begin the world over again."

Nearly 150 years after Tom Paine wrote those words,

an American President during the Great Depression that it believe this generation is devoted with destiny.

Tonight, let us reaffirm the American compact to trust your values, to be responsible for living up to the spirit which knows no regional, or economic boundaries, with zeal in the heart of every corner of this land for freedom.

Some say that it's impossible to do it—I've felt it—all across the small towns, and in the heart of the blaze into life if you do it; we have to do it on earth things, such as our economy, increased productivity, to work.

The time is now for a stable monetary policy, for a supported oil.

The time is now for principled foreign policy, and seeks to change the world, harangue, harassment.

The time is now for ships and expand our trade, so by breaking our allies.

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Paine wrote those words,

an American President told the generation of the Great
Depression that it had a "rendezvous with destiny." I be-
lieve this generation of Americans today also has a ren-
dezvous with destiny.

Tonight, let us dedicate ourselves to renewing the
American compact. I ask you not simply to "trust me," but
to trust your values—our values—and to hold me respon-
sible for living up to them. I ask you to trust that American
spirit which knows no ethnic, religious, social, political,
regional, or economic boundaries; the spirit that burned
with zeal in the hearts of millions of immigrants from
every corner of the earth who came here in search of
freedom.

Some say that spirit no longer exists. But I've seen
it—I've felt it—all across the land, in the big cities, in
small towns, and in rural America. It's still there, ready to
blaze into life if you and I are willing to do what has to be
done; we have to do the practical things, the down to
earth things, such as creating policies that will stimulate
our economy, increase productivity, and put America back
to work.

The time is now to limit federal spending, to insist on
a stable monetary reform, and to free ourselves from im-
ported oil.

The time is now to resolve that the basis of a firm and
principled foreign policy is one that takes the world as it is
and seeks to change it by leadership and example, not by
harangue, harassment, or wishful thinking.

The time is now to say that we shall seek new friend-
ships and expand and improve others; but we shall not do
so by breaking our word or casting aside old friends and
allies.

And the time is now to redeem promises once made to the American people by another candidate, in another time and another place. He said:

"For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government—federal, state, and local—costs too much. I shall not stop that preaching. As an immediate program of action, we must abolish useless offices. We must eliminate unnecessary functions of government.

"We must consolidate subdivisions of government and, like the private citizen, give up luxuries which we can no longer afford." And then he said:

"I propose to you my friends, and through you, that government of all kinds, big and little, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States and his Cabinet."

Those were Franklin Delano Roosevelt's words as he accepted the Democratic nomination for President in 1932.

The time is now, my fellow Americans, to recapture our destiny, to take it into our own hands. And to do this it will take many of us, working together. I ask you tonight, all over this land, to volunteer your help in this cause so that we can carry our message throughout the land.

Isn't it time that we, the people, carry out these unkept promises? Let us pledge to each other and to all America on this July day forty-eight years later that now we intend to do just that.

I have thought of something that's not a part of my speech and worried over whether I should do it. Can we doubt that only a Divine Providence placed this land, this island of freedom, here as a refuge for all those people in the world who yearn to breathe free? Jews and Christians

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enduring persecution behind the Iron Curtain, the boat
people of Southeast Asia, Cuba, and of Haiti, the victims
of drought and famine in Africa, the freedom fighters
in Afghanistan, and our own countrymen held in savage
captivity.

I'll confess that I've been a little afraid to suggest what
I'm going to suggest. I'm more afraid not to. Can we begin
our crusade joined together in a moment of silent prayer?

God bless America.



Reagan meets press today, Soviet-style

By Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

President Reagan meets the press today — becoming the first USA chief executive in 24 years to sit down with Soviet print journalists.

He's hoping his Oval Office session with four Soviet reporters helps him even the public relations score with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who pressed his policies last summer in a Time interview.

Izvestia, Pravda, Tass and Novosti will question Reagan at the half-hour session beginning at 2 p.m. EST.

Questions will be asked in Russian and translated — although the Soviets speak fluent English.

There's no requirement the Soviets publish the entire text. "They will report it as they wish to report it," said the White House's Larry Speakes.

It's the first such interview since Izvestia talked with President Kennedy in 1961.

The White House Wednesday released an interview Reagan gave the BBC on his hopes for the summit Nov. 19-20 in Geneva. In it Reagan:

Tried to lower expectations for an arms control agreement at the summit, saying "the most that we could get out (of it) is if we could eliminate some of the paranoia."

Said reports that Yelena Bonner, wife of exiled Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, can get medical care in the West are "a step along the road."

Inaccurately said there is no Russian word for freedom. The word is svoboda, and aides said he might have been referring to "compromise."

In another development, the White House appeared to be close to responding to the Soviet arms proposal — possibly when Secretary of State George Shultz goes to Moscow this weekend. A second summit may also be in the works.

Reagan will address Congress on his return from Geneva at 9 p.m. EST Nov. 21.

Soviet point man, SA

3 Soviets freed but USA 6 still wait

By Juan J. Walter
and Leslie Phillips
USA TODAY

The air "forgotten" USA hostages in Lebanon appear no closer to freedom today — despite Wednesday's surprise release of three Soviet hostages in Beirut.

Kidnappers of the USA hostages want Shiite prisoners in Kuwait freed, "something we don't have control over," said analyst James Phillips.

The abductions are not directly linked. Captors of the four Soviets — one was killed — had demanded an end to Syrian-backed fighting in Tripoli, which ended last month.

Unless Syria decided for their own reasons to put pressure on the kidnappers, it may have no impact at all," said former National Security Council member Robert Hunter.

It was unclear what role the Syrians played in the release.

The State Department said without information about the Soviet hostages — who held them and why — it would be "speculation to read into their release implications for the American hostages."

Families of the missing USA men, in Washington Wednesday, expressed hope.

"It sounds encouraging," said John Jenco, brother of Rev. Lawrence Jenco. "I'm just hoping the (captors) are having a softening of heart."

The Soviets returned to the embassy in two cars.

"Things look fine on their health, but I have no idea where they were kept or how they came to be free," said a Soviet Embassy official.

10/31/85

COVER STORY

Texas town: A study in democracy

Citizens out to unseat the mayor, raise the minimum wage to \$4.10 hourly

By Julie Morris
USA TODAY

BEAUMONT, Texas — After eight months' bombardment of bad news ranging from a City Hall finance scandal to fewer jobs to floods, frustrated voters in this Texas city turn Tuesday to the ballot for new answers.

It's a nonpresidential election year, and the political machinery across much of the USA is pretty quiet. There are two gubernatorial elections, in Virginia and New Jersey. Nearly 450 cities will hold mayoral races, and about a third of the nation's 32,000 town officials will face voters.

But Beaumont is a special hotbed of issues. There are 21, making it the longest ballot here in modern history. Seven issues, including a recall of Mayor Bill Neild, a cut in sewer rates and a proposal to set minimum wage at \$4.10 an hour, are there because of citizen petitions.

Depending on whom you talk to, the Beaumont election is the dawn of enlightenment, a symptom of mass disgust or another embarrassment in a year of embarrassments for this Gulf Coast city of 118,000. "What's going on in Beaumont right now is better than any soap opera," said neighborhood activist Margaret Brooks Kelsey, 48. "Before this year, nobody paid any attention to city government."

What has turned this community into a textbook on democracy? The residents say they can stand aside no longer.

A pregnant Humphrey?

Special for USA TODAY

HUMPHREY, Calif. — Humphrey's 10th week could be a big one — for the town.

And now the town has a new addition to its list of attractions — a new Pacific Ocean.

Schools say the town is a good place to live. It's a good place to live. It's a good place to live. It's a good place to live.

Based on the behavior pattern, it's a strong possibility," said Bev Passerello of the California Office of

National Fisheries chief Jim Edwards disagreed. "The best we know it was made ... we still believe it's real."

But Edwards' attitude is a little bit different. It's a little bit different.

It's Humphrey's 10th week. It's Humphrey's 10th week. It's Humphrey's 10th week.

Meanwhile, a "Humphrey Fund" has been set up to help pay for the town's project.

Among those offering money: singer Wayne Newton and the group Actors and Others For Art.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

24 Massachusetts Avenue NW. Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-674-9853

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr. President
Percy Wilson Vice President
William F. Pickard Chairman of the Board
A.C. Arterbury Vice Chairperson

For the African Development Foundation statement of organization, see the Federal Register of May 3, 1985, [FR 18860]

The African Development Foundation assists and supports indigenous community-based, self-help grassroots organizations in their efforts to solve their country's development problems.

The African Development Foundation was established by the African Development Foundation Act (94 Stat. 51; 22 U.S.C. 290h), approved December 16, 1980, as a nonprofit, government corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in African countries. The Foundation became operational in 1984 and is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, five board members are from the private sector and two are from the government.

The purposes of the Foundation are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the people of Africa and the United States; to support

self-help activities at the local level designed to enlarge opportunities for community development; to stimulate and assist effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

To carry out its purposes, the Foundation makes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to any African private or public group, association, or other entity engaged in peaceful activities that enable the people of Africa to develop more fully.

For further information, contact the Congressional Relations/Board Coordinator, African Development Foundation, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-634-9853.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

517 Pulaski Building, Washington, DC 20314
Phone: 202-272-0533

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Commissioners:

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Kitty D. Bradley
Joseph W. Canzeri
Aubrey C. Cookman
Rexford C. Early

Commissioners—Continued:

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(Ret.)

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John C. McDonald

Freda J. Poundstone

Maj. Gen. Edwin Bliss Wheeler,
USMC (Ret.)

Maj. Gen. A.J. Adams, USA

Deputy Chairman

Secretary

Staff:

Col. Frederick C. Badger

Col. Clayton L. Moran

Col. William E. Ryan, Jr.

Director, Engineering and Maintenance

Director, Personnel and Administration

Director, Operations and Finance

For the American Battle Monuments Commission statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 30, 1968, 33 FR 17865, as amended at 34 FR 9573, June 18, 1969]

The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of permanent Federal military cemeteries and memorials on foreign soil, as well as for certain memorials on American soil. The Commission controls the design and provides regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations, public or private.

Created by act of March 4, 1923, as amended, and its authority expanded by subsequent legislation, the American Battle Monuments Commission is administered by the Secretary under the guidance of the Commissioners, who serve without pay (42 Stat. 1509; 36 U.S.C. 121-138b; 24 U.S.C. 279a).

The Commission provides upon request to the general public the exact location and other information concerning place of interment or

memorialization of the dead; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemeteries and memorials; and arranges for the placement of floral decorations at gravesites or the Tablets of the Missing. For next of kin and members of the immediate family, the Commission also provides letters authorizing "non-fee" passports; escort service within the cemetery; color lithographs of cemeteries together with photographs of the appropriate gravesite or section of the Tablets of the Missing.

Major Field Organizations—American Battle Monuments Commission

Region	Officer in Charge	Address
European Office (Administers cemeteries in France, England, and BENELUX).	Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson, USA (Ret.)	68, rue 19 Janvier, 92 Garches, France or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09777.
Mediterranean Office (Administers cemeteries in Italy and Tunisia).	Col. James H. Brown	Via Veneto 119/a, Rome, Italy, or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09794.
Manila Office, Republic of the Philippines	William J. Gaulty	American Military Cemetery, Manila, R.P., or APO San Francisco 96528.

For further information, contact the Director of Operations and Finance, American Battle Monuments Commission, 5127 Pulaski Building, Washington, DC 20314. Phone, 202-272-0536.

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Dictionary of AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

John E. Findling



Greenwood Press
Westport, Connecticut • London, England

Appendix C

INITIATION, SUSPENSION, AND TERMINATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

This appendix is a list of every country with which the United States has had or presently has formal diplomatic relations. Indicated for each country is the year in which diplomatic relations were begun, the years, if any, during which relations were suspended for extraordinary causes, and the year in which relations were terminated. Delays between the resignation of one Minister or Ambassador and the appointment of his successor have, on occasion, been quite lengthy. Since these delays are generally the result of bureaucratic procedures or domestic political necessities, they do not represent a real interruption of formal diplomatic relations and have not generally been included in the suspension column. Termination dates include recent occasions (for example, Equatorial Guinea, 1976) in which relations have been suspended but not resumed as of late 1978 as well as cases in which the country involved no longer exists as an independent entity (for example, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 1858). The sources for this appendix are Richardson Dougall and Mary Patricia Chapman, *United States Chiefs of Mission, 1778-1973* (1973, and supplement, 1975), Arthur S. Banks (ed.), *Political Handbook of the World* (1975-1977), and the *New York Times*.

Initiation, Suspension, and Termination of Diplomatic Relations

COUNTRY	INITIATION	SUSPENSION	TERMINATION
Afghanistan	1935	—	—
Albania	1922	—	1939
Algeria	1962	1967-1974	—
Argentina	1823	1832-1844 1944-1945	—
Australia	1940	—	—
Austria	1838	1917-1921 1938-1946	—
Bahamas	1973	—	—
Bahrain	1971	—	—

COUNTRY	INITIATION	SUSPENSION	TERMINATION
Bangladesh	1972	—	—
Barbados	1967	—	—
Belgium	1832	—	—
Benin (Dahomey)	1960	—	—
Bolivia	1848	1943-1944	—
Botswana	1971	—	—
Brazil	1825	—	—
Bulgaria	1901	1918-1921 1941-1947 1950-1960	—
Burma	1947	—	—
Burundi	1962	1966-1968	—
Cameroon	1960	—	—
Canada	1927	—	—
Central African Republic	1960	—	—
Chad	1960	—	—
Chile	1823	—	—
China, People's Republic of	1979	—	—
China, Republic of	1843	1912-1913 1949-1953	— 1979
Colombia	1823	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	1960	—	1965
Costa Rica	1858 ¹	1917-1922	—
Cuba	1902	1933-1934	1961
Cyprus	1960	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1919	1939-1941	—
Denmark	1827	—	—
Dominican Republic	1883	1960-1962 1963-1964	—
Ecuador	1848	—	—
Egypt	1848	1967-1974	—
El Salvador	1863 ²	1931-1934	—
Equatorial Guinea	1968	—	1976
Estonia	1922	—	1940
Ethiopia	1908	1910-1927 1936-1943	—
Fiji	1972	—	—
Finland	1920	1942-1946	—
France	1778	1796-1801	—
Gabon	1960	—	—
Gambia	1965	—	—
Germany	1797	1801-1835 1917-1921	1941
Germany, Democratic Republic	1974	—	—

COUNTRY	INITIATION	SUSPENSION	TERMINATION
Germany, Federal Republic	1955	—	—
Ghana	1957	—	—
Great Britain	1785	1812-1815	—
Greece	1868	1920-1924	—
Grenada	1974	—	—
Guatemala	1825	1826-1833 1839-1849 1849-1855 1921-1922	—
Guinea	1959	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	1977	—	—
Guyana	1966	—	—
Haiti	1862	1921-1930 1963-	—
Hawaii	1853	—	1898
Honduras	1858 ¹	1919-1922	—
Hungary	1921	1941-1946 1957-1967	—
Iceland	1941	—	—
India	1947	—	—
Indonesia	1949	—	—
Iran	1883	—	—
Iraq	1931	—	1967
Ireland	1927	—	—
Israel	1949	—	—
Italy	1840	1941-1944	—
Ivory Coast	1960	—	—
Jamaica	1962	—	—
Japan	1859	1941-1952	—
Jordan	1950	—	—
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	1950	1965-1970	1975
Kenya	1964	—	—
Korea	1883	—	1905
Korea, Republic of	1949	—	—
Kuwait	1961	—	—
Laos	1950	—	1975 ⁴
Latvia	1922	—	1940
Lebanon	1942	—	—
Lesotho	1971	—	—
Liberia	1863	—	—
Libya	1952	—	—
Lithuania	1922	—	1940
Luxembourg	1903	—	—

COUNTRY	INITIATION	SUSPENSION	TERMINATION
Malagasy Republic	1960	—	—
Malawi	1964	—	—
Malaysia	1957	—	—
Maldives	1965	—	—
Mali	1960	—	—
Malta	1965	—	—
Mauritania	1960	1967-1970	—
Mauritius	1968	—	—
Mexico	1825 ¹	1845-1848 1858-1859 1913-1916 1919-1924	—
Montenegro	1905	—	1918
Morocco	1905	—	—
Mozambique	1975	—	—
Nauru	1974	—	—
Nepal	1948	—	—
Netherlands	1781	—	—
New Zealand	1942	—	—
Nicaragua	1851	1909-1911	—
Niger	1960	—	—
Nigeria	1960	—	—
Norway	1905	—	—
Oman	1972	—	—
Pakistan	1947	—	—
Panama	1903	1964	—
Papal States	1848	—	1867
Papua New Guinea	1976	—	—
Paraguay	1861	—	—
Peru	1826	1860-1861 1865-1866 1881-1883 1962-1963	—
Philippines	1946	—	—
Poland	1919	—	—
Portugal	1791	1910-1911	—
Qatar	1971	—	—
Romania	1880	1941-1947	—
Ruanda	1962	—	—
Sao Tome e Principe	1976	—	—
Saudi Arabia	1939	—	—
Senegal	1960	—	—
Seychelles	1976	—	—

COUNTRY	INITIATION	SUSPENSION	TERMINATION
Sierra Leone	1961	—	—
Singapore	1966	—	—
Somalia	1960	—	—
South Africa	1929	—	—
Southern Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)	1967	—	1969
Soviet Union	1809 ⁶	1917-1933	—
Spain	1790 ⁷	1805-1816 1898-1899	—
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	1948	—	—
Sudan	1956	1967-1972	—
Surinam	1976	—	—
Swaziland	1971	—	—
Sweden	1814 ⁸	—	—
Switzerland	1853	—	—
Syria	1942	1967-1974	—
Tanzania	1961	—	—
Texas	1837	—	1845
Thailand	1882	1942-1945	—
Togo	1960	—	—
Tonga	1972	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1962	—	—
Tunisia	1956	—	—
Turkey	1831	1917-1927	—
Two Sicilies	1832	—	1858
Uganda	1963	—	1973
United Arab Emirates	1972	—	—
Upper Volta	1960	—	—
Uruguay	1867	—	—
Vatican City	1941	—	1944
Venezuela	1835	1908-1909	—
Vietnam, Republic of	1950	—	1975
Western Samoa	1971	—	—
Yemen Arab Republic	1946	1962-1972	—
Yugoslavia	1882	—	—
Zaire	1960	—	—
Zambia	1964	—	—

1983

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
29	30						29	30	31					27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1 — New Year's Day, Feb 21 — Washington's Birthday, March 29 — Passover, April 3 — Easter; May 30 — Memorial Day, July 1 — Canada Day, July 4 — Independence Day, Sept 5 — Labor Day, Sept 17 — Yom Kippur, Oct 10 — Columbus Day, Nov 6 — Election Day, Nov 24 — Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25 — Christmas Day.

Metric Conversion Chart—Approximations

When you know	Multiply by	To find	Sym- bol	Sym- bol	When you know	Multiply by	To find	Sym- bol
Length								
inches	0.04	inches	in	in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
feet	0.3	feet	ft	ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yards	1.1	yards	yd	yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
miles	0.6	miles	mi	mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
Area								
square inches	0.16	square inches	in ²	in ²	square inches	6.5	sq centimeters	cm ²
square feet	1.2	square feet	ft ²	ft ²	square feet	0.09	sq centimeters	cm ²
square yards	0.4	square yards	yd ²	yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
square miles	0.4	square miles	mi ²	mi ²	square miles	2.6	sq kilometers	km ²
acres	0.4	acres	ac	ac	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
Mass (weight)								
ounces	0.085	ounces	oz	oz	ounces	28	grams	g
pounds	2.2	pounds	lb	lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
short tons	1.1	short tons			short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
Volume								
fluid ounces	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz	fl oz	fluid ounces	5	milliliters	ml
pints	2.1	pints	pt	pt	pints	15	milliliters	ml
quarts	1.06	quarts	qt	qt	quarts	30	milliliters	ml
gallons (U.S.)	0.26	gallons (U.S.)	gal (U.S.)	gal (U.S.)	gallons (U.S.)	0.24	liters	l
gallons (imp.)	0.22	gallons (imp.)	gal (imp.)	gal (imp.)	gallons (imp.)	0.47	liters	l
cubic feet	35	cubic feet	ft ³	ft ³	cubic feet	0.05	liters	l
cubic yards	1.3	cubic yards	yd ³	yd ³	cubic yards	3.6	liters	l
Temperature (exact)								
°F (+32) Fahrenheit temp		°F			°C			
Temperature (exact) to Metric								
°C (-32) Celsius temp		°C			°F			
of remainder								
Volume								
teaspoons	5	teaspoons	tsp	tsp	teaspoons	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
tablespoons	15	tablespoons	tbsp	tbsp	tablespoons	0.76	cubic meters	m ³
fluid ounces	30	fluid ounces	fl oz	fl oz	fluid ounces			
cups	0.24	cups	c	c	cups			
pints	0.47	pints	pt	pt	pints			
quarts	0.95	quarts	qt	qt	quarts			
gallons (U.S.)	3.6	gallons (U.S.)	gal (U.S.)	gal (U.S.)	gallons (U.S.)			
gallons (imp.)	4.5	gallons (imp.)	gal (imp.)	gal (imp.)	gallons (imp.)			
cubic feet	0.03	cubic feet	ft ³	ft ³	cubic feet			
cubic yards	0.76	cubic yards	yd ³	yd ³	cubic yards			
*1 in = 2.54 cm (exactly)								

THE AUTHORITY SINCE 1868

THE WORLD ALMANAC & BOOK OF FACTS 1983



Published Annually by
NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION, INC.
New York

1950

Pres. Roosevelt asked defense budget like Jan. 5, 12, N.Y. Times first reported Apr. 26, closed Oct. 31; to N.Y. Times, 1950, and finally closed Oct. 31.

Eastern press 1950 to a week opportunity in Aug. 2 to-

U.S. declares its neutrality in European war Sept. 5.

Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency Sept. 5, authorized sale of surplus war material to Britain and 3 announced transfer of 50 overaged destroyers Sept. 5.

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1950

U.S. forces entered Korea south of 38th parallel to the 38th parallel Sept. 8.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur took over supervision of Japan Sept. 8.

Strike by 400,000 sales workers began Apr. 1; other industries followed.

Philippines given independence by U.S. July 4.

Tennessee declared: Pres. Truman asked Congress to aid Greece and Turkey to combat Communist terrorism Mar. 12.

Approved Mar. 15.

United Nations Security Council voted unanimously Apr. 2 to place under U.S. trusteeship the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan.

Jackie Robinson on Brooklyn Dodgers Apr. 11, the first black to play in major league baseball.

Text-Harvey Labor Act curbing strikes was vetoed by Truman June 20; Congress overrode the veto.

Proposed later known as the Marshall Plan, under which the U.S. would extend aid to European countries, were made by Sec. of State George C. Marshall June 5; Congress authorized some \$12 billion in next 4 years.

USSR began a land blockade of Berlin's Allied sectors Apr. 1. This blockade and Western counter-blockade were lifted Sept. 30, 1949, after British and U.S. planes had lifted 2,343,315 tons of food and coal into the city.

Organization of American States founded Apr. 30.

Alger Hiss, former State Dept. official, indicted Dec. 15 for perjury, after denying he had passed secret documents to Whittaker Chambers for transmission to a communist spy ring. His second trial ended in conviction Jan. 21, 1950, and a sentence of 30 years in prison.

Kennedy Report on Security in the Human Made published.

U.S. troops withdrawn from Korea June 29.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established Aug. 24 by U.S., Canada, and 10 West European nations, agreeing that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against all."

Mr. I. Togiuri D'Aquino (Tokyo) Base of Japanese wartime broadcasts was sentenced Oct. 7 to 10 years in prison for treason. Paroled 1964, pardoned 1977.

Eleven leaders of U.S. Communist party convicted Oct. 14, after 9-month trial in N.Y. City, of advocating violent overthrow of U.S. government. Ten defendants sentenced to 5 years in prison each and the 11th, to 3 years. Supreme Court upheld the convictions June 4, 1951.

U.S. Jan 14 recalled all consular officials from China after the latter stated the American consulate general in Peking, Mashed benefits robbed British's Inc., Boston exports of cash, Jan. 17 of \$2.8 million, of which \$1.2 million was in cash. Case solved 1954, 8 sentenced to life.

Pres. Truman authorized production of H-bomb Jan. 31.

United Nations asked for troops to restore Korean peace June 28.

Truman ordered Air Force and Navy to Korea June 27 after North Korea invaded South. Triangle approved armed forces, air strikes against North June 28.

U.S. sent 35 military advisers to South Vietnam June 27, and agreed to provide military and economic aid to help Communist government.

Army ordered all railroads Aug. 27 on Truman's order to prevent general strike, roads returned to owners in 1962.

U.S. forces landed at Iwakuni Sept. 16 UN force left Pyongyang Oct. 20, reached China border May 20, China troops against border Nov. 24.

Two members of a Puerto Rican subversive movement tried to kill Pres. Truman Nov. 1 (see Assassination).

U.S. Dec. 8 banned shipments to Communist China and to Arab ports pending with it.

See. State Kesteven led Senate investigation into organized crime. Preliminary report Feb. 28 and gambling tips was over \$20 billion a year.

Julius Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, all U.S. citizens, were found guilty Mar. 29 of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Rosenbergs sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years. Rosenberg executed June 19, 1953. Sobell released Jan. 14, 1969.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was removed from his Korean command Apr. 11 for making unauthorized policy statements.

Korea cease-fire talks began in July, lasted 2 years. Fighting ended July 27, 1953.

Tariff concessions by the U.S. to the Soviet Union, Communist China, and all communist-dominated lands were suspended Aug. 1.

The U.S., Australia, and New Zealand signed a mutual security pact Sept. 1.

Transcontinental telephone inaugurated Sept. 4 with Pres. Truman's address at the beginning of the Treaty Conference in San Francisco.

Japanese Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco Sept. 8 by U.S., Japan, and 47 other nations.

J.D. Salinger published *Catcher in the Rye*.

U.S. seizure of another's steel mills was ordered by Pres. Truman Aug. 8 to avert a strike. Ruled illegal by Supreme Court June 2.

Peace pact between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain, and France was signed May 26.

The last naval and air force barriers to subordination were removed, June 26-27, with the passage of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952.

First hydrogen bomb explosion Nov. 1 at Eniwetok Atoll in Pacific.

Pres. Eisenhower announced May 8 that U.S. had given France \$50 million for Indochina War. More aid was announced in Sept. 1954. In 1964 it was reported that three-fourths of the war's costs were paid by U.S.

Nashville, first atomic-powered powerplant, was launched at Groton, Conn. Jan. 21.

Five members of Congress were wounded in the House Mar. 1 by a Puerto Rican independence supporter who fired at random from a spectators' gallery.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy led televised hearings Apr. 22-23, 1950 alleged Communist influence in the Army.

Dissect segregation in public schools was unanimously ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court May 17, as a violation of the 14th Amendment clause guaranteeing equal protection of the laws.

Bombard Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) formed by collective defense pact signed in Manila Sept. 8 by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) voted by Senate 67-22 Dec. 3 for contempt of a Senate document subcommittee, for abuse of its members, and for its failure to file the Senate during the Army investigation hearings.

U.S. agreed Feb. 12 to help train South Vietnamese army. Supreme Court ordered "all prisoners" in interrogation of public schools May 31.

A summit meeting of leaders of U.S., Britain, France, and USSR took place July 18-23 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dean Fuchs retired Dec. 1 to give her seat to a who was on a two in Montgomery, Ala. His resignation endorsed.

declared unconstitutional by federal court following Supreme Court and NAACP protest.

Mayor of America's labor organizations was elected Dec. 5 under the new American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The merged AFL-CIO had a membership estimated at 15 million.

Measure renegeance to Supreme Court desegregation ruling was called for Mar. 12 by 101 Southern congressmen.

Federal-Aid Highway Act signed June 29, inaugurating interstate highway system.

First transatlantic telephone cable went into operation Sept. 28.

Congress approved first civil rights bill for Negroes when Reconstruction Act, 29, to protect voting rights.

National Guardmen, called out by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus Sept. 4, barred 9 Negro students from entering previously all-white Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas Sept. 21 with a federal court order to remove the National Guardmen. The Negroes entered school Sept. 23 but were ordered to withdraw by local authorities because of fear of mob violence. Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops Sept. 24 to enforce the court's order.

Jack Kerouac published *On the Road* beatnik journal.

First U.S. earth satellite to go into orbit, Explorer 1, launched by Army Jan. 31 at Cape Canaveral, Fla., after Van Allen radiation belt.

Five thousand U.S. Marines sent to Lebanon to protect government from threatened overthrow Sept. 1951. First domestic jet airline passenger service in U.S. opened by National Airlines Dec. 16 between New York and Los Angeles.

1950

Alaska admitted as 49th state Jan. 3; Hawaii admitted Aug. 21.

20. Lawrence Sanders opened Apr. 25.

The George Washington, first U.S. nuclear-attack submarine, launched at Groton, Conn. June 5.

N.S. Sorenson, world's first atomic-powered warship, launched July 21 at Groton, N.J.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev paid unprecedented visit to U.S. Sept. 15-27, made transatlantic tour.

A wave of strikes began Feb. 1 when 4 Negro college students in Greensboro, N.C. refused to move from a Woolworth lunch counter when they were denied service. By Sept. 1961 more than 70,000 students, whites and blacks, had participated in sit-ins.

U.S. launched first weather satellite, Tiros 1, Apr. 1.

Congress approved a strong voting rights act Apr. 21.

A U.S. reconnaissance plane of the U.S. was shot down in the Soviet Union May 1. The incident led to cancellation of an imminent Paris summit conference.

Mobile attacked Paris summit conference.

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1950

The U.S. severed diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba Jan. 3, after disputes over nationalizations of U.S. firms. U.S. military presence at Guantanamo base, Cuba.

Invasion of Cuba's "Bay of Pigs" Apr. 17 by Cuban exiles trained, armed, and directed by the U.S., attempting to overthrow the regime of Premier Fidel Castro, was repulsed.

Commander Alan B. Shepard Jr. was returned from Cape Canaveral, Fla., 116.5 mi. above the earth in a Mercury capsule May 5 in the first U.S. manned sub-orbital space flight.

14. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. became the first American in orbit Feb. 20 when he circled the earth 3 times in the Mercury capsule Friendship 7.

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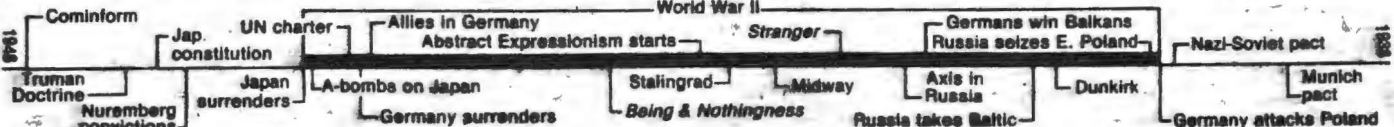
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Rise of the Totalitarian: 1930-39

Science. Scientific specialization prevailed by the 20th century. Advances in knowledge of the physical world were made in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology. Psychological and technological sciences increased with the scientific increase in the number of practitioners. Psychological sciences arose from the desire to understand the mind and behavior. Biological sciences arose from the desire to understand the natural world. The social sciences arose from the desire to understand human society. The physical sciences arose from the desire to understand the physical world. The mathematical sciences arose from the desire to understand the abstract world. The interdisciplinary sciences arose from the desire to understand the relationship between different fields of science. The applied sciences arose from the desire to use scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. The theoretical sciences arose from the desire to understand the fundamental principles of science. The experimental sciences arose from the desire to test scientific theories. The observational sciences arose from the desire to observe the natural world. The computational sciences arose from the desire to use computers to solve scientific problems. The interdisciplinary sciences arose from the desire to understand the relationship between different fields of science. The applied sciences arose from the desire to use scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. The theoretical sciences arose from the desire to understand the fundamental principles of science. The experimental sciences arose from the desire to test scientific theories. The observational sciences arose from the desire to observe the natural world. The computational sciences arose from the desire to use computers to solve scientific problems.

Ans. The streamlined, geometric design motif of Art Deco (from 1925) prevailed through the 1930s. Artists such as Donald Deskey (from 1931) and Joseph Stella (from 1925) adopted a stylized and abstract art (Goodall [Goodall] built on the official "Ballets Russes" 1914, Mexican and Latin Art 1927 and Orsoni, 1813-1940), which was also expressed in fiction and poetry (Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, 1939; Sandburg's *The People, Yes*, 1936). Modern architecture (*International Style*, 1932) was influenced in the use of non-nude materials (concrete, glass), lack of decoration, and monumental scale (Cantier, 1925-40). U.S. airport films captured a world-wide audience with their larger-than-life scenes (Cantier, 1925-40). [1939]



USSR $\frac{1}{3} \times 19m = 5.94 - 6.16 m.$
 Germany/Austria $1m - 3.25 = 2.75 m$

	1980	1984	1980	1984
Latin America	286,048	397,678		
Argentina	28,313	30,228	Chile	11,014
Bahamas	210	228	Cuba	9,168
Barbados	249	252	Haiti	5,279
Belize	147	158	Nicaragua	2,563
Bolivia	5,450	6,037	Paraguay	3,244
Brazil	122,407	134,380	Suriname	352
Colombia	26,611	28,901	Guyana	780
Costa Rica	2,329	2,589		
Dom. Rep.	5,774	6,416		
Ecuador	7,775	7,250		
El Salvador	4,718	4,930		
Grenada	107	113		
Guatemala	7,118	8,077		
Honduras	3,787	4,249		
Jamaica	2,234	2,388		
Mexico	70,111	77,659		
Panama	1,852	2,001		
Peru	17,279	19,006		
St. Lucia	115	120		
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	96	101		
Trinidad & Tobago	1,045	1,107		
Uruguay	2,887	2,926		
Venezuela	15,302	17,279		
		357,853		

383,929 m

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States
 1985, 105th Edition; US Dept. of Commerce
 table # 1475; p. 839

$397,678 \times .90 = 357,910.2$

357,910.2

D REGION: 1960 TO 1984

see text, p. 835

ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH ¹ (percent)				
1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1984
1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
1.2	.9	.9	.7	.7
2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1
(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8
1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	.7
2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9
1.9	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.2
2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6
2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5
2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
.9	.7	.6	.4	.3
1.5	1.0	.9	.9	.9
2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.5
2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.4
2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0

¹ See annual percent change, see Guide to table 1476. ² More developed region. ³ d data.

AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000

ed" categories, see text, p. 835.

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
397	4,766	4,846	5,263	5,712	6,186
89	91	92	100	109	118
353	2,393	2,434	2,646	2,873	3,105
334	2,374	2,412	2,617	2,839	3,066
2.0	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.6
22.5	22.2	21.9	20.6	20.0	19.6
40.6	60.2	60.6	62.1	62.6	63.0
5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.6
2.9	23.1	23.3	24.2	25.3	26.4
159	1,167	1,174	1,206	1,236	1,263
126	3,600	3,672	4,055	4,474	4,906

d data.

DY: 1965 TO 2005

ures shown here are for the medium

1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005
1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4			
27.3	26.1	25.2	24.1	22.5			
10.6	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.7			
3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8			
68.9	60.4	61.9	63.5	64.8			
67.5	68.0	69.5	61.9	63.2			
60.3	61.9	63.5	65.1	66.4			

ould be born per woman if all women
e birth rates occurring in the specified

pects: Estimates and Projections as

Population and Area

Statistics
Abstract of the
United States
1985

839

NO. 1475. POPULATION AND AREA, BY REGION AND COUNTRY

[Population data generally are de facto figures for the present territory. Population estimates were derived from information available as of mid-1984. See table 1476 for country components of regions. See text, p. 836, for general comments concerning the data. For details of methodology, coverage, and reliability, see sources. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease.]

COUNTRY AND STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT ¹	LATEST POPULATION CENSUS ²		MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES					Popu- lation per sq mile 1984	Area ³ (sq mile)
			Number (1,000)			Avg. annual percent change ⁴			
	Year	Number (1,000)	1970	1980	1984	1970- 1980	1980- 1984		
World total	(x)	(x)	3,703,466	4,450,993	4,766,324	1.9	1.7	91	52,425,568
Africa	(x)	(x)	358,260	472,218	531,689	2.8	3.0	45	11,710,634
Northern America⁵	(x)	(x)	226,483	251,937	261,949	1.1	1.0	32	8,306,776
Latin America	(x)	(x)	286,048	363,374	397,678	2.4	2.3	50	7,929,886
Middle America	(x)	(x)	69,564	82,625	102,596	2.9	2.6	107	963,022
Caribbean	(x)	(x)	24,955	29,267	31,046	1.6	1.5	338	91,840
South America	(x)	(x)	191,526	241,481	264,036	2.3	2.2	38	6,675,027
East Asia	(x)	(x)	991,666	1,182,438	1,239,892	1.8	1.2	272	4,550,414
South Asia	(x)	(x)	1,119,086	1,406,689	1,545,245	2.3	2.3	253	6,101,493
Europe	(x)	(x)	459,867	484,195	490,780	.5	.3	261	1,681,935
Soviet Union	(x)	(x)	242,766	265,542	275,093	.9	.9	32	8,649,496
Oceania	(x)	(x)	19,290	22,601	23,997	1.6	1.5	7	3,295,93
COUNTRIES									
★United States	1980	227,061	205,052	227,738	236,690	1.0	1.0	65	3,615,105
★Afghanistan	A 1979	15,551	12,422	15,245	14,448	2.0	-1.3	58	249,996
★Albania	1979	2,591	2,136	2,671	2,906	2.2	2.1	262	11,100
★Algeria	1977	16,280	13,932	18,826	21,351	3.0	3.1	23	919,591
★Angola	1970	5,646	5,573	6,979	7,741	2.3	2.6	18	481,351
★Argentina	1980	27,947	23,962	28,313	30,226	1.7	1.6	26	1,068,291
★Australia	1981	14,576	12,680	14,616	15,462	1.4	1.4	5	2,967,894
★Austria	1981	7,555	7,426	7,553	7,544	.2	.2	233	32,374
★Bahamas The	1980	210	171	210	226	2.1	2.0	42	5,390
★Bahrain	1981	360	220	348	411	4.6	4.2	1,713	240
★Bangladesh	1981	87,052	67,403	88,052	99,585	2.7	2.8	1,791	55,596
★Barbados	1980	249	239	249	252	.4	.3	1,518	166
★Belgium	1981	9,649	9,636	9,648	9,672	.2	.1	636	11,781
★Belize	1980	145	122	147	158	1.9	1.7	18	6,666
★Bhutan	1979	3,331	2,620	3,456	3,694	2.8	3.0	90	43,485
★Bolivia	1969	1,035	1,045	1,280	1,388	2.0	2.0	76	16,147
★Botswana	1976	4,613	4,265	5,450	6,037	2.5	2.6	14	424,182
★Brazil	1981	941	584	902	1,033	4.4	3.4	4	231,804
★Brunei	1980	119,071	95,684	122,407	134,380	2.5	2.3	41	3,286,472
★Bulgaria	1981	193	128	185	214	3.7	3.6	96	2,226
★Bulgaria	1975	8,728	8,490	8,862	8,969	.4	.3	209	42,822
★Burkina Faso ⁶	1975	5,638	5,163	6,136	6,733	1.7	2.3	64	105,866
★Burma	1963	35,314	27,366	33,391	36,196	2.0	2.0	138	261,789
★Burundi	1979	4,110	3,589	4,202	4,663	1.6	2.6	434	10,747
★Cameroon	1976	7,132	6,727	6,582	6,507	2.4	2.6	52	183,586
★Canada	1981	24,343	21,324	24,086	25,142	1.2	1.1	7	3,851,790
★Cape Verde	1980	289	269	289	308	.7	1.6	198	1,557
★Central African Republic	1975	2,055	1,627	2,315	2,892	2.4	2.6	11	240,534
★Chad	1984	3,254	3,707	4,416	5,116	1.7	3.7	10	485,763
★Chile	1982	11,275	9,369	11,014	11,706	1.6	1.5	40	292,257
China									
★Mainland	1982	1,006,175	820,403	963,379	1,031,563	1.6	1.2	278	3,705,390
★Taiwan	1980	17,969	14,588	17,800	19,063	2.0	1.7	1,530	12,456
★Colombia	1973	21,056	21,430	26,611	28,901	2.2	2.1	66	439,736
★Comoros	1980	406	278	406	456	3.6	2.9	544	638
★Congo	1974	1,300	1,183	1,552	1,745	2.7	2.9	13	132,046
★Costa Rica	1973	1,672	1,736	2,329	2,589	2.9	2.6	132	19,575
★Cuba	1981	9,724	6,543	9,658	9,995	1.2	.9	226	44,218
★Cyprus	1976	613	615	629	661	.2	1.3	185	3,572
★Czechoslovakia	1980	15,283	14,319	15,255	15,466	.6	.3	313	49,370
★Denmark	1981	5,124	4,929	5,123	5,112	.4	-.1	307	16,626
★Djibouti	1979	260	158	279	289	5.7	.9	34	8,494
★Dominican Republic	1961	5,646	4,343	5,774	6,416	2.6	2.6	341	18,816
★Ecuador	1982	6,073	5,958	7,775	8,648	2.7	2.7	79	109,483
★Egypt	1976	36,826	33,197	42,135	47,049	2.4	2.6	122	386,660
★El Salvador	1971	3,555	3,582	4,718	4,830	2.8	1.1	597	8,260
★Equatorial Guinea	1980	246	291	250	275	-1.5	2.4	25	10,830
★Ethiopia	(x)	(NA)	25,299	29,790	31,998	1.6	1.6	68	471,776
★Finland	1976	588	521	634	666	2.0	2.0	97	7,055
★France	1980	4,785	4,606	4,780	4,873	.4	.5	37	130,119
★France	1982	54,335	50,787	63,870	64,872	.6	.5	280	211,207
★Gabon	1980	800	615	792	958	4.3	4.8	9	103,346

See footnotes at end of table

No. 1475. POPULATION AND AREA, BY REGION AND COUNTRY—Continued

No. 1475. POPU

[See headnote, p. 839]

COUNTRY AND STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT ● = More developed ★ = Less developed	LATEST POPULATION CENSUS ¹		MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES					Popu- lation per sq. mile, 1984	Area ² (sq. mile)	COUNTRY AND STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT ● = More developed ★ = Less developed	LATES Year
	Year	Number (1,000)	Number (1,000)			Avg. annual percent change ³					
			1970	1980	1984	1970- 1980	1980- 1984				
★Gambia, The	1983	698	454	631	725	3.3	3.5	166	4,361	★Saint Lucia	1981
●German Dem. Rep.	1981	16,708	17,070	16,737	16,718	-2	-2	400	41,766	★St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1981
●Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1970	60,651	60,714	61,561	61,367	1	-1	640	95,978	★Saudi Arabia	1977
★Ghana	1970	8,559	8,789	12,130	13,804	3.2	3.2	150	92,099	★Senegal	1977
●Greece	1981	9,740	8,793	9,643	9,984	9	9	196	50,944	★Sierra Leone	1977
★Grenada	1970	94	95	107	112	1.2	1.3	850	133	★Singapore	1980
★Guatemala	1981	6,044	5,262	7,116	8,077	3.0	3.2	192	42,042	★Solomon Islands	1977
★Guinea	(x)	(NA)	3,921	5,014	5,579	2.5	2.7	59	94,984	★Somalia	1977
★Guinea-Bissau	1979	768	620	784	842	2.3	1.8	60	13,948	★South Africa	1980
★Guyana	1970	702	715	780	794	9	5	10	83,000	●Soviet Union	1977
★Haiti	1982	5,054	4,605	5,279	5,654	1.4	1.7	528	10,714	●Spain	1981
★Honduras	1974	2,657	2,683	3,767	4,249	3.4	2.9	96	43,277	★Sri Lanka	1981
●Hungary	1980	10,709	10,337	10,711	10,681	4	-1	297	35,919	★Sudan	1977
●Iceland	R 1981	232	204	228	239	1.1	1.1	6	39,766	★Suriname	1980
★India ⁴	1981	685,185	553,819	685,119	746,388	2.1	2.1	589	1,266,595	★Swaziland	1977
★Indonesia	1980	147,490	122,671	154,936	189,442	2.3	2.2	230	735,268	●Sweden	1980
★Iran	1978	33,709	28,933	38,752	43,620	2.9	3.1	69	636,293	★Switzerland	1980
★Iraq	1977	12,000	9,414	13,130	15,000	3.3	3.3	69	167,924	★Syria	1981
●Ireland	1981	3,443	2,956	3,414	3,575	1.4	1.2	132	27,136	★Tanzania	1977
★Israel	1972	3,148	2,903	3,767	4,021	2.8	1.8	512	7,847	★Thailand	1980
●Italy	1981	56,557	53,661	56,451	56,996	5	2	490	116,303	★Togo	1981
★Ivory Coast	1975	6,714	5,427	8,241	9,664	4.2	4.0	78	124,503	★Tonga	1977
★Jamaica	1970	1,849	1,944	2,234	2,388	1.4	1.7	564	4,232	★Trinidad and Tobago	1980
●Japan	1980	117,060	104,345	118,782	119,996	1.1	7	335	143,750	★Tunisia	1977
★Jordan	1979	2,249	1,561	2,305	2,689	3.9	3.9	71	37,737	★Turkey	1980
★Kampuchea	1982	5,729	7,060	5,692	6,118	-2.2	1.8	38	69,896	★Uganda	1980
★Kenya	1979	15,327	11,256	16,431	19,372	3.8	4.1	86	224,960	★United Arab Emirates	1980
★Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep. of	(x)	(NA)	13,892	17,892	19,630	2.5	2.3	422	46,540	●United Kingdom	1981
★Korea, Republic of	1980	37,436	32,976	39,565	41,999	1.8	1.5	1,105	38,025	★Uruguay	1977
★Kuwait	1980	1,356	748	1,372	1,756	6.1	6.2	256	3,880	★Vanuatu	1977
★Laos	(x)	(NA)	2,962	3,458	3,723	1.5	1.9	41	91,429	★Venezuela	1981
★Lebanon	S 1970	2,126	2,383	2,849	2,601	1.1	-5	648	4,015	★Vietnam	1979
★Lesotho	1978	1,217	1,067	1,339	1,474	2.3	2.4	126	1,120	★Western Samoa	1981
★Liberia	A 1974	503	1,397	1,898	2,160	3.1	3.2	50	43,000	★Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep. of	1973
★Libya	1973	2,249	1,956	3,018	3,749	4.3	5.4	5	679,359	★Yemen Arab Republic	1975
●Luxembourg	1981	365	339	364	366	7	2	367	396	●Yugoslavia	1981
★Madagascar	1975	7,604	6,766	8,642	9,665	2.4	2.8	43	226,657	★Zaire	1974
★Malawi	1977	5,547	4,449	5,021	5,829	3.0	3.1	49	45,747	★Zambia	1980
★Malaysia	1980	13,436	10,910	14,001	15,330	2.5	2.3	20	127,316	★Zimbabwe	1980
★Maldives	1977	143	15	54	73	2.9	3.0	1,504	15		
★Mali	1976	3,395	5,578	9,914	7,562	2.1	2.2	16	478,764		
●Malta	1967	316	226	364	256	1	-3	2,922	22		
★Mauritania	1977	1,407	254	502	623	8	9	4	397,954		
★Mauritius	1972	351	330	357	309	4	3	1,277	90		
★Mexico	1980	57,383	52,775	70,111	77,659	2.8	2.8	102	761,601		
★Mongolia	1979	595	248	662	860	2.9	2.9	3	604,247		
★Morocco	1971	5,379	5,909	20,969	23,565	2.8	2.9	37	72,413		
★Mozambique	1980	3,559	3,304	2,109	3,402	2.6	2.5	43	309,494		
★Nepal	1981	5,020	1,919	4,992	6,578	2.3	2.5	305	54,362		
●Netherlands	1971	13,060	13,032	14,144	14,437	3	3	315	15,770		
●New Zealand	1981	3,176	2,811	3,100	3,251	0	2	31	103,796		
★Nicaragua	1971	878	1,908	2,563	3,234	2.9	3	58	50,193		
★Niger	1977	5,098	4,100	5,528	5,284	2.0	3.2	13	489,189		
★Nigeria	(x)	(NA)	56,346	7,062	38,148	1.1	3.4	247	358,667		
●Norway	1980	4,091	3,877	4,086	4,145	5	4	33	25,181		
★Oman	(x)	(NA)	354	378	181	4.0	4.7	4	32,030		
★Pakistan ⁵	1981	33,782	35,708	35,219	36,628	2.8	3.1	311	310,403		
★Panama	1980	830	496	852	1,001	2.1	1.9	59	29,206		
★Papua New Guinea	1980	3,011	2,288	2,991	3,226	2.7	2.9	18	78,259		
★Paraguay	1972	3,358	2,477	3,244	3,629	2.7	2.8	23	57,047		
★Peru	1981	7,031	3,461	7,279	9,006	2.5	2.5	18	498,222		
★Philippines	1980	48,088	38,680	50,509	53,326	2.7	2.4	179	15,830		
●Poland	1978	35,061	22,526	35,578	36,887	3	3	306	20,725		
●Portugal	1981	3,794	3,044	3,884	4,045	3	4	283	35,553		
★Qatar	1970	11	13	348	391	7.8	4.2	59	1,247		
●Romania	1977	21,560	20,253	22,201	22,683	3	5	247	31,899		
★Rwanda	1978	4,832	3,757	5,163	5,017	3.2	3.8	592	10,169		
- Represents or rounds to zero.											
has been taken, survey or national re-											
adjusted census returns are not											
exponential method. For explanation of											
waters, data from U.S. Department of											
New York, NY. Demographic rebase											
States.											
1 Formerly Upper Volta.											
Jammu and Kashmir.											
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.											

See footnotes at end of table.

Represents or rounds to zero.
has been taken, survey or national register.
unadjusted census returns are not recorded.
exponential method. For explanation of a
waters. Data from U.S. Department of State,
New York, NY. Demographic Yearbook.
States.
Formerly Upper Volta. Includes
Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, World

D COUNTRY—Continued

NO. 1475. POPULATION AND AREA, BY REGION AND COUNTRY—Continued

[See headnote p. 839]

POPULATION ESTIMATES				Popu- lation per sq mile, 1984	Area (sq mile)	
1984	Avg. annual percent change		1984			
	1970- 1980	1980- 1984				
725	3.3	3.5	166	4,367		
16,718	-2	-2	400	41,786		
81,387	1	-1	640	95,976		
13,804	3.2	3.2	150	92,099		
9,984	9	9	196	50,944		
113	1.2	1.3	850	133		
8,077	3.0	3.2	192	42,042		
5,579	2.5	2.7	59	94,964		
842	2.3	1.8	60	13,948		
794	9	5	10	83,000		
5,654	1.4	1.7	528	10,714		
4,249	3.4	2.9	98	43,277		
10,681	4	-1	297	35,916		
239	1.1	1.1	6	39,766		
746,386	2.1	2.1	589	1,266,595		
169,442	2.3	2.2	230	735,266		
43,820	2.9	3.1	69	636,293		
15,000	3.3	3.5	89	167,924		
3,575	1.4	1.2	132	27,136		
4,021	2.6	1.6	512	7,847		
56,896	5	2	490	116,303		
9,664	4.2	4.0	78	124,503		
2,388	1.4	1.7	564	4,232		
18,996	1	7	835	143,750		
2,689	3.9	3.9	71	37,733		
6,116	-2.2	1.8	88	69,896		
19,372	3.8	4.1	86	224,960		
19,630	2.5	2.3	422	46,540		
41,999	1.8	1.5	1,105	38,025		
1,758	6.1	6.2	256	6,888		
3,723	1.5	1.9	41	91,425		
2,601	1.1	-5	648	4,015		
1,474	2.3	2.4	126	11,728		
2,160	3.1	3.2	50	43,000		
3,749	4.3	5.4	8	679,359		
366	7	2	367	996		
9,665	2.4	2.6	43	226,657		
6,829	3.0	3.1	149	45,747		
15,330	2.5	2.3	120	127,316		
173	2.9	3.0	1,504	115		
7,562	2.1	2.2	16	478,764		
356	1.1	-5	2,922	122		
1,823	1.8	1.9	4	397,954		
1,009	1.4	1.3	1,277	790		
77,859	2.8	2.8	102	761,601		
1,860	2.9	2.8	3	604,247		
13,565	2.8	2.9	137	172,413		
3,402	2.8	2.5	43	309,494		
8,578	2.3	2.5	305	54,362		
4,437	8	5	915	15,770		
3,251	1.0	1.2	31	103,736		
2,934	2.9	3.4	58	50,193		
6,284	3.0	3.2	13	489,186		
8,148	3.1	3.4	247	358,667		
4,145	5	4	33	125,181		
1,181	4.0	4.7	14	82,030		
8,628	2.8	3.1	311	310,403		
2,001	2.1	1.9	89	29,208		
3,226	2.7	1.9	18	178,259		
3,823	2.7	2.8	23	157,047		
9,006	2.5	2.5	38	498,222		
5,528	2.7	2.4	479	115,830		
1,887	9	9	306	120,725		
1,045	9	4	283	35,553		
291	7.8	4.2	69	4,247		
1,683	9	5	247	91,699		
1,017	3.2	3.6	592	10,166		
COUNTRY AND STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT				Popu- lation per sq mile, 1984	Area (sq mile)	
COUNTRY AND STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT						
● = More developed ★ = Less developed						
LATEST POPULATION CENSUS				MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES		
				Number (1,000)	Avg. annual percent change	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
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				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1980	1984
				1970- 1980	1980- 1984	1984
				1970	1	

- Represents or rounds to zero NA Not available X Not applicable. ¹ For countries in which no recent census has been taken, survey or national registry data (identified respectively as "S" and "R") are shown. For countries in which the unadjusted census returns are not reported, adjusted census returns (identified as "A") are shown. ² Computed by the exponential method. For explanation of average annual percent change, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. ³ Includes inland waters. Data from U.S. Department of State, *Status of the World's Nations*, biennial, and Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Demographic Yearbook*. ⁴ Includes Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and United States. ⁵ Formerly Upper Volta. ⁶ Includes the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir. ⁷ Excludes the Pakistani-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *World Population 1984*, forthcoming; and unpublished data.